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DEAN H. W. MUMFORD,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
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I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | February 15, 1923 | Number 1

S. H. THOMPSON ELECTED I. A. A. PRESIDENT

THE RECORD TO GO TO I.A.A. MEMBERS TWICE EACH MONTH

Takes the Place of Weekly News Letter and Quarterly Publication

This is the first issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association Record in its new form.

After March 15, according to a decision of the I. A. A. Executive Committee, The Record will be sent semi-monthly, if finances permit, to all members of the Association.

The Weekly I. A. A. News Letter, which went to about 3,000 members of the Association, and [illegible]-quarterly Record, which was sent four times a year to all members, will be discontinued. This publication has taken their place.

Information to Members

The whole purpose of The Record will be to inform the members of the county farm bureaus and the I. A. A. of what has been done by their county, state and national farm bureaus and the allied co-operative marketing organizations.

The Record is your paper.

Not In Competition

The Record is not starting in any sense of the word as a competitor of the existing county farm bureau bulletins, county newspapers or state farm journals. It could never compete with these publications.

The sole purpose of The Record is to tell of the work of the I. A. A. and its allied movements.

Ever since the opening of an I. A. A. business office in the Edison Building, Chicago, with one room, a secretary and stenographer, there has been some sort of an I. A. A. publication.

(Turn to Page 3, Column 3)

Woman On Farm Shares Benefits Of Co-operation

"Many a care-worn farm wife today enjoys some of the modern conveniences by reason of the fact that you have met together and talked over your problems in common. It is necessary that you cooperate."

This was the message of Howard M. Gore, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, before the annual meeting. Mr. Gore cited instance after instance of farm problems that were solved by co-operation rather than blind antagonism and personalities.

I. A. A. To Group All Marketing In One Division

A special co-operative marketing division of the Illinois Agricultural Association, with a salaried director in charge, is to be created, according to a decision of the I. A. A. Executive Committee at the last meeting.

The co-operative marketing division will include all the various departments of co-operative marketing now in the I. A. A. These departments will not be materially changed in scope except that they will be more united in working together in the one co-operative marketing division.

The director of the division has not yet been named.

The I. A. A. plans to concentrate its energies upon co-operative marketing more than ever in 1923, as the one greatest hope of the Illinois farmer for economic advancement.

Special Policy Committee of 4 Named by I. A. A

At the first meeting of the new executive committee was passed a motion that a special policy committee of the I. A. A., to weigh and decide upon the policies to be pursued in important questions that may arise, be appointed.

President Thompson appointed the following men as members of the committee: Howard Leonard, Eureka; Dean H. W. Mumford, Urbana; Harvey Sconce, Sidell; H. W. Danforth, Washington.

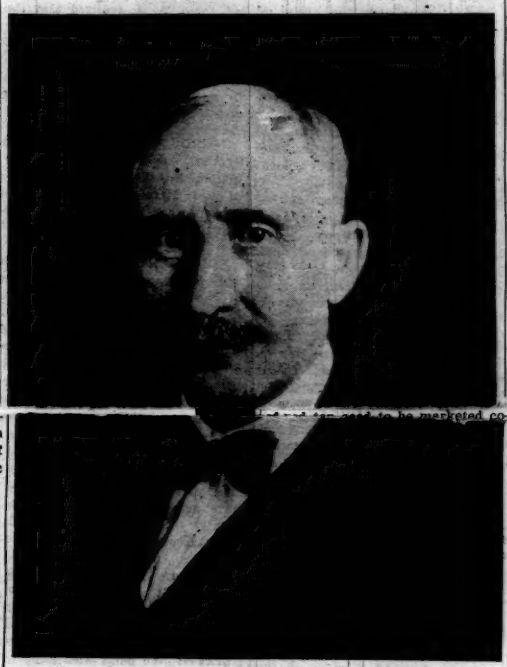
The Record Held Up By Shortage Of Print Paper

This first issue of The Record has been much delayed on account of the shortage of print paper. It had been originally planned to get out the issue as soon as possible after the annual meeting. It was found, however, that news print paper, of the sort specified to come within the budget for the publication, could not be secured at any price before March 10.

It was necessary, therefore, to get out this issue on more expensive paper. This, too, took two weeks to secure.

The next issue of The Record will appear March 15. From that time on the publication will come semi-monthly.

PRESIDENT OF I. A. A.



S. H. THOMPSON

Farmers of 29 Counties Judges of Farm Bureau

During the last two years, when the farm bureau has attracted the attention of the world, some of the most prominent men of contemporary history—President Harding, Bernard Baruch, M. Clemenceau—have praised the movement. Articles have appeared in the most prominent national magazines of the country—World's Work, The Saturday Evening Post, Colliers'—in praise of the accomplishments of the Farm Bureau. Some of the greatest economists and business men of the country have lauded the Farm Bureau.

But—with all due respect for these men and these publications—there is the opinion of another man which carries more authority.

And that is the man down on the farm!

The following are the opinions of twenty-nine farmers from as many counties which were written in letters to their county farm bureaus and published during the membership campaign of 1922:

August Lindgren, Marshall-Putnam—"No one will have to ask me to become a member of the Farm Bureau for the coming term."

R. E. Gifford, Montgomery—"The benefits from the Farm Bureau and allied organizations have more than paid my annual dues."

Peter E. Unzicker, Woodford—"I have often thought what a different country this would be if every farmer belonged to the Farm Bureau."

Herman Staffeldt, Will—"Our only hope lies in the Farm Bureau."

Walter R. Kimzey, Wabash—"No disinterested observer can compare former conditions with those of today without saying: 'Long live the Farm Bureau'!"

"A Step Backward"

Givens Bros., Brown—"It would be a step backward, surely, not to have the Farm Bureau."

H. S. Brown, Knox—"The slogan, 'Forward, Farm Bureau!,'

(Turn to Page 2, Column 1)

8 NEW MEMBERS, 7 OLD, ON I. A. A. EXECUTIVE BODY

Changes Are Made in 13th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 24th and 25th Districts

S. H. Thompson, of Quincy, is the new president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, elected by the unanimous vote of the delegates. A. O. Eckert, of Belleville, was elected vice-president.

Eight changes were made in the Executive committee. The following is the membership of the committee as it stands for 1923, the names of new members being in boldface type.

The New Committee

[illegible] in reorganization of the [illegible] to be marketed co-

11th District, Henry McGough, Maple Park, Kane County.

12th District, C. F. Tullock, Rockford, Winnebago County.

13th District, **C. E. Bamborough**, Polo, Ogle County.

14th District, **W. H. Moody**, Port Byron, Rock Island County.

15th District, H. E. Goembel, Hoopole, Henry County.

16th District, **G. E. Reder**, Mendota, Bureau County.

17th District, F. D. Barton, Cornell, Livingston County.

18th District, C. R. Finley, Hoopeston, Vermilion County.

19th District, **D. J. Holterman**, Sadorus, Champaign County.

20th District, **Earl J. Smith**, Detroit, Pike County.

21st District, E. L. Corbin, Carlinville, Macoupin County.

22nd District, **Fred Baumberger**, Reno, Bond County.

23rd District, Carlton Trimble, Crawford County.

24th District, **Curt Anderson**, Xenia, Clay County.

25th District, **Vernon Lessley**, Sparta, Randolph County.

Election Contest

Although the election for president was, by a resolution made a unanimous vote, a contest between former President Howard Leonard and Vice President S. H. Thompson preceded.

Dean Mumford Talks On College And Farm Bureau

"If the majority of the farmers of the country learn to work together for the good of agriculture, almost anything that the farmers are justly entitled to may be secured," declared Dean H. W. Mumford of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, at the close of his address before the I. A. A. annual meeting.

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Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Published twice a month by the Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Entry as second class matter Oct. 10, 1921, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1875.

The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—G. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
16th—G. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Finley, Hoopeston.
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21st—L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Fred Baumberger, Reno.
23rd—CarltonTrimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Leasley, Sparta.

FARMERS' OPINIONS OF FARM BUREAU

(Continued from Page 1)

should be the cry of every member until we are one-hundred per cent members."

D. M. Brubaker, Stephenson—"The Farm Bureau is a vital force working toward the betterment of this country."

Wm. Grimes, Christian—"Every farmer ought to become a member and take an active interest in the work."

"Piece of Machinery"

M. E. Lyons, Livingston—"The Farm Bureau is one of the most efficient pieces of farm machinery ever invented—if it's used efficiently."

Chas. M. Colburn, Logan—"The Farm Bureau will help to make a better community in which to live."

W. M. Goff, Sangamon—"At this critical time when every other big business is carefully organized, we farmers, unless we are content to be virtually bondsmen to organized interests, must cooperate and organize."

"The Best Solution"

C. E. Wheelock, Lake—"The best solution we have now is through the Farm Bureau—make it strong so that farming may reach and hold its rightful place among the big industries."

Harry R. Jewell, Warren—"The Farm Bureau at $15 a year is about the best buy I know anything about."

Charles J. Webb, McDonough—"It is my firm conviction that it is the duty of every farmer to join the farm bureau."

F. A. Brewer, Whiteside—"No farmer can afford not to be a member of and a booster for the Farm Bureau."

Clair V. Golden, Rock Island—"If the Farm Bureau should cease to function, the future of the American farmer would be lost."

Helping Themselves

E. W. Newman, Union—"The Farm Bureau is made up of farmers who have begun to look out for themselves."

J. F. Cullison, Lawrence—"Join the Farm Bureau and be a booster, in order that the good work may go on."

F. M. Adams, Peoria—"The only way for farmers to get a 'square deal' is to stand together."

Saved His Dues

H. O. Moffett, Macoupin—"I have saved through Farm Bureau work more than three times the dues I have paid in."

Oscar T. Engstrom, Kane—"My advice to farmers is to co-operate with their Farm Bureau."

F. H. Clapp, Grundy—"The Farm Bureau is one of our best community assets."

D. H. Lewis, Henry—"I think the Farm Bureau is the best organization that farmers have ever had."

"Owe it to Yourself"

Herbert Beattie, Randolph—"You owe it to yourself and you owe it to your children to support the Farm Bureau."

J. E. Righter, Moultrie—"It pays to co-operate."

Elisha Lee, Mercer—"All that we have gained so far has been due to organization."

C. P. Mills, Champaign—"The only working organization which is trying to better the condition of the farmer, financially and otherwise, is the Farm Bureau."

F. D. Lahman, Lee—"With every line of business organized, down to the bootblacks, why shouldn't the farmer have a solid organization behind him?"

VOICE FOR FA... ON GRAIN BOA... URGED AT MEETIN...

Seven Resolutions are Passed By Delegates to I. A. A. Convention

A brief but important list of seven resolutions was passed at the I. A. A. annual meeting. The following men constituted the Resolutions Committee of the convention: H. E. Goembel, Carlton Trimble and J. R. Fulkerson.

The more equal distribution of the financial burden of the establishment and support of schools was urged; legislation which would prevent discrimination by the grain exchanges of the State against farmer-owned companies was recommended; the giving of greater consideration to rural communities in road construction was the subject of another resolution. The passage of laws that would provide adequate police protection free from political taint for rural people was endorsed and laws which would protect state highways from too heavy loads were favored.

Here are the resolutions as they were submitted and approved:

The Resolutions

FIRST: Realizing the economic loss and the great danger to human life resulting from the prevalence of the dread scourge of bovine tuberculosis among the livestock of the State of Illinois, we endorse the movement for the eradication of said disease as carried on by various individuals and counties co-operating with the State and Federal Government and respectfully ask the Legislature of the State of Illinois for an appropriation of $500,000 per annum for the next two years, to forward the movement of rendering the herds of livestock of the State of Illinois free from said disease and remove the menace to human life.

SECOND: We recommend that the school laws of the State of Illinois be revised to the end that the burden of the establishment, maintenance and support of the schools of the State be equitably distributed as to the various classes of property in the State and to prevent the imposition of undue burdens upon the farm lands and rural population.

THIRD: We recommend such legislation as will prevent discrimination by the Grain Exchanges of the State of Illinois against farmer-owned and controlled co-operative enterprises.

State Highways

FOURTH: In the construction and maintenance of the highways of the State of Illinois, we urge that greater consideration should be given to the convenience and the welfare of rural communities, and to that end we endorse the principle of state-aid and supervision in the construction and maintenance of our highways.

FIFTH: It is with deep and sincere regret that we note the fact that death called from our midst very suddenly, Mr. Ira Withrow, delegate from Whiteside County to the Illinois Agricultural Association Convention while attending the sessions of this Convention. We desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and ask that a copy of this resolution be sent to said family.

SIXTH: We point with pride to the record and the accomplishments of our retiring President, Mr. Howard Leonard, who has faithfully and efficiently discharged his duties as an officer of this association during the past seven years, and we desire to express our sincere appreciation for the tireless energy and fearless integrity with which he has conducted the duties of his office. We express our heartiest and most sincere best wishes to him and bespeak for him our hearty cooperation with him in any endeavor for the promotion of the best interests of the agriculture of the State and the Nation.

Police Protection

SEVENTH: We endorse the passage of such laws relative to police protection as will efficiently and economically provide for the rural people of the State of Illinois, adequate protection from the depradation of law violators and require that the laws be so framed as to furnish such protection and that they be free from political system of political patronage. We further favor such law as will protect the highways of the State from the undue burdening of the roads by permitting the carriage over such roads of loads beyond the capacity of the roads to sustain.

Sold" On Results, ...erely On Promises

...ricultural Association ...ends itself to ... promises, but ...

...y year the list of accomplishments of the I. A. A. amount in savings in money to the membership far more than the amount paid in. This is as it should be.

But, better yet, is the fact that the I. A. A. doesn't live upon its past record—it is always looking ahead to the future. What will be the problems of 1923? Whatever they may be, the I. A. A. will be right on the job, ready to help solve them.

The following list of accomplishments is a brief one. It doesn't represent by any means all that the I. A. A. has done during 1922. It is only a part of the results, but it serves to show what a great state-wide farmers' organization, aided by its county farm bureaus and its national farm bureau, can do with the help of a loyal membership.

Following are twenty-five of the accomplishments of 1922:

Service to Members

CLAIMS — $8,794.70 in railroad claims was collected free of charge for farm bureau members.

SPEAKERS—Speakers were furnished 165 meeting during the year.

PUBLICITY — The I. A. A. brought out, in co-operation with county farm bureaus and other individuals, 55 special editions of Illinois newspapers, containing over twelve hundred columns of articles about the I. A. A., farm bureaus and the A. F. B. F., and reaching over 300,000 readers.

ORGANIZATION—The I. A. A. co-operated with 38 county farm bureaus in putting on reorganization campaigns to resign for the next three years the memberships of 1920 which had expired, and to gain new members.

TAXATION — In co-operation with county farm bureaus the I. A. A. made exhaustive investigations into the farm tax situation which showed that the farmer had been bearing an unequitable and disproportionate part of the increased cost of state government during the last twenty years. These organizations appeared before the Illinois Tax Commission in 1921 and 1922 as the only ones which have ever represented the farmer, with a plea for equitable valuations. The Commission granted a decrease which means a saving to farmers in taxes of $557,500 for 1922.

LEGISLATIVE — The I. A. A. Legislative Committee kept closely in touch with the proposed new constitution during its formation and carefully analyzed it before recommending it to farmers. This document, which would have speeded the way to taxation justice for the farmer, was defeated by the town and city vote.

FREIGHT RATES—The I. A. A. strenuously opposed a raise in live stock freight rates proposed by the railroads, both in 1921 and 1922, which would have cost farmers of the State an estimated annual total of $750,000. The raise was prevented both years.

LEGAL—The I. A. A. maintains a legal service which aids in the drawing up of contracts and the proper organization of marketing associations. This legal service took up electric light service charge cases for members of two county farm bureaus and won a favorable decision which saved from one to two dollars a month to them.

FREIGHT CARS — The I. A. A. has helped in many counties to remedy the shortage of cars during the latter part of 1922.

FINANCE — A reserve fund of more than $50,000 to be placed in U. S. bonds and laid by for future emergencies was saved without in the least curtailing the work of the association.

Co-operative Marketing

SOY BEANS—The I. A. A., with county farm bureaus and the A. F. B. F. testified at Washington and secured tariff protection which is enabling the rapidly developing soy bean industry of Illinois to compete on equal terms with the Orient.

MILK—The I. A. A. and county farm bureaus have assisted in organization of co-operative milk marketing associations at Quincy and Rock Island, a bargaining association at Benton, and a producer-consumer organization at Waukegan. All possible aid has been given toward the reorganization of the co-operative associations in the Chicago and St. Louis districts.

CREAM — Co-operative cream marketing associations of producers have been organized with the aid of the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus at Mt. Carroll and Galena, as well as cream producers' bargaining association in Jefferson County.

LIVESTOCK—Co-operating with seven county farm bureaus, the I. A. A. organized the Peoria Live Stock Producers Association, a firm which now enjoys thirty per cent of the business at its market and which will return all commission funds above expenses of operation to its farmer owners. The I. A. A. assisted the National Live Stock Producers Association in the organization of like firms at the Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis markets.

WOOL—140,000 pounds of pooled wool were sold for prices which have been estimated by county farm bureaus as averaging from four to eight cents a pound above those paid by local dealers.

POTATOES—Eight cars of potatoes were purchased for farmers

(Turn to Page 3, Column 4)

600 AT BANQUET OF ANNUAL MEETING

More than six hundred farm bureau delegates and visitors attended the banquet held on the first evening of the I. A. A. annual meeting. Every table in the huge Cameo room was filled. President O. E. Bradfute, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden were the speakers.

As part of the ceremony of the banquet Howard Leonard tendered his office to the President-Elect, S. H. Thompson.

"I have watched the I. A. A. grow from a small group of farmers to the great organization that it now is," said Mr. Leonard. "As I look into the faces of the people here tonight, I know that it will continue to grow."

"I feel keenly the weight of responsibility that has been placed upon me," said Mr. Thompson, in accepting the office. "I bespeak the co-operation of Illinois farmers to make the I. A. A. the greatest organization of its kind in the United States."

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TAX SLASH SAVES HALF A MILLION TO STATE FARMERS

$557,550 Less 1922 Taxes To Pay; Cut Follows I. A. A. Hearing

Decreases in equalized state land valuations which amount to a reduction in farm taxes of $557,550 for 1922, alone, or approximately twice the sum spent during the year by the Illinois Agricultural Association for all projects, were announced in December by the Illinois Tax Commission.

The reduction followed a hearing before the Commission at which the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus presented the statistical evidence gathered during two years as the foundation for a plea for reduced valuations.

Appeared in 1921

The I. A. A. and the county farm bureaus also appeared before the Commission in 1921 on behalf of Illinois farmers. They are the only organizations in the history of the State to represent farmers before the Commission.

It has been estimated that the reductions granted from 1921 to 1922, inclusive, amount to a saving of approximately five dollars for the average Illinois farm, or a total sum in excess of a million dollars.

A Problem, But—

Two years ago the farmer knew that he had a tax problem but he didn't know how much of a problem it was. The I. A. A. and the county farm bureaus investigated.

It was a long, slow, tiresome job, with more work than glory attached to it. It took the efforts of men trained in finance and law and statistics.

The evidence of the two years' investigation, when presented before the Commission, showed that the Illinois farmer had been bearing the largest part of the increased burden of the cost of State government during the last twenty years.

The Farmer's Share

From 1902 to 1921 the percentage of increase in "full valuations" per unit of farm lands had been more than double the corresponding increase in town and city lots. It had been more than five times the corresponding increase in railway main track and right-of-way.

From 1902 to 1921, inclusive, the increase in State full valuations of land per acre in the State as a whole amounted to 56.26 per cent in the State as a whole as compared to an increase of 24.56 per cent in town and city lots per unit, a decrease of 23.52 per cent per mile of railway second main track and an increase of 10.11 per cent in railway main track and right of way, not including buildings.

(Continued from page 4)

"Sam Can't Do It All," Is Message Of Cunningham

"Don't look for Sam Thompson or any other officer of the I. A. A. to do it all in 1923," said E. A. Cunningham, president of the U. S. Grain Growers Sales Company, in his talk before the Annual Meeting. "You'll get out of the I. A. A. just what you put into it and no more."

With just such direct frankness Mr. Cunningham outlined the grain marketing situation from the smashup of last spring down to the time when the Farm Bureau took over the wrecked machinery. He warned that the creation of adequate co-operative grain marketing machinery was a long hard job.

"The Chicago Board of Trade," he said, "refused our application for a seat, even though we complied with their rules. But you have a right on the Board of Trade even if you never buy or sell a bushel there. You ought to know how your grain is being sold. You have had the repeated statement of men on that Board that they would give us a seat if we 'came regular.' But we were refused."

All Farmers of State Gain in 1922 Tax Cut

Farmers of every county in Illinois have realized a substantial saving as the result of the reduction in land tax valuations granted last December by the Illinois Tax Commission, after the appearance of the county farm bureaus and the I. A. A. before that body in 1921 and 1922 with a plea for reduced land taxes.

Look up your county in the following alphabetical list and see how much you and your neighbors have saved in 1922 land taxes:

Adams, $5,791.58; Alexander, $1,002.23; Bond, $2,325.29; Boone, $2,096.52; Brown, $2,401.51; Bureau, $11,320.34; Calhoun, $1,306.87; Carroll, $4,419.35; Cass, $2,504.18; Champaign, $18,146.43; Christian, $9,423.03; Clark, $3,320.70; Clay, $1,912.39; Clinton, $2,850.92; Coles, $5,822.27; Cook, 14,468.85; Crawford, $3,244.93; Cumberland, $2,618.00; DeKalb, $7,517.39; DeWitt, $6,129.88; Douglas, $6,986.18; DuPage, $3,422.39; Edgar, $8,051.08; Edwards, $1,287.83; Effingham, $2,276.52; Fayette, $3,520.48; Ford, $7,505.21; Franklin, $2,716.13; Fulton, $8,929.89; Gallatin, $1,579.36; Greene, $4,682.67; Grundy, $5,992.19; Hamilton, $1,819.47; Hancock, $7,232.16; Hardin, $318.70; Henderson, $3,321.97; Henry, $9,597.93; Iroquois, $15,508.68; Jackson, $2,848.68; Jasper, $2,793.67; Jefferson, $2,724.50; Jersey, $1,024.86; Jo Daviess, $4,296.43; Johnson, $1,024.28; Kane, $5,855.53; Kankakee, $9,588.07; Kendall, $4,486.71; Knox, $10,086.10; Lake, $5,230.35; LaSalle, $18,447.17; Lawrence, $1,272.41; Lee, $9,177.00; Livingston, $16,357.16; Logan, $9,549.98; McDonough, $5,969.68; McHenry, $5,599.19; McLean, $10,052.72; Macon, $9,234.32; Macoupin, $7,564.42; Madison, $5,789.18; Marion, $2,571.14; Marshall, $4,497.29; Mason, $6,130.35; Massac, $874.33; Menard, $4,086.12; Mercer, $5,123.93; Monroe, $2,195.10; Montgomery, $5,412.95; Morgan, $6,903.31; Moultrie, $4,942.74; Ogle, $7,941.27; Peoria, $7,330.10; Perry, $1,448.79; Piatt, $7,011.31; Pike, $5,292.40; Pope, $834.57; Pulaski, $750.95; Putnam, $2,064.56; Randolph, $2,514.58; Richland, $1,819.87; Rock Island, $4,616.72; St. Clair, $6,547.26; Saline, $2,280.16; Sangamon, $8,485.02; Schuyler, $3,735.73; Scott, $2,096.34; Shelby, $6,881.20; Stark, $3,019.37; Stephenson, $5,262.13; Tazewell, $9,577.61; Union, $890.96; Vermilion, $12,512.40; Wabash, $1,536.56; Warren, $6,747.98; Washington, $2,713.32; Wayne, $5,195.58; White, $3,279.52; Whiteside, $7,669.31; Will, $8,992.70; Williamson, $2,702.21; Winnebago, $4,162-05; Woodford, $7,626.99.

TWO AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

Two amendments to the Constitution of the Illinois Agricultural Association were adopted at the Wednesday session of the annual meeting held by the I. A. A. The amendments were offered to the delegates by J. M. Beckett, of Blue Mound, Macon county, as chairman of the Amendments committee. A. O. Eckert, of Bellville, and Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford, served with Mr. Beckett on this committee.

Collection of Dues

The first amendment was passed by a majority vote of more than two-thirds of the voting delegates. This amendment was an addition to Article 4, Section 1 of the Constitution. The amendment was read as follows:

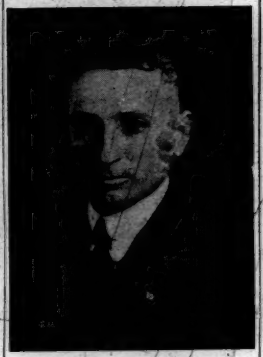
"When any dues from any joint membership contracts remain unpaid for six months after maturity, the contracts, together with other evidence of indebtedness, shall at the option of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, be turned over to the Treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association for collection, and the cost of collecting prorated between the County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association as their interests shall appear."

President's Salary

The second amendment was also an addition. This amendment was to be added to Article 6, Section 2 of the Constitution and was carried practically unanimously. The amendment reads:

"His (the President's) compensation shall be fixed by the Executive Committee not to exceed $15.00 per diem and traveling expenses."

VICE PRESIDENT



A. O. ECKERT

THE RECORD TO GO TWICE EACH MONTH

(Continued from Page 1)

The first was a one or two page mimeographed bulletin. This was later enlarged into a four and five page multigraphed bulletin.

Then in June, 1921, came the printed I. A. A. News Letter. This was sent to a list of 2,000 which was gradually increased to more than 3,000. Late that year it was recognized that there was an urgent need of a publication to the whole membership and the Quarterly Record, a small, four-page paper, began. It was sent four times a year to the members.

Saw Greater Need

All during 1922, however, the need for more information to the members, more often, was seen. Demands for it from farmers came from all over the State.

The Publicity Committee considered the matter and recommended a publication similar to this, semi-monthly. The recommendation was approved by the Executive Committee.

Last month the Budget Committee and the 1923 Executive Committee put the stamp of their approval on the project.

Wants Illinois To Be a Leader In Co-operation

"The Farm Bureau Movement," said ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, speaking at the annual meeting banquet, "has progressed tremendously during the past few years. It has progressed during a period of greatest distress to agriculture.

"I am unqualifiedly for co-operative marketing. As a member of the cotton growers co-operative, I am a thorough believer in the proposition of one man pooling his product with that of another to get the advantage of prices actually based on supply and demand.

"I want to see this great state of Illinois take the lead this year in co-operative enterprise."

RESULTS OF I. A. A. FOR 1922 ARE BIG

(Continued from Page 2)

in 35 counties at cost plus handling charges by an I. A. A. buyer.

BLANKETS — A total of 1,641 pairs of blankets, made of 1921 pooled wool, were sold to farmers at cost plus handling charges.

LIMESTONE—The I. A. A. investigated 44 sites in 17 counties and, reported to farmers on the possibilities for the development of farmer-owned plants; twenty-one commercial shipping plants were investigated and reported upon.

SEEDS — Together with six county farm bureaus, the I. A. A. aided in the organization of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange, which during the first season pooled more than 1,100,000 pounds of red top seed to be marketed co-operatively and which secured a $50,000 loan from the War Finance Corporation.

PHOSPHATE — A reduction in phosphate freight rates which will mean a saving of $20,000 to $25,000 a year on a normal year's business was granted by the railroads, following pleas entered at various times during the year by the I. A. A.

EGGS AND POULTRY—The I. A. A., in co-operation with county farm bureaus, organized six co-operative egg and poultry marketing associations which have been doing business during the year, receiving the top prices and often above the top prices on the Chicago market. Fourteen more such associations are in process of formation.

FRUIT — Fruit shipments totalling 876 acres to 115 points in the U. S. and Canada were made during the year by the Illinois Fruit Exchange, organized in 1921 and aided in its 1922 marketing by the I. A. A. The I. A. A. was one of the prominent factors in the organization of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., which began business Jan. 1, 1923, as a national sales service organization for the fruit growers of the country.

Special Projects

CHARITY—The I. A. A. co-operated with the United Charities of Chicago, the Chicago Daily News, county farm bureau and railroads to provide two-week outings in the homes of farm bureau members for 456 slums' children of Chicago.

FLOOD AID—The I. A. A. co-operated with the Red Cross and the College of Agriculture of the State University to furnish feed to farmers stricken by the spring floods.

DECENNIAL—The I. A. A., in co-operation with the College of Agriculture, local people of DeKalb, the farm bureaus and the A. F. B. F., promoted a Farm Bureau Decennial Celebration at DeKalb, attended by 25,000, to commemorate the birth of the Illinois farm bureau movement.

A. F. B. F. RESULTS PART OF HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

Twelve of Accomplishments For 1922 Mean Advancement of U. S. Agriculture

The farm bureau, as everybody knows, is a three-ply organization for the price of one—county, state and national.

The national farm bureau, the American Farm Bureau Federation, ranks as the largest and greatest organization of farmers ever brought together in the history of the world. With headquarters in Chicago and Washington, it includes state farm bureau organizations in 47 states of the Union.

"Sold" on Results

Like the I. A. A., the A. F. B. F. has always gone on results rather than promises. Its list of achievements during the past two years are a part of the history of the nation.

The following is a brief "dozen" of the accomplishments of the American Farm Bureau Federation for 1922:

"Got the Facts"

1. Got the facts.
2. Sold agriculture and co-operative marketing to the nation.
3. Maintained the biggest farmers' organization in the world.
4. Founded the National Live Stock Producers' Association, with co-operative commission houses at six terminal markets.
5. Founded Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., which established co-operative sales agencies for perishables at 150 markets.
6. Aided in reorganization of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

National Marketing

7. Worked out a new plan for co-operative marketing of dairy products and demonstrated its practicability in the Chicago market.
8. Maintained wool pools and secured satisfactory tariff on wool.
9. Relieved car shortage, represented farmers in fifteen national transportation cases and saved every farmer in America an average of twenty dollars in freight bills.
10. Killed the proposed general sales tax.
11. Voiced farmers' views in the national capitol, maintained effective farm bloc and secured passage of laws legalizing co-operative marketing; eliminated speculation in grain futures and established right of co-operative to a seat on the grain exchanges; put dirt farmer on the Federal Reserve Board; prevented shifting of tax burden to agriculture; extended functions of War Finance Corporation; protected farm interests in the tariff; provided appropriations for farm-to-market roads; extended financial relief to Northwest during crop failures; extended time of payments on irrigated land; secured adequate funds for the Department of Agriculture; provided deficiency appropriations for tuberculosis eradication.
12. Maintained Farm Bureau service through ten departments.

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THE I. A. A. ANNUAL MEETING AT A GLANCE



DELEGATES FROM EVERY CORNER OF STATE AT MEETING

Program of I. A. A. Annual Convention A Real Message to Farmers

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There were all the way from one to 53 farmers present from the various counties which sent delegates and visitors.

Address by Mumford

The convention opened with the invocation by the Rev. Mr. Kiest, of Anna, a member of the 1922 Excutive Committee. The morning session was taken up by the reports of the president, secretary, and treasurer, and the address of Dean H. W. Mumford, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois: "The College of Agriculture in Relation to the Farm Bureau."

During Wednesday afternoon addresses were given by C. B. Denman, chairman of the Board of Directors of the East St. Louis Live Stock Producers Commission Association; Hon. Howard M. Gore, U. S. Department of Agriculture; C. Larsen, Dean of the South Dakota College of Agriculture, and up to last Jan. 1 Director of Dairy Marketing for the I. A. A.

Banquet in Evening

The election of officers took up the rest of the afternoon. There was the banquet in the evening, with addresses by Ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden and President O. E. Bradfute, of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

On Thursday morning the addresses of Hon. W. N. Ferris, U. S. Cunningham, President of the U. S. Grain Growers Sales Company, carried the session well into the noon hour.

Report on Taxation

J. C. Watson, I. A. A. Statistician gave a detailed report of the I. A. A. tax investigations, illustrated with charts, to start the afternoon meeting. Senator H. M. Dunlap, of Savoy, talked on the new state police bill which he is fostering for the coming session of the legislature.

The convention closed with the reports of committees.

Bradfute Sees Marketing As The Farm Goal

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Mr. Bradfute stressed the importance of an immediate solution of the problems which cause such a great difference between the farmer's dollar and the dollar of other manufacturers.

"We are over-produced," he said. "We have a surplus."

Co-operative marketing, according to Mr. Bradfute, is the only way out for the farmer, and the American Farm Bureau Federation will bend every effort during 1923 to make co-operative marketing more successful than it has ever been in history.

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BROWN COUNTY—Charlie Snyder, Versailles; Albert Lewis, Mt. Sterling.
BUREAU COUNTY—D. G. Reder, Mendota; Wilber Saverhill, Tiskilwa; Simon Albrecht, Tiskilwa.
CARROLL COUNTY—Albert Getz, Mt. Carroll; Chas W. Moore, Mt. Carroll.
CASS COUNTY—J. H. Taylor, Virginia; F. C. Walbaum, Ashland.
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY — Lorin Clark, Homer; W. H. Jackson, Fisher; D. J. Holtermann, Sadorus.
CHRISTIAN COUNTY—Wm. Grimes, Rosemond; Dwight Hart, Edinburg.
CLARK COUNTY—T. R. Lovett, Marshall; Albert Wright, West Union.
CLAY COUNTY — Curt Anderson, Xenia; E. L. Sunderman, Louisville.
CLINTON COUNTY—H. H. Imming, Aviston; Peter Bach, Bartelso.
COLES COUNTY—C. S. Hall, Oakland; F. F. Homan, Mattoon.
COOK COUNTY—Herman Schwake, Arlington Heights; Frank Diekmann, South Holland.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—N. F. Goodwin, Palestine; A. York, Robinson.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY—A. C. Gordon, Neoga; A. M. Pingery, Sigel.
DE KALB COUNTY—B. W. Lyon, Waterman; Geo. S. Hyde, Earlville.
DEWITT COUNTY—C. W. Thorp, Clinton; Scott Griffin, Clinton.
DOUGLAS COUNTY — Frank L. Reeder, Tuscola; Chas. McDonald, Hindsboro.
DUPAGE COUNTY—C. G. Shoger, Naperville; John K. Rathbun, Lombard.
EDGAR COUNTY—W. G. Tucker, Horace; Zeiss Gumm, Paris.
EDWARDS COUNTY—Harry Perkins, Albion; Albert Libkie; West Salem.
EFFINGHAM COUNTY—F. C. Wachel, Altmont.
FORD COUNTY—F. W. Tieken, Piper City; A. C. Thompson, Piper City.
FRANKLIN COUNTY—Matt House, Benton; H. H. Webb, Mulkeytown.
FULTON COUNTY—J. E. Mummert, Astoria; E. C. Vittum, Canton.
GALLATIN COUNTY — Geo. B. Scherrer, Shawneetown; H. H. Glasscock, Omaha.
GREENE COUNTY—Glenn Smith, Greenfield; L. R. Lee, Roodhouse.
GRUNDY COUNTY—R. W. Carper, Coal City; E. S. Cryder, Morris.
HANCOCK COUNTY—I. N. Hosford, Hamilton; W. G. Clark, Carthage; M. G. Lambert, Ferris.
HENDERSON COUNTY — C. W. Cooper, Little York; C. C. Painter, Stronghurst.
HENRY COUNTY — Robert Armstrong, Kewanee; J. A. Boomer, Atkinson; Henry Larson, Cambridge.
IROQUOIS COUNTY—G. C. Honeywell, Milford; Chas. Holtz, Buckley; W. A. Ward, Sheldon.
JACKSON COUNTY — Willard Graves, Murphysboro; Jess L. Klein, Carbondale.
JERSEY COUNTY—James C. Downey, Jerseyville; J. R. Fulkerson, Jerseyville.
JO DAVIESS COUNTY — John E. Bonnett, East Dubuque; E. F. Hunt, Hanover; Willis Vipond, Scales Mound.
JOHNSON COUNTY—W. L. Owen, Simpson.
KANE COUNTY—William I. Lye, Big Rock; D. Craft, Lily Lake.
KANKAKEE COUNTY—L. E. Suprenant, Bourbonais; Henry M. McLane, Reddick.
KENDALL COUNTY—E. L. Mattlock, Yorkville; C. G. Ricketts, Oswego.
KNOX COUNTY—Perry C. Gehring, Altona; C. E. Hartsook, McQuoin; Elmer L. Olson, Knoxville.
LAKE COUNTY—H. E. Flood, Gurnee; E. B. Jordan, Deerfield.
LA SALLE COUNTY—D. E. Stephenson, Streator; H. W. Watts, Leland; H. T. Marshall, Serena.
LEE COUNTY—M. J. Fielding, Dixon; Wm. Sandrock, Ashton.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY — Geo. L. Potter, Pontiac; J. W. Porter, Pontiac; M. C. Fonger, Odell.
LOGAN COUNTY—J. W. Rupp, Mt. Pulaski; Ralph Lanterman, Williamsville.
McDONOUGH COUNTY — J. E. Stickle, Blandinsville; I. A. Le Master, Bushnell.
McHENRY COUNTY—H. C. Gilkerson, Marengo; D. L. Thomas, Ringwood.
McLEAN COUNTY—S. M. Elkins, Bloomington; Carl Vrooman, Bloomington; Walter Tenny, McLean.
MACON COUNTY—J. C. Batchelder, Harristown; Henry Shafer, Illiopolis.
MACOUPIN COUNTY—H. J. Schultz, Shipman; J. F. Enslow, Atwater.
MADISON COUNTY—Stanley Castle, Alton; H. B. Koeller, Godfrey.
MARION COUNTY—G. R. Williams, Salem; E. Kinsey, Centralia.
MARSHALL - PUTNAM COUNTY—L. F. Boyle, Hennipin; Elmer Hunt, Henry.
MASON COUNTY—
MENARD COUNTY—L. V. Sampson, Petersburg; J. H. Behrens, Greenview.
MERCER COUNTY—Scoville Lee, Aledo; I. F. Gilmore, Aledo.
MONROE COUNTY—Phillip Bickelhaupt, Renault; Chas. Franklin, Prairie Du Rocher.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY — John Foster, Raymond; H. G. Lincoln, Witt.
MORGAN COUNTY—C. S. Black, Jacksonville; O. A. Rohrer, Waverly.
MOULTRIE COUNTY—J. A. James, Windsor; Geo. Fulk, Banthany.
OGLE COUNTY—Joseph Holmes, Monroe Center; C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
PEORIA COUNTY—Z. M. Holmes, Mossville; Chas. R. Ford, Edwards.
PIATT COUNTY—M. E. Wise, Cerro Gordo; Hugh Ruddock, Jr., Bement.
PIKE COUNTY—Chas E. Dunham, Griggsville; Geo. Stauffer, Jr., Baylis.
POPE COUNTY—Robert Clanahan, Rensbaw.
RANDOLPH COUNTY—J. C. Knott, Chester; J. V. Lessley, Sparta.
RICHLAND COUNTY—D. H. Kink, Olney.
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY — C. J. Searle, Rock Island; Homer A. Daily, Hillsdale.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY—H. H. Hartman, Freeburg; Cyril Pfeifer, O'Fallon.
SALINE COUNTY—Henry Fowler, Eldorado; C. E. Burkhardt, Raleigh.
SANGAMON COUNTY—John Stout, Chatam; W. R. Huffaker, New Berlin; C. R. Carpenter, Buffalo.
SCHUYLER COUNTY — Fred L. Camp, Huntsville; Clarence Thompson, Frederick.
SCOTT COUNTY—W. H. Robinson, Bluffs; W. H. Price, Bluffs.
SHELBY COUNTY—W. R. Boys, Shelbyville; J. W. McClellan, Trowbridge.
STARK COUNTY—David Turnbull, Neponset; E. H. Rennick, Toulon.
STEPHENSON COUNTY — L. M. Swanzey, Freeport; T. F. Ellis, Lena; H. M. Phillips, Lena.
TAZEWELL COUNTY—C. B. Wood, Delavan; R. C. Nichels, Green Valley; A. L. Robinson, Pekin.
UNION COUNTY—E. W. Newman, Anna; R. K. Loomis, Makanda.
VERMILION COUNTY—R. L. Wood, Bismarck; J. W. F. Crouch, Chenoyville.
WABASH COUNTY—John Deputy, Mt. Carmel.
WARREN COUNTY—M. S. Smith, Monmouth; Ralph Kirby, Berwick.
WAYNE COUNTY—O. W. Talbert, Fairfield.
WHITESIDE COUNTY—Ira Withrow, Erie, died; T. H. Adams, Fenton.
WILL COUNTY—Arthur States, Elwood; G. L. Francis, New Lenox.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY — Finis Grain, Carterville.
WINEBAGO COUNTY—L. A. Frisbe, Rockford; E. M. Brechenridge, Rockford.
WOODFORD COUNTY—Maj. Dora Eureka; C. E. Bonar, El Paso.

COPIES OF ANNUAL REPORT

Copies of the I. A. A. Annual Report, a 96-page booklet illustrated with photographs, will be sent upon request as long as there is a supply. This is the report given to delegates and visitors at the annual meeting.

DEAN H. W. MUMFORD,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILLINOIS. 10-N.L-7-22

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | April 1, 1923 | Number 2

ILLINOIS "CO-OP" BILL BEFORE LEGISLATURE

FARM CREDIT ACT PASSED; PROVIDES BETTER FINANCING

Maximum Land Bank Loan Now $25,000; Marketing to be Aided

American organized agriculture secured one of its greatest accomplishments for the farm industry of the country when, on the last day of its session, Congress passed the Agricultural Credits Act, meeting a need which has been felt for fifty years and providing for the near future more adequate credit facilities than the farmer has ever had before in history.

Not only has the maximum Federal Land Bank loan been increased from $10,000 to $25,000 but other provisions of the act, which is a composite of several bills, insure better financing.

The American Farm Bureau Federation and the I. A. A. have always seen the need for such legislation and have been urging it for more than a year.

Wallace Statement

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace recently issued the following statement in explanation of the workings of the new act:

"The act is divided into two parts. In the first, it provides government agencies for handling agricultural loans. In the second it authorizes the organization of private agencies under government supervision for making loans on live-stock security and on farm commodities on the way to market.

"The government loan activities will be carried on in connection with the Federal land banks. At the present time the country is divided into twelve districts, and in each of these districts there is a Federal land bank which makes

(Turn to Page Two)

1,000 In Meeting At St. Paul To Discuss Prices

Orderly marketing of farm products through well-directed organizations and immediate congressional action to stabilize prices of crops on a basis of cost of production were indorsed by delegates attending the recent Northwest Agricultural Price Stabilization conference in St. Paul, Minn. More than 1,000 farmers and business men of 12 states were present. The I. A. A. was represented at the meeting.

I. A. A. Executive Committee Meets In Springfield

The Executive Committee of the I. A. A. held its last meeting in Springfield on March 20. The meeting was planned for Springfield in order that the members of the committee might study the legislation backed by the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus during the present session of the legislature.

Transportation Next Farm Issue Before Congress

Senator Arthur Capper, chairman of the Farm Bloc, in an interview given out after the passage of the Farm Credits Act, stated that agricultural transportation would be a big issue before the next Congress.

"The farmer will not have all the relief to which he is entitled until freight rates, now too high, come down," he says.

Conferences of Advisers Set For Apr. 2-12

The spring series of Illinois farm advisers' conferences have been announced by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture of the State University as follows:

Southern Illinois Group: Centralia, April 2 and 3.

Northern Illinois Group: Chicago, April 4 and 5.

Central Illinois Group: Decatur, April 9 and 10.

Northwestern Illinois Group: Galesburg, April 11 and 12.

April 15 Date of Next Issue of The Record

This is the second issue of the I. A. A. Record. It was announced in the first issue that a second would follow on March 15. The delay to April 1 came about as the result of the failure of a three months' supply of paper stock, ordered Feb. 10 and promised for March 1, to appear before March 16.

It is planned hereafter to issue The Record regularly on the first and fifteenth of each month. Many changes are being made in the mailing list, however, as the result of recent membership campaigns and it is possible that mistakes may be made. If you are a member of the I. A. A. and don't receive The Record, get in touch with the News Publicity Department: it is your paper.

LET'S JOIN THE PARADE!



YOUR HIRED MAN!

Of course you know what your hired man on the farm can do—you put him to work where he can help most. But—

How about your hired men in Chicago, the various departments of the I. A. A.? What can they do for you? How can you best put them to work for you?

The I. A. A. Record will start in the next issue with a series of articles which will cover every department in the association, telling how it can serve you. This issue is beginning a run of articles to tell the story of the various co-operative associations in Illinois.

Watch for these articles—they'll be in every issue.

Farmer of Lee County Also Is Real Cartoonist

The cartoon in this issue of The Record was drawn by Herbert Conner, a regular "dirt farmer," secretary of the Lee County Farm Bureau. Mr. Conner does his cartoons at home nights on the dining room table, after finishing his day's work. He is one of the strongest farm bureau boosters in the State and puts into his cartoons the gospel of farmer organization which he practices. The Record will publish more of his work.

"CO-OPS" AT YARDS TOPPING THE LIST

Five of the seven commission companies operating under the auspices of the National Live Stock Producers' Association stood in first place in volume of business handled in their respective markets during a recent week.

Companies holding first place and the cars handled were: Chicago, 310; St. Louis, 188; Indianapolis, 173; Buffalo, 170; Peoria, 40.

The Producers opened at the Kansas City yards on March 5 and netted a total of 20 cars as their first week's business.

Handling an average of over 25 per cent of the weekly market receipts, the Indianapolis Producers have stood at first place in that market each week since January 1. Their first ten weeks' business of 1923 was 2,055 cars.

Both the Chicago and Peoria Producers have stood at first place eight out of the ten weeks in their respective yards. The volume of business of the Chicago Producers was 3,082 cars, while Peoria netted 464 cars.

The St. Louis Producers have handled 1,766 cars since the beginning of 1923, having stood either first or second each week among the companies at that market.

The Buffalo Producers handled 1,271 cars during the ten weeks. No figures are on hand for the Ft. Worth market.

FARMER MARKETING UP TO LEGISLATURE IN PROPOSED BILL

Measure To Allow Agriculture Voice on Grain Exchanges Also Introduced

Two bills of great importance to organized farmers are up for consideration at this session of the Illinois Legislature. Their passage will do much to safeguard the interests of producers all over the state.

These are the Co-operative Marketing Act and the bill designed to allow admission to membership in Boards of Trade of farmers' organizations.

Marketing Act

The Co-operative Marketing Act, if passed, will permit farmers to pool and market their products without fear that the action will be considered a combination in restraint of trade. Almost identical acts, fostered by the Farm Bureau, have already passed in Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, South Dakota, Arizona, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, Kansas, Idaho, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky, North Dakota, Washington, Montana, and Colorado.

The bill has passed the House in Missouri, has been reported favorably in Minnesota, and is making satisfactory progress in Ohio. It failed in Indiana due to Governor McCray's veto, after passing the Senate 43 to 0, and the House 74 to 11.

Provisions of Act

The act authorizes the formation of non-profit, co-operative associations, with or without capital stock for the purpose of encouraging the orderly marketing of agricultural products through co-operation. It aims "to make the distribution of agricultural products between producer and consumer as direct as

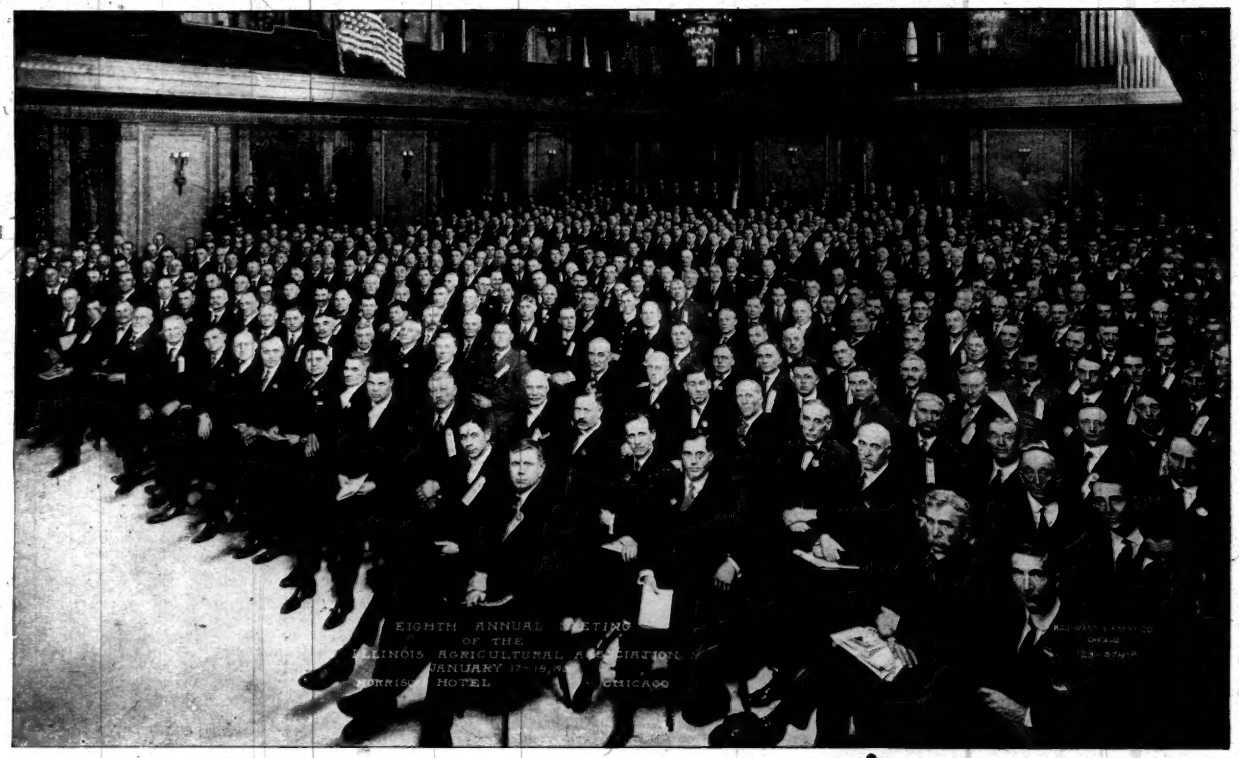
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Four Advisory Committees Meet To Shape Work

Meetings of the Phosphate-Limestone, Organization-Publicity, Dairy Marketing and Live Stock Marketing advisory committees have been held during the past month.

These meetings were for the purpose of shaping a program of work to be pursued by the various departments with the counsel of the members of the committee.

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CRAWFORD COUNTY—N. F. Goodwin, Palestine; A. York, Robinson.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY—A. C. Gordon, Neoga; A. M. Pingery, Sigel.
DE KALB COUNTY—B. W. Lyon, Waterman; Geo. S. Hyde, Earlville.
DEWITT COUNTY—C. W. Thorp, Clinton; Scott Griffin, Clinton.
DOUGLAS COUNTY — Frank L. Reeder, Tuscola; Chas. McDonald, Hindsboro.
DUPAGE COUNTY—C. G. Shoger, Naperville; John K. Rathbun, Lombard.
EDGAR COUNTY—W. G. Tucker, Horace; Zeiss Gumm, Paris.
EDWARDS COUNTY—Harry Perkins, Albion; Albert Libkie; West Salem.
EFFINGHAM COUNTY—F. C. Wachel, Altmont.
FORD COUNTY — F. W. Tieken, Piper City; A. C. Thompson, Piper City.
FRANKLIN COUNTY—Matt House, Benton; H. H. Webb, Mulkeytown.
FULTON COUNTY — J. E. Mummert, Astoria; E. C. Vittum, Canton.
GALLATIN COUNTY — Geo. B. Scherrer, Shawneetown; H. H. Glassecock, Omaha.
GREENE COUNTY — Glenn Smith, Greenfield; L. R. Lee, Roodhouse.
GRUNDY COUNTY—R. W. Carper, Coal City; E. S. Cryder, Morris.
HANCOCK COUNTY—I. N. Hosford, Hamilton; W. G. Clark, Carthage; M. G. Lambert, Ferris.
HENDERSON COUNTY — C. W. Cooper, Little York; C. C. Painter, Stronghurst.
HENRY COUNTY — Robert Armstrong, Kewanee; J. A. Boomer, Atkinson; Henry Larson, Cambridge.
IROQUOIS COUNTY—G. C. Honeywell, Milford; Chas. Holtz, Buckley; W. A. Ward, Sheldon.
JACKSON COUNTY — Willard Graves, Murphysboro; Jess L. Klein, Carbondale.
JERSEY COUNTY—James C. Downey, Jerseyville; J. R. Fulkerson, Jerseyville.
JO DAVIESS COUNTY — John E. Bonnett, East Dubuque; E. F. Hunt, Hanover; Willis Vipond, Scales Mound.
JOHNSON COUNTY—W. L. Owen, Simpson.
KANE COUNTY—William I. Lye, Big Rock; D. Craft, Lily Lake.
KANKAKEE COUNTY—L. E. Suprenant, Bourbonais; Henry M. McLane, Reddick.
KENDALL COUNTY—E. L. Mattlock, Yorkville; C. G. Ricketts, Oswego.
KNOX COUNTY—Perry C. Gehring, Altona; C. E. Hartsook, Maquon; Elmer L. Olson, Knoxville.
LAKE COUNTY—H. E. Flood, Gurnee; E. B. Jordan, Deerfield.
LA SALLE COUNTY—D. E. Stephenson, Streator; H. W. Watts, Leland; H. T. Marshall, Serena.
LEE COUNTY—M. J. Fielding, Dixon; Wm. Sandrock, Ashton.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY — Geo. L. Potter, Pontiac; J. W. Porter, Pontiac; M. C. Fonger, Odell.
LOGAN COUNTY—J. W. Rupp, Mt. Pulaski; Ralph Lanterman, Williamsville.
McDONOUGH COUNTY — J. E. Stickle, Blandinsville; I. A. Le Master, Bushnell.
McHENRY COUNTY—H. C. Gilkerson, Marengo; D. L. Thomas, Ringwood.
McLEAN COUNTY—S. M. Elkins, Bloomington; Carl Vrooman, Bloomington; Walter Tenny, McLean.
MACON COUNTY—J. C. Batchelder, Harristown; Henry Shafer, Illiopolis.
MACOUPIN COUNTY—H. J. Schultz, Shipman; J. P. Enslow, Atwater.
MADISON COUNTY—Stanley Castle, Alton; H. B. Koeller, Godfrey.
MARION COUNTY—G. R. Williams, Salem; E. Kinsey, Centralia.
MARSHALL — PUTNAM COUNTY—L. F. Boyle, Hennipin; Elmer Hunt, Henry.
MASON COUNTY—
MENARD COUNTY — L. V. Sampson, Petersburg; J. H. Behrens, Greenview.
MERCER COUNTY — Scoville Lee, Aledo; I. P. Gilmore, Aledo.
MONROE COUNTY—Phillip Bickelhaupt, Renault; Chas. Franklin, Prairie Du Rocher.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY — John Foster, Raymond; H. G. Lincoln, Witt.
MORGAN COUNTY — C. S. Black, Jacksonville; O. A. Rohrer, Waverly.
MOULTRIE COUNTY—J. A. James, Windsor; Geo. Fulk, Benthany.
OGLE COUNTY — Joseph Holmes, Monroe Center; C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
PEORIA COUNTY—Z. M. Holmes, Mossville; Chas. R. Ford, Edwards.
PIATT COUNTY—M. E. Wise, Cerro Gordo; Hugh Ruddock, Jr., Bement.
PIKE COUNTY—Chas E. Dunham, Griggsville; Geo. Stauffer, Jr., Baylis.
POPE COUNTY—Robert Clanahan, Renshaw.
RANDOLPH COUNTY—J. C. Knott, Chester; J. V. Lessley, Sparta.
RICHLAND COUNTY—D. H. Kink, Olney.
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY — C. J. Searle, Rock Island; Homer A. Daily, Hillsdale.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY—H. H. Hartman, Freeburg; Cyril Pfeifer, O'Fallon.
SALINE COUNTY—Henry Fowler, Eldorado; C. E. Burkhardt, Raleigh.
SANGAMON COUNTY—John Stout, Chatam; W. B. Huffaker, New Berlin; C. R. Carpenter, Buffalo.
SCHUYLER COUNTY — Fred L. Camp, Huntsville; Clarence Thompson, Frederick.
SCOTT COUNTY—W. H. Robinson, Bluffs; W. H. Price, Bluffs.
SHELBY COUNTY—W. R. Boys, Shelbyville; J. W. McClory, Trowbridge.
STARK COUNTY—David Turnbull, Neponset; E. H. Rennick, Toulon.
STEPHENSON COUNTY — L. M. Swanzey, Freeport; T. F. Ellis, Lena; H. M. Phillips, Lena.
TAZEWELL COUNTY—C. B. Wood, Delavan; R. C. Nichels, Green Valley; A. L. Robinson, Pekin.
UNION COUNTY—E. W. Newman, Anna; R. K. Loomis, Makanda.
VERMILION COUNTY—R. L. Wood, Bismarck; J. W. F. Crouch, Cheneyville.
WABASH COUNTY—John Deputy, Mt. Carmel.
WARREN COUNTY—M. S. Smith, Monmouth; Ralph Kirby, Berwick.
WAYNE COUNTY—O. W. Talbert, Fairfield.
WHITESIDE COUNTY—Ira Withrow, Erie, died; T. H. Adams, Fenton.
WILL COUNTY—Arthur States, Elwood; G. L. Francis, New Lenox.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY — Finis Grain, Carterville.
WINEBAGO COUNTY—L. A. Frisbe, Rockford; E. M. Brechenridge, Rockford.
WOODFORD COUNTY—Maj. Dors Eureka; C. E. Bonar, El Paso.

COPIES OF ANNUAL REPORT

Copies of the I. A. A. Annual Report, a 96-page booklet illustrated with photographs, will be sent upon request as long as there is a supply. This is the report given to delegates and visitors at the annual meeting.

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | April 1, 1923 | Number 2

ILLINOIS "CO-OP" BILL BEFORE LEGISLATURE

FARM CREDIT ACT PASSED; PROVIDES BETTER FINANCING

Maximum Land Bank Loan Now $25,000; Marketing to be Aided

American organized agriculture secured one of its greatest accomplishments for the farm industry of the country when, on the last day of its session, Congress passed the Agricultural Credits Act, meeting a need which has been felt for fifty years and providing for the near future more adequate credit facilities than the farmer has ever had before in history.

Not only has the maximum Federal Land Bank loan been increased from $10,000 to $25,000 but other provisions of the act, which is a composite of several bills, insure better financing.

The American Farm Bureau Federation and the I. A. A. have always seen the need for such legislation and have been urging it for more than a year.

Wallace Statement

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace recently issued the following statement in explanation of the workings of the new act:

"The act is divided into two parts. In the first, it provides government agencies for handling agricultural loans. In the second it authorizes the organization of private agencies under government supervision for making loans on live-stock security and on farm commodities on the way to market.

"The government loan activities will be carried on in connection with the Federal land banks. At the present time the country is divided into twelve districts, and in each of these districts there is a Federal land bank which makes

(Turn to Page Two)

1,000 In Meeting At St. Paul To Discuss Prices

Orderly marketing of farm products through well-directed organizations and immediate congressional action to stabilize prices of crops on a basis of cost of production were indorsed by delegates attending the recent Northwest Agricultural Price Stabilization conference in St. Paul, Minn. More than 1,000 farmers and business men of 12 states were present. The I. A. A. was represented at the meeting.

I. A. A. Executive Committee Meets In Springfield

The Executive Committee of the I. A. A. held its last meeting in Springfield on March 20. The meeting was planned for Springfield in order that the members of the committee might study the legislation backed by the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus during the present session of the legislature.

Transportation Next Farm Issue Before Congress

Senator Arthur Capper, chairman of the Farm Bloc, in an interview given out after the passage of the Farm Credits Act, stated that agricultural transportation would be a big issue before the next Congress.

"The farmer will not have all the relief to which he is entitled until freight rates, now too high, come down," he says.

Conferences of Advisers Set For Apr. 2-12

The spring series of Illinois farm advisers' conferences have been announced by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture of the State University as follows:

Southern Illinois Group: Centralia, April 2 and 3.

Northern Illinois Group: Chicago, April 4 and 5.

Central Illinois Group: Decatur, April 9 and 10.

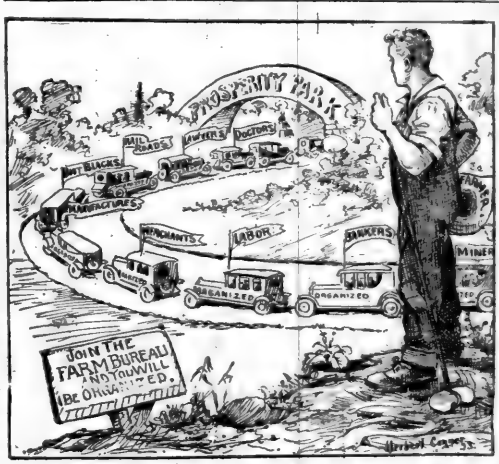
Northwestern Illinois Group: Galesburg, April 11 and 12.

April 15 Date of Next Issue of The Record

This is the second issue of the I. A. A. Record. It was announced in the first issue that a second would follow on March 15. The delay to April 1 came about as the result of the failure of a three months' supply of paper stock, ordered Feb. 10 and promised for March 1, to appear before March 16.

It is planned hereafter to issue The Record regularly on the first and fifteenth of each month. Many changes are being made in the mailing list, however, as the result of recent membership campaigns, and it is possible that mistakes may be made. If you are a member of the I. A. A. and don't receive The Record, get in touch with the News Publicity Department: it is your paper.

LET'S JOIN THE PARADE!



YOUR HIRED MAN!

Of course you know what your hired man on the farm can do—you put him to work where he can help most. But—

How about your hired men in Chicago, the various departments of the I. A. A.? What can they do for you? How can you best put them to work for you?

The I. A. A. Record will start in the next issue with a series of articles which will cover every department in the association, telling how it can serve you. This issue is beginning a run of articles to tell the story of the various co-operative associations in Illinois.

Watch for these articles—they'll be in every issue.

"CO-OPS" AT YARDS TOPPING THE LIST

Five of the seven commission companies operating under the auspices of the National Live Stock Producers' Association stood in first place in volume of business handled in their respective markets during a recent week.

Companies holding first place and the cars handled were: Chicago, 310; St. Louis, 188; Indianapolis, 173; Buffalo, 170; Peoria, 40.

The Producers opened at the Kansas City yards on March 5 and netted a total of 20 cars as their first week's business.

Handling an average of over 25 per cent of the weekly market receipts, the Indianapolis Producers have stood at first place in that market each week since January 1. Their first ten weeks' business of 1923 was 2,055 cars.

Both the Chicago and Peoria Producers have stood at first place eight out of the ten weeks in their respective yards. The volume of business of the Chicago Producers was 3,082 cars, while Peoria netted 464 cars.

The St. Louis Producers have handled 1,766 cars since the beginning of 1923, having stood either first or second each week among the companies at that market.

The Buffalo Producers handled 1,271 cars during the ten weeks. No figures are on hand for the Ft. Worth market.

Farmer of Lee County Also Is Real Cartoonist

The cartoon in this issue of The Record was drawn by Herbert Conner, a regular "dirt farmer," secretary of the Lee County Farm Bureau. Mr. Conner does his cartoons at home nights on the dining room table, after finishing his day's work. He is one of the strongest farm bureau boosters in the State and puts into his cartoons the gospel of farmer organization which he practices. The Record will publish more of his work.

FARMER MARKETING UP TO LEGISLATURE IN PROPOSED BILL

Measure To Allow Agriculture Voice on Grain Exchanges Also Introduced

Two bills of great importance to organized farmers are up for consideration at this session of the Illinois Legislature. Their passage will do much to safeguard the interests of producers all over the state.

These are the Co-operative Marketing Act and the bill designed to allow admission to membership in Boards of Trade of farmers' organizations.

Marketing Act

The Co-operative Marketing Act, if passed, will permit farmers to pool and market their products without fear that the action will be considered a combination in restraint of trade. Almost identical acts, fostered by the Farm Bureau, have already passed in Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, South Dakota, Arizona, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, Kansas, Idaho, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky, North Dakota, Washington, Montana, and Colorado.

The bill has passed the House in Missouri, has been reported favorably in Minnesota, and is making satisfactory progress in Ohio. It failed in Indiana due to Governor McCray's veto, after passing the Senate 43 to 0, and the House 74 to 11.

Provisions of Act

The act authorizes the formation of non-profit, co-operative associations, with or without capital stock for the purpose of encouraging the orderly marketing of agricultural products through co-operation. It aims "to make the distribution of agricultural products between producer and consumer as direct as

(Turn to Page Four)

Four Advisory Committees Meet To Shape Work

Meetings of the Phosphate-Limestone, Organization-Publicity, Dairy Marketing and Live Stock Marketing advisory committees have been held during the past month.

These meetings were for the purpose of shaping a program of work to be pursued by the various departments with the counsel of the members of the committee.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Published twice a month by the Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Edited by News Publicity Department, L. J. Montross, Director.

Entry as second class matter Oct. 14, 1921, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—G. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
16th—G. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Finley, Hooperston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Fred Baumberger, Reno.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lessley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments, I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sailor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent.

CONGRESS PASSES FARM CREDIT ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

land mortgage loans, these twelve banks being directed by a central Federal Farm Loan Bureau in Washington.

Credit Bank

In connection with each of these land banks there is to be established an intermediate credit bank, located in the same city with the land bank and under the supervision of the officers and directors of the land bank. The Federal government supplies each of these intermediate credit banks with a capital of not to exceed $5,000,000. These intermediate credit banks are authorized to discount farmers' notes which have been taken by banks and other financial institutions, and then can carry such notes for a term of from six months to three years. The banks may also loan direct to farmers' cooperative associations under conditions set forth in the act.

"These intermediate credit banks may issue debentures which will have back of them the farmers' notes which the banks have taken. The idea is that these debentures may be sold to people who wish a safe investment. They are exempt from taxation, just as the bonds issued by the Federal land banks are exempt. The interest charged by the intermediate credit banks may not exceed by more than one per cent the interest paid on the debentures issued, and the farmer who borrows must not be charged an interest rate of more than one and one-half per cent above the interest charged by the intermediate credit bank.

Second Division

"The second division of the act authorizes the organization, under a Federal charter, of national agricultural credit corporations, these to be organized by private capital. They will be under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, just as are other national banking institutions. They must have a capital stock of at least $250,000. They may issue collateral trust debentures up to ten times their capital and surplus. Such corporations will probably be organized in the Western States where the live-stock industry is important and where now cattle loan companies are in operation.

"In addition to the provisions of the act designed to furnish the farmer much needed intermediate credit, certain changes have been made in the law under which the Federal land banks operate and in the Federal Reserve Act. Provision for the establishment of the so-called permanent organization of the twelve Federal land banks is made by providing that three out of the seven directors for each bank are to be elected by the borrowers from the bank and three are to be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. The seventh director, who will be the president of the board, will be chosen from three persons who have received the highest nomination vote for this position by the borrowers or stockholders in the bank.

$25,000 Maximum

"Heretofore the maximum amount which might be loaned to any individual by the Federal land banks has been $10,000. This has been increased to $25,000. Also the purpose for which mortgage loans may be made has been broadened to include the repayment of any existing indebtedness.

"The Federal Reserve Act is amended by broadening the definition of what is called agricultural paper, making it include the grading and processing of agricultural products by cooperative marketing associations. Heretofore the Federal Reserve Banks have not been permitted to discount agricultural paper for a longer period than six months. This period has been increased to nine months.

State Banks

"A large number of state banks are not now members of the Federal Reserve System, some of them because their capital is not large enough to meet the requirements of the law. An amendment to the Federal Reserve Act is carried in this bill designed to encourage small banks to join the system. A bank which has capital equal only to sixty per cent of the capital required of national banks may now be admitted, if within a reasonable time the capital will be increased to correspond with the capital required of national banks.

"The life of the War Finance Corporation is extended up to February 29, 1924, the expectation being that by that date the new credit facilities provided for under this agricultural credits act will be sufficient to meet the needs.

"This Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 is one of the most important acts passed by the last Congress. It marks an earnest effort to provide the farmer with the sort of credit he must have to carry on efficiently. It is not class legislation. The results will be helpful to business in general, because the effect will be to stabilize agricultural production and marketing."

75 to 100 Lots of Seed Tested Daily By State

Seventy-five to 100 samples of seed are being received daily at the laboratory of the Illinois State Department of Agriculture. The analysis of seed is free to each individual, firm or corporation on five samples a year. A fee of fifty cents is charged for each sample in excess of this amount.

This law was passed several years ago, being one of the first pieces of legislation which the I. A. A. backed. It has resulted in a tremendous improvement in the quality of Illinois seed and the elimination of many noxious weeds that otherwise would have found their way to the farm.

I. A. A. ADVISORY COMMITTEES NAMED FOR 1923 PROGRAM

President Appoints Farmer Counselors for Eight Projects of Work

President S. H. Thompson has announced his list of selections for the various advisory committees of the I. A. A. These committees meet upon call and discuss their various phases of the work during the year, sometimes making recommendations to the executive committee.

As the result of the advisory committees each great phase of the work of the I. A. A. is given a maximum of personal study, discussion and advice. The committees for 1923 are as follows:

Finance—A. O. Eckert, Belleville; Henry McGough, Maple Park; Chas. R. Finley, Hoopeston.

Live Stock—W. H. Moody, Port Byron; Vernon Lessley, Sparta; C. E. Bamborough, Polo; Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford; C. B. Goble, Charleston; W. B. Elliott, Williamsfield.

Grain Marketing—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole; D. J. Holterman, Sadorus; Curt Anderson, Xenia; G. E. Reder, Mendota; W. A. McNeill, Chandlerville.

Fruit and Vegetable—A. O. Eckert, Belleville; Fred Baumberger, Reno; Senator H. M. Dunlap, Savoy.

Legislative — S. H. Thompson, Quincy; F. D. Barton, Cornell; A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville.

Phosphate-Limestone — F. D. Barton, Cornell; Fred Baumberger, Reno; Frank I. Mann, Gilman; H. G. Marshall, Serena.

Dairy Marketing — Henry McGough, Maple Park; Carlton Trimble, Trimble; L. E. Birdsall, Sterling; H. E. McDonough, Hampshire.

Organization-Publicity — Earl C. Smith, Detroit; E. L. Corbin, Carlinville; J. H. Checkley, Lincoln; J. M. Beckett, Blue Mound; W. B. Elliott, Williamsfield; A. C. Page, Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago; C. V. Gregory, Prairie Farmer, Chicago.

Walton Peteet, of A. F. B. F., Aids Illinois Bill

Walton Peteet, of Texas, since taking up his duties last month as director of co-operative marketing for the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been making addresses all over the country. He has been active in support of the co-operative marketing legislation now before the Illinois, Colorado, Ohio and other state legislatures similar to the laws which have already been passed in 18 states.

1923 Contract For Phosphate Soon to be Let

Negotiations are being made for letting the contracts for this year's supply of phosphate for Illinois Farm Bureau members by the Phosphate-Limestone Department of the I. A. A. It is expected that the contract will be made at an early date.

J. R. Bent, in charge of phosphate-limestone work for the I. A. A., recently attended a meeting of the Ground Rock Phosphate Producers at Nashville, Tenn., where he sounded out present conditions in the phosphate market and met many of the large producers.

Hearing Before State Senate On 'Co-op' Bill

At a hearing before the Committee of the Whole of the Senate the day after the meeting of the Executive Committee in Springfield, Walton Peteet, Director of Co-operative Marketing for the American Farm Bureau Federation, made an address showing the urgent need of a co-operative marketing law in Illinois. He explained to the legislators that co-operative marketing, the farmers' main opportunity to place his industry on a par with other great industries, was, under present Illinois laws, under a tremendous handicap.

Charles Adkins represented the president of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers Association and spoke against the bill. Everett C. Brown, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, Lawrence Farlow, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers Association, and Secretary Culbertson, of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association, also gave brief talks in opposition.

FARM BUREAU HEADS CONFER WITH I.A.A.; DISCUSS POLICIES

Meeting Planned For More Than Year; All County Presidents Asked To Come

The presidents of all of the county farm bureaus of the State were asked to come to Chicago on the last Monday in March for an all-day conference to be held at the I. A. A. offices. Policies of a state-wide nature were to be discussed.

It had been planned for more than a year to call a meeting of this nature, to get the opinions of the heads of the various bureaus and to promote discussion of subjects and policies of a common interest. The size of the conference and the distance which some of the presidents would have to come, however, made it difficult to select a time satisfactory to all.

Marketing, finance, legislation, taxes and other subjects were to be brought up at the conference.

Illinois Pastor Real Worker for Farmer Progress

The Rev. Mr. John Acheson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Princeville, Peoria County, Illinois, the author of the farm bureau sermon in this issue of The Record, is one of the foremost believers in farm co-operation in the State. In addition to his pastorate and farm bureau duties, he is also agricultural editor of the Peoria Transcript.

"The Bible," says the Rev. Mr. Acheson, "is full of the greatest agricultural and co-operative messages ever given."

A FARM BUREAU SERMON

Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over. —Luke 6:38.

By the Rev. Mr. John Acheson

THE idea of "getting by giving" is generally accepted as a churchly thought, and when one reads the text he passes it over to long-faced church folks as a very practical thing for them; but modern secular life is still so selfish and pagan in its motives and standards that such an ideal cannot apply. However, to the contrary, let us say that the very essence of the words quoted is practically workable in almost every phase of life; especially is this idea a practical one for the farmer who desires success in his business.

When he sacrifices a heavy crop of clover by plowing it under, he is working out the principle of the text—GIVING into the soil nitrogen and humus material and with the next crop from that field he GETS "good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over."

He attends a sale in the fall of the year where pure bred hogs are sold. He needs a herd boar. The price runs up on the good ones to the place where he thinks he can ill afford to buy, but he GIVES and the next spring and summer he watches the growth and development of his pigs, and at the co-operative marketing pens when his car-load tops the market, he realizes that he GETS in better hogs, "good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over."

The farmers' own business organizations, the county Farm Bureau, the I. A. A., and the A. F. B. F., cost him a little money. He is asked to GIVE $15.00 each year to support his own program, to work out a solution to the many problems confronting the business of agriculture—the biggest business in America. GIVE—he gave, a hundred thousand farmers in Illinois have given a little money each year for a few years toward this end and by reading carefully the accomplishments of the I. A. A. and the A. F. B. F. during the years of their activity, one can well appreciate the truth of and application to every phase of farm life of the very practical teachings of this scripture: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over."

Illinois Co-operative Markets 1,052 Cars of Fruit to 24 States in 1922

One thousand and fifty-two carloads of Southern Illinois fruit, representing an aggregate market value of $600,000, found their way to market in at least 115 points in 24 states and four Canadian provinces in 1922 as the result of the activities of the Illinois Fruit Exchange.

The Illinois Fruit Exchange was organized in 1921 by county farm bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association, co-operating.

Little fruit was handled during the first season due to the failure of the crop, but vastly increased growth and activity were manifest last season. The exchange now comprises 19 local organizations in 10 counties of Southern Illinois, with 821 grower members. This is an increase of one-third over the membership in the spring of 1922.

Counties Organized

Counties now having locals are: Adams, St. Clair, Marion, Jefferson, Clay, Jackson, Williamson, Union, Johnson, and Pulaski.

Peaches, apples, pears, and strawberries were the fruits handled by the Exchange during the year. Apples head the list with 501 cars shipped, closely followed by peaches with 432 cars. Strawberry and pear shipments totalled 76 and 50 cars, respectively. In addition, three mixed shipments were made.

Headquarters at Centralia

Headquarters of the organization are at Centralia and it is from that office that the work of directing the car-lot sale and distribution to suitable markets takes place. General management of the Exchange is under J. B. Leeper, formerly connected with the Adams County Farm Bureau and a man with considerable practical business and banking experience.

Fruit growers who join their respective locals become members of the central organization at the same time and their entrance dues go toward the support of both bodies. Members must sign a contract pledging that all of their fruit marketed will go to the co-operative for a period of three years, after which they have the option of cancelling their contracts if they see fit.

Locals Assemble Fruit

The work of the local organizations consists of assembling the fruit of their members in car-load lots. The products are standardized under the direction of the Exchange and every precaution is taken to see that all fruit is inspected and properly graded and packed. A majority of the locals have established packing houses which include in their equipment, modern sizing machinery. After the car-load lots are ready for shipment, it is the duty of the central exchange to make the sales and route the shipments.

A national distributing organization was employed by the exchange during the past year to find markets for the fruit handled. This concern was paid on a brokerage basis. The method was found to be a better and cheaper service than for the Exchange to have established its own sales connections, especially at such an early period of its career.

"Illini" Brand Respected

Prior to 1922, Illinois fruit had a rather poor reputation on markets, largely due to poor grading methods of the growers. Through community packing houses, the Exchange has brought about progress in standardizing the fruits. Apples are graded and packed according to Illinois regulations, while other fruits are prepared for market in accordance with government standards. The "Illini" brand was stamped on the crates and boxes containing the best products, and judging from reports from the various markets, the methods of the Exchange have given Illinois fruits a high reputation.

One big reason why the Exchange succeeded so well was because of the wide distribution of products secured. Formerly it was the practice of the majority of the growers to consign to Chicago, causing a flooding of that market and consequently low prices.

In seeking the best markets for its members, the Exchange distributed its products over a large section of the United States and Canada. The accompanying map shows points to which one or more cars of "Illini" brand fruits were sold. It is easy to see that this wide distribution was responsible for the good returns secured for the members. The system kept the fruit away from poor and glutted markets and sent them to the very best ones.

Higher Prices Received

The result was that higher prices were received by the organized growers than by their unorganized neighbors. For example, in one case the growers of a community sold their strawberries through the Exchange and obtained a net average of $2.52 per crate, while a large grower in the vicinity who did not ship through the Exchange, received $1.97½ or 54½ cents less per crate.

In the case of peaches, it was found that the organized producers of one local received from 50 to 75 cents more per bushel on the average for that commodity than was the case with those marketing through other channels.

Stabilized Markets

Many men familiar with the situation are of the opinion that the work of the Illinois Fruit Exchange was directly responsible for the holding up of fruit prices all over the state during 1922. By not flooding the Chicago market, that point was kept in better condition. Thus prices were stabilized throughout Illinois and members as well as non-members reaped the benefits of the Exchange.

The growers of southern Illinois are well satisfied with the results of the past season. While the profits were not large, they believe more thoroughly than ever in the co-operative idea and stand ready to see the thing through.

Growing to Increase

Illinois ranked fourth among the states in car-lot shipments of peaches in 1922. It is also one of the leading early apple states. With large plantings of peaches and apples in recent years, the state promises to occupy an important place in the fruit industry. The organization of the Exchange is therefore a timely matter in view of the improved marketing conditions it will bring about.

It has been estimated that in five years the normal peach crop of Illinois will total from 3,000 to 9,000 cars yearly. The apple production gives promise of a proportionate increase.

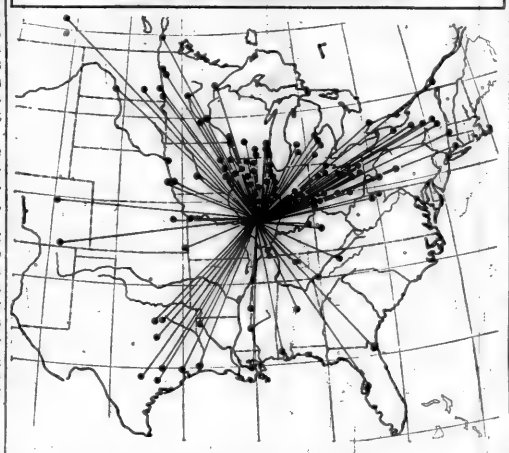
According to Mr. Leeper, present activities in southern Illinois indicate that the Exchange will increase greatly in membership during 1923. A strawberry growers' local has recently been formed at Metropolis, to be known as the Massac Fruit Growers. Meetings have been held and formation of more locals seems imminent at Pulaski, Oblong, Newton, Walnut Hill, and Mt. Carmel.

Officers Elected

At the annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Exchange at Centralia, February 20, officers were elected for 1923 as follows: President, W. L. Cope, Marion county, (re-elected); vice-president, O. V. Cummins, Jefferson county; secretary, Norman W. Casper, Johnson county (re-elected); Ernest G. Kinsey, Marion county, treasurer.

These officers, together with R. K. Loomis, Union county; R. B. Endicott, Pulaski county; Frank Lanter, St. Clair county; and E. H. Barker, Union county, will constitute the Board of Directors of the year.

WHAT CO-OPERATION DOES



THIS map shows the 115 points in the United States and Canada to which the Illinois Fruit Exchange shipped carlots of fruit in 1922, the first year of active operation, as the result of co-operation. Prior to the organization of the exchange, most of the fruit was dumped on the Chicago market.

ILLINOIS "CO-OPS"

This is the first of a series of articles to appear in the I. A. A. Record on co-operative marketing organizations which have been started by the I. A. A., county farm bureaus and allied organizations. The next will be on the Peoria Live Stock Commission Association.

I. A. A. Arranges For Farm Bureau Gatepost Signs

The I. A. A. has made arrangements for the purchasing of "Member Farm Bureau" signs at the most reasonable prices yet quoted and counties who desire to furnish these their members are asked to co-operate by placing orders at once to insure the lowest quotations on quantity orders. Communications should be addressed to J. D. Harper, Office Secretary, c/o I. A. A.

There are two styles of signs, a large one with space for the member's name and a smaller one without space for name. Both signs are blue and white with a small I. A. A. map and A. F. B. F. map in either corner with the words, "Member Farm Bureau" prominently displayed.

Live Stock Men Hold Conference With the I. A. A.

A meeting of representatives of the Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. and of the Indianapolis, Peoria, Chicago and East St. Louis Live Stock Producer's Associations was held in the I. A. A. offices recently to discuss the relations between local live stock shipping associations and the farm bureaus.

While no definite action was taken it was informally agreed that the interests of both could be best served by closer working relations between the shipping associations and the farm bureaus.

"PITTSBURGH PLUS" UP TO LEGISLATORS IN WESTERN STATES

Fake Freight Charge of Steel Mills Brings Wave of Protest

"Pittsburgh Plus," for some time an I. A. A. and farm bureau issue in Illinois, is the subject of measures for appropriations being introduced before a number of state legislatures in the middle west, including Illinois.

The term, "Pittsburgh Plus" means merely the practice of steel manufacturers of making Pittsburgh, Penn., the base of their prices for various products. For instance, a man might haul steel from the mills at Gary with his own truck, yet he would be charged the $6.80 which would have been the amount of freight from Pittsburgh to Gary, had the steel been made and sent from Pittsburgh.

This imaginary freight charge, of course, goes into the pockets of the steel manufacturers.

Since the farmer is one of the largest consumers of steel products in the country — sometimes estimated to be the largest—he is paying a large part of this extortion.

The I. A. A. has passed a resolution against the "Pittsburgh Plus" practice and has always used its influence against it.

Farm Bureau At Capital Is Making U. S. History

The Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation, almost for the first time since it was installed, is having a breathing spell, after the adjournment of Congress several weeks ago. A breathing spell at this office merely means, however, the planning for the next session of Congress.

It was only several years ago that this office was opened in the Munsey Building, with Gray Silver, a West Virginia farmer, in charge. It was but a one-room office in those days: Mr. Silver and his secretary.

Other "Blocs"

At that time Wall Street, the manufacturers and other great lines of industry had and always had their "blocs" in Congress. The farmer had never been adequately represented, in spite of the fact that his industry is one of the greatest in the country.

One evening, however, several Congressmen met informally with Mr. Silver in the A. F. B. F. office. There was nothing secret about this meeting — a few reporters were present and joined in the discussion.

It was agreed that the farmer was desperately in need of corrective legislation to improve his condition. He had been made the "goat" of the financial let-down which followed the war.

The "Farm Bloc"

Thus was the famous "agricultural bloc" born.

For some time the name "farm bloc" was used in derision and protest. But the organization, which never was political in its lines, grew amazingly fast. The senators and representatives from the farming states learned through information presented by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the I. A. A. and state federations, the desperate condition of the farmer.

Result Is History

The result will go into every history of this period of American development: the passage of more legislation of benefit to farmers in 1921 and 1922 than had been passed in any like period since the first U. S. Congress.

Some of these laws are: the co-operative marketing act, the anti-grain gambling act, the packer and stockyards control act, the farmer-emergency tariff, the act giving farmers representation on the Federal Reserve Board, the act extending to agriculture the financial aid of the War Finance Corporation, the recent farm credits act and other legislation.

And the Washington office of the A. F. B. F. is still on the job!

Illinois Needs a New "Co-op" Marketing Law!

McHENRY FARMERS GET FACTS ABOUT LIVE STOCK 'T.B.'

County-wide Demonstration Meeting is Sequel To Months of Dispute

The climax of months of bovine tuberculosis agitation in McHenry county came at a county-wide meeting recently when several hundred dairy farmers gathered at Woodstock to witness a demsonstration and to hear authorities discuss all phases of the subject.

An indignation meeting had been held during the few weeks preceding the demonstration to combat reports that the herds of the county were badly infected with tuberculosis. Farmers and others interested were divided into two camps, one favoring an immediate campaign to clean out the plague, the other opposing a campaign, saying that it would work hardship to the farming interests of the district.

Propaganda, lack of understanding of the economic value of eradication, doubt as to the reliability of the test, and scant knowledge of how well owners were indemnified for losses, were reasons for the ill feeling.

Dr. Ausburger, a government veterinarian, conducted the demonstration. Five cattle of different ages, which had reacted to the tuberculin test, were slaughtered. All showed visible lesions of tuberculosis.

Several Addresses

Following the demonstration, several prominent authorities spoke on tuberculosis and its eradication. These included A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman; H. R. Smith, national live stock commissioner; Dr. A. E. White, assistant chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; and Dr. J. J. Lintner, in charge of tuberculosis eradication work in Illinois.

The speakers showed the immense economic loss to the farmers themselves by tuberculosis. It was shown that in addition to the menace to health of people drinking milk from tuberculous cows, there are important financial reasons for eradicating the disease.

Economic Loss

Smith quoted government figures to show that 20.3 per cent of the hogs coming on the Chicago market last year showed lesions of tuberculosis, the result of infection from diseased cattle. He stated that cattle coming from counties known to be badly infected often sold for from 75 cents to a dollar less than those from cleaner districts. The packers are willing to pay a premium on stock from tested counties, he said.

Information that had spread over McHenry county to the effect that compulsory testing, with no indemnity, was desired, was combatted by Dr. Lintner, who explained the progress of the work in Illinois and how owners were indemnified by federal and state funds. He stated that testing was optional with owners.

With the strong evidence presented at the demonstration and meeting, most of the "anti" propaganda was dispelled and many of the unbelievers converted to the cause of cleaning out the plague from the herds of the county.

Two Resolutions

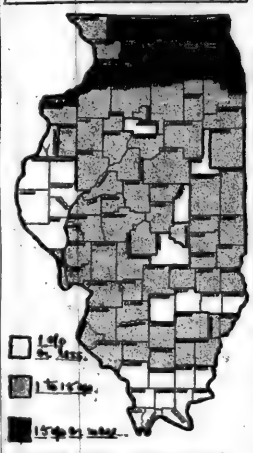
Two resolutions were introduced and adopted unanimously by those in attendance. The first read as follows:

"In recognition of the need of an appropriation for tuberculosis eradication, we, the farmers of McHenry County, Ill., at Woodstock assembled, March 1, 1923, urge our representatives in the legislature to make every effort possible to secure adequate funds for indemnity to reimburse owners for a part of the loss on reacting cattle slaughtered."

The second resolution called upon the county board of supervisors to appropriate funds for the carrying on of a local campaign of eradication.

Further plans for the cleanup campaign will be inaugurated at a public meeting of McHenry farmers and business men to be called within a few weeks.

THE 'T. B.' MAP



THE above map shows the estimated amount of bovine tuberculosis in the various counties of Illinois. The counties in black are those in which it is estimated that there is fifteen per cent or more of the disease among the herds; the shaded counties are those in which from one to fifteen per cent of the herds are estimated to be tuberculous; and the white counties are those which have only one per cent or less.

Forty Farm Boys Come To Chicago, Visit the I. A. A.

C. F. Baumeister, of Freeport, farm adviser of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau, brought forty boys to Chicago for an educational trip, March 29 and 30, as a part of his Farm Boys Short Course. It was planned to visit the Stock Yards and see tuberculous cattle slaughtered, also to inspect the I. A. A. and A. F. B. F.

'CO-OP' MARKETING UP TO LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page One)

can be efficiently done and to stabilize the marketing of agricultural products."

Eleven or more persons engaged in agricultural production may organize an association, which may engage for its members in the marketing or selling, harvesting, preserving, drying, processing, canning, packing, grading, storing, shipping, or the manufacture or marketing of by-products.

The act provides that any person who maliciously and knowingly spreads false reports about association affairs shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to punishment.

No stockholder may own more than one-twentieth of the common stock of the association, according to the provisions.

Associations are allowed to make contracts with members to sell for any period of time not over ten years, all or any specified part of their products.

The act is permissive in character in that it enables the organization of co-operative associations but does not interfere with the present law on organization. It does not interfere with the operation of elevators or other co-operatives organized under the present law.

Any association at present organized may be brought under the provisions of the act if it is passed.

Trade Board Act

The Board of Trade bill provides that "No associations of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated, comprised of brokers, commission merchants, or traders, engaged in buying, selling, dealing in or exchanging grain, live stock, other agricultural products or the by-products thereof" shall discriminate in any way in the sale of its memberships or in the conferring of trading privileges against any person or association with adequate financial responsibility, and who agree to comply to all reasonable rules and conditions governing that association.

It further provides that such associations shall not make discriminatory rules against co-operative organizations of producers or prohibit them from returning to bona fide members, on a patronage basis, moneys collected in excess of expenses of such co-operative associations.

Further provisions are made for tions who are discriminated relief in the courts of organiza against. Memberships or trading privileges in Board of Trade must be conferred within thirty days after demand, according to the act, or each day of delay thereafter shall be considered a separate offense against such associations.

"T. B." Funds

The I. A. A. maintains the position on the several road bills which are to be brought up during this session of the legislature that it stands for farm-to-market roads rather than the use of all funds for cement city-to-city highways. According to the resolution passed at the annual meeting the I. A. A. is urging a $500,000 state appropriation for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

New Milk Plant At Rock Island Ready on May 1

Construction of the new co-operative milk marketing plant is under way at Rock Island and the directors plan to have it in operation by May 1. The building is being erected at a cost of $20,000, exclusive of equipment.

The Rock Island project is capitalized at $50,000 and is backed by the local Farm Bureau. A. D. Lynch, Director of Dairy Marketing of the I. A. A., is rendering assistance in the work.

Contracts for the installation of strictly modern equipment will be let at a very early date and a manager will also be appointed.

Two Other Laws Have Relation To Credits Act

A delegation of senators and representatives called upon U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace recently to ask him as to the relation between the new Agricultural Credits act and existing facilities, such as the War Finance Corporation and the Federal Warehouse Act. Mr. Wallace issued the following statement:

"The Agricultural Credits Act does not in any way interfere with the functioning of the War Finance Corporation. The life of the War Finance Corporation was extended to Feb. 29, 1924, for the very purpose of making sure that there should be no restriction of credit facilities to the farmer during the period needed to build up the machinery of the new credits act. The War Finance Corporation has ample funds and nothing has been done to limit its work.

"The United States Warehouse Act has an important relation to the new credit system. Originally, the law limited licensed warehouse commodities to cotton, wool, tobacco and grain. The law has been so amended as to remove limitations. Under the present act the Secretary of Agriculture can license a warehouse for the storage of any products he considers would constitute sound collateral. There should be no difficulty in making advantageous loans based upon such collateral."

I. A. A. Wool Pool Gets Ready for Shearing Season

"The sheep-shearing season will soon be upon us and we want to keep before the members of the I. A. A. the fact that every effort is being made to make the wool pool larger than ever this year," says the Livestock Marketing Department of the I. A. A.

"Prices obtained last year were gratifying and the service offered by the National Wool and Warehouse Storage Company in handling the clip and making returns exceeded all expectations.

Montana growers have pledged 75 per cent of the total clip to this year's pool and the results obtained in Wyoming are almost as large.

18 COUNTIES HOLD MEMBER CAMPAIGNS SINCE JANUARY

Greatly Hampered By Bad Roads; Dates For Four New Schools Set

Eighteen Illinois counties have instituted Farm Bureau membership reorganization campaigns during the first three months of 1923. Only one county, Williamson, has announced the completion of its campaign, the remainder not being entirely cleaned up as yet.

Fulton county stands high in members secured this year, with a total of about 1,300 announced and returns not all in.

The campaigns have been greatly hampered by weather conditions and almost impassable roads. In many counties solicitors have been obliged to give up their work for long periods due to the difficulties in travelling.

Counties which started their campaigns in January and February include Fulton, Pike, Mason, Union, Lawrence, McDonough, Lee, Hancock, DeWitt, Kendall, Menard, Williamson, Boone, and Cook.

Ogle, Adams, Morgan, and Cass counties held solicitors' schools preparatory to campaigns during the latter part of March.

Dates for schools in Madison, Ford, Stark, and Franklin counties have been set for the spring and summer months. Several more will reorganize, but have not completed the preliminary arrangements at this time.

Serum Purchasing Committee Makes Recommendations

The Serum Purchasing Committee of Five, which was appointed at the I. A. A. annual meeting, met recently to consider a contract for the handling of serum during 1923.

The committee is recommending a contract with a large serum company to furnish both serum and virus at 75 cents per cubic centimeter for the year. Based on last year's contract, this price is five cents less per cc., and will result in an estimated saving of $11,000 to the counties purchasing serum.

There are 31 county farm bureaus which have serum depots, and nine others will order serum through the contract.

Two Employes Leave Service of Association

Two employes, E. F. Murphy, of the Poultry and Egg Marketing Department, and A. O. Peterson, of the News-Publicity service, have left the I. A. A.; Mr. Murphy to take up other work and Mr. Peterson on account of serious illness. The latter's place has been taken by George Biggar, formerly of the Moline Dispatch, an instructor last year in South Dakota State College. J. D. Harper, assistant to the secretary, is temporarily taking care of Mr. Murphy's duties.

CLEAN H. E. WATTS
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URBANA, ILLINOIS 10-M.L-7-22

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | April 15, 1923 | Number 3

SENATE PASSES CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BILL

U.S.G.G. DIRECTORS APPOINT OFFICERS, DISCUSS NEW PLAN

Grain Marketing Program Going Toward Uniting of Forces

The Board of Directors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., held a two-day session in the Chicago offices of the organization recently and elected officers as follows:

President, Harry L. Keefe, Walthill, Nebr.,; Vice President, Eugene Funk, Shirley, Ill.; Secretary, J. M. Mehl, Chicago, Ill. The executive committee consists of Harry L. Keefe, Chairman; R. A. Cowles (treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association), Bloomington, Ill.; T. I. Ferris, Pleasanthill, Ind.

New Board Member

John G. Brown, of Indiana, resigned from the Board of Directors in order to devote all of his time to his duties as president of the National Live Stock Producers Association. Marshall P. Hill, Francisville, Ind., president of the Indiana Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, was elected in Mr. Brown's place.

Detailed statement as to the plans for the immediate future of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was reserved until later but it was made known that a working plan had been agreed upon by the committee. This plan was explained to the farm bureau presidents of Illinois at their meeting a few days later by Secretary J. C. Coverdale, of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

(Continued on page 2)

Extra Copies of First Two Issues of The Record

There are several thousand copies of the first issue of The I. A. A. Record available. These will be sent in any quantity desired to any farm bureau requesting them, as long as the supply lasts. This issue is a resume of the annual meeting and of the I. A. A. and A. F. B. F. accomplishments of 1922.

An over-supply was ordered on account of the constant changes in the mailing list, due to membership campaigns.

There are also a few hundred available copies of the April 1 issue for any county farm bureau which can use them.

There have been several letters received which noted that the writer was not receiving The Record. All these names are being put on the list as rapidly as possible.

Demand For Farm Hands Over 100 Ahead of Supply

According to Chas J. Boyd, general superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment Bureau, the demand for farm help at this time is very great and the officers of the bureau throughout the state have many orders from farmers which they are unable to fill.

The Chicago office, 116 North Dearborn street, reports that orders have been placed there for over 100 farm hands with pay from $40 to $55 per month with room and board. Occasionally higher rates are offered, states Mr. Boyd, but the help does not seem to be forthcoming.

DAIRY COMMITTEE SUBMITS PLAN FOR A SALES AGENCY

Representatives of Co-operative Associations Meet in Chicago on April 9

Representatives of co-operative dairy marketing organizations from all parts of the country met at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, April 9, to complete plans for a national sales agency to sell butter, cheese and condensed milk.

J. T. Williams, president of the Chicago Milk Producers Marketing Committee and chairman of the Committee of Nine, presided at the meeting. Walton Peteet, director of co-operative marketing for the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Aaron Sapiro, counsel of the marketing committee, addressed the meeting, explaining the plan and citing the advantages of a national sales agency for marketing dairy products.

Nucleus of Plan

The plan as presented by the committee was not complete, but was put forth as a nucleus upon which to build a national plan for co-operative marketing of manufactured dairy products. Consultation was held with representatives of dairy manufacturing associations throughout the middle west in the formulating of the plan.

Important features of the plan include the creating of a national brand for butter, the first step in a national merchandising program. While all the butter sold will be stamped with the brand name, it will also bear the name of the individual co-operative creamery manufacturing it. Through a program of national advertising, similar to that of the California fruit growers, the co-operative sales agency will strive to put the national brand name before the consumer to become as well and favorably known as the fruit growers' brands are now known.

Agencies In Cities

Agencies will be established in the principal cities to gather information and statistics relative to the dairy markets to place before the creameries in the various states belonging to the co-operative. Aid will also be given to assist the members in disposing of surplus milk and cream. Every effort will be made to create a stabilized dairy products market.

Cass County Does Fine Work; Other Campaigns Coming

An unusually fine record was made by the Cass County Farm Bureau in its reorganization campaign. One hundred per cent was made in the solicitors' school on March 28, when 181 agreements were signed. By March 31, three days later, 578 memberships were secured and turned in to the state office. This was 85 per cent of the former membership of 678. H. C. McCarrel directed the Cass campaign.

Ogle county, whose school was originally scheduled for March 19, was forced to postpone until April 4, due to the severe snow storm in that section of the state previous to the 19th.

Madison county will hold its school at Edwardsville on April 16, followed by the Bureau county school at Princeton on May 1.

Holsteins To Be Sold At Aurora April 19 and 20

The Illinois Third Guaranty State Sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle will be held at the Central States Fair Grounds, Aurora, April 19 and 20. Twenty breeders from all parts of the state have consigned about 100 high class individuals of the breed to this sale.

The sale is a co-operative enterprise on the part of Holstein breeders and is sponsored by the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association. The many inquiries coming to the association point to more interest in the event than has been the case for several years, indicating that improved milk market and other conditions are causing a demand for pure bred foundation dairy cattle.

VOTE IS 34 TO 3 IN FAVOR OF ACT; ONE AMENDMENT

Resolution of Illinois Farm Bureau Presidents Presented to Legislature

By a majority of thirty-four to three the co-operative marketing bill passed the Senate. The opposing votes were those of Chicago senators. Every downstate member voted for it.

Six out of the nine Chicago senators, however, recorded themselves in favor of the measure.

Kill Amendment

The only opposition came two days before the passage of the bill at a hearing before the Senate. This opposition was in the form of a proposed amendment to the bill, but resulted also in censure of some of the provisions of the measure which were not up for amendment. The amendment would have changed the bill to compel co-operative marketing associations to release members from marketing contracts on a year's notice.

It was defeated 30 to 6, after some discussion.

Adopt Change

Another amendment from a Chicago senator which would have cast out several of the most vital sections of the bill was defeated.

The only amendment which was finally adopted was one brought up by Senator Mason, of Chicago, which would permit co-operative contracts to be made for any length of time instead of

(Continued on page 2)

Producers Continue To Rank High On Markets

Continued success of the Producers Live Stock Commission companies on the various markets was evidenced during the month of March.

The Chicago Producers stood first among the companies on that market for three weeks of the month and ranked second during the other week. A total of 1,130 cars of live stock was handled.

At Indianapolis, the Producers handled 740 cars, or 25.4 per cent of the total volume of business on that market in March. The company ranked first each week of the month.

Handling 762 cars, or 14.9 per cent, of the volume at the East St. Louis market, the Producers held first place for three weeks and second during the fourth week of March.

At both the Buffalo and Peoria markets, the Producers held first rank each week. A total of 570 cars, or 18.5 per cent of the volume, shows the success at Buffalo. At Peoria, 156 cars were handled during the four weeks.

Difficulties peculiar to a new establishment were experienced at Kansas City, where the Producers opened March 5. However, the company climbed from 26th place, with 24 cars, during the third week, to 15th with 35 cars, during the fourth week of the month.

General Manager Hired For Chicago Milk 'Co-op'

The Milk Producers' Marketing Company of Chicago recently announced the selection of Fred Blizzard, West Town, N. Y., as new general manager of the company.

Mr. Blizzard has had thirty-one years experience in dairy marketing work. He was for several years with the Borden company in New York as general manager and more recently has been engaged in practical dairy farming in the East. He has also been greatly interested in the building up of the successful Dairymen's League, New York, helping that co-operative work out many of its problems.

Since taking up his work with the Chicago marketing company on April 1, Mr. Blizzard has been devoting the time to a general study of the milk marketing situation in the district and in laying out plans for the growing success of the company.

With such a man with proven business ability at the head of the co-operative, the officers and directors of the company are asking the whole hearted co-operation of every producer member to rebuild the company.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—G. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopeole.
16th—G. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Finley, Hoopeston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Fred Baumberger, Reno.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lessley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments,
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sallor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, E. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent.

U.S.G.G. DIRECTORS APPOINT OFFICERS, DISCUSS NEW PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Farmers' Elevators

In general, the plan aims to make good on the grain marketing program and, to that end, to bring into proper relationship to one another the existing forces, including the local farmers' elevators, on the one hand, and the single commodity marketing organizations on the other.

The executive committee of the organization is of the opinion that the local farmers' elevators must be the basis upon which to build a grain selling organization, including ownership and control in terminal elevators and all handling facilities.

Orderly Marketing

At the same time the committee recognizes the need for special commodity organizations to direct intelligently the flow of grain through these facilities and thereby effect orderly and organized marketing. If modifications are necessary in the present plan of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to bring this about, the Board of Directors will not hesitate to take the responsibility for making them.

The present administration of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is adopting the policy of making no forecasts as to what is to be done, but on the contrary trying to go ahead slowly and steadily on a firm basis to work out the problem of the co-operative marketing of the farmer's grain.

The executive board of the Canadian Council of Agriculture recently visited the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago for the purpose of studying the farm bureau movement from top to bottom. Organized farmers in Canada are planning to model some of their work after American accomplishments.

Here's a Story of Facts and Figures: the Statistical Service of the I. A. A.

Figures and statistics make dry reading—sometimes. But there are exceptions: it was largely due to the figures and statistics dug up by the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus that farmers of Illinois read last January that they had realized a saving of more than half a million dollars in 1922 taxes for state purposes. That wasn't dry reading!

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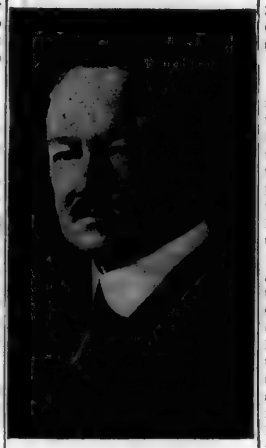
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STATISTICS



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I am the Farm Bureau. I have a constructive program for the farmers of America—a program that cannot be accomplished in a day or a year, but which will be developed as the result of experience, education, co-operation, and hard work. My basis is sound. My principles are trustworthy. My leaders are honorable and capable—men chosen from the farms of America.

I am the Farm Bureau—the hope of the American farmer.

68,035 Head of Live Stock Received In 8 Months By Peoria Co-operative

The first result of the ratification of the plan of the Farmers' National Live Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, appointed in 1920 by the American Farm Bureau Federation to work out a national marketing plan, was the formation late in 1921 of the National Live Stock Producers' Association. This agency, with headquarters at Chicago, proceeded early in 1922 to establish farmer-owned and operated commission firms on the East St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis markets. The Illinois Agricultural Association was asked to set up a like firm on the Peoria market.

In March, 1922, an investigation of the market was conducted by the Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. Following this, a meeting of representatives of the seven counties principally interested in the Peoria market was called for the purpose of organizing a selling agency.

The Organization

As finally organized, a board of seven directors, one each from the seven counties—Peoria, Woodford, Knox, stark, Fulton, Marshall, and Tazewell—was selected by the executive committees of the various farm bureaus. Funds sufficient to establish the selling agency at Peoria were furnished the board of directors by the sale of memberships to individuals and shipping associations, and by loans from the I. A. A. and farm bureaus interested.

After selecting an experienced and capable management, the Peoria Producers' Commission Association opened for business, June 26, 1922, the fourth selling agency operating under the National Live Stock Producers' Association, previous agencies being established at East St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Chicago.

Eight Months' Growth

The following table will show the growth that has been made during the first eight months of operation of the Peoria Producers:

Month	Cars	Value
July	61	$ 81,580.98
August	74	105,[illegible].68
September	76	103,788.43
October	90	119,092.42
November	140	175,977.31
December	165	220,831.89
January	219	301,628.90
February	180	236,634.96
Total	1,004	$1,348,162.57

It will be noted that the only marked decrease in receipts occurred in February. This was caused by the almost impassable condition of the roads, hindering truck shipments. During the eight months, 593 cars, or 59.06 per cent of the total of 1,004 coming to the Peoria Producers, were shipped by truck.

Total Receipts

The total receipts during the period were 68,035 head of live stock, apportioned as follows: 2,020 cattle, 2,147 calves, 63,460 hogs, and 408 sheep. Commissions collected amounted to a total of $20,090.17.

For the last four months the Producers have stood either first or second among the seven commission firms operating on that market. Shipments to the agency are not entirely from the seven counties mentioned, some live stock being received from Mason, Logan, and McLean counties, Illinois, and from eastern Iowa territory tributary to the M. C. and St. L. R. R.

In accordance with the policy of the National Live Stock Producers' Association, the Peoria agency, while not a member of the exchange, abides by all the rules and regulations of that body, with the exception that it reserves the privilege of pro-rating to its membership all the profits that may accrue from the business.

How to Join

Membership in the Producers may be obtained in several ways. An individual may make application directly to the selling agency, may join the local shipping association which holds membership on the market, or by becoming a member of the county farm bureau, some of the counties having organized county-wide shipping associations and taken out a membership on that basis.

Members of the Board of Directors of the Peoria Producers are as follows; George Wilson, Toulon, president; W. T. Youle, Delavan, vice president; Seaton Moon, Harmon, secretary-treasurer; Sam McClugage, Peoria, chairman of board; J. F. Felter, Eureka, and B. H. Taylor, Canton.

W. R. Hembrough, formerly in the live stock commission business at East S. Louis, is manager of the Producers at Peoria, and is salesman of carlot shipments of stock. Eddie McDonough, a buyer and trader for several years on the Peoria market, takes care of the truck hog sales, while George Stemm is office manager.

Average Prices

It is a significant fact that the average prices received for hogs on the Peoria market during the period the Producers have been operating have been much nearer the average prices on the Chicago market than previously. This bears out the contention made repeatedly by live stock producers that a selling agency controlling at least 25 per cent of the receipts on the terminal market could influence favorably the prices received for their live stock.

Answers Question

The table above will answer the question so often asked—Are the sales made and the services rendered by co-operative selling agencies on a basis with those furnished by old line firms? Note the gradual increase in the Producers' business from month to month. With the live stock producer as the judge and jury, it can easily be seen that he is satisfied with the Peoria co-operative selling agency as an efficient and altogether satisfactory medium for marketing live stock. Otherwise the Peoria Producers would not have experienced the growth so evident during the first eight months of existence.

THEY'RE PATRONIZING THEIR OWN FIRM



This picture shows a line of trucks bearing Illinois live stock to the Peoria Live Stock Producers' Association, organized by the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus. A large share of the firm's business, which has amounted to nearly a million and a half dollars in eight months, is truck receipts. The farmer firm does the most business on the market.

THE GOLDEN EGG

The next co-operative movement of the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus to be taken up in the series of articles in The Record, will be the local poultry and egg co-operative shipping associations in Central Illinois which were organized last year.

I. A. A. Endeavoring To Help In Labor Shortage Problem

On another page of The Record is an item in regard to the present shortage of farm help in Illinois. The I. A. A., with a view of helping farm bureau members who must have additional labor, is endeavoring to get in touch with help that may be available for farms in the state.

If you are in need of help, fill in the blanks below and mail to Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, as soon as possible.

Do you prefer a married or a single man? _____

Can you use him the year round? _____

Is yours a dairy, livestock, or grain farm? _____

Would you prefer men of Scotch, German, Scandinavian, or Polish descent? _____

What wages will you pay? _____

When do you need help? _____

Write plainly your name, address, and county.

(Name) _____

(Address) _____

(County) _____

Milk Marketing Situation in St. Louis Improved

The Milk Producers' Advisory Committee, which has been carrying on a campaign over southern Illinois and Missouri for over a month, has been meeting a splendid response from producer-creditors and stockholders of the Illinois - Missouri Co-operative Marketing Company, over 1,400 agreements having been signed up and are in the hands of creditors.

Sapiro Is Named "Co-op" Attorney For the A. F. B. F.

Aaron Sapiro, noted co-operative marketing attorney, was appointed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation as co-operative marketing attorney for that organization.

Mr. Sapiro and Walton Peteet, Director of Co-operative Marketing for the A. F. B. F., in co-operation with the co-operative marketing committee of the national association, will shape policies and plans for the big national program of farmer marketing now under way.

"BROWN MOUSE" IS LATEST RELEASE OF HOMESTEAD FILMS

Homestead Films, Inc., will soon have its recently completed five-reel feature film, "The Brown Mouse," ready for distribution. The picture is from the novel of the same name by Herbert Quick, the well known writer of farm stories.

Mr. Quick's home county farm bureau at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, has been granted the privilege of the first public showing of the film, April 18 and 19.

"The Brown Mouse" is a story depicting the modernizing of rural schools through the introduction of practical lessons in agriculture. The scene is laid in a typical Iowa rural school district, all of the characters being recognizable in the average middle western community. The difficulties and opposition encountered by the young man who dares to change the old order of things, his final success and the happy culmination of his childhood love affair, all tend to make the picture very interesting as well as conveying a valuable lesson.

The Minnesota Legislature recently passed a bill appropriating $10,000 to protect the state against the Pittsburg-Plus practice of setting the price for steel.

ILLINOIS FRUIT EXCHANGE JOINS FEDERATED BODY

Growers Sign Contract To Market Through "Co-op" Sales Agency

The directors of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, with headquarters at Centralia, recently signed the contract of membership with the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., the national co-operative sales agency formed January 1, 1923 as the result of the work of Fruit Marketing Committee of Twenty-one of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

This step was taken only after long consideration on the part of the directors of the Illinois exchange leading up to a unanimous decision for membership. In 1922 the exchange marketed its products through a private sales agency, and it was only the obvious superiority and advantages of the Federated Fruit Growers that prompted the important step.

Cite Advantages

Among the advantages of an affiliation with the national sales agency cited were the facts that it was a product of the work of the farm bureau and deserved the support of growers' organizations; exchanges who are members of the Federated have a voice in its governing body; and the Federated is on a sound basis, being formed on a plan similar to the successful California fruit growers' co-operatives. In addition, the Federated has taken over the North American Fruit Exchange with its trained sales force and experience of twelve years.

150 Sales Offices

The Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., have already established salaried representatives in over 150 cities reaching 70 per cent of the population of the United States, and have bonded brokerage service in the remainder of the markets.

What's the Biggest Farm Bureau Lie You've Heard?

In every community there is, out of a thousand loyal farmers, one "knocker" who is fond of gossip and who spends valuable time in spreading about the neighborhood some highly imaginary "fish stories" about state and county farm bureau work. You've heard 'em. Yet, ridiculous as most of these yarns are when compared to the facts, there are uninformed people who believe them.

The Record proposes to publish these whoppers! Sunlight and air are the best cures for noxious germs! So send in to The Record what you think is the biggest lie about the farm bureau you've ever heard.

How's This One?

The Record will start the ball rolling by the following story, which was told on himself by one of the former members of the I. A. A. Executive Committee:

"I came home from Chicago after one of the meetings of the I. A. A. Executive Committee," he said, "and attended a meeting of our county farm bureau the next evening. While at this meeting, I noted that several people glanced at me curiously and even suspiciously. It was not until a few days later, however, that I learned the cause. The rumor had started about the county that as a member of the I. A. A. Executive Committee, I was being paid $1,600 a year and expenses! The fact is, as everybody knows, that executive committeemen are paid only their expenses for the usual one-day monthly meetings and that all of them, if their farming operations are at all extensive, must necessarily lose money every time they attend a conference. Yet I found that a few uninformed farmers believed this yarn!

He Denies Yarn

"I was unable for a month or so to learn who had started the rumor. When I finally found out, I challenged the man, who, by the way, was not a member of the farm bureau, and he denied the story. The matter dropped there."

How's this for a whopper? Or do you know a larger one? If so, send it in to The Record.

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—O. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Fort Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
16th—C. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Finley, Hoopeston.
19th—D. J. Holtermann, Saderus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Fred Baumberger, Reno.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lassley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments,
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sailor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent.

U.S.G.G. DIRECTORS APPOINT OFFICERS, DISCUSS NEW PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Farmers' Elevators

In general, the plan aims to make good on the grain marketing program and, to that end, to bring into proper relationship to one another the existing forces, including the local farmers' elevators, on the one hand, and the single commodity marketing organizations on the other.

The executive committee of the organization is of the opinion that the local farmers' elevators must be the basis upon which to build a grain selling organization, including ownership and control in terminal elevators and all handling facilities.

Orderly Marketing

At the same time the committee recognizes the need for special commodity organizations to direct intelligently the flow of grain through these facilities and thereby effect orderly and organized marketing. If modifications are necessary in the present plan of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to bring this about, the Board of Directors will not hesitate to take the responsibility for making them.

The present administration of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is adopting the policy of making no forecasts as to what is to be done, but on the contrary trying to go ahead slowly and steadily on a firm basis to work out the problem of the co-operative marketing of the farmer's grain.

The executive board of the Canadian Council of Agriculture recently visited the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago for the purpose of studying the farm bureau movement from top to bottom. Organized farmers in Canada are planning to model some of their work after American accomplishments.

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I am the Farm Bureau. I have a constructive program for the farmers of America—a program that cannot be accomplished in a day or a year, but which will be developed as the result of experience, education, co-operation, and hard work. My basis is sound. My principles are trustworthy. My leaders are honorable and capable—men chosen from the farms of America.

I am the Farm Bureau—the hope of the American farmer.

68,035 Head of Live Stock Received In 8 Months By Peoria Co-operative

THEY'RE PATRONIZING THEIR OWN FIRM



This picture shows a line of trucks bearing Illinois live stock to the Peoria Live Stock Producers' Association, organized by the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus. A large share of the firm's business, which has amounted to nearly a million and a half dollars in eight months, is truck receipts. The farmer firm does the most business on the market.

The first result of the ratification of the plan of the Farmers' National Live Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, appointed in 1920 by the American Farm Bureau Federation to work out a national marketing plan, was the formation late in 1921 of the National Live Stock Producers' Association. This agency, with headquarters at Chicago, proceeded early in 1922 to establish farmer-owned and operated commission firms on the East St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis markets. The Illinois Agricultural Association was asked to set up a like firm on the Peoria market.

In March, 1922, an investigation of the market was conducted by the Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. Following this, a meeting of representatives of the seven counties principally interested in the Peoria market was called for the purpose of organizing a selling agency.

The Organization

As finally organized, a board of seven directors, one each from the seven counties—Peoria, Woodford, Knox, stark, Fulton, Marshall, and Tazewell—was selected by the executive committees of the various farm bureaus. Funds sufficient to establish the selling agency at Peoria were furnished the board of directors by the sale of memberships to individuals and shipping associations, and by loans from the I. A. A. and farm bureaus interested.

After selecting an experienced and capable management, the Peoria Producers' Commission Association opened for business, June 26, 1922, the fourth selling agency operating under the National Live Stock Producers' Association, previous agencies being established at East St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Chicago.

Eight Months' Growth

The following table will show the growth that has been made during the first eight months of operation of the Peoria Producers:

Month	Cars	Value
July	61	$ 81,58[illegible]
August	74	10[illegible]
September	75	103,788.43
October	90	119,092.42
November	140	175,977.31
December	165	220,531.89
January	219	301,628.90
February	180	236,634.96
Total	1,004	$1,348,162.57

It will be noted that the only marked decrease in receipts occurred in February. This was caused by the almost impassable condition of the roads, hindering truck shipments. During the eight months, 593 cars, or 59.06 per cent of the tetal of 1,004 coming to the Peoria Producers, were shipped by truck.

Total Receipts

The total receipts during the period were 68,035 head of live stock, apportioned as follows: 2,020 cattle, 2,147 calves, 63,460 hogs, and 408 sheep. Commissions collected amounted to a total of $20,090.17.

For the last four months the Producers have stood either first or second among the seven commission firms operating on that market. Shipments to the agency are not entirely from the seven counties mentioned, some live stock being received from Mason, Logan, and McLean counties, Illinois, and from eastern Iowa territory tributary to the M. C. and St. L. R. R.

In accordance with the policy of the National Live Stock Producers' Association, the Peoria agency, while not a member of the exchange, abides by all the rules and regulations of that body, with the exception that it reserves the privilege of pro-rating to its membership all the profits that may accrue from the business.

How to Join

Membership in the Producers may be obtained in several ways. An individual may make application directly to the selling agency, may join the local shipping association which holds membership on the market, or by becoming a member of the county farm bureau, some of the counties having organized county-wide shipping associations and taken out a membership on that basis.

Members of the Board of Directors of the Peoria Producers are as follows; George Wilson, Toulon, president; W. T. Youle, Delavan, vice president; Seaton Moon, Harmon, secretary-treasurer; Sam McClugage, Peoria, chairman of board; J. F. Felter, Eureka, and B. H. Taylor, Canton.

W. R. Hembrough, formerly in the live stock commission business at East S. Louis, is manager of the Producers at Peoria, and is salesman of carlot shipments of stock. Eddie McDonough, a buyer and trader for several years on the Peoria market, takes care of the truck hog sales, while George Stemm is office manager.

Average Prices

It is a significant fact that the average prices received for hogs on the Peoria market during the period the Producers have been operating have been much nearer the average prices on the Chicago market than previously. This bears out the contention made repeatedly by live stock producers that a selling agency controlling at least 25 per cent of the receipts on the terminal market could influence favorably the prices received for their live stock.

Answers Question

The table above will answer the question so often asked—Are the sales made and the services rendered by co-operative selling agencies on a basis with those furnished by old line firms? Note the gradual increase in the Producers' business from month to month. With the live stock producer as the judge and jury, it can easily be seen that he is satisfied with the Peoria co-operative selling agency as an efficient and altogether satisfactory medium for marketing live stock. Otherwise the Peoria Producers would not have experienced the growth so evident during the first eight months of existence.

THE GOLDEN EGG

The next co-operative movement of the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus to be taken up in the series of articles in The Record, will be the local poultry and egg co-operative shipping associations in Central Illinois which were organized last year.

I. A. A. Endeavoring To Help In Labor Shortage Problem

On another page of The Record is an item in regard to the present shortage of farm help in Illinois. The I. A. A., with a view of helping farm bureau members who must have additional labor, is endeavoring to get in touch with help that may be available for farms in the state.

If you are in need of help, fill in the blanks below and mail to Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, as soon as possible.

Do you prefer a married or a single man? _____

Can you use him the year round? _____

Is yours a dairy, livestock, or grain farm? _____

Would you prefer men of Scotch, German, Scandinavian, or Polish descent? _____

What wages will you pay? _____

When do you need help? _____

Write plainly your name, address, and county.

(Name) _____

(Address) _____

(County) _____

Milk Marketing Situation in St. Louis Improved

The Milk Producers' Advisory Committee, which has been carrying on a campaign over southern Illinois and Missouri for over a month, has been meeting a splendid response from producer-creditors and stockholders of the Illinois - Missouri Co-operative Marketing Company, over 1,400 agreements having been signed up and are in the hands of creditors.

Sapiro Is Named "Co-op" Attorney For the A. F. B. F.

Aaron Sapiro, noted co-operative marketing attorney, was appointed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation as co-operative marketing attorney for that organization.

Mr. Sapiro and Walton Peteet, Director of Co-operative Marketing for the A. F. B. F., in co-operation with the co-operative marketing committee of the national association, will shape policies and plans for the big national program of farmer marketing now under way.

"BROWN MOUSE" IS LATEST RELEASE OF HOMESTEAD FILMS

Homestead Films, Inc., will soon have its recently completed five-reel feature film, "The Brown Mouse," ready for distribution. The picture is from the novel of the same name by Herbert Quick, the well known writer of farm stories.

Mr. Quick's home county farm bureau at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, has been granted the privilege of the first public showing of the film, April 18 and 19.

"The Brown Mouse" is a story depicting the modernizing of rural schools through the introduction of practical lessons in agriculture. The scene is laid in a typical Iowa rural school district, all of the characters being recognizable in the average middle western community. The difficulties and opposition encountered by the young man who dares to change the old order of things, his final success and the happy culmination of his childhood love affair, all tend to make the picture very interesting as well as conveying a valuable lesson.

The Minnesota Legislature recently passed a bill appropriating $10,000 to protect the state against the Pittsburg-Plus practice of setting the price for steel.

ILLINOIS FRUIT EXCHANGE JOINS FEDERATED BODY

Growers Sign Contract To Market Through "Co-op" Sales Agency

The directors of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, with headquarters at Centralia, recently signed the contract of membership with the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., the national co-operative sales agency formed January 1, 1923 as the result of the work of Fruit Marketing Committee of Twenty-one of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

This step was taken only after long consideration on the part of the directors of the Illinois exchange leading up to a unanimous decision for membership. In 1922 the exchange marketed its products through a private sales agency, and it was only the obvious superiority and advantages of the Federated Fruit Growers that prompted the important step.

Cite Advantages

Among the advantages of an affiliation with the national sales agency cited were the facts that it was a product of the work of the farm bureau and deserved the support of growers' organizations; exchanges who are members of the Federated have a voice in its governing body; and the Federated is on a sound basis, being formed on a plan similar to the successful California fruit growers' co-operatives. In addition, the Federated has taken over the North American Fruit Exchange with its trained sales force and experience of twelve years.

150 Sales Offices

The Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., have already established salaried representatives in over 150 cities reaching 70 per cent of the population of the United States, and have bonded brokerage service in the remainder of the markets.

What's the Biggest Farm Bureau Lie You've Heard?

In every community there is, out of a thousand loyal farmers, one "knocker" who is fond of gossip and who spends valuable time in spreading about the neighborhood some highly imaginary "fish stories" about state and county farm bureau work. You've heard 'em. Yet, ridiculous as most of these yarns are when compared to the facts, there are uninformed people who believe them.

The Record proposes to publish these whoppers! Sunlight and air are the best cures for noxious germs! So send in to The Record what you think is the biggest lie about the farm bureau you've ever heard.

How's This One?

The Record will start the ball rolling by the following story, which was told on himself by one of the former members of the I. A. A. Executive Committee:

"I came home from Chicago after one of the meetings of the I. A. A. Executive Committee," he said, "and attended a meeting of our county farm bureau the next evening. While at this meeting, I noted that several people glanced at me curiously and even suspiciously. It was not until a few days later, however, that I learned the cause. The rumor had started about the county that as a member of the I. A. A. Executive Committee, I was being paid $3,600 a year and expenses! The fact is, as everybody knows, that executive committeemen are paid only their expenses for the usual one-day monthly meetings and that all of them, if their farming operations are at all extensive, must necessarily lose money every time they attend a conference. Yet I found that a few uninformed farmers believed this yarn!

He Denies Yarn

"I was unable for a month or so to learn who had started the rumor. When I finally found out, I challenged the man, who, by the way, was not a member of the farm bureau, and he denied the story. The matter dropped there."

How's this for a whopper? Or do you know a larger one? If so, send it in to The Record.

87 Farm Bureau Presidents Meet With I. A. A.

PRESIDENTS HEAR EXPLANATION OF MARKETING BILLS

Hold Important Conference of County Leaders; Pass Resolutions

Presidents or other representatives from 87 Illinois county farm bureaus met with officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association at the Great Northern hotel, Chicago, on March 26, to discuss policies in marketing, legislation, and other projects of importance to organized agriculture in the state.

The meeting was one which had been planned for more than a year and which was called at the request of the I. A. A. Executive Committee at its March session.

Peteet Speaks

Walton Peteet, director of co-operative marketing of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was present and gave the first talk of the day, explaining the provisions of the co-operative marketing bill which is before the Illinois legislation.

"A modern co-operative marketing association," stated Mr. Peteet, "represents an intelligent application to farm marketing of the proven experience of business, so that is purely and simply a business agency devised and designed to serve farmers in the better marketing of their products."

Explains Co-op Bill

He told how the proposed law was based on the experience of successful American co-operatives and that the act had already become a law in about twenty states. The inadequacy of present Illinois laws for permitting co-operative organizations was outlined, especially in regard to co-operatives to take advantage of the new Intermediate Rural Credits Law, which will only allow loans to farmers' organizations that are formed under laws similar to the proposed act.

Mr. Peteet explained in detail the different provisions of the co-operative marketing bill, showing how each provision was based upon the experience of successful co-operative organizations in other states. He emphasized that the act was strictly permissive in character and did not interfere with any present farmers' associations or hinder the formation of co-operative organizations under old laws.

Board of Trade Bill

Following Mr. Peteet's explanation, Donald Kirkpatrick of the legal department of the I. A. A. informed the conference concerning the provisions of Senate Bill 150 which would allow farm organizations in Illinois the right to a seat on boards of trade. He told of the need of such a law and explained that it would be supplementary to the Capper-Tincher Act passed by Congress.

After these explanations of the proposed laws before the Illinois legislature, President S. H. Thompson of the I. A. A. outlined the policy of the legislative committee of the association in strongly backing these two bills for passage, rather than a policy of supporting several measures and thus dividing the strength of the organization.

Pass Resolutions

Resolutions were unanimously passed by the convention endorsing the stand taken by the I. A. A. in its legislative program and urging the passage of the proposed acts. It was requested that copies of the resolutions be presented to Governor Len Small and all members of the legislature.

Other Discussions

In the afternoon, explanations of the reorganization plan of the U. S. Grain Growers were made by E. H. Cunningham and John W. Coverdale, followed by a general discussion of questions regarding the Grain Growers. Other problems taken up during the afternoon meeting included a waterway program discussion led by R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A., and the report of several of the presidents relative to the work being done in their counties in the adjustment of tax valuations under the direction of the I. A. A.

EVERY CORNER OF STATE REPRESENTED AT THIS MEETING



Farm Bureau Heads From 87 Counties In Meeting

The following is the list of county farm bureau presidents or alternates from 87 counties in Illinois who met in Chicago on March 26, for the first time in the history of the I. A. A., to become more familiar with the policies of the association and to express themselves as to the wishes of their constituents in the county bureaus:

Adams, D. H. Myers, President; Bond, F. Baumberger, President; Boone, Phil H. Sanford, President; Brown, R. O. Shields, President; Bureau, David G. Reder, President; Calhoun, Aug. Franke, Jr., Alternate; Carroll, C. M. Kingery; Cass, J. E. Edwards, President; Champaign, Lorin Clark, President; Christian, W. N. Grimes; Clark, J. Q. Snedeker, President; Coles, C. S. Hall, President; Cook, Herman Schwake, President; Crawford, N. F. Goodwin, President; Cumberland, A. C. Gordon, President; DeKalb, J. J. Kingsley, Alternate; DeKalb, A. U. Dodge; DeWitt, Claude W. Thorp, President; Douglas, Chas. McDonald, Alternate; DuPage, A. W. Fischer, President; Edgar, W. A. Dennis, President; Edwards, Walter Tribe, President; Effingham, L. F. Mauls, President; Ford, E. W. Tiaken, President; Franklin, J. F. Whittington, Alternate; Fulton, B. H. Taylor, President; Gallatin, Geo. B. Scherer, President; Greene, L. R. Lee, President; Grundy, R. Fred Cummings, Alternate; Hancock, I. N. Hosford, President; Henderson, C. W. Cooper, President; Iroquois, R. F. Karr, President; Jackson, Fred Dietz, President; Jefferson, J. H. Payne, Alternate; Jersey, James C. Downey, President; Jo. Daviess, John E. Bonnet, President; Johnson, W. L. Owen, President; Kane, I. R. Judd, President; Kankakee, J. C. Collier, Farm Adviser.

Kendall, B. L. Matlock, President; Knox, Henry Gehring, President; Lake, D. E. Minto, President; La-Salle, O. W. Esmond, Secretary; Lawrence, J. E. Lingenfelter, President; Lee, S. L. Shaw, President; Livingston, G. L. Porter, Vice President; Logan, Geo. Stoll, President; Macon, Henry Shafer, President; Madison, Stanley Castle, President; Marion, D. L. Boynton, Secretary; Marshall-Putnam, L. F. Boyle, President; Mason, Chas W. Borgelt, President; McDonough, C. R. Kline, Alternate; McLean, Simon C. Moon, President; Mercer, Scoville Lee, Secretary; Monroe, John C. Gummersheimer, President; Montgomery, H. A. Cress, President; Morgan, C. S. Black, President; Moultrie, T. P. Ellis, President; Ogle, Joseph Holmes, President; Peoria, Chas. R. Ford, Vice President; Piatt, M. E. Wise, President; Pike, C. E. Dunham, President; Pope, A. H. Floyd, President.

Randolph, Chas. McKinley, President; Rock Island, W. H. Moody, President; Saline, W. A. Grant, President; Sangamon, J. P. Stout, President; Schuyler, W. T. Boyd, Alternate; Scott, Clyde J. North, President; Shelby, Isaac F. Wortman, President; St. Clair, H. H. Hartman, Secretary; Stark, David Turnbull, President; Stephenson, Arnold F. Karsk, Alternate; Tazewell, R. B. Orndorff, President; Union, R. W. Newman, President; Vermilion, C. R. Finley, President; Vermilion, W. B. McFarland; Wabash, John Deputy, President; Warren, W. D. Rodgers, President; Wayne, J. K. Ethridge; White, O. M. Casebier, President; Whiteside, R. A. Norrish, President; Will, N. L. Welter, President; Williamson, L. C. Sanders, President; Winnebago, Geo. F. Tullock, Alternate; Woodford, J. Frank Felter, President; Massac, George Arensman; Henry, Lawrence C. Warner.

Fruit Exchange Sees Formation of More Locals

Two new local fruit units of the Illinois Fruit Exchange are in process of organization by the growers at Oblong and Robinson, Crawford county. Meetings were held recently in these localities by the Fruit Marketing Department of the I. A. A. with the almost unanimous endorsement of the plan by growers present and the signing of many contracts. Organization committees were appointed and are now at work.

Growers at each of these places are planning the construction of packing warehouses when the organizations are perfected.

Assistance is being asked in the formation of locals at other points in southern Illinois, the success of the exchange last year and the splendid prospects for a big fruit crop this year giving impetus to the co-operative work.

CUNNINGHAM TELLS OF PLANS OF U.S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC.

"Cards face up on the table. No more wild theories."

This, in brief, was the message brought to the presidents of Illinois county farm bureaus by E. H. Cunningham, of the U. S. Grain Growers' Sales Co., in his address at the afternoon session. Mr. Cunningham was given an informal vote of thanks and confidence at the end of his talk.

"I don't hold out to you that you are going to solve this problem in three, four or five years, but you are going to make a long step in advance during the next three, four or five years," Mr. Cunningham said. "I have no sympathy with any plan that says it can set this thing up and render you a service and make you money tomorrow. They cannot do it. It simply is not in the cards. This is too big a thing that we are talking about.

"Now, can we get down to business and try to sell grain? We think we can, under this plan. But we don't hold out that we are going to try to give you anything tomorrow or the next day. The working out of a plan of marketing grain for America is different than the marketing of a little citrus fruit surrounded and limited by climatic and soil conditions.

"The committee has never had any plan suggested that they were ready to accept if it involved in the slightest degree the jeopardizing of the interests of the creditors of this organization. We are going to try to get them their money if it is humanly possible to do so."

COUNTY PRESIDENTS URGE PASSAGE OF FARMER MEASURES

Endorse Stand of I. A. A. in Supporting Senate Bills 150 and 165

Farm Bureau presidents or alternates from 87 Illinois counties assembled in Chicago March 26, unanimously endorsed and approved the position taken by the I. A. A. in supporting Senate Bill 165, providing for the organization and incorporation of co-operative marketing organizations, and Senate Bill 150, providing for the admission of co-operative organizations to all public markets and grain exchanges.

A copy of the resolutions was placed in the hands of each member of the House and Senate at Springfield, as well as being given to the Governor.

The following are the resolutions.

WHEREAS, there is now pending in the Legislature of the State of Illinois Senate Bill No. 165, providing for the organization and incorporation of co-operative marketing organizations, and

WHEREAS, there is now pending in the Legislature of the State of Illinois Senate Bill No. 150, providing for the admission of co-operative organizations to all public markets and grain exchanges, and

WHEREAS, the success of Agriculture is dependent on a more orderly marketing of its products, and

WHEREAS, experience has taught, and reliable authorities agree, that the marketing of agricultural products by commodity through co-operative associations is sound in principle, and

WHEREAS, the co-operative association is as different from the ordinary commercial corporation as the corporation is different from a partnership, and

WHEREAS, laws regulating co-operative associations must differ from the laws regulating corporations, and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 165 and Senate Bill 150 offer the agencies for the creation and operation of co-operative associations,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the undersigned presidents or alternates of Illinois Farm Bureaus, assembled in joint conference this 26th day of March, 1923, Chicago, Illinois, endorse and approve the position taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association in supporting Senate Bill 165 and Senate Bill 150, and that we expressly urge the present Legislature to pass and the Governor of the State to sign these bills, and further, that this resolution be conveyed to the Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, with a request that the same be immediately placed in the hands of the members of the Senate, House of Representatives and the Governor of the State of Illinois.

Illinois farm advisers made 43,000 farm visits and held 3,491 demonstrations during 1922.

DEAN H. H. KINNEY
COURTESY OF ASST. ... LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILLINOIS, 10-N.L-7-22

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | May 1, 1923 | Number 4

SUPREME COURT O.K'S CAPPER-TINCHER ACT

SIX-HOUR HEARING OF CO-OPERATIVE ACT IN THE HOUSE

President Thompson and A. C. Everingham of I. A. A. Speak For Bill

Proponents and opponents of the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Bill clashed in the House of Representatives at Springfield recently in a hearing similar to that held in the Senate. The meeting lasted for six hours.

The chief arguments, like those advanced in the Senate a few weeks before, were that the bill was favorable or inimical to the farmers' interests.

S. H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and A. C. Everingham, of the I. A. A. Legislative Committee, were speakers for the bill. They portrayed the need of Illinois farmers for co-operative marketing and the necessity for a legislative measure like the proposed bill to facilitate the organization of co-operative associations.

Opponents of the measure presented the contention that they were endeavoring to protect the farmer against himself, that the co-operative bill would hurt his interests. Representatives of the Chicago city council expressed the fear that the passage of the measure would increase the cost of agricultural products to the consumer.

Contracts Signed By 26 Counties For Serum Supply

Twenty-six counties have signed up to secure their serum from the American Serum Co., Sioux City, Ia., in accordance with the recommendations of the Serum Purchasing Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the I. A. A.

An estimated aggregate of 16,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum and virus will be handled by the counties at the new price of 75 cents per 100 cc., which is five cents less per cc. than last year. All farm bureaus who have signed up are maintaining serum depots for storage of their supply.

Replies Indicate Widespread Demand For Help on Farms

While there have not been a great number of replies received as yet from Illinois farmers by the I. A. A. in regard to the help shortage on the farms of the state, those that have come to the office indicate a widespread shortage throughout most of the counties of Illinois.

According to the answers to the questionnaire, wages paid vary from $40 to $75 per month with room and board. There is a demand for both married and single men, the latter being desired in the majority of cases.

While the I. A. A. can promise nothing definite, it is making an investigation with a view to helping out in the solution of the problem. A more definite announcement will be made later after a general survey of the situation is made and more questionnaires are answered.

NEARLY $2000 IN CLAIMS COLLECTED

Claims numbering 54 and amounting to the total of $1,875.39 were collected by the Transportation department of the I. A. A. during the first three months of 1923 and paid to farm bureau members or live stock shipping associations of Illinois.

Most of the losses incurred come under the following heads: general loss and damage, freight loss and damage, and overcharge.

The majority of the claims are of small amounts, less than $50. The largest claim was collected for August Wild, Monroe county, being $200 collected from a railroad from fire loss. Another of the larger claims was $150 secured for C. A. Smith, Knox county, for cattle killed on a railroad right-of-way.

Committee Meets To Consider 1923 Phosphate Supply

Members of the phosphate-limestone advisory committee of the I. A. A., F. D. Barton, Cornell, chairman, met with the phosphate-limestone department and executive officers of the association at the Chicago office, April 16.

Consideration of the proposed contract for the remainder of the 1923 supply of phosphate was taken up, as well as other matters of business concerning the department.

WHY NOT TRY THE SLEDGE?



Outlook For Pool of 1923 Wool Crop Very Encouraging

The Live Stock Department of the I. A. A. is receiving many orders for sacks of twine from farm bureaus in Illinois whose members are planning to consign their wool clip to the 1923 wool pool.

The market outlook for wool this year is very bright. Speculators are active and are said to be out attempting to contract for the product before it is sheared.

It will be remembered that the 143,000 pounds of Illinois wool consigned to the pool last year averaged 34.9 cents per pound as compared with 27 cents paid locally, resulting in a saving of about $14,000 to the poolers. Montana growers are pooling practically 75 per cent of the total clip, or 7,000,000 pounds, this year.

Wool may be billed at any time to the pool, the address being National Wool Warehouse and Storage Co., 4300 S. Robey St., Chicago, Care I. A. A.

Leaders of the Minnesota potato co-operative marketing agency are striving to have 100,000 acres of that commodity under contract by July 15.

Refund Is Voted By Directors of Live Stock Co-op

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Producers Commission Association in April, it was announced that the business of the organization has been so successful during the past year that a substantial refund can be made to all members at the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

The directors voted that such a refund shall be made shortly after the close of the year's business.

This gratifying news will be more than welcome to members of the Chicago Producers and such concrete evidence of success should cause many more live stock shippers to join the co-operative.

Continued success is being experienced during April by the Producers at all the markets where they are established, most of them ranking at or near the top among the firms doing business on the respective markets.

Kendall county board of supervisors recently voted $4,000 to devote to the eradication of tuberculosis in the county.

SAYS MEASURE IS CONSTITUTIONAL; BENEFITS FARMERS

Grain Exchanges Subject To Regulation; "Co-ops" Get Board Trade Seats

American agriculture scored another great victory when the United States Supreme Court in a decision handed down upheld the constitutionality of the new Capper-Tincher Act regulating grain exchanges and admitting co-operative associations to seats on boards of trade.

There were only two dissenting votes on the decision, those of Justices [illegible] holds.

This opinion of the Supreme Court as handed down by Chief Justice William H. Taft, completely overrules the attack made on the constitutionality of the Capper-Tincher Act by the Chicago Board of Trade and fully upholds the contentions of the Department of Agriculture, the farm bloc and the farm bureau.

Quotes Decision

The decision as read by Chief Justice Taft is quoted as follows: "It is clear from the citations in the statement of the case of evidence before committees of investigation as to manipulations of the futures market and their effects, that we would be unwarranted in rejecting the findings of Congress as unreasonable, and

(Continued on page 2)

Co-op Bill Made Law in Minnesota, Maine and Ohio

Three more states have passed the standard co-operative marketing act, similar to that which is under consideration in the House at Springfield and was passed by the Senate with only three negative votes.

Maine and Ohio have both passed the bill and it has been signed by the governor in each state, while in Minnesota, the act was passed by the legislature and is awaiting the signature of Governor Preus. Governor Donahey of Ohio signed the bill in the presence of agricultural leaders on Friday, April 13, but Ohio farm bureau members claim that they are not superstitious.

Practically half the states of the Union have enacted the bill into a law up to this time.

87 Farm Bureau Presidents Meet With I. A. A.

PRESIDENTS HEAR EXPLANATION OF MARKETING BILLS

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Board of Trade Bill

Following Mr. Peteet's explanation, Donald Kirkpatrick of the legal department of the I. A. A. informed the conference concerning the provisions of Senate Bill 150 which would allow farm organizations in Illinois the right to a seat on boards of trade. He told of the need of such a law and explained that it would be supplementary to the Capper-Tincher Act passed by Congress.

After these explanations of the proposed laws before the Illinois legislature, President S. H. Thompson of the I. A. A. outlined the policy of the legislative committee of the association in strongly backing these two bills for passage, rather than a policy of supporting several measures and thus dividing the strength of the organization.

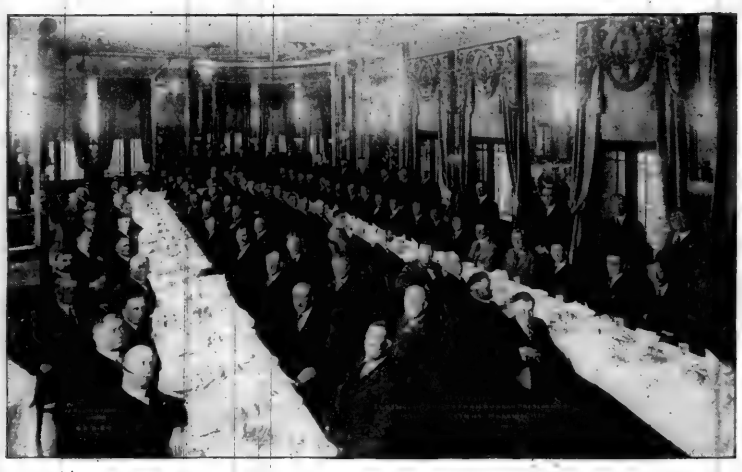
Pass Resolutions

Resolutions were unanimously passed by the convehtion endorsing the stand taken by the I. A. A. in its legislative program and urging the passage of the proposed acts. It was requested that copies of the resolutions be presented to Governor Len Small and all members of the legislature.

Other Discussions

In the afternoon, explanations of the reorgnization plan of the U. S. Grain Growers were made by E. H. Cunningham and John W. Coverdale, followed by a general discussion of questions regarding the Grain Growers. Other problems taken up during the afternoon meeting included a waterway program discussion led by R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A., and the report of several of the presidents relative to the work being done in their counties in the adjustment of tax valuations under the direction of the I. A. A.

EVERY CORNER OF STATE REPRESENTED AT THIS MEETING



Farm Bureau Heads From 87 Counties In Meeting

The following is the list of county farm bureau presidents or alternates from 87 counties in Illinois who met in Chicago on March 26, for the first time in the history of the I. A. A., to become more familiar with the policies of the association and to express themselves as to the wishes of their constituents in the county bureaus:

Adams, D. H. Myers, President; Bond, F. Baumberger, President; Boone, Phil H. Sanford, President; Brown, R. O. Shields, President; Bureau, David G. Reder, President; Calhoun, Aug. Franke, Jr., Alternate; Carroll, C. M. Kingery; Cass, J. E. Edwards, President; Champaign, Lorin Clark, President; Christian, W. N. Grimes; Clark, J. Q. Snedeker, President; Coles, C. S. Hall, President; Cook, Herman Schwake, President; Crawford, N. F. Goodwin, President; Cumberland, A. C. Gordon, President; DeKalb, J. E. Kingsley, Alternate; DeKalb, A. U. Dodge; DeWitt, Claude W. Thorp, President; Douglas, Chas. McDonald, Alternate; DuPage, A. W. Fischer, President; Edgar, W. A. Dennis, President; Edwards, Walter Tribe, President; Effingham, L. P. Mautz, President; Ford, E. W. Tieken, President; Franklin, J. Whittington, Alternate; Fulton, B. H. Taylor, President; Gallatin, Geo. B. Scherrer, President; Greene, L. R. Lee, President; Grundy, S. Fred Cummings, Alternate; Hancock, I. N. Hosford, President; Henderson, C. W. Cooper, President; Iroquois, R. F. Karr, President; Jackson, Fred Dietz, President; Jefferson, J. H. Payne, Alternate; Jersey, James C. Downey, President; Jo. Daviess, John E. Bonnet, President; Johnson, W. L. Owen, President; Kane, I. R. Judd, President; Kankakee, J. C. Collier, Farm Adviser.

Kendall, E. L. Matlock, President; Knox, Henry Gehring, President; Lake, D. H. Minto, President; LaSalle, O. W. Esmond, Secretary; Lawrence, J. E. Lingenfelter, President; Lee, S. L. Shaw, President; Livingston, G. L. Porter, Vice President; Logan, Geo. Stoll, President Macon, Henry Shafer, President; Madison, Stanley Castle, President; Marion, D. L. Boynton, Secretary; Marshall-Putnam, L. F. Boyce, President; Mason, Chas W. Borgelt, President; McDonough, C. P. Kline, Alternate; McLean, Simon C. Moon, President; Mercer, Scoville Lee, Secretary; Monroe, John C. Gummersheimer, President; Montgomery, H. A. Cress, President; Morgan, C. S. Black, President; Moultrie, T. P. Ellis, President; Ogle, Joseph Holmes, President; Peoria, Chas. R. Ford, Vice President; Piatt, M. E. Wise, President; Pike, C. E. Dunham, President; Pope, A. H. Floyd, President.

Randolph, Chas. McKinley, President; Rock Island, W. H. Moody, President; Saline, W. A. Grant, President; Sangamon, J. P. Stout, President; Schuyler, W. T. Boyd, Alternate; Scott, Clyde J. North, President; Shelby, Isaac F. Wortman, President; St. Clair, H. H. Hartman, Secretary; Stark, David Turnbull, President; Stephenson, Arnold F. Karsk, Alternate; Tazewell, B. Orndorff, President; Union, E. W. Newman, President; Vermilion, C. R. Finley, President; Vermilion, W. B. McFarland; Wabash, John Deputy, President; Warren, W. D. Rodgers, President; Wayne, J. K. Ethridge; White, O. M. Casebier, President; Whiteside, R. A. Norrish, President; Will, N. J. Welter, President; Williamson, L. C. Sanders, President; Winnebago, Geo. F. Tullock, Alternate; Woodford, Frank Felter, President; Massac, George Arensman; Henry, Lawrence C. Warner.

Fruit Exchange Sees Formation of More Locals

Two new local fruit units of the Illinois Fruit Exchange are in process of organization by the growers at Oblong and Robinson, Crawford county. Meetings were held recently in these localities by the Fruit Marketing Department of the I. A. A. with the almost unanimous endorsement of the plan by growers present and the signing of many contracts. Organization committees were appointed and are now at work.

Growers at each of these places are planning the construction of packing warehouses when the organizations are perfected.

Assistance is being asked in the formation of locals at other points in southern Illinois, the success of the exchange last year and the splendid prospects for a big fruit crop this year giving impetus to the co-operative work.

CUNNINGHAM TELLS OF PLANS OF U.S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC.

"Cards face up on the table. No more wild theories."

This, in brief, was the message brought to the presidents of Illinois county farm bureaus by E. H. Cunningham, of the U. S. Grain Growers' Sales Co., in his address at the afternoon session. Mr. Cunningham was given an informal vote of thanks and confidence at the end of his talk.

"I don't hold out to you that you are going to solve this problem in three, four or five years, but you are going to make a long step in advance during the next three, four or five years," Mr. Cunningham said. "I have no sympathy with any plan that says it can set this thing up and render you a service and make you money tomorrow. They cannot do it. It simply is not in the cards. This is too big a thing that we are talking about.

"Now, can we get down to business and try to sell grain? We think we can, under this plan. But we don't hold out that we are going to try to give you anything tomorrow or the next day. The working out of a plan of marketing grain for America is different than the marketing of a little citrus fruit surrounded and limited by climatic and soil conditions.

"The committee has never had any plan suggested that they were ready to accept if it involved in the slightest degree the jeopardizing of the interests of the creditors of this organization. We are going to try to get them their money if it is humanly possible to do so."

COUNTY PRESIDENTS URGE PASSAGE OF FARMER MEASURES

Endorse Stand of I. A. A. in Supporting Senate Bills 150 and 165

Farm Bureau presidents or alternates from 87 Illinois counties assembled in Chicago March 26, unanimously endorsed and approved the position taken by the I. A. A. in supporting Senate Bill 165, providing for the organization and incorporation of co-operative marketing organizations, and Senate Bill 150, providing for the admission of co-operative organizations to all public markets and grain exchanges.

A copy of the resolutions was placed in the hands of each member of the House and Senate at Springfield, as well as being given to the Governor.

The following are the resolutions.

WHEREAS, there is now pending in the Legislature of the State of Illinois Senate Bill No. 165, providing for the organization and incorporation of co-operative marketing organizations, and

WHEREAS, there is now pending in the Legislature of the State of Illinois Senate Bill No. 150, providing for the admission of co-operative organizations to all public markets and grain exchanges, and

WHEREAS, the success of Agriculture is dependent on a more orderly marketing of its products, and

WHEREAS, experience has taught, and reliable authorities agree, that the marketing of agricultural products by commodity through co-operative associations is sound in principle, and

WHEREAS, the co-operative association is as different from the ordinary commercial corporation as the corporation is different from a partnership, and

WHEREAS, laws regulating co-operative associations must differ from the laws regulating corporations, and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 165 and Senate Bill 150 offer the agencies for the creation and operation of co-operative associations,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the undersigned presidents or alternates of Illinois Farm Bureaus, assembled in joint conference this 26th day of March, 1923, Chicago, Illinois, endorse and approve the position taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association in supporting Senate Bill 165 and Senate Bill 150, and that we expressly urge the present Legislature to pass and the Governor of the State to sign these bills, and further, that this resolution be conveyed to the Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, with a request that the same be immediately placed in the hands of the members of the Senate, House of Representatives and the Governor of the State of Illinois.

Illinois farm advisers made 48,000 farm visits and held 3,491 demonstrations during 1922.

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | May 1, 1923 | Number 4

SUPREME COURT O. K'S CAPPER-TINCHER ACT

SIX-HOUR HEARING OF CO-OPERATIVE ACT IN THE HOUSE

President Thompson and A. C. Everingham of I. A. A. Speak For Bill

Proponents and opponents of the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Bill clashed in the House of Representatives at Springfield recently in a hearing similar to that held in the Senate. The meeting lasted for six hours.

The chief arguments, like those advanced in the Senate a few weeks before, were that the bill was favorable or inimical to the farmers interests.

S. H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and A. C. Everingham, of the I. A. A. Legislative Committee, were speakers for the bill. They portrayed the need of Illinois farmers for co-operative marketing and the necessity for a legislative measure like the proposed bill to facilitate the organization of co-operative associations.

Opponents of the measure presented the contention that they were endeavoring to protect the farmer against himself, that the co-operative bill would hurt his interests. Representatives of the Chicago city council expressed the fear that the passage of the measure would increase the cost of agricultural products to the consumer.

Contracts Signed By 26 Counties For Serum Supply

Twenty-six counties have signed up to secure their serum from the American Serum Co., Sioux City, Ia., in accordance with the recommendations of the Serum Purchasing Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the I. A. A.

An estimated aggregate of 16,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum and virus will be handled by the counties at the new price of 75 cents per 100 cc., which is five cents less per cc. than last year. All farm bureaus who have signed up are maintaining serum depots for storage of their supply.

Replies Indicate Widespread Demand For Help on Farms

While there have not been a great number of replies received as yet from Illinois farmers by the I. A. A. in regard to the help shortage on the farms of the state, those that have come to the office indicate a widespread shortage throughout most of the counties of Illinois.

According to the answers to the questionnaire, wages paid vary from $40 to $75 per month with room and board. There is a demand for both married and single men, the latter being desired in the majority of cases.

While the I. A. A. can promise nothing definite, it is making an investigation with a view to helping out in the solution of the problem. A more definite announcement will be made later after a general survey of the situation is made and more questionnaires are answered.

NEARLY $2000 IN CLAIMS COLLECTED

Claims numbering 54 and amounting to the total of $1,875.39 were collected by the Transportation department of the I. A. A. during the first three months of 1923 and paid to farm bureau members or live stock shipping associations of Illinois.

Most of the losses incurred come under the following heads: general loss and damage, freight loss and damage, and overcharge.

The majority of the claims are of small amounts, less than $50. The largest claim was collected for August Wild, Monroe county, being $200 collected from a railroad from fire loss. Another of the larger claims was $150 secured for C. A. Smith, Knox county, for cattle killed on a railroad right-of-way.

Committee Meets To Consider 1923 Phosphate Supply

Members of the phosphate-limestone advisory committee of the I. A. A., F. D. Barton, Cornell, chairman, met with the phosphate-limestone department and executive officers of the association at the Chicago office, April 16.

Consideration of the proposed contract for the remainder of the 1923 supply of phosphate was taken up, as well as other matters of business concerning the department.

WHY NOT TRY THE SLEDGE?



Outlook For Pool of 1923 Wool Crop Very Encouraging

The Live Stock Department of the I. A. A. is receiving many orders for sacks of twine from farm bureaus in Illinois whose members are planning to consign their wool clip to the 1923 wool pool.

The market outlook for wool this year is very bright. Speculators are active and are said to be out attempting to contract for the product before it is sheared.

It will be remembered that the 143,000 pounds of Illinois wool consigned to the pool last year averaged 34.9 cents per pound as compared with 27 cents paid locally, resulting in a saving of about $14,000 to the poolers. Montana growers are pooling practically 75 per cent of the total clip, or 7,000,000 pounds, this year.

Wool may be billed at any time to the pool, the address being National Wool Warehouse and Storage Co., 4300 S. Robey St., Chicago, Care I. A. A.

Leaders of the Minnesota potato co-operative marketing agency are striving to have 100,000 acres of that commodity under contract by July 15.

Refund Is Voted By Directors of Live Stock Co-op

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Producers Commission Association in April, it was announced that the business of the organization has been so successful during the past year that a substantial refund can be made to all members at the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

The directors voted that such a refund shall be made shortly after the close of the year's business.

This gratifying news will be more than welcome to members of the Chicago Producers and such concrete evidence of success should cause many more live stock shippers to join the co-operative.

Continued success is being experienced during April by the Producers at all the markets where they are established, most of them ranking at or near the top among the firms doing business on the respective markets.

Kendall county board of supervisors recently voted $4,000 to devote to the eradication of tuberculosis in the county.

SAYS MEASURE IS CONSTITUTIONAL; BENEFITS FARMERS

Grain Exchanges Subject To Regulation; "Co-ops" Get Board Trade Seats

American agriculture scored another great victory when the United States Supreme Court in a decision handed down upheld the constitutionality of the new Capper-Tincher Act regulating grain exchanges and admitting co-operative associations to seats on boards of trade.

There were only two dissenting votes on the decision, those of Justices [illegible] and [illegible] holds.

This opinion of the Supreme Court as handed down by Chief Justice William H. Taft, completely overrules the attack made on the constitutionality of the Capper-Tincher Act by the Chicago Board of Trade and fully upholds the contentions of the Department of Agriculture, the farm bloc and the farm bureau.

Quotes Decision

The decision as read by Chief Justice Taft is quoted as follows:

"It is clear from the citations in the statement of the case of evidence before committees of investigation as to manipulations of the futures market and their effects, that we would be unwarranted in rejecting the findings of Congress as unreasonable, and

(Continued on page 2)

Co-op Bill Made Law in Minnesota, Maine and Ohio

Three more states have passed the standard co-operative marketing act, similar to that which is under consideration in the House at Springfield and was passed by the Senate with only three negative votes.

Maine and Ohio have both passed the bill and it has been signed by the governor in each state, while in Minnesota, the act was passed by the legislature and is awaiting the signature of Governor Preus. Governor Donahey of Ohio signed the bill in the presence of agricultural leaders on Friday, April 13, but Ohio farm bureau members claim that they are not superstitious.

Practically half the states of the Union have enacted the bill into a law up to this time.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—G. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
16th—G. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Fisley, Hooperston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Fred Baumberger, Reno.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lessley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments,
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sailor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent. Legal, Newton Jenkins.

CAPPER-TINCHER ACT IS UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT

(Continued from page 1)

that in our inquiry as to the validity of the legislation, we must accept the view that such manipulation does work to the detriment of producers, consumers, shippers and legitimate dealers in interstate commerce in grain and that it is a real abuse.

Interstate Commerce Affected

"But it is contended that it is too remote in its effect on interstate commerce, and that it is not like the direct additions to the cost to the producer of marketing cattle by exorbitant charges and discrimination of commission men and dealers. This is hardly consistent with the affidavits the plaintiffs presented from the leading economists, who say that dealing in futures stabilizes cash prices.

"More than this, prices of grain futures are those upon which an owner and intending seller of cash grain is influenced to sell or not to sell as they offer a good opportunity to him to hedge comfortably against future fluctuations.

Prices Manipulated

"Manipulations of grain futures for speculative profit, though not carried to the extent of a corner or complete monopoly, exert a vicious influence and produce abnormal and disturbing temporary fluctuations of prices that are not responsible to actual supply and demand and discourage not only this justifiable hedging but disturb the normal flow of actual consignments. A futures market lends itself to such manipulation much more readily than a cash market."

The Court upheld the government's contention that futures trading affects the cash price of grain. The relation between cash grain and future dealing is evidenced by the fact that corners in grain have resulted from dealings in futures.

Bradfute Comments

President O. E. Bradfute, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in commenting upon the Supreme Court decision, said:

"The farmers of America will recognize in this decision the establishment for all time of their fundamental right to follow their own products as far to market as they like. The President of the United States, and the Federal Congress, have already repeatedly voiced their interest in and their support of co-operative marketing. Now comes the third branch of the national government, the United States Supreme Court, and upholds the legality of co-operative marketing. It is a decision of far-reaching importance and will sustain the growers of farm crops everywhere in their belief that our co-operative marketing program is right."

Mr. Bradfute was also very pleased over the fact that admission to exchanges will now be granted to co-operative marketing associations, by which action the Supreme Court recognized one of the fundamental principles of co-operative marketing—the payment of patronage dividends to members.

Dairy Marketing Department Serves Producers In ... n Advisory Capacity

Service is the watchword of the Illinois ...icultural Association. No department of the association is w... it can show definite accomplishments which ... been of benefit to the farmers of the state. Here's the sto... one of the service departments of the I. A. A. which has ... ned results—the Dairy Marketing Department.

When the Dairy Marketing Department was ... ned in 1920, C. Larsen, director of extension and professor of ... ng at South Dakota State College, was secured to direct the w... Mr. Larsen had charge of the work until last January when h... igned to accept the position of Dean of Agriculture at the South ...ta college. He was succeeded by A. D. Lynch, a man with seve... ears' experience in the practical management of dairy plants.

The Dairy Marketing Department operates on the basis of service which is largely of an advisory nature. It co-operates with local farm bureaus in the formation of co-operative dairy marketing associations. When such an enterprise is contemplated, the department first makes a field survey. Local conditions are studied, existing marketing observed, and a careful analysis of the situation is made to see whether a marketing organization would be likely to succeed.

Sometimes it is found inadvisable to start a co-operative of the kind contemplated, when local conditions do not point to success. It is felt that it is better to have the credit of advising an impossible proposition not to go ahead than to be able to recount a large number of enterprises started, all of which may not prove to be successful.

Organizing

After the field survey, if conditions seem favorable for going ahead, the next step is that of organization. This may consist in the signing of a contract or it may require, as in the case of a stock company, the sale of stock.

Following the organization comes installation. A building must be built or rented, machinery and equipment has to be purchased, by-laws must be provided, an accounting system set up and a manager provided. In each of these phases of the work, the department attempts to serve.

Often the Dairy Marketing De... partment ... co-operate with ...ent of the I. A. A., such as ...egal Department, to give the ... co-operative the best of s... A competent auditing se... may also be provided by ... state association. Auditing is ... far the most important es... al to good business mana... it.

DAIRYING

Illinois has 1,148,000 dairy cows on 237,000 farms, producing 2,000,000 gallons of milk daily. Dairy farms, including animals and equipment, represent an investment of over $100,000,000. The state ranks third in ice cream production, fourth in fluid milk sold, seventh in milk prod... and eighth in butter pr... ion.

Read ... accompanying story and ... out what the Dairy De... nent of the I. A. A. li... ng for Illinois dairymen.

...tenance

After th... operative is established and ... ctioning, a maintenance se... is rendered. It is necessar... visit the organization occasi... y and to keep in touch with ... Often the officials of a new ... operative make a visit to on... more of the older and succes... associations to see how they ... tion and to form a sort of ... cking relationship between c... ratives of similar operation.

...al Kinds

There a... veral kinds of co-operative ... marketing associations ... stence in Illinois. This is due to the many degrees of dairying found in the state. In some sections, particularly in the northern part, the number of cows per farm is much greater than it is in the central and southern parts of the state.

Thus locally owned co-operative creameries are found in the northwestern part of Illinois, at Elizabeth, Galena, Mt. Carroll, and Apple River. Intensified dairying conditions are found in the communities surrounding these towns, and the cream comes from a ... radius, being practically al... vered by the farmers them...

Bar... g Associations

In th... tion of the state where da... is more scattered, it is mor... ficult and often impossible ... farmers to operate their ow... operative creamery. In orde... r them to obtain enough v... e, it would be necessary to ... long distances. In such ins..., dairymen find a means ... co-operative selling known a... bargaining association. T... ind of organization is to be ... d in Effingham, Jefferson, ... Franklin counties.

DAIRY DIRECTOR



A. D. LYNCH

A. D. Lynch, of the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing Service, is well fitted to direct the work of the department. His training has been altogether along dairy lines, both production and manufacturing. He has had several years experience as manager of dairy plants and hence is familiar with the many problems peculiar to the organization and management of such enterprises.

Very frequently a town is found to be supporting several cream stations where one station would perhaps serve the needs of the district. Through a bargaining association, the farmers run their own station co-operatively, thus eliminating considerable buying cost for which the producer must ultimately pay. The product is then sold to creameries for as good a price as they can obtain. Usually this is done by bidding. In some instances these co-operative cream stations have netted the farmers an increased return of from five to eight and even more cents per pound of butterfat.

A bargaining association requires no capital stock and is therefore not costly. It is educational in its nature and it stabilizes dairy operations, promotes better quality, permits grading, reduces expense, and benefits the co-operators. It also paves the way for larger undertakings.

Retail Milk Co-ops.

Milk marketing co-operatives which retail fluid milk in cities are often advantageous. They are found to best function in cities of around 30,000 population. Ventures of this kind are located at Waukegan, Quincy, and Rock Island. In these places the producers found, after making a survey of the situation, that there was a need for better milk supply in these cities and conditions generally beckoned them to follow their product all the way to market. There are perhaps fifteen Illinois cities with sufficient population to warrant a co-operative retail milk plant.

In some instances, the producers are advised not to go into the retail milk business because local conditions are not favorable. For example, a large proportion of the farmers may be renters and hence the membership would not be stable. In one locality, action is being delayed because the city is located on the corner of four counties, thus complicating the situation.

Path Not All Roses

With present day improvements in transportation, the potential area from which milk may be shipped to a market has greatly widened. A few years ago, dairymen would not have believed that their milk would be shipped 70, 80, or 100 miles, to market. At present, much milk is shipped that far and considerably further.

The proposition of transportation is constantly starting the wholesale milk companies in the face, especially at Chicago and St. Louis. The surplus problem is a big one and a difficult one to handle.

At St. Louis, the dairymen co-operated for the wholesaling of their milk to dealers and others in that city. Their marketing program was resisted and fought rather bitterly by the dealers and other interests. The company itself was new. Co-operation in

(Continued on page 3)

AN' IT AIN'T DONE YET

Hard times has done their worst to us,
We're feelin' pretty sad;
A farmer's livin' nowadays
Is mighty all-fired bad.
We've worked an' slaved to raise our crops,
An' a wee sma' price we've had;
But the Farm Bureau's a workin',
An' it ain't done yet.

We want the kids to go to school,
It's hard to let 'em off;
The taxes take our extra cash,
Our horses have the cough.
The banker charges interest high,
To him our hats we doff;
But the Farm Bureau's a workin',
An' it ain't done yet.

The wife's been complainin' that
Her clothes din't fit to wear;
The kiddies' shoes are clean done out,
For money we can't spare.
My own clothes are a sight to see,
With many a patch an' tear;
But the Farm Bureau's a workin'
An' it ain't done yet.

Somehow I ain't discouraged,
For it really seems to me,
That though the hogs have cholera
An' the cows have got T. B.
Dark clouds are breakin' in the sky,
The sunshine soon we'll see;
For the Farm Bureau's a workin',
An' it ain't done yet.

—G. C. B.

Co-Op Bill Fills Need In Illinois Agriculture

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the presidents of practically all of the county farm bureaus of the state have declared in favor of the co-operative marketing bill which now is before the House at Springfield after having been passed by a decisive majority in the Senate.

The positive need of commodity co-operative marketing if the farmer is to attain his rightful position among American industries and the inadequacy of any present Illinois law to facilitate the organization of co-operative marketing associations along constructive, sane, conservative lines —this, in brief, is the reason why the I. A. A. and the county farm bureaus have been from the start back of the co-operative marketing bill.

In spite of the fact that most of the agricultural leaders of the state have shown themselves to be in favor of the bill, however, some measure of opposition has developed since the first hearing of the bill in the Senate. A number of objections have been advanced, chiefly by interests which are at present profiting by the present system of marketing farm products. Following is a list of a few of the objections which have been brought up:

Objections

1. Farmers signing a contract under the provisions of the new co-operative bill would be required to live up to their contract.

2. The co-operative bill was introduced to create some advantage to the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

3. The co-operative act of 1915 is good enough.

4. Contracts must be signed for a period of ten years.

5. Signing of the contract will tie the farmer up to deliver his products to others, taking what they see fit to give him.

6. Persons who influence members of co-operative organizations to break their contracts or persons who spread false and malicious reports about the co-operative associations will be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine.

7. The bill was brought up secretly and was railroaded through the Senate.

Real Motive

In the first place it is obvious that the real motive behind the objections is for the most part, selfish, and comes from parties who have no real interest in working out a constructive marketing plan to stabilize agricultural prices, eliminate unnecessary profit, and bring about greater efficiency in the distribution of farm-produced commodities.

The real motive is never mentioned. On the contrary, it is always carefully stated that the only motive is to protect the farmer from himself. The objectors have no constructive program and offer no plan for stabilizing prices, eliminating unnecessary profit, and bringing about greater efficiency in the distribution of farm products.

Living Up to Contracts

The first objection, that farmers would have to live up to their contracts, is quite well-founded. It is true that contracts under the new co-operative act cannot be easily broken. In other words, a man who joins a co-operative under the new act has the assurance that the other fellow isn't going to be able very easily to desert him.

Our whole business and financial structure depends on the sacred and binding character of contracts entered into voluntarily.

That the bill has any sort of connection with the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is pure imagination. The bill is for the forming of new associations—entirely.

Co-operative Act of 1915

The Co-operative Act of 1915 good enough? For those who find it so, the present bill, if it becomes law, will not interfere at all. To those who have found the Act of 1915 inadequate for organization, the present bill offers other and broader provisions for co-operative commodity marketing organizations.

Contracts must be signed for ten years? Again a false objection. Contracts can be signed for whatever period of time you and your fellow producers decide.

Signing Contract

Signing of the contract binds the farmer to deliver his product to others? It binds him only to deliver it to himself, to his own organization in which he has a voice in management, instead of blindly dumping it on the market as at present.

No one is compelled to sign a contract. Contracts can be made to suit conditions and never can be secured unless the provisions meet the general approval of farmers.

Malicious Statements

That persons who spread malicious falsities about co-operative associations and who encourage contract breaking will be punished is true enough. In other words, the enemies of co-operative marketing will find it harder to undermine it.

That the bill was brought up secretly in the Senate is misleading. A complete account of the progress of the measure has been published each issue in The I. A. A. Record.

Dairy Marketing Directors Meet At South Bend

A meeting of dairy marketing representatives of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio met at South Bend, Ind., April 19, with E. B. Heaton, Director of Dairy Marketing, and Walton Peteet, Director of Co-operative Marketing of the A. F. B. F.

General discussion of the dairy marketing plans of the states took place, as well as consideration of the efficiency of the various forms of co-operative dairy associations.

Marketing representatives present were A. D. Lynch, of the I. A. A.; B. F. Beach, assistant secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association; C. R. George, Indiana Dairyman's Association; and E. D. Waid of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

The annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation for 1923 will be held during the first week of December in Chicago, according to plans made at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation.

CROWDED OUT

Due to lack of space the story of Poultry and Egg Marketing Associations formed by the I. A. A., could not be printed in this issue of The Record, as promised. It will appear May 15.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT SERVES PRODUCERS

(Continued from page 2)

the district was new. The situation became further complicated by the marketing company becoming involved in bankruptcy proceedings. For the moment, co-operative marketing in the St. Louis area is at a standstill.

But St. Louis dairymen are not going to give up their co-operative milk marketing any more than a grain farmer will refuse to plant after a crop failure. They know that the St. Louis people need milk; they know that they are the logical men who should supply them; and they also know that the dealers need them as surely as they need the dealers for a market.

A plan is now being worked out in that district to relieve the situation and it is believed that from all the chaos and seeming trouble a plan will emerge that will serve the best interests of the dairymen and dealers alike.

Protects Dairy Industry

Representatives of the department were instrumental in securing the passage of the Haugen Butter Bill at Washington which now makes it a Federal law that butter shall contain 80 per cent fat and no more than 16 per cent moisture. This resulted in considerable saving to the producers in the state, inasmuch as Illinois had enforced an 82½ per cent butter standard previous to the Haugen law.

The department also supported the Voigt bill, prohibiting the interstate shipment of filled milk, which passed after a bitter fight in which all dairy interests were united.

At the present session of the State Assembly at Springfield, the Dairy Marketing Department dug up facts and figures to show that the tuberculosis indemnity appropriation should be passed and represented them to the Appropriations Committee. The department is also supporting another bill which will prohibit the use of dairy terms in advertising dairy substitutes.

Will Carry On

During 1923 the work will be carried on along the same lines of service as before—the organization of new associations where is advisable, the work of the department in an advisory capacity with the co-operatives now formed, and the protection of the dairy industry.

Many Newspapers Publish Special Bureau Editions

Twenty-four farm bureau special editions of newspapers have been published in Illinois during the first four months of 1923 in twenty counties where reorganization campaigns have taken place.

With several more counties to hold campaigns during May and June, at least thirty such editions will have appeared by July 1.

European Crop Conditions Are Generally Good

Generally good crop conditions in Europe are indicated in a radiogram just received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The radio message reads as follows:

"In Belgium, sowing commenced in the middle of March with weather favorable and no frost damage to winter crops. Winter crops in Germany slightly above average; some damage by floods; spring sowings progressing well. Winter crops in France favored by climate; spring sowing well under way but slightly retarded by rain. Crop conditions in Italy good; weather favorable and sowing under way. Good crops are expected in Spain; spring sowing completed."

Fox Resigns As President State H. F. Association

George A. Fox, secretary of the I. A. A., resigned his position as president of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association at the meeting held in connection with the state Holstein sale at Aurora, April 19 and 20. Frank T. Fowler, Lake Villa, was elected to succeed Mr. Fox to the presidency of the association.

Mr. Fox gave his reason for resignation that his duties with the I. A. A. did not allow him to do justice to the Holstein association work. However, he will serve on the board of directors for the coming year.

At the same meeting, C. M. Long, who has been field secretary of the state association, resigned to take up similar duties with the extension department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The sale of state Holsteins was a success, an average of $293.60 being secured for the 24 males and 61 females consigned, the former averaging $390.60 and the latter $236.20.

The top of the sale went to John L. Nicholson and Son, Ingleside, when they bought the yearling bull, Bell Farm Bosch Pride, from R. N. Thompson, Cowden, for $5,000.

T. B. ERADICATION MEASURES HAVE SENATE HEARINGS

I. A. A. Represented by Lynch; Dairy Substitute Advertising Bill Up

Both Senate bills which refer to bovine tuberculosis eradication in Illinois have passed their first readings in the Senate.

Senate Bill 209 would appropriate $1,200,000 for the next two years to indemnify owners of tubercular cattle that have been destroyed, and Senate Bill 281 would allow counties to appropriate funds from the county treasury to use in the suppression, eradication, and control of tuberculosis in domestic animals.

No one appeared against the tuberculosis bills at the Senate appropriations committee hearing. Those who spoke in their favor were, A. D. Lynch, Director of Dairy Marketing of the I. A. A.; H. E. Smith, National Live Stock Commissioner; C. M. Long, Secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association; Dr. Luckey, St. Louis Live Stock Commissioner; B. M. Davison, Director of Agriculture; and A. W. Fischer, farm bureau member of DuPage county.

Dairy Substitute Advertising

House Bill 223, which would prevent the illegal use of the words, butter, cream, and dairy, in connection with the sale or advertising of any substance designed as a substitute for butter, has been referred to a special sub-committee of five of the House for further [illegible]

Among those who spoke in favor of the bill before the House committee on agriculture were, Mr. Lynch of the I. A. A.; W. F. O'Harr, president of the Illinois State Dairyman's Association; Dr. G. L. McKay, secretary of the American Association of Creamery Buttermakers; and E. B. Heaton, Dairy Marketing Director of the A. F. B. F.

Attorneys representing the J. F. Jelke Co., Chicago, and the J. B. Pearsall Butter Co., Elgin, appeared against the bill.

Let's Have Some Farm Bureau Lies; Send 'em In!

When The Record started the ball rolling with a real honest-to-goodness farm bureau lie in the April 15 issue, it asked that its readers from all parts of Illinois write in a description of the biggest "whoppers" that they have heard in circulation concerning the farm bureau.

As this issue went to press before any choice "fish stories" had time to arrive at the I. A. A. office, the editor decided to find out if Mr. Metzger of the organization department had discovered any noxious bacteria in his travels about the state which needed the application of sunshine, via publicity.

"The biggest farm bureau lie, or rather lies, that I have ever heard," said Mr. Metzger, "came to light at a farm bureau meeting which I attended in a certain Illinois county."

"A farmer arose in the meeting and said. 'There is a report in circulation out in my community that our county farm bureau president is drawing a salary of $30,000 a year and quite a few people out my way actually believe it.'

"'That's nothing,' replied a man from another corner of the county. 'Some knocker out where I live started the rumor that our county farm bureau committeemen are getting $25 per day when they attend the executive committee meetings.'

"Of course everyone at the meeting laughed at the absurdity of such reports," concluded Mr. Metzger, "But the pity of it is that there are farmers who are ready to believe anything that will slander their own organization."

Now The Record wants its readers to send in the very "biggest ones" they've heard. Do it now—in time for the next issue.

In short, you "Tell The Record" and The Record will "Tell the World."

Tax Statement By I. A. A. Statistical Service

THE ASSESSMENT OF FARM PROPERTY

A statement by the Statistical Department of the I. A. A.

Both the Constitution of the State of Illinois and the revenue laws demand uniform valuations of all kinds of property for taxation. The general revenue act directs that all property not specifically exempted by general law shall be valued by assessors at the amount it would bring in a fair, voluntary sale for cash. The requirement of "fair cash value" is usually disobeyed by all assessors. Under the present maximum tax rates, which were fixed by the legislature with full knowledge of the practice of underassessment, it is fortunate for owners of tangible property that it is underassessed. But this fact does not relieve assessors and equalizing bodies from the legal obligation of making uniform assessments and of fixing valuations of all property, including intangible property, at the same percentage of its fair cash value. A decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, handed down December 18, 1918, declares: "One person cannot be compelled to pay a greater portion of taxes, according to the value of his property, than another, and where assessors have disregarded the injunction of the law and made an assessment of property far below its real cash value, their misconduct must also follow the principle of uniformity and their assessments of all persons must be at the same proportional value."

All available evidence indicates that, in the last two or three years, at least, farm property has been assessed at a much higher percentage of its fair cash value than most other property. Following is an analysis of the evidence.

Personal Property

The tables below give for each of the years, 1921 and 1922, (a) the average farm value, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture, of each kind of live stock on Illinois farms on January 1; (b) the average full assessed valuation of each kind of live stock in the state as a whole on April 1; (c) the percentage of the average farm value on January 1 used in the average full assessed valuation on April 1.

FARM VALUES AND FULL ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF LIVE STOCK—1921

Kind of live stock	(a) U. S. Dept. Agr. average farm value January 1	(b) Average full assessed valuation—April 1	Percentage of Jan. 1 value used in Apr. 1 valuation
Horses, per head	$85.00	$58.94	69
All cattle, per head	44.00	27.28	62
Mules and asses, per head	97.40	62.02	64
Sheep, per head	5.54	3.26	57
Hogs, per head	13.70	8.70	64

FARM VALUES AND FULL ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF LIVE STOCK—1922

Kind of live stock	(a) U. S. Dept. Agr. average farm value January 1	(b) Average full assessed valuation—April 1	Percentage of Jan. 1 value used in Apr. 1 valuation
Horses, per head	$69.00	$51.28	74
All cattle, per head	29.10	21.43	73
Mules and asses, per head	75.90	54.64	72
Sheep, per head	5.30	4.24	80
Hogs, per head	10.50	8.92	85

For the third item the estimated average farm value is for mules alone, while the average valuation is for mules and asses, but it is not believed that this difference could affect averages very much.

Under ordinary conditions, horses, mules, and hogs increase in average value per head from January 1 to April 1. Cattle and sheep increase or decrease in average value more or less in accord with fluctuations of market prices for fat animals. In the three months period for both years for which average values and average assessed valuations are given above, it is probable that horses and mules increased moderately in value, and that the same was true of hogs in 1921. In 1922 both hogs and sheep increased largely in average value. It is not probable that cattle changed much in average value in the three months of either year, or that sheep changed much in average value in 1921.

But, even with reasonable allowances for increases in average values between January 1 and April 1, it is fairly certain that farm animals were assessed at about 60 per cent of their average value on April 1, 1921, and at more than 60 per cent of their average value on April 1, 1922.

Real Estate

In the last two or three months a considerable number of county farm bureaus have been investigating the 1922 full assessed valuations and sales values of all farm land and town and city lots recently sold for which the conveyances give exact information. In every one of these counties very wide fluctuations were found in the individual assessments of both land and lots. The chief purpose, however, of the investigation was to discover whether all the land sold was assessed the same percentage of its sale value as were all the town and city lots sold. Average figures have now been secured for a sufficient number of counties, fairly representing the different soil types and economic conditions of the state, to warrant a general statement of what the investigation discloses.

Farm Land

In 1922 farm land, including improvements, in the state as a whole was assessed at the highest valuation ever used. The same was true in a large number of counties. In only a few counties was the great decrease in the value of farm land which began in 1920 reflected in substantial decreases in assessments. In every county in which assessments were either practically stationary or were increased, the decrease in sales value of land has greatly increase … percentage of sales … in the assessments. … of the few counties … essments have been … decreased, it is … ther the decrease … with the decrease … s.

In the … ties engaged in the … lescribed above, it … t assessments ran … one county as a … it 59 per cent of … In about half of … including one or … hest Central Illi… reached or passed … fell to about 45 … eral counties, and … below this figure in two or three … counties. In all of those falling … below 45 per cent, and perhaps … some above this figure, it is believed that a careful checking of … all land transfers so as to exclude those … ich merely repre… the completion of … ould substantially … rcentages found.

… Lots

In the … uation year 1919, … lots had not in… in value. Their … o increase rapidly … are now at their … in nearly all parts … Except in compar… wns and cities, the … les values has not … in substantial in… erage assessed val… proportion of im… o unimproved lots … t recorded in the … ears, both in the … hole and in most … the average per lot … valuation for 1922, … a whole, improve… d, was lower than … nce 1915. In Cook … ing the city of Chi… at its lowest point … about 17 counties … han it was twenty…

The … increase in sales … and city lots, with … tions either almost … in many counties … asing, has lowered … e of recent sales … the 1922 full as… ons. In all of the … e the farm bureau … percentage, it was … than 45 per cent. … es as a whole, it is … r cent. In a num… is not much above … d in one or two is … er cent.

… and Lots

… e or two counties … r that land is as… sessed no … her than town and … city lots. The difference is us… ually so … that the raising of … average … tions of all the town … and city … in a county to the … same bas… land would require … an increa… from 15 to 30 per … cent. … e county it would … exceed … cent. A lowering … of land … he basis of lots in … most of … ounties investigated … would r… an average reduc… tion of … 13 to 25 per cent. … running … o more than 30 per … cent in … r two counties.

… Property

In th… vestigation of sales … values … assessed valuations of … town a… y lots, nearly all of … the lots … ist of residence prop… erty. … r as business proper… ty can be separated, it is usually found to carry very low assessments. This is probably due in part to the tendency noted in the last paragraph for the lots of highest value to have the lowest relative assessments. In most counties investigated there can be no doubt that business property is assessed at less than most residence property.

The investigation has not gone far enough to give any average figures. Examples, however, can be given showing the ridiculously small assessments of some large properties. In one county a comparatively small plant valued by its owners at $5,000 is assessed for $685, or one-seventh of its estimated value. Another plant is valued at $40,000 and assessed for $1,500, or less than four per cent of its real value. In another county, a coal mining company has property conservatively valued at $2,000,000. Last year it was assessed at $38,000 or less than two per cent of its real value. In another county a well known manufacturing company in its annual report gives the value of its physical plant, equipment, materials, and finished goods at about $3,000,000. Last year it was assessed at a trifle more than $90,000, or three per cent of the value claimed in its annual report.

Conclusions Drawn

The information given above, though drawn, so far as it relates to real estate, from about one-eighth of the counties of the state, is believed to be more or less typical of conditions in other counties. In any case it is safe to say that in most counties and in the state as a whole, there is little uniformity in assessing different classes of property. So far as available evidence is sufficient to warrant conclusions, it is fairly certain that farm animals were assessed in 1922 at from 60 to 65 per cent of their fair cash value, while it is probable that land was assessed at an average of about 50 per cent, and town and city lots at less than 40 per cent of their fair cash value. It is also probable that mercantile, manufacturing, and mining properties, on the average, were assessed the lowest of any tangible properties in the state, but it is not possible to estimate average percentages.

The inequalities of assessments indicated above have cost farmers millions of dollars in taxes paid in the last two years. In one county, the county and state taxes alone collected this spring on land are $125,000 in excess of what they would be if land were assessed on the level of lots. In each of a number of other counties they are from $40,000 to $50,000.

Remedy Suggested

In most counties assessors were instructed to value all property this spring at 60 per cent of fair cash value. If carried out these instructions would require an increase in the assessment of land in most counties of the state. It would probably mean an increase in the assessments of town and city lots in most counties averaging at least 50 per cent, running up to 70 or 75 per cent in many counties, and mounting to over 100 per cent in certain cities which were assessed at less than 30 per cent in 1922. It is extremely improbable that any such violent increase in assessments of town and city lots will be made. It is very doubtful if the average of the new assessments of lots will prove to be much over 45 per cent of actual cash values.

It is highly important to farmers and farmers' organizations to know what the level of the new assessments will prove to be for farm animals, farm land, town and city lots, and so far as possible for business, manufacturing, and mining property. It is not enough to have succeeded in having instructions given to assessors to lower the assessed valuation of land or farm personal property. Such decreases are likely to be made very irregularly in different townships. If valuations are equalized by the County Boards of Review, as they should be, the question of relative valuations of different kinds of property is certain to be raised. The same question is certain to be raised by the Illinois Tax Commission this fall in its work of equalizing the valuations of different classes of property between the counties and in the state. The county farm bureau that knows how different classes of property are assessed this year is in a position to secure just assessments. This is no place for guess work or rule of thumb methods.

The farm bureaus which have investigated the 1922 assessed valuations and recent sales values of property are enthusiastic in supporting this project. They will continue this work by investigating the new assessments and finding out the facts. In order to help any farm bureaus which have not made the investigation, the Statistical Department of the I. A. A. offers to spend one day starting the investigation in each county requesting it, and to help in analyzing the data when secured. In most counties, records of 200 transfers should be sufficient. The necessary data can be secured at little cost, and will require one person's time for only a few days.

Co-operation Is Asked By I. A. A. Traffic Division

The Transportation department is asking the co-operation of farm bureau members in securing information where service may be given.

Each Monday morning a representative of the department goes to the Chicago stock yards and checks up on all losses on live stock of the week previous incurred by Illinois farm bureau members or shipping associations. The matter is then taken up with the shipper to get the facts of the case and to secure the authority to pursue the claims. The department is asking that more prompt replies be made to these inquiries so that it may know if adjustment is desired.

Farm bureau shippers of the state are also asked to inform the Transportation department of inadequate watering facilities or other undesirable conditions at live stock loading pens, so that they may be remedied before hot weather.

DEAN H. W. TRIMBLE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILLINOIS. 10-N.L-7-23

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | May 15, 1923 | Number 5

I. A. A. STATE PICNIC AT URBANA, JUNE 29th

EXECUTIVE BODY HOLDS SESSION IN CHICAGO OFFICE

Accept Resignation of Fred Baumberger; Hear Both Sides Roads Issue

The regular meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee was held at the Chicago office with all members present except Fred Baumberger, Reno. President S. H. Thompson presided.

Mr. Fox read a letter from Mr. Baumberger in which he tendered his resignation as a member of the committee due to conditions which made it difficult for him to attend the regular meetings. The resignation was accepted and a meeting of voting delegates of the 22nd district was called at East St. Louis on May 11, to fill the vacancy.

Regular routine business was taken up by the committee. R. A. Cowles presented a financial statement of the I. A. A. for the first quarter of 1923, which was adopted. Action was taken by the committee in clearly defining the duties of the treasurer. A statement in regard to the progress of the Co-operative Marketing bill was made by President Thompson for the Legislative Committee.

Hear Roads Question

Both sides of the million dollar bond issue for roads question were presented to the members of the committee.

(Continued on page 2)

Decline of Five Cents In Price Wool Pool Sacks

Due to an unexpected decline in the price of burlap, the Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. announces that a cut of five cents each has been made in the price of sacks for use in the wool pool.

The new prices went into effect May 1. New sacks now cost 50 cents each in lots of from one to 24 and 47 cents each in lots of 25 or more. Prices of No. 1 used sacks remain the same.

The Live Stock Department also wishes to notify wool growers that a number of companies are advertising prices of 14 cents per pound for twine. Such twine is made of jute and has the same effect upon wool as binder twine. It will only tie about 20 to 25 fleeces per pound compared to 35 to 40 fleeces that may be tied by standard twine.

Arrangements For Phosphate Supply Nearly Concluded

The Phosphate-Limestone Department of the I. A. A. has practically concluded an agreement with two of the ground rock phosphate producers in Tennessee for the supply of phosphate for the balance of 1923.

This fortunate arrangement gives the department a producer on each of the two roads,—the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chatanooga, and St. Louis, which will help in times of car shortage.

The specifications as to basic quality are: phosphorus, 13 per cent; fineness, 95 per cent through 100 mesh screen; and moisture not to exceed three per cent. The price based on this quality up to and including July 14, 1923, is $5.50 and thereafter till the end of the year, $6.50. Adjustments will be made either up or down as the grade varies in individual shipments from the specification as to basic quality.

Further details in regard to phosphate selling plans will be made later.

Will Levy Charge On Commercial Claims Collected

At the last meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee, action was taken authorising the Transportation Department to levy a charge for strictly commercial claims which the department collects for individuals or co-operative associations.

Under this ruling, a commission will be charged on all freight overcharge, freight loss and damage, and general loss and damage claims collected. The commission charged will be as follows; for farm bureau members, 12½ per cent; for co-operative associations, 15 per cent; and for non-members, 25 per cent.

Charges to members will be the same as to non-members, subject to a refund upon certification by the county farm bureau that the individual is a member in good standing. The refund will be 12½ per cent less the original commission charged. This emphasizes the difference between the rate charged members and non-members.

Checks in payment of claims will be made payable to the Illinois Agricultural Association. The association will then issue checks in favor of the claimants, less the amount of commission. The ruling affects all claims collected after May 1.

AMENDMENTS TO BE USED AS ATTACK ON CO-OPERATIVE BILL

Next Appearance of Measure May Be Test of Strength In The House

With the legislative hopper at Springfield crammed with hundreds of bills, only a few of which have a ghost of a show for passage, the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Bill, at the time The Record goes to press, is still in the House. It is probable, however, that during the second or third week in May the measure will be brought up.

It is believed that the opposition, which consists to a large extent of Chicago representatives, will concentrate its attack upon amendments to weaken the bill rather than votes against it. There are members of the House who would not want to be placed on record as voting against the act yet who would vote for amendments to make it worthless.

The real contest on the bill, therefore, will probably resolve itself into a test of strength when the amendments are brought up.

Farmers who are supporting the bill, including the I. A. A. and the county farm bureaus, have willingly listened to and have answered objections brought up against the measure and have always considered any or all amendments brought up for the sincere purpose of trying to improve the act. It is probable, however, that at the next appearance of the bill, a number of amendments will be proposed whose only purpose is to indirectly kill the measure.

ALL ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU FOLKS ASKED TO GREAT ANNUAL OUTING

College of Agriculture "Open House" To Be Held At Same Time, Offering Chance To Take In Two Events; "Twin Cities" Easily Reached

Champaign-Urbana on June 29th.

The place and date of the I. A. A. state picnic for 1923 was thus decided at a meeting of county farm bureaus and officials of the I. A. A. and of the College of Agriculture at the Twin Cities recently. At another meeting which followed several days later, committees were named and the machinery was set in motion to prepare for the greatest state picnic ever held by the state farm bureau movement.

Crystal Lake Park, in Urbana, is to be the scene of the big farm gathering. This site offers one of the most desirable locations in the state—a large, grassy, wooded plot on the outskirts of Urbana through which a beautiful lake winds.

The "twin cities" are easily reached both by train and car from almost any part of Illinois. A more central location would be hard to find.

New Advantage

The 1923 state picnic offers a further advantage which has been enjoyed by none of the three preceding picnics, held at Champaign, Dixon and Olney in 1920, 1921 and 1922, respectively. This advantage consists of the co-operation of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois and the placing of the University "Open House," the time when farmers of the state flock to the college to see the experimental fields, in the same week as the picnic.

Instructive Trip

Farm Bureau visitors will thus be enabled to make the occasion not only a genuine outing and good time but also one of the most instructive trips they could possibly take.

The twin cities, Champaign and Urbana, have made arrangements to co-operate to the limit to show their farmer visitors the best sort of hospitality.

Name Committees

At the second meeting, in the offices of the county farm bureau in Champaign, the following committees were named:

GENERAL PICNIC COMMITTEE—J. D. Harper, Illinois Agricultural Association; J. D. Billborrow, Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois; D. J. Holterman, Sadorus; C. R. Finley, Hoopeston; J. E. Smith, Mayor of Urbana; Ed Filson, President Champaign Chamber of Commerce; C. H. Oathout, Champaign County Farm

(Continued on page 4)

Cunningham Named As Farmer Member of Reserve Board

President Harding has appointed Edward H. Cunningham of Iowa as "dirt farmer" member of the federal reserve board.

Edward E. Jones of Pennsylvania was named a member of the farm loan board. Mr. Jones is at present connected with the federal land bank at Baltimore.

Mr. Cunningham's appointment fills the vacancy caused by the death of Milo D. Campbell of Michigan, appointed after Congress created the "dirt farmer" position on the board.

Mr. Cunningham's selection is given the unanimous aproval of Iowa Republican party leaders and farm bureau federations of the middle west.

Mr. Cunningham is well known to Illinois farmers for his work in the reorganization of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and as secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

'Co-ops' Offer Real Hope, Says N. C. Supreme Court

The North Carolina Supreme Court, in upholding the constitutionality of the Co-operative Marketing Act passed in that state, an act similar to the one before the Illinois legislature, has delivered the following opinion on the merits of co-operative marketing:

"The co-operative system is the most hopeful movement ever inaugurated to obtain justice for, and improve the financial condition of farmers and laborers. The producers are paying all the costs and assuming all the responsibilities of these co-operative associations. They are taking all the risks. They are asking no assistance from the public treasury. They are forcing no one to join and they are exacting no inordinate prices for their product. They are associating themselves as authorized by the statute, like other persons, and they have signed mutual and fair agreements among themselves which would be futile unless those who have signed such agreements can be held to abide by the terms of such contracts."

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FARM VALUES AND FULL ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF LIVE STOCK—1921

Kind of live stock	(a) U. S. Dept. Agr. average farm value January 1	(b) Average full assessed valuation—April 1	(c) Percentage of Jan. 1 value used in Apr. 1 valuation
Horses, per head	$85.00	$58.94	69
All cattle, per head	48.00	31.30	65
Mules and asses, per head	97.00	65.01	67
Sheep, per head	6.90	3.90	57
Hogs, per head	13.70	8.78	64

FARM VALUES AND FULL ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF LIVE STOCK—1922

Kind of live stock	(a) U. S. Dept. Agr. average farm value January 1	(b) Average full assessed valuation—April 1	(c) Percentage of Jan. 1 value used in Apr. 1 valuation
Horses, per head	$69.00	$51.28	74
All cattle, per head	39.10	28.61	73
Mules and asses, per head	75.00	53.64	72
Sheep, per head	5.20	4.26	80
Hogs, per head	10.50	8.92	85

For the third item the estimated average farm value is for mules alone, while the average valuation is for mules and asses, but it is not believed that this difference could affect averages very much.

Under ordinary conditions, horses, mules, and hogs increase in average value per head from January 1 to April 1. Cattle and sheep increase or decrease in average value more or less in accord with fluctuations of market prices for fat animals. In the three months period for both years for which average values and average assessed valuations are given above, it is probable that horses and mules increased moderately in value, and that the same was true of hogs in 1921. In 1922 both hogs and sheep increased largely in average value. It is not probable that cattle changed much in average value in the three months of either year, or that sheep changed much in average value in 1921.

But, even with reasonable allowances for increases in average values between January 1 and April 1, it is fairly certain that farm animals were assessed at about 60 per cent of their average value on April 1, 1921, and at more than 60 per cent of their average value on April 1, 1922.

Real Estate

In the last two or three months a considerable number of county farm bureaus have been investigating the 1922 full assessed valuations and sales values of all farm land and town and city lots recently sold for which the conveyances give exact information. In every one of these counties very wide fluctuations were found in the individual assessments of both land and lots. The chief purpose, however, of the investigation was to discover whether all the land sold was assessed the same percentage of its sale value as were all the town and city lots sold. Average figures have now been secured, for a sufficient number of counties, fairly representing the different soil types and economic conditions of the state, to warrant a general statement of what the investigation discloses.

Farm Land

In 1922 farm land, including improvements, in the state as a whole was assessed at the highest valuation ever used. The same was true in a large number of counties. In only a few counties was the great decrease in the value of farm land which began in 1920 reflected in substantial decreases in assessments. In every county in which assessments were either practically stationary or were increased, the decrease in sales value of land has greatly increase ... value ... Even in ... in which ... substanti... doubtful ... has kept ... in sales ...

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In the ... town and ... creased ... values be... in 1920, ... highest p... of the st... atively fe... increase ... been refl... creases ... uations. ... proved ... is the g... last two ... state as ... counties. ... assessed ... in the St... ments in ... in any ye... County, ... cago, it ... since 191... it was lo... one year...

The g... values of ... assessed ... stationary ... actually ... the perc... values u... sessed va... counties ... determin... found to ... In most ... less than ... ber of cit... 30 per ce... less than...

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In th... values ... town a... the lots ... erty. ...

... percentage of sales ... in the assessments. ... of the few counties ... essments have been ... decreased, it is ... ther the decrease ... with the decrease ... s.

... ties engaged in the ... lescribed above, it ... t assessments ran ... one county as a ... it 59 per cent of ... In about half of ... including one or ... hest Central Illi... reached or passed ... fell to about 45 ... veral counties, and ... figure in two or three ...

Lots

... uation year 1919, ... lots had not in... in value. Their ... o increase rapidly ... are now at their ... in nearly all parts ... Except in compar... wns and cities, the ... les values has not ... in substantial in... erage assessed val... proportion of im... o unimproved lots ... st recorded in the ... ears, both in the ... hole and in most ... the average per lot ... valuation for 1922, ... s a whole, improve... d, was lower than ... nce 1915. In Cook ... ing the city of Chi... at its lowest point ... n about 17 counties ... han it was twenty...

... increase in sales ... and city lots, with ... tions either almost ... in many counties ... asing, has lowered ... e of recent sales ... the 1922 full as... ons. In all of the ... e the farm bureau ... percentage, it was ... s than 45 per cent. ... es as a whole, it is ... er cent. In a num... is not much above ... d in one or two is ... er cent.

and Lots

... e or two counties ... r that land is as... ner than town and ... The difference is us... that the raising of ... tions of all the town ... in a county to the ... land would require ... from 15 to 30 per ... e county it would ... cent. A lowering ... e basis of lots in ... ounties investigated ... an average reduc... 12 to 25 per cent, ... more than 30 per ... or two counties.

or Property

... vestigation of sales ... assessed valuations of ... y lots, nearly all of ... ist of residence prop... r as business proper... ty can be separated, it is usually found to carry very low assessments. This is probably due in part to the tendency noted in the last paragraph for the lots of highest value to have the lowest relative assessments. In most counties investigated there can be no doubt that business property is assessed at less than most residence property.

The investigation has not gone far enough to give any average figures. Examples, however, can be given showing the ridiculously small assessments of some large properties. In one county a comparatively small plant valued by its owners at $5,000 is assessed for $685, or one-seventh of its estimated value. Another plant is valued at $40,000 and assessed for $1,500, or less than four per cent of its real value. In another county, a coal mining company has property conservatively valued at $2,000,000. Last year it was assessed at $38,000 or less than two per cent of its real value. In another county a well known manufacturing company in its annual report gives the value of its physical plant, equipment, materials, and finished goods at about $3,000,000. Last year it was assessed at a trifle more than $90,000, or three per cent of the value claimed in its annual report.

Conclusions Drawn

The information given above, though drawn, so far as it relates to real estate, from about one-eighth of the counties of the state, is believed to be more or less typical of conditions in other counties. In any case it is safe to say that in most counties and in the state as a whole, there is little uniformity in assessing different classes of property. So far as available evidence is sufficient to warrant conclusions, it is fairly certain that farm animals were assessed in 1922 at from 60 to 65 per cent of their fair cash value, while it is probable that land was assessed at an average of about 50 per cent, and town and city lots at less than 40 per cent of their fair cash value. It is also probable that mercantile, manufacturing, and mining properties, on the average, were assessed the lowest of any tangible properties in the state, but it is not possible to estimate average percentages.

The inequalities of assessments indicated above have cost farmers millions of dollars in taxes paid in the last two years. In one county, the county and state taxes alone collected this spring on land are $125,000 in excess of what they would be if land were assessed on the level of lots. In each of a number of other counties they are from $40,000 to $50,000.

Remedy Suggested

In most counties assessors were instructed to value all property this spring at 60 per cent of fair cash value. If carried out these instructions would require an increase in the assessment of land in most counties of the state. It would probably mean an increase in the assessments of town and city lots in most counties averaging at least 50 per cent, running up to 70 or 75 per cent in many counties, and mounting to over 100 per cent in certain cities which were assessed at less than 30 per cent in 1922. It is extremely improbable that any such violent increase in assessments of town and city lots will be made. It is very doubtful if the average of the new assessments of lots will prove to be much over 45 per cent of actual cash values.

It is highly important to farmers and farmers' organizations to know what the level of the new assessments will prove to be for farm animals, farm land, town and city lots, and so far as possible for business, manufacturing, and mining property. It is not enough to have succeeded in having instructions given to assessors to lower the assessed valuation of land or farm personal property. Such decreases are likely to be made very irregularly in different townships. If valuations are equalized by the County Boards of Review, as they should be, the question of relative valuations of different kinds of property is certain to be raised. The same question is certain to be raised by the Illinois Tax Commission this fall in its work of equalizing the valuations of different classes of property between the counties and in the state. The county farm bureau that knows how different classes of property are assessed this year is in a position to secure just assessments. This is no place for guess work or rule of thumb methods.

The farm bureaus which have investigated the 1922 assessed valuations and recent sales values of property are enthusiastic in supporting this project. They will continue this work by investigating the new assessments and finding out the facts. In order to help any farm bureaus which have not made the investigation, the Statistical Department of the I. A. A. offers to spend one day starting the investigation in each county requesting it, and to help in analyzing the data when secured. In most counties, records of 200 transfers should be sufficient. The necessary data can be secured at little cost, and will require one person's time for only a few days.

Co-operation Is Asked By I. A. A. Traffic Division

The Transportation department is asking the co-operation of farm bureau members in securing information where service may be given.

Each Monday morning a representative of the department goes to the Chicago stock yards and checks up on all losses on live stock of the week previous incurred by Illinois farm bureau members or shipping associations. The matter is then taken up with the shipper to get the facts of the case and to secure the authority to pursue the claims. The department is asking that more prompt replies be made to these inquiries so that it may know if adjustment is desired.

Farm bureau shippers of the state are also asked to inform the Transportation department of inadequate watering facilities or other undesirable conditions at live stock loading pens, so that they may be remedied before hot weather.

URBANA, ILLINOIS, · 10-N.L-7-22

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | May 15, 1923 | Number 5

I. A. A. STATE PICNIC AT URBANA, JUNE 29th

EXECUTIVE BODY HOLDS SESSION IN CHICAGO OFFICE

Accept Resignation of Fred Baumberger; Hear Both Sides Roads Issue

The regular meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee was held at the Chicago office with all members present except Fred Baumberger, Reno. President S. H. Thompson presided.

Mr. Fox read a letter from Mr. Baumberger in which he tendered his resignation as a member of the committee due to conditions which made it difficult for him to attend the regular meetings. The resignation was accepted and a meeting of voting delegates of the 22nd district was called at East St. Louis on May 11, to fill the vacancy.

Regular routine business was taken up by the committee. R. A. Cowles presented a financial statement of the I. A. A. for the first quarter of 1923, which was adopted. Action was taken by the committee in clearly defining the duties of the treasurer. A statement in regard to the progress of the Co-operative Marketing bill was made by President Thompson for the Legislative Committee.

Hear Roads Question

Both sides of the million dollar bond issue for roads question were presented to the members of the committee.

(Continued on page 2)

Decline of Five Cents In Price Wool Pool Sacks

Due to an unexpected decline in the price of burlap, the Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. announces that a cut of five cents each has been made in the price of sacks for use in the wool pool.

The new prices went into effect May 1. New sacks now cost 50 cents each in lots of from one to 24 and 47 cents each in lots of 25 or more. Prices of No. 1 used sacks remain the same.

The Live Stock Department also wishes to notify wool growers that a number of companies are advertising prices of 14 cents per pound for twine. Such twine is made of jute and has the same effect upon wool as binder twine. It will only tie about 20 to 25 fleeces per pound compared to 25 to 40 fleeces that may be tied by standard twine.

Arrangements For Phosphate Supply Nearly Concluded

The Phosphate-Limestone Department of the I. A. A. has practically concluded an agreement with two of the ground rock phosphate producers in Tennessee for the supply of phosphate for the balance of 1923.

This fortunate arrangement gives the department a producer on each of the two roads,—the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chatanooga, and St. Louis, which will help in times of car shortage.

The specifications as to basic quality are: phosphorus, 13 per cent; fineness, 95 per cent through 100 mesh screen; and moisture not to exceed three per cent. The price based on this quality up to and including July 14, 1923, is $5.50 and thereafter till the end of the year, $6.50. Adjustments will be made either up or down as the grade varies in individual shipments from the specification as to basic quality.

Further details in regard to phosphate selling plans will be made later.

Will Levy Charge On Commercial Claims Collected

At the last meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee, action was taken authorizing the Transportation Department to levy a charge for strictly commercial claims which the department collects for individuals or co-operative associations.

Under this ruling, a commission will be charged on all freight overcharge, freight loss and damage, and general loss and damage claims collected. The commission charged will be as follows; for farm bureau members, 12½ per cent; for co-operative associations, 15 per cent; and for non-members, 25 per cent.

Charges to members will be the same as to non-members, subject to a refund upon certification by the county farm bureau that the individual is a member in good standing. The refund will be 12½ per cent less the original commission charged. This emphasizes the difference between the rate charged members and non-members.

Checks in payment of claims will be made payable to the Illinois Agricultural Association. The association will then issue checks in favor of the claimants, less the amount of commission. The ruling affects all claims collected after May 1.

AMENDMENTS TO BE USED AS ATTACK ON CO-OPERATIVE BILL

Next Appearance of Measure May Be Test of Strength In The House

With the legislative hopper at Springfield crammed with hundreds of bills, only a few of which have a ghost of a show for passage, the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Bill, at the time The Record goes to press, is still in the House. It is probable, however, that during the second or third week in May the measure will be brought up.

It is believed that the opposition, which consists to a large extent of Chicago representatives, will concentrate its attack upon amendments to weaken the bill rather than votes against it. There are members of the House who would not want to be placed on record as voting against the act yet who would vote for amendments to make it worthless.

The real contest on the bill, therefore, will probably resolve itself into a test of strength when the amendments are brought up.

Farmers who are supporting the bill, including the I. A. A. and the county farm bureaus, have willingly listened to and have answered objections brought up against the measure and have always considered any or all amendments brought up for the sincere purpose of trying to improve the act. It is probable, however, that at the next appearance of the bill, a number of amendments will be proposed whose only purpose is to indirectly kill the measure.

ALL ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU FOLKS ASKED TO GREAT ANNUAL OUTING

College of Agriculture "Open House" To Be Held At Same Time, Offering Chance To Take In Two Events; "Twin Cities" Easily Reached

Champaign-Urbana on June 29th.

The place and date of the I. A. A. state picnic for 1923 was thus decided at a meeting of county farm bureaus and officials of the I. A. A. and of the College of Agriculture at the Twin Cities recently. At another meeting which followed several days later, committees were named and the machinery was set in motion to prepare for the greatest state picnic ever held by the state farm bureau movement.

Crystal Lake Park, in Urbana, is to be the scene of the big farm gathering. This site offers one of the most desirable locations in the state—a large, grassy, wooded plot on the outskirts of Urbana through which a beautiful lake winds.

The "twin cities" are easily reached both by train and car from almost any part of Illinois. A more central location would be hard to find.

New Advantage

The 1923 state picnic offers a further advantage which has been enjoyed by none of the three preceding picnics, held at Champaign, Dixon and Olney in 1920, 1921 and 1922, respectively. This advantage consists of the co-operation of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois and the placing of the University "Open House," the time when farmers of the state flock to the college to see the experimental fields, in the same week as the picnic.

Instructive Trip

Farm Bureau visitors will thus be enabled to make the occasion not only a genuine outing and good time but also one of the most instructive trips they could possibly take.

The twin cities, Champaign and Urbana, have made arrangements to co-operate to the limit to show their farmer visitors the best sort of hospitality.

Name Committees

At the second meeting, in the offices of the county farm bureau in Champaign, the following committees were named:

GENERAL PICNIC COMMITTEE—J. D. Harper, Illinois Agricultural Association; J. D. Bilsborrow, Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois; D. J. Holterman, Sadorus; C. R. Finley, Hoopeston; J. E. Smith, Mayor of Urbana; Ed Filson, President Champaign Chamber of Commerce; C. H. Oathout, Champaign County Farm

(Continued on page 4)

Cunningham Named As Farmer Member of Reserve Board

President Harding has appointed Edward H. Cunningham of Iowa as "dirt farmer" member of the federal reserve board.

Edward E. Jones of Pennsylvania was named a member of the farm loan board. Mr. Jones is at present connected with the federal land bank at Baltimore.

Mr. Cunningham's appointment fills the vacancy caused by the death of Milo D. Campbell of Michigan, appointed after Congress created the "dirt farmer" position on the board.

Mr. Cunningham's selection is given the unanimous aproval of Iowa Republican party leaders and farm bureau federations of the middle west.

Mr. Cunningham is well known to Illinois farmers for his work in the reorganization of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and as secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

'Co-ops' Offer Real Hope, Says N. C. Supreme Court

The North Carolina Supreme Court, in upholding the constitutionality of the Co-operative Marketing Act passed in that state, an act similar to the one before the Illinois legislature, has delivered the following opinion on the merits of co-operative marketing:

"The co-operative system is the most hopeful movement ever inaugurated to obtain justice for, and improve the financial condition of farmers and laborers. The producers are paying all the costs and assuming all the responsibilities of these co-operative associations. They are taking all the risks. They are asking no assistance from the public treasury. They are forcing no one to join and they are exacting no inordinate prices for their product. They are associating themselves as authorized by the statute, like other persons, and they have signed mutual and fair agreements among themselves which would be futile unless those who have signed such agreements can be held to abide by the terms of such contracts."

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—G. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moddy, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Goenel, Hoopeole.
16th—G. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Finley, Hoopeston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Fred Baumberger, Reno.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lessley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments,
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sailor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, J. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent. Legal, Newton Jenkins.

EXECUTIVE BODY HOLDS SESSION IN CHICAGO OFFICE

(Continued from page 1)

Frank T. Sheets, State Superintendent of Highways, spoke in behalf of the million dollar bond issue, presenting figures and charts to show why the Legislature should pass the measure. Opposition to the measure was represented by S. E. Bradt, who spoke for the Illinois Bankers Association and others of the opposition.

While no action was taken by the Executive Committee on the proposed bond issue, the members were considerably enlightened as to the merits of both sides of the question.

Reports Submitted

Reports were submitted to the committee by the directors of the I. A. A. departments. J. R. Bent of the Phosphate-Limestone Department explained the proposed phosphate contract to the committee; C. A. Stewart of the Live Stock Marketing Department outlined a new membership agreement for shipping associations; and L. J. Quasey, Transportation director, told of some new plans of that department in regard to claims.

Near completion in the sign-up of agreements in the St. Louis milk territory was indicated in the report of A. D. Lynch, Dairy Marketing Department. A majority of all claimants and shareholders have already signed agreements. In a report by G. E. Metzger of the Organization Department, favorable progress in 1923 reorganization campaigns was outlined.

Decide on Picnic

Upon a renewal of an invitation by Mr. Holterman to hold the annual I. A. A. picnic at Crystal Lake Park, Urbana, the committee decided to accept and left plans for other arrangements with Secretary Fox and Champaign county people.

Before adjournment, the Executive body decided to hold its next meeting on June 6.

Need Service In Rail Shipping? I. A. A. Has Traffic Department

Practically all great industries whose welfare is bound up with railroad shipping have transportation experts on the job to protect their interests. Agriculture, the largest shipper of all Illinois industries, was not represented in transportation until the organization on a business basis of the I. A. A.

Today the organized farmer of Illinois has in the Traffic Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, handled by Lee J. Quasey, director and G. W. Baxter, assistant, a service which takes care of all important phases of transportation for him.

Work of the department may be grouped into several divisions, as follows: 1. Freight rates, rules, and regulations. 2. Car supply. 3. Shipping facilities. 4. Freight train service. 5. Railroad claims, including freight and general loss and damage claims. 6. Miscellaneous.

Freight Rates, Rules and Regulations

Hundreds of tariffs containing information on freight rates of all commodities in which the farmer is interested, as well as rules and regulations affecting shipping on all railroads in the state are kept up to date. The farmer contemplating a shipment and desiring to know the correct rate and routing can get all the details from the department. Rules and regulations which are not clearly understood, are interpreted.

Another service under this division is the appearance of the department before the Illinois Commerce Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission to protest unjust rates or rules. Surveys are made of freight rates on all farm products in order to form a basis for guidance.

Car Supply

One of the difficulties experienced by farmers of late, especially during the last four months of 1922, is the severe car shortage. Indications point to even a greater shortage during 1923. The department is on the job to remedy such situations. It goes before the railroads with information showing the shortage in a particular locality and strongly urges action.

At the last meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee, a resolution was passed, at the suggestion of the Transportation Department, that each county farm bureau appoint transportation committees to consist of two or more members to represent the interests of the various special agricultural interests of the county. These committees, working in co-operation with the Traffic Department, will make its work much more effective in car shortage complaints.

Shipping Facilities

Often there are cases when shipping associations complain of lack of shipping facilities at their local point. Sometimes a side track is needed or a site for stock scales. When they cannot get prompt action locally, they appeal to the Transportation Department.

The department investigates and ascertains if the complaint is justified. If a survey shows that the condition should be remedied, the department takes it up with the railroad or tells the shipping association whom to take the matter up with.

An example of action secured is the case in DeKalb county

TRAFFIC



LEE J. QUASEY

where a shipping association complained of the discrimination of local buyers who had leased a scale site. The complaint was investigated by the railroad at the request of the Transportation Department. The local buyers were found to have mistaken their privileges. Their lease was taken away and the scale site turned over to the shipping association.

Freight Train Service

A common cause of complaint on the part of shippers is layover delay in shipments. For instance, a carload of live stock may be delayed so long en route that serious loss is incurred by the shipper.

In such cases, the Transportation Department investigates the matter with the operating department of the railroad and urges improvements of conditions if physically possible.

Claim Prevention

Believing that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," the Transportation Department aims to reduce shipping losses to a minimum. Especially is this the case with live stock.

Proper bedding of cars, partitions for mixed shipments, suitable pens, shelter and adequate watering facilities in the yards are all factors which the department deals with to prevent loss. In a typical instance, service was given to a live stock shipping association in Iroquois county in getting watering facilities installed by the railroad.

Railroad Claims

The department deals with freight claims, and general loss and damage claims.

In taking up freight claims, overcharge complaints are common and the shipper has no way of determining the justice of his claim. By taking it up with the traffic service of the I. A. A., his claim in investigated with the railroad. All that is necessary is for the department to have a copy of the account sales in the case of live stock shipments and similar evidence or a paid freight bill in the case of other shipments.

Many controversies arise between shippers and railroads over freight loss and damage claims. These cases are handled by the traffic service, but must always be properly supported by evidence, such as the original bill of lading or copy thereof, the paid freight bill, a copy of the account sales or invoice, and a statement by an individual who has knowledge of the facts of the case which tend to show that the railroad was either directly or indirectly responsible for the loss or damage.

Loss and Damage

While general loss and damage claims are not transportation claims, the department renders service in handling such cases, which includes loss by fire or killing of live stock in cases where a railroad company is involved. When individuals or associations present such claims, it is necessary that the date and place of accident, a list of the items of loss and damage and basis therefor, together with information showing how the amount was arrived at and a statement of the circumstances or conditions surrounding the case, be presented to the department.

The collection of such claims is the only instance in which a charge is levied by the department, such action having recently been taken by the I. A. A. Executive Committee, as the work is mainly for the benefit of individuals.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous matters handled by the Transportation Department include assistance in securing farm crossings, repairs to fences along right-of-ways, and other problems of a varied nature, in which the individual cannot secure justice alone.

An instance of miscellaneous service was the case in an Illinois county where a court decision was cited by the Transportation Department to prove that a farmers renting land traversed by a railroad, had the legal right to a crossing to get to that land. The crossing was built.

Justifies Existence

It would be a difficult task and it would take up much more space than this entire issue of The Record to narrate in detail the work of the Transportation Department of the I. A. A. The service that it renders on behalf of the farmers of Illinois in representing their interests in problems of transportation by the adjustment of claims, the securing of just rates, and the protection of the farmers' interests in general well justifies its existence as a service department of the I. A. A.

MORE SERVICE

Another example of I. A. A. service is the Transportation Department. Just as it would be impractical for the individual farmer to appear before the State Tax Commission on his own behalf, so it is with the problems of transportation which affect the farmer in all that he buys or sells. Read the accompanying story and find out how this department serves the farmers of Illinois in their individual and co-operative efforts.

MILK PRODUCERS OF BENTON FORM NEW CO-OPERATIVE

Dairy Department of I. A. A. Aids in Organization; Officers Elected

Leading dairymen supplying the city of Benton with milk have formed an organization to be incorporated as the Benton Co-operative Milk Producers association. Final steps were taken toward organization at a meeting held in April with the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A.

Officers elected to lead the new association are as follows: president, Earl Seever; vice president, W. C. Hobbs; secretary-treasurer, Earl Doty.

About a year ago the Dairy Marketing Department helped to organize a bargaining association of milk producers at Benton, which was more or less of a temporary organization. Its success led to the desire for a permanent incorporated association.

Objects

The new co-operative will strive to improve the milk marketing conditions of Benton by stabilizing the city milk market, giving the consumers better service and a more standard quality of milk, and by encouraging more efficient methods of dairying in the vicinity.

HARD KNOCKS FROM GREAT KNOCKERS

4004 B. C. "Bah! The apple won't hurt you!"—Eve.
3500 B. C. "Look at Noah's big boat! It will never rain enough to float it."
1492 A. D. "Naw! Columbus, the world ain't round!"
1807 A. D. "Fulton, you're crazy. You'll never make a boat run with steam!"
1865 A. D. "A threshing machine better than a flail? Preposterous!"
1900 A. D. "A man fly like a bird? Idiotic!"
1923 A. D. "Farm Bureau succeed? Never!"

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Of the election held in Illinois counties every three years.

○ Booster For Progress. ○ Knocker. Against Progress.

☐ Farm Bureau ☐ Abolish the Farm Bureau

Which Ticket Will You Vote?

Illinois Poultry Products Amount To Total of Over $60,000,000 in One Year

The lowly hen is not considered an especially important factor in agricultural production in Illinois, yet the value of poultry and egg products in the state was $63,771,952 in 1919, the last year when a complete census was taken.

In the country as a whole, poultry and egg products in 1920 contributed almost seven per cent of the nation's agricultural wealth, or $1,225,000,000, a sum not to be "sneezed" at by any means. And this has been done in the face of the fact that poultry production on most farms is considered of very minor importance and little attention has been paid to poultry marketing by the producer.

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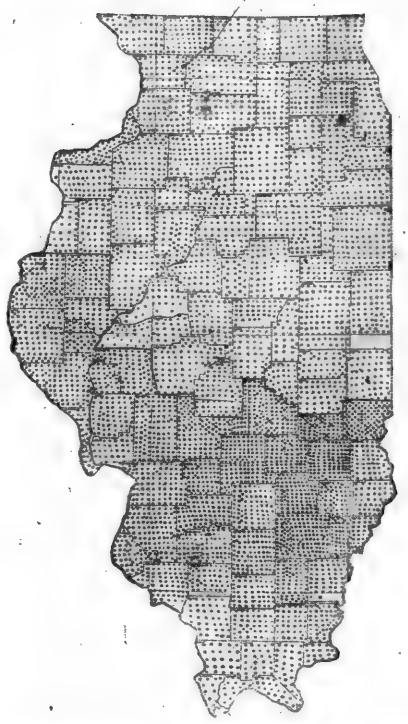
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Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—G. F. Tulleck, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Hamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
16th—B. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barr, Conrad.
18th—C. R. Finley, Hoopeston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Fred Baumberger, Reno.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lessley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments, I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sailor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montrose; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent. Legal, Newton Jenkins.

EXECUTIVE BODY HOLDS SESSION IN CHICAGO OFFICE

(Continued from page 1)

Frank T. Sheets, State Superintendent of Highways, spoke in behalf of the million dollar bond issue, presenting figures and charts to show why the Legislature should pass the measure. Opposition to the measure was represented by S. E. Bradt, who spoke for the Illinois Bankers Association and others of the opposition.

While no action was taken by the Executive Committee on the proposed bond issue, the members were considerably enlightened as to the merits of both sides of the question.

Reports Submitted

Reports were submitted to the committee by the directors of the I. A. A. departments. J. R. Bent of the Phosphate Limestone Department explained the proposed phosphate contract to the committee; C. A. Stewart of the Live Stock Marketing Department outlined a new membership agreement for shipping associations; and L. J. Quasey, Transportation director, told of some new plans of that department in regard to claims.

Near completion in the sign-up of agreements in the St. Louis milk territory was indicated in the report of A. D. Lynch, Dairy Marketing Department. A majority of all claimants and shareholders have already signed agreements. In a report by G. E. Metzger of the Organization Department, favorable progress in 1923 reorganization campaigns was outlined.

Decide on Picnic

Upon a renewal of an invitation by Mr. Holterman to hold the annual I. A. A. picnic at Crystal Lake Park, Urbana, the committee decided to accept and left plans for other arrangements with Secretary Fox and Champaign county people.

Before adjournment, the Executive body decided to hold its next meeting on June 6.

Need Service In Rail Shipping? I. A. A. Has Traffic Department

Practically all great industries whose welfare is bound up with railroad shipping have transportation experts on the job to protect their interests. Agriculture, the largest shipper of all Illinois industries, was not represented in transportation until the organization on a business basis of the I. A. A.

Today the organized farmer of Illinois has in the Traffic Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, handled by Lee J. Quasey, director and G. W. Baxter, assistant, a service which takes care of all important phases of transportation for him.

Work of the department may be grouped into several divisions, as follows: 1. Freight rates, rules, and regulations. 2. Car supply. 3. Shipping facilities. 4. Freight train service. 5. Railroad claims, including freight and general loss and damage claims. 6. Miscellaneous.

Freight Rates, Rules and Regulations

Hundreds of tariffs containing information on freight rates of all commodities in which the farmer is interested, as well as rules and regulations affecting shipping on all railroads in the state are kept up to date. The farmer contemplating a shipment and desiring to know the correct rate and routing can get all the details from the department. Rules and regulations which are not clearly understood, are interpreted.

Another service under this division is the appearance of the department before the Illinois Commerce Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission to protest unjust rates or rules. Surveys are made of freight rates on all farm products in order to form a basis for guidance.

Car Supply

One of the difficulties experienced by farmers of late, especially during the last four months of 1922, is the severe car shortage. Indications point to even a greater shortage during 1923. The department is on the job to remedy such situations. It goes before the railroads with information showing the shortage in a particular locality and strongly urges action.

At the last meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee, a resolution was passed, at the suggestion of the Transportation Department, that each county farm bureau appoint transportation committees to consist of two or more members to represent the interests of the various special agricultural interests of the county. These committees, working in co-operation with the Traffic Department, will make its work much more effective in car shortage complaints.

Shipping Facilities

Often there are cases when shipping associations complain of lack of shipping facilities at their local point. Sometimes a side track is needed or a site for stock scales. When they cannot get prompt action locally, they appeal to the Transportation Department.

The department investigates and ascertains if the complaint is justified. If a survey shows that the condition should be remedied, the department takes it up with the railroad or tells the shipping association whom to take the matter up with.

An example of action secured is the case in DeKalb county

TRAFFIC



LEE J. QUASEY

where a shipping association complained of the discrimination of local buyers who had leased a scale site. The complaint was investigated by the railroad at the request of the Transportation Department. The local buyers were found to have mistaken their privileges. Their lease was taken away and the scale site turned over to the shipping association.

Freight Train Service

A common cause of complaint on the part of shippers is layover delay in shipments. For instance, a carload of live stock may be delayed so long en route that serious loss is incurred by the shipper.

In such cases, the Transportation Department investigates the matter with the operating department of the railroad and urges improvements of conditions if physically possible.

Claim Prevention

Believing that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," the Transportation Department aims to reduce shipping losses to a minimum. Especially is this the case with live stock.

Proper bedding of cars, partitions for mixed shipments, suitable pens, shelter and adequate watering facilities in the yards are all factors which the department deals with to prevent loss. In a typical instance, service was given to a live stock shipping association in Iroquois county in getting watering facilities installed by the railroad.

Railroad Claims

The department deals with freight claims, and general loss and damage claims.

In taking up freight claims, overcharge complaints are common and the shipper has no way of determining the justice of his claim. By taking it up with the traffic service of the I. A. A., his claim in investigated with the railroad. All that is necessary is for the department to have a copy of the account sales in the case of live stock shipments and similar evidence or a paid freight bill in the case of other shipments.

MORE SERVICE

Another example of I. A. A. service is the Transportation Department. Just as it would be impractical for the individual farmer to appear before the State Tax Commission on his own behalf, so it is with the problems of transportation which affect the farmer in all that he buys or sells. Read the accompanying story and find out how this department serves the farmers of Illinois in their individual and co-operative efforts.

Many controversies arise between shippers and railroads over freight loss and damage claims. These cases are handled by the traffic service, but must always be properly supported by evidence, such as the original bill of lading or copy thereof, the paid freight bill, a copy of the account sales or invoice, and a statement by an individual who has knowledge of the facts of the case which tend to show that the railroad was either directly or indirectly responsible for the loss or damage.

Loss and Damage

While general loss and damage claims are not transportation claims, the department renders service in handling such cases, which includes loss by fire or killing of live stock in cases where a railroad company is involved. When individuals or associations present such claims, it is necessary that the date and place of accident, a list of the items of loss and damage and basis therefor, together with information showing how the amount was arrived at and a statement of the circumstances or conditions surrounding the case, be presented to the department.

The collection of such claims is the only instance in which a charge is levied by the department, such action having recently been taken by the I. A. A. Executive Committee, as the work is mainly for the benefit of individuals.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous matters handled by the Transportation Department include assistance in securing farm crossings, repairs to fences along right-of-ways, and other problems of a varied nature, in which the individual cannot secure justice alone.

An instance of miscellaneous service was the case in an Illinois county where a court decision was cited by the Transportation Department to prove that a farmers renting land traversed by a railroad, had the legal right to a crossing to get to that land. The crossing was built.

Justifies Existence

It would be a difficult task and it would take up much more space than this entire issue of The Record to narrate in detail the work of the Transportation Department of the I. A. A. The service that it renders on behalf of the farmers of Illinois in representing their interests in problems of transportation by the adjustment of claims, the securing of just rates, and the protection of the farmers' interests in general well justifies its existence as a service department of the I. A. A.

MILK PRODUCERS OF BENTON FORM NEW CO-OPERATIVE

Dairy Department of I. A. A. Aids in Organization; Officers Elected

Leading dairymen supplying the city of Benton with milk have formed an organization to be incorporated as the Benton Co-operative Milk Producers association. Final steps were taken toward organization at a meeting held in April with the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A.

Officers elected to lead the new association are as follows: president, Earl Seever; vice president, W. C. Hobbs; secretary-treasurer, Earl Doty.

About a year ago the Dairy Marketing Department helped to organize a bargaining association of milk producers at Benton, which was more or less of a temporary organization. Its success led to the desire for a permanent incorporated association.

Objects

The new co-operative will strive to improve the milk marketing conditions of Benton by stabilizing the city milk market, giving the consumers better service and a more standard quality of milk, and by encouraging more efficient methods of dairying in the vicinity.

HARD KNOCKS FROM GREAT KNOCKERS

4004 B. C. "Bah! The apple won't hurt you!"—Eve.
3500 B. C. "Look at Noah's big boat! It will never rain enough to float it."
1492 A. D. "Naw! Columbus, the world ain't round!"
1807 A. D. "Fulton, you're crazy. You'll never make a boat run with steam!"
1865 A. D. "A threshing machine better than a flail? Preposterous!"
1900 A. D. "A man fly like a bird? Idiotic!"
1923 A. D. "Farm Bureau succeed?. Never!"

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Of the election held in Illinois counties every three years.

○ Booster For Progress. ○ Knocker. Against Progress.

☐ Farm Bureau ☐ Abolish the Farm Bureau

Which Ticket Will You Vote?

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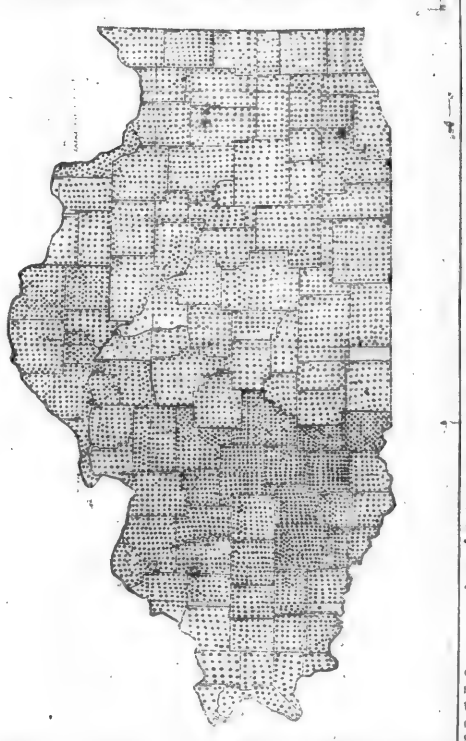
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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
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I A A

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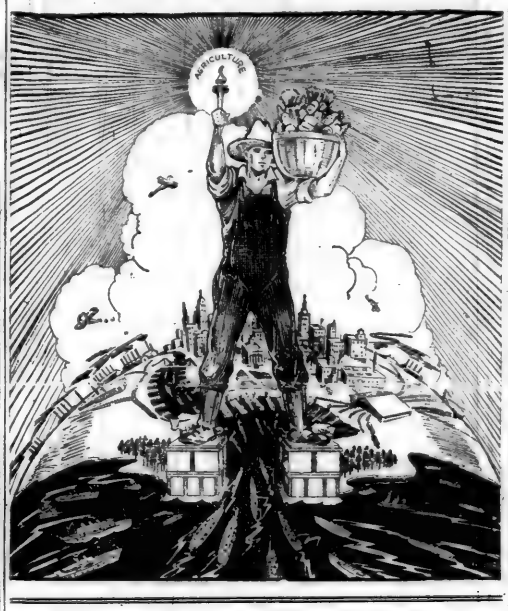
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DID YOU KNOW—?

THAT there are 580 local co-operative live stock shipping associations in Illinois, many of which are the largest business institutions in the communites they serve? Turn to Page Two and read how the Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. aims to give the most complete service possible to these associations and to all farm bureau live stock producers.

Did you know that at Waukegan is the only producer-consumer co-operative company in Illinois, doing a flourishing and profitable business? Read on Page Three about this remarkable leaf in the history of farmer co-operation and the part played in it by the I. A. A.

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The bill has already been passed by the Senate by a decisive majority.

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How can a farmer, busy with his crops and untrained in the technicalities of transportation matters, know that he isn't paying too much freight when he ships? Unless he is one out of a million, he can't. But—

Even if he can't, his county farm bureau and the I. A. A. are on the job with men who make it their business to know and to safeguard the member's interests. This story tells how many a farmer is saving the price of his membership on a shipment of hogs or cattle because his bureau and the I. A. A. were on the job!

Conference Of Producer Heads Held May 25-26

A conference of the managers of the various Producers Co-operative Live Stock Commission Associations now operated on nine markets was called at Chicago, May 25 and 26 by President John G. Brown of the National Live Stock Producers Association.

LIVE STOCK RATES REDUCED FOLLOWING PROTEST OF I. A. A.

An average reduction of $11.25 on a car of cattle, $10.62 on a car of hogs, and $9.75 on a car of sheep from points on the Wabash Railroad west of the Illinois River to East St. Louis has been announced, following a protest entered on the former rates by the Transportation Service of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The reduction is now in effect.

Raised in 1921

In the Spring of 1921 the rates on cattle and hogs from points west of the Illinois River to Chicago, Peoria and East St. Louis was increased about 25 per cent in accordance with an Interstate Commerce Commission order.

The Wabash increased the rates from points on their line west of the river to East St. Louis to the same basis as on points east of the river. The I. A. A. on complaint from the Hancock County Farm Bureau, took up the matter.

I. A. A. Protests

Not only Hancock County, but all points on the Wabash west of the Illinois River to East St. Louis were involved. It was found by the I. A. A. that the rates on cattle, sheep and hogs were out of line in this territory.

Following the protest of the I. A. A., the railroad made an adjustment, reducing the rates approximately five cents per hundred weight on cattle, six cents on hogs and six cents on sheep.

Mid-West States Hold Economic Meet At Chicago

An Agricultural Economics Research Conference for Middle West States was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on Friday, May 18. O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, acted as chairman.

Taxation was discussed by J. C. Watson, of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

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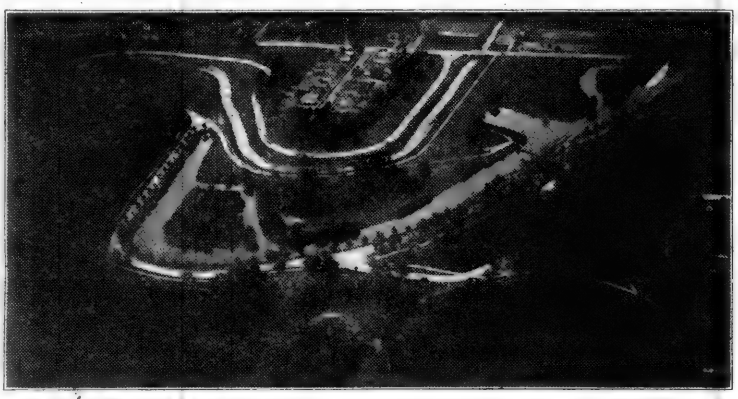
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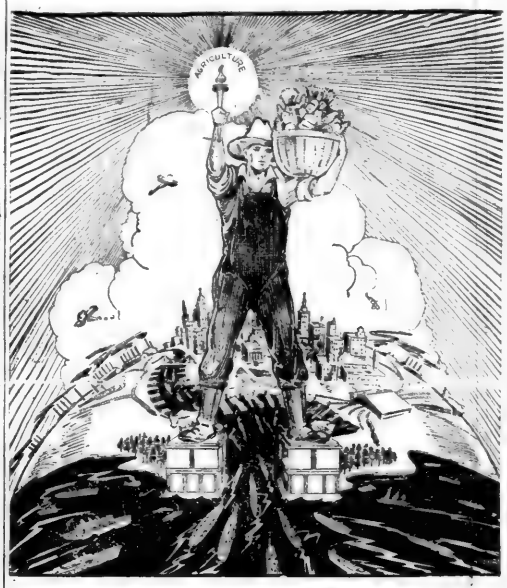
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The bill has already been passed by the Senate by a decisive majority.

THE WATCHDOG!

How can a farmer, busy with his crops and untrained in the technicalities of transportation matters, know that he isn't paying too much freight when he ships? Unless he is one out of a million, he can't. But—

Even if he can't, his county farm bureau and the I. A. A. are on the job with men who make it their business to know and to safeguard the member's interests. This story tells how many a farmer is saving the price of his membership on a shipment of hogs or cattle because his bureau and the I. A. A. were on the job!

Conference Of Producer Heads Held May 25-26

A conference of the managers of the various Producers Co-operative Live Stock Commission Associations now operated on nine markets was called at Chicago, May 25 and 26 by President John G. Brown of the National Live Stock Producers Association.

LIVE STOCK RATES REDUCED FOLLOWING PROTEST OF I. A. A.

An average reduction of $11.25 on a car of cattle, $10.62 on a car of hogs, and $9.75 on a car of sheep from points on the Wabash Railroad west of the Illinois River to East St. Louis has been announced, following a protest entered on the former rates by the Transportation Service of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The reduction is now in effect.

Raised in 1921

In the Spring of 1921 the rates on cattle and hogs from points west of the Illinois River to Chicago, Peoria and East St. Louis was increased about 25 per cent in accordance with an Interstate Commerce Commission order.

The Wabash increased the rates from points on their line west of the river to East St. Louis to the same basis as on points east of the river. The I. A. A., on complaint from the Hancock County Farm Bureau, took up the matter.

I. A. A. Protests

Not only Hancock County but all points on the Wabash west of the Illinois River to East St. Louis were involved. It was found by the I. A. A. that the rates of cattle, sheep and hogs were out of line in this territory.

Following the protest of the I. A. A., the railroad made an adjustment reducing the rates approximately five cents per hundred weight on cattle, six cents on hogs and nine cents on sheep.

Mid-West States Hold Economic Meet At Chicago

An Agricultural Economics Research Conference for Middle West States was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on Friday, May 18. O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, acted as chairman.

Taxation was discussed by J. C. Watson, of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

DID YOU KNOW—?

THAT there are 580 local co-operative live stock shipping associations in Illinois, many of which are the largest business institutions in the communites they serve? Turn to Page Two and read how the Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. aims to give the most complete service possible to these associations and to all farm bureau live stock producers.

Did you know that at Waukegan is the only producer-consumer co-operative company in Illinois, doing a flourishing and profitable business? Read on Page Three about this remarkable leaf in the history of farmer co-operation and the part played in it by the I. A. A.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—G. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Hamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
16th—G. E. Heder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Finley, Hoopeston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Stanley Castle, Alton.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lessley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments,
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sailor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate for Limestone, J. R. Bent. Legal, Newton Jenkins.

SIDNEY ANDERSON SLATED TO SPEAK AT I. A. A. PICNIC

(Continued from page 1)

in farm transportation, Congressman Anderson has the respect and admiration of farmers all over the country. He is "farmer-minded," represents an agricultural constituency and has an enviable reputation as a speaker. He will bring a real message to the picnic.

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Arrangements have been made to devote a part of the program, possibly on the evening preceding the picnic, to the rural ministers of Illinois. A number of pastors have already made arrangements to come.

The grounds committee has started its work at Crystal Lake Park. Arrangements are being made for the parking of cars and for the horseshoe pitching courts.

Castle Is New Member of I. A. A. Executive Body

Stanley Castle, Alton, president of the Madison County Farm Bureau, is the new member of the I. A. A. Executive Committee from the 22nd District to succeed Fred Baumberger, Reno, who resigned in April.

Mr. Castle was elected to the position by the voting delegates of the district at a meeting at East St. Louis in May. He is a prominent grain farmer of Madison county and an outstanding worker for the farm bureau. Under his leadership the Madison County Farm Bureau has developed into one of the strongest and most successful county organizations in Illinois.

I. A. A. Has Department To Solve Producers' Live Stock Problems

In keeping with its aim to furnish service to farm bureau members in all important phases of Illinois agriculture, the Illinois Agricultural Association has from the start maintained a Live Stock Marketing Department. Continuing the policy laid down during the first two years of the operation of this department, the work has been divided into three general lines of activities: first, live stock marketing; second, the wool pool; third, general activities.

By far the most important work is in the division of live stock marketing. Here two agencies enter largely into co-operative marketing. First, there are the 580 communities of the State which are served by local co-operative shipping associations. Second, the four terminal markets in which Illinois shippers are most interested, Chicago, East St. Louis, Indianapolis and Peoria, are now served by successful producer-owned and operated selling agencies functioning under a national plan.

The relationship of the I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department to these marketing agencies, both local and at the terminal markets, is largely of an advisory or consulting nature and is maintained by bi-monthly letters sent to the boards of directors and managers of all the associations and also by means of meetings attended directly by C. A. Stewart, Director of the Department.

All possible information is given both by mail and at meetings and suggestions are made.

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In most communities served by shipping associations, the association ranks in amount of business done as the most important business in the community. The I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department, therefore, has always advocated the use of the most effective business principles and methods. The Department recommends that associations incorporate and assist them in that respect, as incorporation gives a standing as an organization and limits liability of members.

The Department also recommends bonding of managers and employes handling funds and advocates the best methods of accounting.

Reports Asked

Recognizing that one of the tremendous problems affecting the prosperity of the Illinois live stock industry is the inability to stabilize receipts at the terminal markets, the Department has asked reports from local shipping associations at frequent intervals, in order to work toward a program of preventing fluctuation in receipts and the accompanying fluctuation in prices.

In co-operation with the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, schools of instruction for associations are held from time to time in different parts of the State. At these schools the most efficient methods of handling live stock, methods of organization and other information of benefit is given out.

While the Live Stock Marketing Department and the I. A. A. in general took a prominent part in the setting up and financing of the four live stock commission firms in which Illinois farmers are most interested, no official connection is any longer maintained with them. They are distinct organizations. Although they do not place a premium upon Farm Bureau membership, it is a recognized fact that most of their support comes from farm bureau members and shipping associations affiliated with the movement, and it is to the advantage of both that close relations be maintained. The Department, therefore, keeps as closely in touch with the four selling agencies as possible.

Complaints Filed

The Department, however, is always representing foremost the producers and local shipping associations. In all questions which arise they may depend upon the Department for all possible assistance. This is especially true in complaints filed against old line companies or the Producers. Many times, because of the intimate knowledge which the Department has of terminal marketing methods, satisfactory explanation can be offered without further investigation. At other times such complaints have led to an investigation which resulted beneficially to all parties concerned.

The Wool Pool

The I. A. A. wool pool, handled by the Live Stock Marketing Department, has been in operation five years and has gone through many of the vicissitudes which accompany the development of any new enterprise. From this experience an effective plan has been devised. A contract is now entered into with the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, of Chicago, authorizing them to act as depository and selling agency for Illinois wools. Illinois producers are thus able to have the advantages of marketing their wool with the 7,000,000 to 27,000,000 pounds marketed yearly from other states. This large scale handling has meant a distinct saving.

Early each year the Department enters into contracts for sacks and twine so as not to lose on a possible rise in the market.

Watch Grading

A representative of the Department watches the grading of the wool at the warehouse as closely as possible, even though there is no doubt of the reliability of the graders. The Department is consulted before any sale of wool is made and in cases there is any doubt as to what decision should be made the owners of the wool are consulted.

Despite the fact that the pool has been operating in the fluctuations of the post-war fluctuation period, questionnaires from the counties have shown that every year pool prices have generally been higher than local prices.



C. A. STEWART

A rapid advance in wool during the fall of 1921, after the pool had been sold, resulted in some dissatisfaction. This advance, however, was not justified by prevailing conditions and there was no way to forecast it.

Sale of Blankets

In 1920 and 1921 the Department, in order to find an outlet for wool at a time of poor demand, had thousands of pounds made into blankets to be sold to members at cost. This realized growers a higher price than they could otherwise have obtained at the time and furnished blankets at a figure comparable to city wholesale prices, saving the buyer, too. Some of these blankets are still on hand and are being distributed by the Department.

General Projects

The general activities of the Department include various matters in which producers over the State are interested. Live stock freight rates are handled by the I. A. A. Live Stock and Transportation Departments, co-operating. An active part has been taken in an attempt to get a reduction on mixed shipment rates.

The Department has filed an application with the Tariff Commission for the reduction of the exorbitant tariff on Canadian cattle. This move was prompted by protests from Illinois feeders.

The Department works with counties which are handling hog cholera serum and virus for members, being represented on the committee which recommended to counties the company best fitted for handling the Illinois business. A number of conferences have been held with the State Veterinarian on farmer vaccination. The Department is represented, with farm bureaus, the University and the State Department of Agriculture on a committee working out a plan for a better distribution in Illinois of serum and virus, especially as to distribution from jobbing houses.

Work is being done on the subject of direct contact between the cattle feeder and Western producers, as the present method of distributing feeders is becoming more and more unsatisfactory and losses among cattle purchased at the terminal are increasing yearly. The attention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been called to these problems.

"We are anxiously looking for suggestions wherein this Department may be of benefit to the producer," says one of the bulletins from the I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department. "If you have any problems, send them in. If this Department cannot help you solve them, it may be possible to place you in contact with some agency which can be of assistance. We want all the live stock interests of the State to realize and appreciate that this Department has been created for the sole purpose of assisting the producer, particularly with his marketing problems."

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT MARKETING PLAN IS PROPOSED AT MEET

E. B. Heaton, of A. F. B. F., Heads Committee For Dairy Co-operation

At a meeting of the milk producers' advisory committee of the St. Louis district, held at East St. Louis, E. B. Heaton, Director of Dairy Marketing for the A. F. B. F., was elected chairman and A. E. Richardson secretary. The other members of the committee are:

Geo. A. Fox, Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association; John L. Boland, President of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation; Pearlie Haycraft, President of the Southern Illinois Milk Producers' Association.

Mr. Heaton presented the following plan as the basis for reorganizing the district for the co-operative distribution of dairy products:

1. That the property standing of the Illinois-Missouri Co-operative Milk Marketing Company be maintained by the issue of preferred stock to farmer creditors.
2. That all directors of the marketing company submit their resignations to the committee.
3. That the country receiving station property of the marketing company be sold to local co-operative associations.
4. That a field organizer be employed by the marketing company to look after the property of the company and to assist in the formation of local associations, etc.
5. That a movement be immediately started looking forward to the formation of a non-stock, non-profit central sales agency for the St. Louis district and that this movement shall proceed along the following lines:
   (a) The formation of local co-operative non-stock and non-profit associations at all shipping points in the district having a minimum of ..... thousand pounds of milk.
   (b) These local associations shall buy or build or purchase a building and property of sufficient size to receive and in emergencies skim the milk of their members.
   (c) The local association shall issue preferred stock to finance local investment.
   (d) The local associations shall have the local producers as members sign an enforceable contract, among the provisions in which shall be:
   (1) A provision that when 75 per cent of the total milk produced in the St. Louis district is represented in similar associations with identical contracts the title to the milk is to pass and the milk delivered to the central non-stock and non-profit association to be created.
   (2) A provision also that when the central association begins to function that the local association must lease the local building and real estate to the central association, the central association to own all equipment.
   (3) A provision that a committee composed of all the farm advisers and county agents in St. Louis district, shall determine when 75 per cent of the total milk in the district is represented by contracts with local associations.
   (4) Until a new marketing association is created the Southern Illinois Milk Producers Association shall bargain with the dealers for the sale of the milk in the district.
   (5) When the new marketing association is created it shall enter into contract with the Illinois-Missouri Co-operative Milk Marketing Company for use of the property of that company with the understanding that its property may be absorbed by the new company or made a subsidiary.

MANY MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGNS UNDER WAY DURING 1923

Thirteen Counties Complete Drives; Wabash County Signs 149.4%

Thirteen Illinois county farm bureaus have completed membership reorganization campaigns since the first of January, 1923. These counties include DuPage, Fulton, Kendall, Lawrence, Marshall - Putnam, Mason, Pike, Sangamon, Union, Wabash, Will, Williamson, and Woodford.

High Record

Of this number, Wabash county made the best record, 149.4 per cent of the old membership having been signed up. J. P. Lyons, Livingston county, was manager of the campaign.

Counties that started campaigns between January 1 and May 1, but which have not made final reports, are McDonough, Hancock, Pike, Mason, Menard, Cass, DeWitt, Morgan, Mason, Boone, Lee, Madison, Ogle, Adams and Cook.

Four schools of instruction preparatory to campaigns, were held in May. These were held in Bureau, LaSalle, Douglas, and Ford counties.

June Campaigns

Stark, Winnebago, Carroll and Marion county farm bureaus will start campaigns in June, while Jackson, Franklin, Pulaski, St. Clair, Scott, Richland, and Johnson counties have schools planned for later in the season. Several other counties will probably be added to this list when they complete plans.

"Co-op" Marketing Highly Commended By Henry Wallace

"When we get down to the principles of co-operative marketing," said Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace recently, after an extensive trip into the South to study late developments in commodity co-operative marketing, "it is simply a matter of applied Christianity."

"In years past, we have had in operation a number of what we call co-operative marketing organizations. We started out in the old days with creamery associations, etc., but we have learned by the experience of the past two years that these old fashioned organizations were founded on the wrong principles of marketing.

"We know now that we must improve the economics of marketing. Where the old-fashioned organizations saved pennies, the present organizations are saving dimes and dollars.

"It is through this kind of co-operative marketing that the farmers of America are to get an a sound economic footing and enjoy a standard of living equal to that of workers of other industries."

A survey made of over 6,000 representative farms by the Department of Agriculture shows that a return of $917 was made for the use of $16,400 of capital and the labor of his family during the year 1922.

$100,000 Plant, $102,000 Business, 860 Members—that's Co-operation!



THIS picture shows the headquarters of the Co-operative Trading Company at Waukegan—the only producer-consumer concern in Illinois. When first formed in 1911 it was a co-operative buying association for consumers only. Last year milk producers in the Waukegan district were admitted to share in the benefits of the company and the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A. helped to work out the plans for this new feature of the organization. The building contains the grocery, meat market, and modern dairy plant of the Co-operative.

It was almost twelve years ago—the summer of 1911, to be exact—that housewives in the south side of the city of Waukegan went on the war-path against private milk dealers, claiming that the product was of poor quality and too high in price. Today, as a result of that action, Waukegan has a producers-consumers co-operative association that did a business of over $102,000 in dairy products alone in 1922, supplies milk to over 1,200 Waukegan families, handles one-fourth of the fluid milk trade of the city, and has property valued at nearly $100,000.

The name of the organization is the Co-operative Trading Company, one of the best examples of true co-operation in Illinois. It has nearly 800 consumers and about 60 farmer shareholders at present. Organizers of the co-operative were Finns, but the majority of the membership is now composed of other nationalities.

The growth of the company has been slow but steady. When organized in 1911 with 120 consumer-shareholders, its beginnings were very modest. Milk was first distributed from the basement of a residence on Cummings avenue, Waukegan, for about a year, when a building was erected on McAllister avenue. A co-operative grocery store of the company was established on the ground floor of the structure and the milk business was handled in the basement.

Enlarge Accommodations

The addition of a meat department and the growth of business during the years that followed the establishment of the co-operative made an enlargement of accommodations essential. For this reason, a $30,000 addition was completed in April, 1922, to house the dairy equipment and sales department.

Dairy fixtures and machinery were added to the new addition at a cost of over $21,000, and comprise the most up-to-date and sanitary equipment for the efficient handling of dairy products. The equipment includes a refrigeration plant, pasteurization and clarification machinery, bottle filler and capper, churn, and other necessities of a modern dairy plant.

I. A. A. Helps

With the enlargement in the spring of 1922, the consumer co-operators decided to sell shares of stock to farmers who supplied milk to the company to allow them to secure the benefits of co-operation. The Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A. was secured to serve in an advisory capacity when this step was taken. A satisfactory agreement was reached between producers and consumers.

The Plan

The agreement reached stipulated that the farmers should subscribe for sufficient capital stock to cover the dairy investment. It guaranteed the farmer a satisfactory basic price for his milk. It was further agreed that the profits from the dairy department should be pro-rated back to the producers and consumers in proportion to the price received by the producers and paid by the consumers for milk, respectively.

The association is capitalized at $30,000. Members may purchase shares costing $10. No individual may hold over 10 shares of company stock. Six per cent interest was paid on all shares in 1922. Prior to that, five per cent was the dividend paid. The present prosperous condition of the company indicates that the higher rate of dividend will prevail henceforth.

In addition to the dividend, consumer-shareholders receive a five per cent rebate on all purchases. For example, if a member purchases goods to the value of $1,000 during the year, he receives $50 rebate at the end of the year. At the present time, this rebate is given in shares to members who own less than 10 shares of stock. This is done in order to provide the company with sufficient working capital to allow expansion.

It is interesting to note that comparatively little capital stock has actually been sold to members, most of it having been purchased through dividing members' profits into shares.

The general plan of the Co-operative Trading Company is based upon the Rochdale system which originated in England nearly a hundred years ago.

Farmers' Share

Producer-members who supply the company with milk receive a pro rata share in the dairy profits besides their stock dividends. In 1922, this sum amounted to $1,000, which, when divided among the thirty farmer-members of last year, added five cents per hundred pounds of milk sold during the year. Some received as high as $95 in rebate.

In addition to the profit-sharing benefits of the company, farmer-members found it to their advantage to sell to the co-operative during 1922 because they were paid from 10 to 15 cents per hundred pounds more for their milk than private dealers of Waukegan were paying.

At present the company is paying five cents more per hundred than other dealers. At the same time the retail price for milk is standard for all dealers in the city. The price paid to farmers marketing in Waukegan averages about 50 cents more per hundred than that paid when delivered at nearby country bottling works of Chicago dealers. This higher price in Waukegan is attributed largely to the presence of the Co-operative Trading Company.

Besides the fluid milk sold and cream retailed, the co-operative sells butter, cottage cheese, buttermilk, and chocolated milk from its dairy. Only about 3,000 pounds of butter is made monthly, as there is little profit in it with the high fluid milk prices.

Surplus Over $8,500

During 1922 the sales of the organization were as follows: Dairy department, $102,619.19; grocery department, $68,422.99; and meat department, $24,778.81. The surplus for the year was $8,605.95. The increase in dairy sales from year to year is manifest by the sales of 1920 which were $72,531.38, and in 1921, $76,108.94. Indications point to a still greater increase in 1923 dairy sales, as they promise to total $70,000 for the first half-year alone.

The co-operative has a new garage and barn for trucks, wagons, and horses under construction at this time. It will cost $7,000.

The manager, Jack Liukku, reports a generally optimistic outlook for the company. Its steady growth in business is principal, about a gradual expansion. More milk producers are becoming shareholders as the increase in sales warrants a larger supply. Both producers and consumers seem well satisfied with the co-operative company. Mr. Liukku has been manager for nearly five years, having charge of all the departments of the "co-op." There are 20 employes in all.

Officers and directors of the company selected from the ranks of producer and consumer-members are as follows for 1923: president, Vaino F. Lehto; vice president, Lincoln Egbert; secretary, J. N. Hautala; Elmer Erickson, Richard Maki, Fort Kikkinen, Mike Ilvarinen, Matt Martila and Karl Helander.

IT'S VALUABLE!

DON'T miss the I. A. A. State Picnic to be held at Urbana, June 29. It is more than a mere outing. It is instructional and educational.

For it offers a chance to take in the University Open House and see what the College of Agriculture is doing for the advancement of farming. It presents addresses by speakers who have a real message for farmers.

I like to think of the work of the Farm Bureau Federation as a national undertaking,—as a national blessing. I honestly believe that by giving agriculture new hope and new vigor we are regenerating the republic. Our work restores the fair trade balance between the country and city and they prosper together. But, most important, perhaps, from a national point of view, is the putting of agriculture on firm business foundations and improving the standards of farm life and thereby insuring the perpetuity of a strong and happy rural population in America. The country will forever feed the city, and the sort of people the country sends to the city determines the kind of a city life we are to have. So, in reviving and invigorating American farm life we are regenerating and preserving the Nation. Therefore, our watchword should be organization and service.

—Gray Silver, Farm Bureau representative in Washington, in report to Executive Committee of American Farm Bureau Federation.

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4th—W. S. Manly, Port Byron.
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6th—Ed. Modert, [illegible]
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Complaints Filed

The Department, however, is always representing foremost the producers and local shipping associations. In all questions which arise they may depend upon the Department for all possible assistance. This is especially true in complaints filed against old line companies or the Producers. Many times, because of the intimate knowledge which the Department has of terminal marketing methods, satisfactory explanation can be offered without further investigation. At other times such complaints have led to an investigation which resulted beneficially to all parties concerned.

The Wool Pool

The I. A. A. wool pool, handled by the Live Stock Marketing Department, has been in operation five years and has gone through many of the vicissitudes which accompany the development of any new enterprise. From this experience an effective plan has been devised. A contract is now entered into with the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, of Chicago, authorizing them to act as depository and selling agency for Illinois wools. Illinois producers are thus able to have the advantages of marketing their wool with the 7,000,000 to 27,000,000 pounds marketed yearly from other states. This large scale handling has meant a distinct saving.

Early each year the Department enters into contracts for sacks and twine so as not to lose on a possible rise in the market.

Watch Grading

A representative of the Department watches the grading of the wool at the warehouse as closely as possible, even though there is no doubt of the reliability of the graders. The Department is consulted before any sale of wool is made and in cases there is any doubt as to what decision should be made the owners of the wool are consulted.

Despite the fact that the pool has been operating in the fluctuations of the post-war fluctuation period, questionnaires from the counties have shown that every year pool prices have generally been higher than local prices.



C. A. STEWART

A rapid advance in wool during the fall of 1921, after the pool had been sold, resulted in some dissatisfaction. This advance, however, was not justified by prevailing conditions and there was no way to forecast it.

Sale of Blankets

In 1920 and 1921 the Department, in order to find an outlet for wool at a time of poor demand, had thousands of pounds made into blankets to be sold to members at cost. This realized growers a higher price than they could otherwise have obtained at the time and furnished blankets at a figure comparable to city wholesale prices, saving the buyer, too. Some of these blankets are still on hand and are being distributed by the Department.

General Projects

The general activities of the Department include various matters in which producers over the State are interested. Live stock freight rates are handled by the I. A. A. Live Stock and Transportation Departments, co-operating. An active part has been taken in an attempt to get a reduction on mixed shipment rates.

The Department has filed an application with the Tariff Commission for the reduction of the exorbitant tariff on Canadian cattle. This move was prompted by protests from Illinois feeders.

The Department works with counties which are handling hog cholera serum and virus for members, being represented on the committee which recommended to counties the company best fitted for handling the Illinois business. A number of conferences have been held with the State Veterinarian on farmer vaccination. The Department is represented, with farm bureaus, the University and the State Department of Agriculture on a committee working out a plan for a better distribution in Illinois of serum and virus, especially as to distribution from jobbing houses.

Work is being done on the subject of direct contact between the cattle feeder and Western producers, as the present method of distributing feeders is becoming more and more unsatisfactory and losses among cattle purchased at the terminal are increasing yearly. The attention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been called to these problems.

"We are anxiously looking for suggestions wherein this Department may be of benefit to the producer," says one of the bulletins from the I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department. "If you have any problems, send them in. If this Department cannot help you solve them, it may be possible to place you in contact with some agency which can be of assistance. We want all the live stock interests of the State to realize and appreciate that this Department has been created for the sole purpose of assisting the producer, particularly with his marketing problems."

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT MARKETING PLAN IS PROPOSED AT MEET

E. B. Heaton, of A. F. B. F., Heads Committee For Dairy Co-operation

At a meeting of the milk producers' advisory committee of the St. Louis district, held at East St. Louis, E. B. Heaton, Director of Dairy Marketing for the A. F. B. F., was elected chairman and A. E. Richardson secretary. The other members of the committee are:

Geo. A. Fox, Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association; John L. Boland, President of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation; Pearlie Haycraft, President of the Southern Illinois Milk Producers' Association.

Mr. Heaton presented the following plan as the basis for reorganizing the district for the co-operative distribution of dairy products:

1. That the property standing of the Illinois-Missouri Co-operative Milk Marketing Company be maintained by the issue of preferred stock to farmer creditors.
2. That all directors of the marketing company submit their resignations to the committee.
3. That the country receiving station property of the marketing company be sold to local co-operative associations.
4. That a field organizer be employed by the marketing company to look after the property of the company and to assist in the formation of local associations, etc.
5. That a movement be immediately started looking forward to the formation of a non-stock, non-profit central sales agency for the St. Louis district and that this movement shall proceed along the following lines:

(a) The formation of local co-operative non-stock and non-profit associations at all shipping points in the district having a minimum of ..... thousand pounds of milk.

(b) These local associations shall buy or build or purchase a building and property of sufficient size to receive and in emergencies skim the milk of their members.

(c) The local association shall issue preferred stock to finance local investment.

(d) The local associations shall have the local producers as members sign an enforceable contract, among the provisions in which shall be:

(1) A provision that when 75 per cent of the total milk produced in the St. Louis district is represented in similar associations with identical contracts the title to the milk is to pass and the milk delivered to the central non-stock and non-profit association to be created.

(2) A provision also that when the central association begins to function that the local association must lease the local building and real estate to the central association, the central association to own all equipment.

(3) A provision that a committee composed of all the farm advisers and county agents of the St. Louis district, shall determine when 75 per cent of the total milk in the district is represented by contracts with local associations.

(4) Until a new marketing association is created the Southern Illinois Milk Producers Association shall bargain with the dealers for the sale of the milk in the district.

(5) When the new marketing association is created it shall enter into contract, with the Illinois-Missouri Co-operative Milk Marketing Company for use of the property of that company with the understanding that its property may be absorbed by the new company or made a subsidiary.

MANY MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGNS UNDER WAY DURING 1923

Thirteen Counties Complete Drives; Wabash County Signs 149.4%

Thirteen Illinois county farm bureaus have completed membership reorganization campaigns since the first of January, 1923. These counties include DuPage, Fulton, Kendall, Lawrence, Marshall - Putnam, Mason, Pike, Sangamon, Union, Wabash, Will, Williamson, and Woodford.

High Record

Of this number, Wabash county made the best record, 149.4 per cent of the old membership having been signed up. J. P. Lyons, Livingston county, was manager of the campaign.

Counties that started campaigns between January 1 and May 1, but which have not made final reports, are McDonough, Hancock, Pike, Mason, Menard, Cass, DeWitt, Morgan, Mason, Boone, Lee, Madison, Ogle, Adams and Cook.

Four schools of instruction preparatory to campaigns, were held in May. These were held in Bureau, LaSalle, Douglas, and Ford counties.

June Campaigns

Stark, Winnebago, Carroll and Marion county farm bureaus will start campaigns in June, while Jackson, Franklin, Pulaski, St. Clair, Scott, Richland, and Johnson counties have schools planned for later in the season. Several other counties will probably be added to this list when they complete plans.

"Co-op" Marketing Highly Commended By Henry Wallace

"When we get down to the principles of co-operative marketing," said Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, recently, after an extensive trip into the South to study late developments in commodity co-operative marketing, "it is simply a matter of applied Christianity."

"In years past, we have had in operation a number of what we call co-operative marketing organizations. We started out in the old days with creamery associations, etc., but we have learned by the experience of the past two years that these old fashioned organizations were founded on the wrong principles of marketing.

"We know now that we must improve the economics of marketing. Where the old-fashioned organizations saved pennies, the present organizations are saving dimes and dollars.

"It is through this kind of co-operative marketing that the farmers of America are to get on a sound economic footing and enjoy a standard of living equal to that of workers of other industries."

A survey made of over 6,000 representative farms by the Department of Agriculture shows that a return of $917 was made for the use of $16,400 of capital and the labor of his family during the year 1922.

$100,000 Plant, $102,000 Business, 860 Members—that's Co-operation!



THIS picture shows the headquarters of the Co-operative Trading Company at Waukegan—the only producer-consumer concern in Illinois. When first formed in 1911 it was a co-operative buying association for consumers only. Last year milk producers in the Waukegan district were admitted to share in the benefits of the company, and the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A. helped to work out the plans for this new feature of the organization. The building contains the grocery, meat market, and modern dairy plant of the Co-operative.

It was almost twelve years ago—the summer of 1911, to be exact—that housewives in the south side of the city of Waukegan went on the war-path against private milk dealers, claiming that the product was of poor quality and too high in price. Today, as a result of that action, Waukegan has a producers-consumers co-operative association that did a business of over $102,000 in dairy products alone in 1922, supplies milk to over 1,200 Waukegan families, handles one-fourth of the fluid milk trade of the city, and has property valued at nearly $100,000.

The name of the organization is the Co-operative Trading Company, one of the best examples of true co-operation in Illinois. It has nearly 800 consumers and about 60 farmer shareholders at present. Organizers of the co-operative were Finns, but the majority of the membership is now composed of other nationalities.

The growth of the company has been slow but steady. When organized in 1911 with 120 consumer-shareholders, its beginnings were very modest. Milk was first distributed from the basement of a residence on Cummings avenue, Waukegan, for about a year, when a building was erected on McAllister avenue. A co-operative grocery store of the company was established on the ground floor of the structure and the milk business was handled in the basement.

Enlarge Accommodations

The addition of a meat department and the growth of business during the years that followed the establishment of the co-operative made an enlargement of accommodations essential. For this reason, a $30,000 addition was completed in April, 1922, to house the dairy equipment and sales department.

Dairy fixtures and machinery were added to the new addition at a cost of over $21,000, and comprise the most up-to-date and sanitary equipment for the efficient handling of dairy products. The equipment includes a refrigeration plant, pasteurization and clarification machinery, bottle filler and capper, churn, and other necessities of a modern dairy plant.

I. A. A. Helps

With the enlargement in the spring of 1922, the consumer co-operators decided to sell shares of stock to farmers who supplied milk to the company to allow them to secure the benefits of co-operation. The Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A. was secured to serve in an advisory capacity when this step was taken. A satisfactory agreement was reached between producers and consumers.

The Plan

The agreement reached stipulated that the farmers should subscribe for sufficient capital stock to cover the dairy investment. It guaranteed the farmer a satisfactory basic price for his milk. It was further agreed that the profits from the dairy department should be pro-rated back to the producers and consumers in proportion to the price received by the producers and paid by the consumers for milk, respectively.

The association is capitalized at $30,000. Members may purchase shares costing $10. No individual may hold over 10 shares of company stock. Six per cent interest was paid on all shares in 1922. Prior to that, five per cent was the dividend paid. The present prosperous condition of the company indicates that the higher rate of dividend will prevail henceforth.

In addition to the dividend, consumer-shareholders receive a five per cent rebate on all purchases. For example, if a member purchases goods to the value of $1,000 during the year, he receives $50 rebate at the end of the year. At the present time, this rebate is given in shares to members who own less than 10 shares of stock. This is done in order to provide the company with sufficient working capital to allow expansion.

It is interesting to note that comparatively little capital stock has actually been sold to members, most of it having been purchased through dividing members' profits into shares.

The general plan of the Co-operative Trading Company is based upon the Rochdale system which originated in England nearly a hundred years ago.

Farmers' Share

Producer-members who supply the company with milk receive a pro rata share in the dairy profits besides their stock dividends. In 1922, this sum amounted to $1,000, which, when divided among the thirty farmer-members of last year, added five cents per hundred pounds of milk sold during the year. Some received as high as $95 in rebate.

In addition to the profit-sharing benefits of the company, farmer-members found it to their advantage to sell to the co-operative during 1922 because they were paid from 10 to 15 cents per hundred pounds more for their milk than private dealers of Waukegan were paying.

At present the company is paying five cents more per hundred than other dealers. At the same time the retail price for milk is standard for all dealers in the city. The price paid to farmers marketing in Waukegan averages about 50 cents more per hundred than that paid when delivered at nearby country bottling works of Chicago dealers. This "higher price in Waukegan is attributed

IT'S VALUABLE!

DON'T miss the I. A. A. State Picnic to be held at Urbana, June 29. It is more than a mere outing. It is instructional and educational.

For it offers a chance to take in the University Open House and see what the College of Agriculture is doing for the advancement of farming. It presents addresses by speakers who have a real message for farmers.

[illegible] ...ented of the ...erative Trading Company.

Besides the fluid milk sold and cream retailed, the co-operative ... butter, cottage cheese, ice cream, and chocolated milk from its dairy. Only about ... pounds of butter is made month. ... there is little profit in it as the fluid milk prices.

Surplus Over $8,500

During 1922 the sales of the organization were as follows: Dairy department, $102,619.19; grocery department, $48,422.99; and meat department, $24,7[illegible].83. The surplus for the year was $8,605.95. The increase in dairy sales from year to year is manifest by the sales of 1920 which were $72,531.38, and in 1921, $76,303.94. Indications point to a still greater increase in 1923, dairy sales, as they promise to total $70,000 for the first half-year alone.

The co-operative has a new garage and barn for trucks, wagons, and horses under construction at this time. It will cost $7,000.

The manager, Jack Liukku, reports a generally optimistic outlook for the company. Its steady growth in business is due to about a gradual expansion. More milk producers are becoming shareholders as the increase in sales warrants a larger supply. Both producers and consumers seem well satisfied with the co-operative company. Mr. Liukku has been manager for nearly five years, having charge of all the departments of the co-op. There are 26 employes in all.

Officers and directors of the company, elected from the ranks of producer and consumer-members are as follows for 1923: president, Vaino F. Lehto, vice-president, Lincoln Eckert; secretary, J. N. Hautala; Elmer Eckerson, Richard Maki, Fred Kiskinen, Mike Ivarinen, Matt Martila and Karl Helander.

I like to think of the work of the Farm Bureau Federation as a national conservative — a national blessing. I honestly believe that by giving agriculture new hope and new vigor we are regenerating the republic. Our work restores the fair trade balance between the country and city and they prosper together. But, most important, perhaps, from a national point of view, is the putting of the future on firm business foundations, and improving the standard of farm life and thereby insuring the perpetuity of a strong and happy rural population in America. The country will forever feed the city, and the sort of people the country sends to the city determines the kind of a city life we are to have. So, in securing and invigorating American farm life we are regenerating and preserving the Nation. Therefore our watchword should be organization.

Gray Silver, Farm Labor representative, Washington, in report of Committee of American Farm Bureau Federation.

Two-Week Farm Outings For the City Tots

F. B. FOLKS ASKED TO PLAY HOST TO KIDDIES OF SLUMS

I. A. A. Co-operates For Third Year In Providing Farm Outings For Children

It's mighty hot down on South Halsted street, in Chicago, during July and August. One has only to walk through the tenement district there on a sultry afternoon to understand why so many babies of the city die before they've ever had a chance at life or why so many others grow up stunted to a life of poverty or worse.

But out in the country, out in the open air—even two weeks a year of country life offer a chance to some of these unfortunate "kids" of the slums.

I. A. A. Helping

The Illinois Agricultural Association has for the past two years co-operated with the United Charities of Chicago, the city's largest non-sectarian charitable organization, and the Chicago Daily News, the largest evening newspaper of the city, to provide two-week outings on the farm for as many poor and destitute city children as possible.

In the summer of 1921 more than 300 children were given two-week outings in the homes of members of the farm bureaus and the I. A. A. Last year 500 were received.

Selects Children

The United Charities selects the children and makes sure that they are worthy. They are given new clothes, carefully examined by a physician and generally made bright and shining—and sanitary—for their outing. The railroads of Illinois furnish free fare within a radius of two hundred miles of the city.

The members of the I. A. A. and the county farm bureaus are invited to take one or more of these kiddies, who range in age from 4 to 14, of both sexes, into their homes for two weeks, if they care to do so and are in position. There is no expense attached and no reward except the feeling that one has been a "good fellow" to a child who was starving for God's fresh air and trees and grass.

Assumes Liability

The United Charities assumes the liability for injury and sickness and conducts the children to the station where they are met by the farm folks. With more than 800 tots given outings during the last two summers only three complaints have been received. A number of people, on the other hand, have put in requests to get back the same children this year that they had last summer and have said that they gained as much from the experience as their guests.

The Daily News contributes money and publicity to the cause.

Within 200 Miles?

Elsewhere on this page is an application blank which may be conveniently filled in if you care to be host to one or more slums children this summer. The United Charities allows, so far as possible, you choice of age and sex. It is urged, however that applications be sent in if possible, before June 15 or at the latest before July 1.

The railway offer of free transportation, however, is extended only within a radius of two hundred miles from Chicago, so applications cannot be received from points further than 200 miles from the city.

WHEN A FELLER HAS A FRIEND!



Here are three of the 500 Chicago slums kiddies who were given two-week outings in the country last summer in homes of I. A. A. and farm bureau members. The same project is being carried on this summer. An article telling the details of the plan and an application blank will be found elsewhere on this page.

FARM OUTINGS

If you live within two hundred miles of Chicago (the railroads furnish free transportation only within this limit) and wish to be host some time during July or August to a city boy or girl for a two-week outing, the blank below may be filled out. Elsewhere on this page will be found an article and a picture giving further details.

To Outing Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

We are in position to give a two weeks' vacation to.....

Chicago children some time in July or August, preferably.....

.....

Our choice of age and sex is as follows .....

.....

.....

Our nearest railway station is at.....

County .....but we could meet the children at.....

.....

(Please name at least two optional stations)

It is understood that the United Charities of Chicago assumes the liability in the case of accident or illness to any of the children sent to us; however, we pledge to exercise proper precautions in the care and treatment of these children.

Name .....

Post office .....

Rural Route No. .....

Telephone No. .....

The organization committee of the Minnesota Potato Growers Exchange has decided that it will not be possible to perfect an efficient marketing organization in time to handle the 1923 crop, which will begin to move to market on July 15.

It is necessary to provide adequate storage and prompt financing before effective merchandising can be maintained. All plans will be complete to handle the 1924 crop, it is announced.

Will Your County Have a "Barnyard Golf" Team?

The General Committee for the I. A. A. State Picnic to be held at Urbana, June 29, urges that every county farm bureau, if possible, be represented in the big horseshoe pitching contest to be held at the main sports feature of the day. Will your county be represented?

It is realized that the I. A. A. picnic this year precedes most of the county farm bureau picnics and, therefore, that most counties will have no opportunity to select a county team at their picnic. It is suggested, however, that last year's champions be sent to Urbana or that a team be selected by farm bureau officials.

The only requirement is that all contestants must be county farm bureau members. A handsome cup is to be presented to the county farm bureau winning the tournament.

"Barnyard golf" is thoroughly a farmer's game, although today it is popular in every city in the country.

See to it that your county is represented in the tournament.

URBANA TO HAVE MANY JUNE EVENTS BESIDES PICNIC

Farm Advisers Will Meet; Boys' and Girls' Clubs To Visit U. of I.

The annual I. A. A. Picnic, June 29, will be a grand and fitting climax to a series of several important agricultural meetings in Urbana during the month.

From June 12 to 14, Illinois farm advisers will hold their annual meeting at the University of Illinois. County home advisers will meet in conference June 14-15.

On June 22 and 23, a meeting of national importance will be held at the university when the summer meeting of the American Society of Agronomy will be held. This society includes all the instructors and research men in the agronomy departments of all state agricultural colleges.

Another event of June 22 is the staging of grain and live stock judging contests in which high school boys from all over the state will take part. Many boys' and girls' club members from Illinois counties will meet at Urbana in the annual club tour on the same day.

"Open House" week, ending with the I. A. A. Picnic on the 29th, will be featured by visits to the university by farmers from all over the state to inspect the experiment work being carried on by the agricultural division of the institution.

Meat-for-Health Campaign To Be Observed In June

In order to bring to the attention of the public the wholesome qualities of meat as well as the relative economy of flesh for food, all organizations interested in the packing industry are sponsoring a Meat-for-Health Week throughout the nation, June 25 to 30, 1923.

Producers, packers, live stock commission men, butchers, and consumers are co-operating to make the campaign a success. Among other things, one of the purposes of the campaign is to bring about a closer understanding between the producer and the consumer of this basic food supply.

Dairy Interests Busy Preparing For Expositions

October will be a banner month for the dairy industry in the United States according to plans being made by dairy interests all over the nation.

The First World's Dairy Congress will be held at Washington D. C., October 2-5, when world problems relating to dairying will be considered. Representatives from practically every civilized country in the world will attend this exposition, many of them bringing exhibits with them. H. E. Van Norman is president of the Congress.

Immediately following the Washington event, the Annual National Dairy Show will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., October 6-13. It is expected that the display will be the greatest in the history of the show, owing to the holding of the World's Dairy Congress, and also the determination of eastern dairy interests to excel the middle west in staging the big event. The National has been held at St. Paul, Minn., during the past two years.

Oleo Production Declines; Butter On the Increase

Oleomargarine production fell from 212 million pounds in 1921 to 185 million pounds in 1922, while the production of creamery butter increased about 100 million pounds at the same time, according to figures just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Oleo production had reached the great heighth of 370 million pounds in 1920.

Complete figures of increased dairy production are as follows: creamery butter, 1921—1,055,000,000 pounds; 1922—1,153,515,000 pounds; cheese: 1921—356,000,000 pounds; 1922; 370,000,000 pounds; ice cream: 1921—148,000,000 pounds; 1922—161,000,000 pounds.

Education of the consumer as to the great food value of dairy products as well as the bettering of economic conditions are mainly responsible for the increased dairy consumption.

Fruit growers of western and southwestern Michigan recently organized the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., to co-operatively market their fruit products.

UNIV. OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS
10-N.L.-7-23

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

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CO-OPERATIVE BILL PASSES HOUSE 99 TO 47

PROGRAM OF STATE PICNIC AT URBANA NEARS COMPLETION

Speaking, "Barnyard Golf," Music, Sports, Boating—Plan To Come June 29!

Last call for the I. A. A. Farm Bureau State Picnic at Urbana, June 29th!

The committees in charge of the event have been hard at work for the last two weeks and have shaped a program which will insure everybody a good time and a valuable outing. It is hoped to have the largest crowd ever turned out at an I. A. A. picnic.

Rural Pastors

The program for the meeting of the rural ministers on the evening of June 28 has also been developed. The Rev. Mr. W. W. Diehl, of Albion, Mich., an authority on rural church problems, will speak.

Rural pastors from all over Illinois have signified their intention of attending. Many farm bureau folks, too, will be at the conference of the 28th.

The "Open House"

Plans for the "Open House" of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, to be held on June 28, 29 and 30 indicate that this event will furnish valuable instruction and will attract farm folks from all over Illinois.

Urbana will be the Mecca of organized Illinois Agriculture of the State on June 29—and no mistake!

Apple Grading Law Amendment Passed In Senate

The State Senate has passed the amendment to the apple grading law, introduced by Senator W. S. Jewell, Fulton county, and strongly supported by the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department of the I. A. A. It will now go to the House.

The bill will allow Illinois apple growers to grade under present U. S. Department of Agricultural standards instead of grading under provisions of the Illinois apple grading law passed two years ago.

The Indiana Farm Bureau Onion Growers Association was organized in May at Kendallville, Ind., the first step toward co-operative marketing of the nation's onion crop.

BRING THE FAMILY AND COME!

I. A. A. FARM BUREAU STATE PICNIC, CRYSTAL LAKE PARK, URBANA, ILL., JUNE 29

SPEAKING—

Address by Sydney Anderson, U. S. Congressman from Minnesota, Chairman of Congressional Committee of Agricultural Inquiry.

Address by Mrs. A. E. Brigden, Rochester, N. Y., President New York State Federation of Home Bureaus.

GAMES AND SPORTS—

Horseshoe Pitching Tournament for the Farm Bureau Championship of Illinois.

Baseball Game Between Two Country Farm Bureau Teams To Be Arranged.

Boating Stunts Contests

SUPERVISED PLAY FOR CHILDREN—

Children's Play Will be Supervised by Instructors of Department of Physical Education of University of Illinois.

MOTION PICTURES—

Free Showing of the six-reel farm drama, "The Brown Mouse."

BAND MUSIC—

A splendid band furnished by the Chambers of Commerce of Urbana and Champaign will play during the day.

ALL CONVENIENCES—

Plenty of water and shade—in case of sickness or injury a Red Cross tent with a nurse in charge—if the car balks, a trouble shooter on the grounds—a fried fish dinner served at reasonable prices.

Peoria Producers Pay Ten Per Cent Dividend

Reports from the various companies operating on the markets under the auspices of the National Live Stock Producers' Association show that the farmer-owned companies are continuing the progressive stride which they have maintained in the past.

Success of the Peoria company is evidenced by the fact that it declared a 10 per cent patronage dividend to be paid after May 31 and it was also voted to return 50 per cent of the cash membership fees. Peoria Producers stood first in receipts on the market each week in May except the last, when they stood second. An average of about 30 cars of stock weekly was handled.

Two new agencies opened up during May, one at Sioux Falls, S. D., on May 5, and the second at Cleveland on the 15th. Sioux Falls held third place on that market during the first week of operation and advanced to first place during its third week, being second the other two. It handled about 17 per cent of the receipts each week.

The Chicago Producers Commission Association has installed a sheep-selling department with Ernie Belfus in charge. The agency held first or second rank each week of the month and handled an average of about 280 cars weekly.

As has been its custom, the Indianapolis agency maintained first place on that terminal each week of the month and handled an average of 27 per cent of the receipts weekly. The growth of the agency has necessitated the

(Continued on page 4)

SPEAKS AT PICNIC



Sydney Anderson

I. A. A. HELPING TO FORM PRODUCERS' 'CO-OP' IN INDIANA

The Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A., C. A. Stewart, director, has been giving some help in the organization of a new selling agency of the National Live Stock Producer's Association at Evansville, Ind.

Evansville is a market in southwestern Indiana which secures about 20 per cent of its receipts from southern Illinois counties. The remainder of its receipts come about equally from Indiana and Kentucky counties.

White and Gallatin counties are the principal Illinois counties shipping stock to this market, although Edwards and Wabash are also patrons. L. L. Pinnell, Executive Committeeman of the Gallatin County Farm Bureau, is representing the I. A. A. as one of a committee of five in making arrangements for the opening of the "co-op."

Presents plans indicate that the Farmer's Commission Company, a stock organization which has been operating on that market, and which is dissolving will be taken over by the new Producers company. No definite date of opening has been announced.

Homestead Films, Inc., recently moved its headquarters from 7510 N. Ashland Ave. to 732 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago. The new location of the farm bureau motion picture company is a prominent one on Chicago's motion picture row

MEASURE IS SENT TO SENATE; IS UP TO GOVERNOR NEXT

Act Carries No Amendments Not Admitted To It By Its Proponents

By a vote of 99 to 47 the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Bill has passed the House of Representatives at Springfield, and has been returned to the Senate for concurrence in amendments. It is probable that the measure will go up to Governor Len Small for his signature before this issue of The Record is mailed.

The passage of the bill in the House was no surprise either to its adherents or its opponents, as it had been freely predicted at Springfield that the chief contest would come on the amendments.

The bill has shown surprising strength both in the Senate and in the House. Only three votes were recorded against it when it passed the Senate. When it came up for amendments in the House, the most critical time of its career, its supporters were able to down most of the hostile amendments, which had as their real purpose the crippling of the bill, without a roll call.

Not an amendment was admitted to the bill which was not acceptable to its proponents.

Rock Island Milk 'Co-op' Opens Soon; Manager Employed

Opening of the Rock Island Co-operative Milk Marketing Company's plant will take place early in July, according to present plans. Some delay has been experienced in opening due to installation of equipment and the selection of a manager.

Louis A. Finsen, a man with wide experience in management of dairy plants and in merchandising of dairy products, has been employed as manager and recently assumed his duties. He comes to the "co-op" from the Northern Milk and Ice Cream Company, Minneapolis.

The Rock Island Co-operative, formed by milk producers who supply milk to that city, is capitalized at $50,000. Advisory aid in organization is being given by the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A.

Two-Week Farm Outings For the City Tots

F. B. FOLKS ASKED TO PLAY HOST TO KIDDIES OF SLUMS

I. A. A. Co-operates For Third Year In Providing Farm Outings For Children

[illegible] July and August. [illegible] to walk through the [illegible] district there on [illegible] to understand [illegible] of the city [illegible] they've ever had a chance at life or why so many other [illegible] up stunted to a life [illegible] or worse.

But out in the country, out [illegible] air even two weeks [illegible] country life offer a chance [illegible] of those unfortunate kids [illegible] slums.

I. A. A. Helping

The Illinois Agricultural Association [illegible] co-operated with the United Charities of Chicago, the city's largest [illegible] charitable organization, and the Chicago Daily News, largest evening newspaper [illegible] to provide two-week outings [illegible] the farm for as many poor and destitute city children as [illegible]

In the summer of 1921 [illegible] than 300 children were given two-week outings in the homes of members of the farm bureau [illegible] A. A. last year [illegible]

Selects Children

The United Charities selects the children and makes sure that they are worthy. They are given new clothes, carefully examined by a physician and generally made bright and shining—and sanitary—for their outing. The railroads of Illinois furnish free fare within a radius of two hundred miles of the city.

The members of the I. A. A. and the county farm bureaus are invited to take one or more of these kiddies, who range in age from 4 to 14, of both sexes, into their homes for two weeks, if they care to do so and are in position. There is no expense attached and no reward except the feeling that one has been a "good fellow" to a child who was starving for God's fresh air and trees and grass.

Assumes Liability

The United Charities assumes the liability for injury and sickness and conducts the children to the station where they are met by the farm folks. With more than 500 tots given outings during the last two summers only three complaints have been received. A number of people, on the other hand, have put in requests to get back the same children this year that they had last summer and have said that they gained as much from the experience as their guests.

The Daily News contributes money and publicity to the cause.

Within 200 Miles?

Elsewhere on this page is an application blank which may be conveniently filled in if you care to be host to one or more slums children this summer. The United Charities allows, so far as possible, you choice of age and sex. It is urged, however that applications be sent in, if possible, before June 15 or at the latest before July 1.

The railway offer of free transportation, however, is extended only within a radius of two hundred miles from Chicago, so applications cannot be received from points further than 200 miles from the city.

WHEN A FELLER HAS A FRIEND!



Here and three of the 500 Chicago slums kiddies who were given two-week outings in the country last summer in homes of I. A. A. and farm bureau members. The same project is being carried on this summer. An article telling the details of the plan and an application blank will be found elsewhere on this page.

FARM OUTINGS

If you live within two hundred miles of Chicago (the railroads furnish free transportation only within this limit) and wish to be host some time during July or August to a city boy or girl for a two-week outing, the blank below may be filled out. Elsewhere on this page will be found an article and a picture giving further details.

To Outings Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
605 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

[illegible]

It is understood that the United Charities of Chicago assumes [illegible] liability in the case of accident or illness to any of the children [illegible] to us; however, we pledge to exercise proper precautions [illegible] the care and treatment of these children.

[illegible]

Post office .....

Rural Route No. .....

Telephone No. .....

The organization committee of the Minnesota Potato Growers Exchange has decided that it will not be possible to perfect an efficient marketing organization in time to handle the 1923 crop, which will begin to move to market on July 15.

It is necessary to provide adequate storage and prompt financing before effective merchandising can be maintained. All plans will be complete to handle the 1924 crop, it is announced.

Will Your County Have a "Barnyard Golf" Team?

The General Committee for the I. A. A. State Picnic to be held at Urbana, June 29, urges that every county farm bureau, if possible, be represented in the big horseshoe pitching contest to be held at the main sports feature of the day. Will your county be represented?

It is realized that [illegible] I. A. A. picnic this year precludes most of the county farm bureau picnics and, therefore, that most counties will have no opportunity to select a county team at their picnic. It is suggested, however, that last year's champions be sent to Urbana or that a team be selected by farm bureau officials.

The only requirement is that all contestants must be county farm bureau members. A handsome cup is to be presented to the county farm bureau winning the tournament.

"Barnyard golf" is thoroughly a farmer's game, although today it is popular in every city in the country.

See to it that your county is represented in the tournament.

URBANA TO HAVE MANY JUNE EVENTS BESIDES PICNIC

Farm Advisers Will Meet; Boys' and Girls' Clubs To Visit U. of I.

The annual I. A. A. Picnic, June 29, will be a grand and fitting climax to a series of several important agricultural meetings in Urbana during the month.

From June 12 to 14, Illinois farm advisers will hold their annual meeting at the University of Illinois. County home advisers will meet in conference June 14-15.

On June 22 and 23, a meeting of national importance will be held at the university when the summer meeting of the American Society of Acronomy will be held. This society includes all the instructors and research men in the agronomy departments of all state agricultural colleges.

Another event of June 22 is the staging of grain and live stock judging contests in which high school boys from all over the state will take part. Many boys' and girls' club members from Illinois counties will meet at Urbana in the annual club tour on the same day.

"Open House" week, ending with the I. A. A. Picnic on the 29th, will be featured by visits to the university by farmers from all over the state to inspect the experiment work being carried on by the agricultural division of the institution.

Meat-for-Health Campaign To Be Observed In June

In order to bring to the attention of the public the wholesome qualities of meat as well as the relative economy of flesh for food, all organizations interested in the packing industry are sponsoring a Meat-for-Health Week throughout the nation, June 25 to 30, 1923.

Producers, packers, live stock commission men, butchers, and consumers are co-operating to make the campaign a success. Among other things, one of the purposes of the campaign is to bring about a closer understanding between the producer and the consumer of this basic food supply.

Dairy Interests Busy Preparing For Expositions

October will be a banner month for the dairy industry in the United States according to plans being made by dairy interests all over the nation.

The First World's Dairy Congress will be held at Washington D. C., October 2-5, when world problems relating to dairying will be considered. Representatives from practically every civilized country in the world will attend this exposition, many of them bringing exhibits with them. H. E. Van Norman is president of the Congress.

Immediately following the Washington event, the Annual National Dairy Show will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., October 6-13. It is expected that the display will be the greatest in the history of the show, owing to the holding of the World's Dairy Congress, and also the determination of western dairy interests to excel the middle west in staging the big event. The National has been held at St. Paul, Minn., during the past two years.

Oleo Production Declines; Butter On the Increase

Oleomargarine production fell from 212 million pounds in 1921 to 185 million pounds in 1922, while the production of creamery butter increased about 100 million pounds at the same time, according to figures just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Oleo production had reached the great heighth of 370 million pounds in 1920.

Complete figures of increased dairy production are as follows: creamery butter, 1921—1,055,000,000 pounds; 1922—1,153,515,000 pounds; cheese: 1921—356,000,000 pounds; 1922; 370,000,000 pounds; ice cream: 1921—148,000,000 pounds; 1922—161,000,000 pounds.

Education of the consumer as to the great food value of dairy products as well as the bettering of economic conditions are maiply responsible for the increased dairy consumption.

Fruit growers of western and southwestern Michigan recently organized the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., to co-operatively market their fruit products.

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | June 15, 1923 | Number 7

CO-OPERATIVE BILL PASSES HOUSE 99 TO 47

PROGRAM OF STATE PICNIC AT URBANA NEARS COMPLETION

Speaking, "Barnyard Golf," Music, Sports, Boating— Plan To Come June 29!

Last call for the I. A. A. Farm Bureau State Picnic at Urbana, June 29th!

The committees in charge of the event have been hard at work for the last two weeks and have shaped a program which will insure everybody a good time and a valuable outing. It is hoped to have the largest crowd ever turned out at an I. A. A. picnic.

Rural Pastors

The program for the meeting of the rural ministers on the evening of June 28 has also been developed. The Rev. Mr. W. W. Diehl, of Albion, Mich., an authority on rural church problems, will speak.

Rural pastors from all over Illinois have signified their intention of attending. Many farm bureau folks, too, will be at the conference of the 28th.

The "Open House"

Plans for the "Open House" of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, to be held on June 28, 29 and 30 indicate that this event will furnish valuable instruction and will attract farm folks from all over Illinois.

Urbana will be the Mecca of organized Illinois Agriculture of the State on June 29—and no mistake!

Apple Grading Law Amendment Passed In Senate

The State Senate has passed the amendment to the apple grading law, introduced by Senator W. S. Jewell, Fulton county, and strongly supported by the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department of the I. A. A. It will now go to the House.

The bill will allow Illinois apple growers to grade under present U. S. Department of Agricultural standards instead of grading under provisions of the Illinois apple grading law passed two years ago.

The Indiana Farm Bureau Onion Growers' Association was organized in May at Kendallville, Ind., the first step toward co-operative marketing of the nation's onion crop.

BRING THE FAMILY AND COME!

I. A. A. FARM BUREAU STATE PICNIC, CRYSTAL LAKE PARK, URBANA, ILL., JUNE 29

SPEAKING—

Address by Sydney Anderson, U. S. Congressman from Minnesota, Chairman of Congressional Committee of Agricultural Inquiry.

Address by Mrs. A. E. Brigden, Rochester, N. Y., President New York State Federation of Home Bureaus.

GAMES AND SPORTS—

Horseshoe Pitching Tournament for the Farm Bureau Championship of Illinois.

Baseball Game Between Two Country Farm Bureau Teams To Be Arranged.

Boating Stunts Contests

SUPERVISED PLAY FOR CHILDREN—

Children's Play Will be Supervised by Instructors of Department of Physical Education of University of Illinois.

MOTION PICTURES—

Free Showing of the six-reel farm drama, "The Brown Mouse."

BAND MUSIC—

A splendid band furnished by the Chambers of Commerce of Urbana and Champaign will play during the day.

ALL CONVENIENCES—

Plenty of water and shade—in case of sickness or injury a Red Cross tent with a nurse in charge—if the car balks, a trouble shooter on the grounds—a fried fish dinner served at reasonable prices.

Peoria Producers Pay Ten Per Cent Dividend

Reports from the various companies operating on the markets under the auspices of the National Live Stock Producers' Association show that the farmer-owned companies are continuing the progressive stride which they have maintained in the past.

Success of the Peoria company is evidenced by the fact that it declared a 10 per cent patronage dividend to be paid after May 31 and it was also voted to return 50 per cent of the cash membership fees. Peoria Producers stood first in receipts on the market each week in May except the last, when they stood second. An average of about 30 cars of stock weekly was handled.

Two new agencies opened up during May, one at Sioux Falls, S. D., on May 5, and the second at Cleveland on the 15th. Sioux Falls held third place on that market during the first week of operation and advanced to first place during its third week, being second the other two. It handled about 17 per cent of the receipts each week.

The Chicago Producers Commission Association has installed a sheep-selling department with Ernie Belfus in charge. The agency held first or second rank each week of the month and handled an average of about 280 cars weekly.

As has been its custom, the Indianapolis agency maintained first place on that terminal each week of the month and handled an average of 27 per cent of the receipts weekly. The growth of the agency has necessitated the

(Continued on page 4)

SPEAKS AT PICNIC



Sydney Anderson

I. A. A. HELPING TO FORM PRODUCERS' 'CO-OP' IN INDIANA

The Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A., C. A. Stewart, director, has been giving some help in the organization of a new selling agency of the National Live Stock Producer's Association at Evansville, Ind.

Evansville is a market in southwestern Indiana which secures about 20 per cent of its receipts from southern Illinois counties. The remainder of its receipts come about equally from Indiana and Kentucky counties.

White and Gallatin counties are the principal Illinois counties shipping stock to this market, although Edwards and Wabash are also patrons. L. L. Pinnell, Executive Committeeman of the Gallatin County Farm Bureau, is representing the I. A. A. as one of a committee of five in making arrangements for the opening of the "co-op."

Presents plans indicate that the Farmer's Commission Company, a stock organization which has been operating on that market, and which is dissolving will be taken over by the new Producers company. No definite date of opening has been announced.

Homestead Films, Inc., recently moved its headquarters from 7516 N. Ashland Ave. to 732 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago. The new location of the farm bureau motion picture company is a prominent one on Chicago's motion picture row

MEASURE IS SENT TO SENATE; IS UP TO GOVERNOR NEXT

Act Carries No Amendments Not Admitted To It By Its Proponents

By a vote of 99 to 47 the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Bill has passed the House of Representatives at Springfield, and has been returned to the Senate for concurrence in amendments. It is probable that the measure will go up to Governor Len Small for his signature before this issue of The Record is mailed.

The passage of the bill in the House was no surprise either to its adherents or its opponents, as it had been freely predicted at Springfield that the chief contest would come on the amendments.

The bill has shown surprising strength both in the Senate and the House. Only three votes were recorded against it when it passed the Senate. When it came up for amendments in the House, the most critical time of its career, its supporters were able to down most of the hostile amendments which had as their real purpose the crippling of the bill, without a roll call.

Not an amendment was admitted to the bill which was not acceptable to its proponents.

Rock Island Milk 'Co-op' Opens Soon; Manager Employed

Opening of the Rock Island Co-operative Milk Marketing Company's plant will take place early in July, according to present plans. Some delay has been experienced in opening due to installation of equipment and the selection of a manager.

Louis M. Filson, a man of wide experience in management of dairy plants and in merchandising of dairy products has been employed as manager and recently assumed his duties. He comes to the "co-op" from the Northern Milk and Ice Cream Company, Minneapolis.

The Rock Island Co-operative, formed by milk producers who supply milk to that city, is capitalized at $50,000. Advisory aid in organization is being given by the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
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15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
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Algonquin Milk Shippers Saved $45 Every Day

In a recent letter to the I. A. A. Transportation Department, B. B. Stewart, Algonquin, McHenry county, made this statement:

"About 18 months ago I wrote you about our milk rate to Chicago. Our mileage to Chicago was figured via West Chicago, 52 miles, whereas we have a line via Crystal lake, 47 miles. There was talk of paying for the milk by zones and we were to be outside of the 50-mile zone. You got us inside that zone and we get eight cents more per 100 pounds than if we were outside. We are shipping 56,000 pounds of milk a day from this station. This makes a daily saving of about $45."

Another concrete example of I. A. A. service! Mr. Stewart is well satisfied with the saving brought to Algonquin milk shippers by the Transportation Department. And in his letter he was asking for more service—this time in securing action by a railroad in cleaning out Canadian thistles from the right-of-way.

Moral—If you want service write to the I. A. A. Don't expect I. A. A. departments to know your grievances unless you "put them wise" to your wants.

Producers Will Open Agency At Cincinnati, Ohio

Representative live stock producers of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana in a meeting in Cincinnati, took preliminary steps to establish a producers live stock commission agency at that market. They will organize under Ohio's new co-operative marketing law and be a member of the family of co-operatives making up the National Live Stock Producer's Association. Operations will not start until July.

I. A. A. Maintains Legal Service To Protect Interests of Farmers

One of the most recent and one of the most effective departments of the I. A. A. working today for the benefit of the Illinois farm bureau member in the business of agriculture is the I. A. A. Legal Service, with Newton Jenkins as director. This division of the service of the I. A. A. was established to give organized farmers of Illinois the advantages of legal counsel on a par with that employed by the great firms representing other industries.

The work of the Legal Service may be divided into the following four groups:

1—Assistance to the various other departments of the Association.
2—Business of the Association itself.
3—Service to County Farm Bureaus.
4—Special matters.

All Use It

Every department of the Association is in constant need of the Legal Department. When Mr. Durst of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department, wishes to help organize a local fruit exchange in Union County, for instance, it becomes necessary to incorporate the organization, draw up appropriate by-laws for the organization, pass upon crop contracts to be signed by the members, etc. This is the proper function of the Legal Department.

What is true of fruit and vegetables, is also true of dairy products. Mr. Lynch is called upon constantly from the dairy districts of the state, to assist in forming dairy organizations. Mr. H. A. DeWerff, Farm Adviser in Franklin County, wants to organize the milk producers in a locality in his county. The incorporation papers are obtained for the Benton Milk Producers Association and it is now a going concern. The work of incorporating and organizing creameries and milk marketing companies is done by the Legal Department.

Live Stock Work

When J. R. Shinn, Adviser in Fulton County, calls upon Mr. Stewart for assistance in the organization of a Shipping Association, he takes it up with the Legal Department, which prepares incorporation papers and attends to the legal aspects of the matter and the Fulton County Farm Bureau Live Stock shipping Association is the result. These shipping associations have been organized all over Illinois during the past year. They are uniform in character and have all been set up in accordance with, and have become affiliated in the marketing plan of the National Live Stock Producers Association.

Before Mr. Bent of the Limestone-Phosphate Department, enters into contractual relations with the Ruhm Phosphate & Chemical Co. in Tennessee, he goes over with great detail, the subject matter involved in the contract, with the Legal Department of the Association. In this way he safeguards the Association and rights of the members in Illinois, who buy phosphate through the Association.

Legislative Aid

The Legal Department works in close conjunction with the legislative committee. It sometimes prepares a bill for the committee. It analyzes bills introduced by interests other than agriculture to determine how it may affect Illinois farmers. It performs the same service with reference to national and state legislation.



Newton Jenkins

Mr. Quasey frequently is confronted with questions of law involved in transportation claims. These are taken up with the Legal Department. Matters of transportation and claims, are very closely related to legal service.

Tax Question

The taxation of farm lands has been a live question in the state during the past few years. The tax work of Mr. Watson brings in numerous questions of legality in certain practices pursued in the various counties. When the County Clerk of Macoupin County, for instance, extended the taxes improperly, an opinion as to the law was rendered by the Legal Department to that County. The matter was taken to Court and the farmers won the suit.

Thus it may be seen that each department, in a sense, has its legal counsel to consult upon legal matters affecting its work.

An organization as large as the I. A. A. dealing, as it does, with many interests and maintaining many contacts, has a good deal of legal business pertaining to the organization itself. Matters of this kind are often very closely related to questions of business policy.

I. A. A. as Whole

Any matters involving financial responsibility on the part of the Association come in this category. In this sense, the Legal Department represents the interest of the Association against the world. In all legal matters touching upon the business of the Association, the Legal Department assists the officers of the Association.

The County Farm Bureaus make use, to a considerable extent, of the Association's Legal Department. When Fred J. Blackburn of Marion County, wants to advise one of his members what the law is with reference to division fences, he gets in touch with the Legal Department.

County Service

A perplexing school question confronts certain of the farmers in Madison County and Alfred Raut communicates with the Legal Department to determine what right the Superintendent of Schools has, with reference to boundaries of the School District.

Some of the farmers around Magnolia in Putman County, want to form a co-operative elevator. F. E. Fuller, the Farm Adviser, sends for Mr. Jenkins to come down to discuss with them, the forms of organization and the necessary steps to be taken in the formation of an elevator.

Mr. M. L. Hunt, Treasurer of the McDonough County Farm Bureau, wants to know what the law is as to the liability of his Farm Bureau for the payment of taxes on personal property. And thus it goes. Hundreds of these legal inquiries come in from all over the state and are given attention by the Association's Legal Department.

General Strive

Certain special matters come up from time to time, which involve a great deal of attention by the Legal Department. An example of this is the Illinois-Missouri Milk Association matter at East St. Louis. This Company was thrown into bankruptcy last January. Mr. Kirkpatrick has acted as legal adviser for the reorganization committee. The matter was carried by Mr. Kirkpatrick to the higher court and in the meantime the Committee has worked out a settlement which has been accepted by nearly all of the creditors.

Another similar matter which the Legal Department has been working upon for a long period, is that of rural light and power. The matter first was raised by the members in a group of Northern Illinois Counties, where rates for electrical energy had been boosted by the Illinois Northern Utilities Company. The matter was taken up by the Legal Department with the Illinois Commerce Commission and the rate boost was cut in half.

Overhaul Rules

Following this first complaint, others were made from Bureau County and later from Tazewell and other Counties. It became necessary to overhaul the entire rules in Illinois for electric light and power used on the farm. The old rules were abolished and Frank L. Smith of Dwight, Illinois, Chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, has had a Committee working for several months on the question, with committees representing the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Utilities. The case has just recently been closed and the Commerce Commission will shortly promulgate its General Order.

These are some of the things which keep the firm of Jenkins & Kirkpatrick busy in behalf of organized agriculture in Illinois.

FARM WOMEN TO ENTER FIELD OF 'CO-OP' MARKETING

Conference Held To Consider Egg Merchandising; Pass Resolution

As the result of the national egg marketing conference held in Chicago by the American Farm Bureau Federation, farm women of America are to undertake the organization and control of their first national co-operative marketing association, that of egg marketing.

Mrs. W. C. Martin, Texas, chairman of the Home and Community Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was elected chairman of the meeting, assisted by Mrs. H. W. Lawrence of Ohio.

Aaron Sapiro, co-operative counsel of the A. F. B. F., was the principal speaker at the conference. He recommended that the farm women of the middle west, instead of "trading $2 worth of eggs at the cross-roads grocery for 50 cents worth of canned goods" adopt the co-operative sales plan of the Pacific Coast Egg Producers which has brought them a premium of two to four cents per dozen for their eggs on the New York market.

The conference instructed the chairman, Mrs. Martin, to appoint a general committee to work out a standard plan for co-operative egg marketing. This committee will select state organization committees to initiate campaigns to organize farmers and the families of farmers to merchandise eggs in an intelligent and orderly fashion.

Walton Peteet summarized the conference results by stating that the new committee would prepare definite plans for co-operative marketing of eggs; the egg producers would organize local associations to assemble and grade their eggs; the locals would federate into state selling agencies, and the state associations would be co-ordinated into a great national egg producers marketing association.

Watchful of your interests in freight rates

Transportation Department
Illinois Agricultural Association

Mt. Carroll Producers Pleased With Success of One Year of Co-operation

When farmers in the vicinity of Mt. Carroll decided to organize a co-operative creamery company to supply the locality with a good market for dairy products, advisory aid was asked from the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A. That was in the fall of 1921. The aid was given and a new co-operative opened for business, January 2, 1922.

When stockholders in the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery Company met to consider their first year's results on January 27, 1923, they found that their company had transacted nearly $88,000 worth of business during the year, was able to declare a seven per cent dividend on all paid up stock, and had $1,442.65 balance on hand.

That's partly the reason why the dairy producers of the territory were satisfied with their first year of business. But there were other pleasing things too, about this first year of co-operation, as will be shown.

In the organization of the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery, shares of stock were sold at $50 per share, the company being capitalized for $10,000. No member is allowed to hold more than five shares. Most members hold but one share as is shown by the fact that there are now 135 stockholders owning 147 shares of stock.

Considerable expense was necessary before establishment and during 1922, the cost of building and equipment. An old creamery was purchased at a cost of $6,010, while repairs and addition of new equipment during the year incurred an expense of over $3,000.

Plant Opens

During the first two weeks after the plant was opened, 108 patrons delivered cream. This number gradually increased until as many as 219 producers were patrons of the co-operative creamery during eht flush season of the year.

A total of 186,424 pounds of butter was made during 1922 by Butter-maker G. W. Messner and his assistant, Joe Bowman. By far the largest part of this was sold in prints to retail merchants in larger Illinois cities. Some was shipped to Iowa. The tub butter shipped went to Chicago commission houses.

Premium on Butter

It is interesting to note that the high quality of the product caused it to command a premium on the market. Print butter sold at one cent over 92 score on the Chicago market, while tub butter sold at one cent under 92 score print butter on the Chicago market.

A short summary of the creamery receipts for the year from the various sources of accounts, follows:

Commission Houses	$18,705.40
Retail Merchants	47,018.72
Patrons	3,005.85
Buttermilk	681.47
Sundry Items	20.45
Butter Inventory	696.33
Total	$70,078.22

Disbursements totalled $68,085.59. From the profits, $550 was set aside for stock dividend, $445 for the purchase of a cream vat, and leaving a balance on hand of $997.63.

Poultry Products Too

Besides its butter trade, the "co-op" handled poultry and eggs for its patrons on the very narrow margin of one cent per dozen for eggs and one cent per pound for poultry. This is less than half the usual margin of buyers.

Only the small balance of $393.06 was shown to the credit side of the poultry products handled, due, of course, to the narrow margin at which they were purchased. Receipts for eggs during the year totalled $10,365.52 and chickens were sold to the value of $7,131.19.

The Mt. Carroll Creamery found that handling poultry and eggs for patrons worked in very well along with its dairy trade. The volume of poultry products would not be so great as to warrant the establishment of a separate co-operative shipping association. Added convenience to patrons is given by making it handy for them to deliver their cream, eggs, and poultry to the one station.

What Are Benefits?

In the consideration of the success of a year's operation of the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery, the question might naturally arise, and justly, too: "Outside of the stock dividends paid, what actual benefits did the co-operative creamery bring that would not have been received by patronizing local dealers?"

Probably a study of the accompanying table showing the price paid for cream during each month of 1922 by the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery, the Elizabeth Co-operative Creamery, and a neighboring cream station, will help to answer that question.

As can be seen from the table, an average of about five cents per pound was paid all through the year by the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery over that of the neighboring cream station. The "co-op" purchased 152,375 pounds of butterfat during the year. At five cents per pound difference, it paid farmers $7,618.75 over what a neighboring cream station paid.

At the same time, it is estimated, judging from the prices paid during other years, that the neighboring cream station paid at least four cents per pound more than if there had been no co-operative creamery in Mt. Carroll. This brings an estimated increase of $13,713.75 which producers received over what they might have, had there been no "co-op."

The fact that the Elizabeth Co-operative Creamery paid more than the Mt. Carroll Creamery did during 1922 was possible because of longer establishment of the former concern and the probable better quality of cream received.

Increase This Year

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Ground Rock Phosphate--

You Know What You're Getting
You Pay Only For Quality You Get

Phosphate is a profit maker. It cuts down your labor cost per bushel of yield—increases quality and selling value of the grain.

The I. A. A. has a shipping office in Tennessee to insure you prompt service and accuracy of weight and quality—every carload is sampled and analyzed and you are billed on the basis of the analysis.

The buying power of the I. A. A. insures you the lowest price consistent with high quality.

Your Farm Adviser has the information and order forms. Get your orders in early through your County Bureau. The price is lower now than later.

Phosphate-Limestone Department
Illinois Agricultural Association

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Published twice a month by the Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Edited by News Publicity Department, L. J. Montross, Director.

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.

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By Congressional Districts

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12th—H. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
16th—G. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. B. Finley, Hoopeston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Stanley Castle, Alton.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lessley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments,
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sailor; Organization Publicity, O. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent. Legal, Newton Jenkins.

Algonquin Milk Shippers Saved $45 Every Day

In a recent letter to the I. A. A. Transportation Department, B. B. Stewart, Algonquin, McHenry county, made this statement:

"About 18 months ago I wrote you about our milk rate to Chicago. Our mileage to Chicago was figured via West Chicago, 52 miles, whereas we have a line via Crystal lake, 47 miles. There was talk of paying for the milk by zones and we were to be outside of the 50-mile zone. You got us inside that zone and we get eight cents more per 100 pounds than if we were outside. We are shipping 56,000 pounds of milk a day from this station. This makes a daily saving of about $45."

Another concrete example of I. A. A. service! Mr. Stewart is well satisfied with the saving brought to Algonquin milk shippers by the Transportation Department. And in his letter he was asking for more service—this time in securing action by a railroad in cleaning out Canadian thistles from the right-of-way.

Moral—If you want service write to the I. A. A. Don't expect I. A. A. departments to know your grievances unless you "put them wise" to your wants.

Producers Will Open Agency At Cincinnati, Ohio

Representative live stock producers of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana in a meeting in Cincinnati, took preliminary steps to establish a producers live stock commission agency at that market. They will organize under Ohio's new co-operative marketing law and be a member of the family of co-operatives making up the National Live Stock Producer's Association. Operations will not start until July.

I. A. A. Maintains Legal Service To Protect Interests of Farmers

One of the most recent and one of the most effective departments of the I. A. A. working today for the benefit of the Illinois farm bureau member in the business of agriculture is the I. A. A. Legal Service, with Newton Jenkins as director. This division of the service of the I. A. A. was established to give organized farmers of Illinois the advantages of legal counsel on a par with that employed by the great firms representing other industries.

The work of the Legal Service may be divided into the following four groups:

1—Assistance to the various other departments of the Association.
2—Business of the Association itself.
3—Service to County Farm Bureaus.
4—Special matters.

All Use It

Every department of the Association is in constant need of the Legal Department. When Mr. Durst of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department, wishes to help organize a local fruit exchange in Union County, for instance, it becomes necessary to incorporate the organization, draw up appropriate by-laws for the organization, pass upon crop contracts to be signed by the members, etc. This is the proper function of the Legal Department.

What is true of fruit and vegetables, is also true of dairy products. Mr. Lynch is called upon constantly from the dairy districts of the state, to assist in forming dairy organizations. Mr. H. A. DeWerff, Farm Adviser in Franklin County, wants to organize the milk producers in a locality in his county. The incorporation papers are obtained for the Benton Milk Producers Association and it is now a going concern. The work of incorporating and organizing creameries and milk marketing companies is done by the Legal Department.

Live Stock Work

When J. R. Shinn, Adviser in Fulton County, calls upon Mr. Stewart for assistance in the organization of a Shipping Association, he takes it up with the Legal Department, which prepares incorporation papers and attends to the legal aspects of the matter and the Fulton County Farm Bureau Live Stock shipping Association is the result. These shipping associations have been organized all over Illinois during the past year. They are uniform in character and have all been set up in accordance with, and have become affiliated in the marketing plan of the National live Stock Producers Association.

Before Mr. Bent of the Limestone-Phosphate Department, enters into contractual relations with the Ruhm Phosphate & Chemical Co. in Tennessee, he goes over with great detail, the subject matter involved in the contract, with the Legal Department of the Association. In this way he safeguards the Association and rights of the members in Illinois, who buy phosphate through the Association.

Legislative Aid

The Legal Department works in close conjunction with the legislative committee. It sometimes prepares a bill for the committee. It analyzes bills introduced by interests other than agriculture to determine how it may affect Illinois farmers. It performs the same service with reference to national and state legislation.



Newton Jenkins

Mr. Quasey frequently is confronted with questions of law involved in transportation claims. These are taken up with the Legal Department. Matters of transportation and claims, are very closely related to legal service.

Tax Question

The taxation of farm lands has been a live question in the state during the past few years. The tax work of Mr. Watson brings in numerous questions of legality in certain practices pursued in the various counties. When the County Clerk of Macoupin County, for instance, extended the taxes improperly, an opinion as to the law was rendered by the Legal Department to that County. The matter was taken to Court and the farmers won the suit.

Thus it may be seen that each department, in a sense, has its legal counsel to consult upon legal matters affecting its work.

An organization as large as the I. A. A. dealing, as it does, with many interests and maintaining many contacts, has a good deal of legal business pertaining to the organization itself. Matters of this kind are often very closely related to questions of business policy.

I. A. A. as Whole

Any matters involving financial responsibility on the part of the Association come in this category. In this sense, the Legal Department represents the interest of the Association against the world. In all legal matters touching upon the business of the Association, the Legal Department assists the officers of the Association.

The County Farm Bureaus make use, to a considerable extent, of the Association's Legal Department. When Fred J. Blackburn of Marion County, wants to advise one of his members what the law is with reference to division fences, he gets in touch with the Legal Department.

County Service

A perplexing school question confronts certain of the farmers in Madison County and Alfred Raut communicates with the Legal Department to determine what right the Superintendent of Schools has, with reference to boundaries of the School District.

Some of the farmers around Magnolia in Putman County, want to form a co-operative elevator. F. E. Fuller, the Farm Adviser, sends for Mr. Jenkins to come down to discuss with them, the forms of organization and the necessary steps to be taken in the formation of an elevator.

Mr. M. L. Hunt, Treasurer of the McDonough County Farm Bureau, wants to know what the law is as to the liability of his Farm Bureau for the payment of taxes on personal property. And thus it goes. Hundreds of these legal inquiries come in from all over the state and are given attention by the Association's Legal Department.

General Strive

Certain special matters come up from time to time, which involve a great deal of attention by the Legal Department. An example of this is the Illinois-Missouri Milk Association matter at East St. Louis. This Company was thrown into bankruptcy last January. Mr. Kirkpatrick has acted as legal adviser for the reorganization committee. The matter was carried by Mr. Kirkpatrick to the higher court and in the meantime the Committee has worked out a settlement which has been accepted by nearly all of the creditors.

Another similar matter which the Legal Department has been working upon for a long period, is that of rural light and power. The matter first was raised by the members in a group of Northern Illinois Counties, where rates for electrical energy had been boosted by the Illinois Northern Utilities Company. The matter was taken up by the Legal Department with the Illinois Commerce Commission and the rate boost was cut in half.

Overhaul Rules

Following this first complaint, others were made from Bureau County and later from Tazewell and other Counties. It became necessary to overhaul the entire rules in Illinois for electric light and power used on the farm. The old rules were abolished and Frank L. Smith of Dwight, Illinois, Chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, has had a Committee working for several months on the question, with committees representing the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Utilities. The case has just recently been closed and the Commerce Commission will shortly promulgate its General Order.

These are some of the things which keep the firm of Jenkins & Kirkpatrick busy in behalf of organized agriculture in Illinois.

FARM WOMEN TO ENTER FIELD OF 'CO-OP' MARKETING

Conference Held To Consider Egg Merchandising; Pass Resolution

As the result of the national egg marketing conference held in Chicago by the American Farm Bureau Federation, farm women of America are to undertake the organization and control of their first national co-operative marketing association, that of egg marketing.

Mrs. W. C. Martin, Texas, chairman of the Home and Community Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was elected chairman of the meeting, assisted by Mrs. H. W. Lawrence of Ohio.

Aaron Sapiro, co-operative counsel of the A. F. B. F., was the principal speaker at the conference. He recommended that the farm women of the middle west, instead of "trading $2 worth of eggs at the cross-roads grocery for 50 cents worth of canned goods" adopt the co-operative sales plan of the Pacific Coast Egg Producers which has brought them a premium of two to four cents per dozen for their eggs on the New York market.

The conference instructed the chairman, Mrs. Martin, to appoint a general committee to work out a standard plan for co-operative egg marketing. This committee will select state organization committees to initiate campaigns to organize farmers and the families of farmers to merchandise eggs in an intelligent and orderly fashion.

Walton Peteet summarized the conference results by stating that the new committee would prepare definite plans for co-operative marketing of eggs; the egg producers would organize local associations to assemble and grade their eggs; the locals would federate into state selling agencies, and the state associations would be co-ordinated into a great national egg producers marketing association.

Watchful of your interests in freight rates

Transportation Department
Illinois Agricultural Association

Mt. Carroll Producers Pleased With Success of One Year of Co-operation

When farmers in the vicinity of Mt. Carroll decided to organize a co-operative creamery company to supply the locality with a good market for dairy products, advisory aid was asked from the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A. That was in the fall of 1921. The aid was given and a new co-operative opened for business, January 2, 1922.

When stockholders in the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery Company met to consider their first year's results on January 27, 1923, they found that their company had transacted nearly $88,000 worth of business during the year, was able to declare a seven per cent dividend on all paid up stock, and had $1,442.65 balance on hand.

That's partly the reason why the dairy producers of the territory were satisfied with their first year of business. But there were other pleasing things too, about this first year of co-operation, as will be shown.

In the organization of the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery, shares of stock were sold at $50 per share, the company being capitalized for $10,000. No member is allowed to hold more than five shares. Most members hold but one share as is shown by the fact that there are now 135 stockholders owning 147 shares of stock.

Considerable expense was necessary before establishment and during 1922, the cost of building and equipment. An old creamery was purchased at a cost of $6,010, while repairs and addition of new equipment during the year incurred an expense of over $3,000.

Plant Opens

During the first two weeks after the plant was opened, 108 patrons delivered cream. This number gradually increased until as many as 219 producers were patrons of the co-operative creamery during eht flush season of the year.

A total of 186,424 pounds of butter was made during 1922 by Butter-maker G. W. Messner and his assistant, Joe Bowman. By far the largest part of this was sold in prints to retail merchants in larger Illinois cities. Some was shipped to Iowa. The tub butter shipped went to Chicago commission houses.

Premium on Butter

It is interesting to note that the high quality of the product caused it to command a premium on the market. Print butter sold at one cent over 92 score on the Chicago market, while tub butter sold at one cent under 92 score print butter on the Chicago market.

A short summary of the creamery receipts for the year from the various sources of accounts, follows:

Commission Houses	$18,765.40
Retail Merchants	47,018.73
Patrons	3,005.85
Buttermilk	631.47
Sundry Items	20.45
Butter Inventory	696.33
Total	$70,078.22

Disbursements totalled $68,085.59. From the profits, $550 was set aside for stock dividend, $445 for the purchase of a cream vat, and leaving a balance on hand of $997.63.

Poultry Products Too

Besides its butter trade, the "co-op" handled poultry and eggs for its patrons on the very narrow margin of one cent per dozen for eggs and one cent per pound for poultry. This is less than half the usual margin of buyers.

Only the small balance of $393.06 was shown to the credit side of the poultry products handled, due, of course, to the narrow margin at which they were purchased. Receipts for eggs during the year totalled $10,365.52 and chickens were sold to the value of $7,131.19.

The Mt. Carroll Creamery found that handling poultry and eggs for patrons worked in very well along with its dairy trade. The volume of poultry products would not be so great as to warrant the establishment of a separate co-operative shipping association. Added convenience to patrons is given by making it handy for them to deliver their cream, eggs, and poultry to the one station.

What Are Benefits?

In the consideration of the success of a year's operation of the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery, the question might naturally arise, and justly, too: "Outside of the stock dividends paid, what actual benefits did the co-operative creamery bring that would not have been received by patronizing local dealers?"

Probably a study of the accompanying table showing the price paid for cream during each month of 1922 by the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery, the Elizabeth Co-operative Creamery, and a neighboring cream station, will help to answer that question.

As can be seen from the table, an average of about five cents per pound was paid all through the year by the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery over that of the neighboring cream station. The "co-op" purchased 152,375 pounds of butterfat during the year. At five cents per pound difference, it paid farmers $7,618.75 over what a neighboring cream station paid.

At the same time, it is estimated, judging from the prices paid during other years, that the neighboring cream station paid at least four cents per pound more than if there had been no co-operative creamery in Mt. Carroll. This brings an estimated increase of $13,713.75 which producers received over what they might have, had there been no "co-op."

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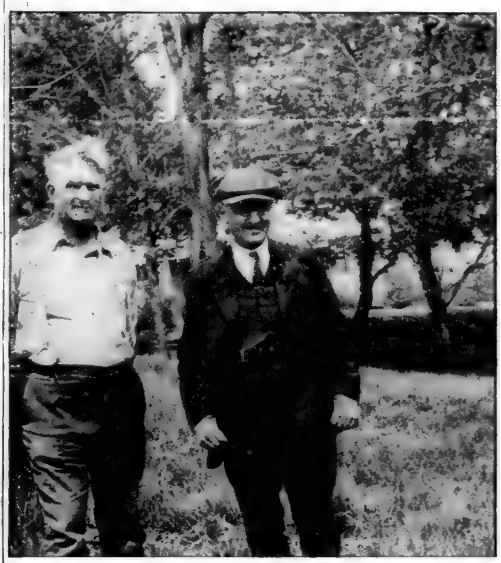
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Phosphate-Limestone Department
Illinois Agricultural Association

Come to the State Picnic at Urbana, June 29

OUTINGS REQUESTS FOR CITY CHILDREN BEGIN TO COME IN

I.A.A. Receiving Applications; Third Year of Project Promises Good Record

The first requests for Chicago slums children for two-week outings in the homes of county farm bureau members began coming in to the Outing Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association during the first few days in June. Indications are that last year's record of five hundred kiddies given vacations in homes of Illinois farm bureau members will be equalled or even exceeded.

The application blank which was printed in the last issue of The Record will be found on this page. If you wish to take one or more children for an outing some time this summer, fill it out and send it in to the Outing Secretary of the I. A. A.

Third Year

Although the I. A. A. is first and always a business organization, it has always interested itself in some project for helping others each year. This is the third year of the Outing For Children project, carried on in [illegible] with the United Charities, of Chicago, The Daily News, of Chicago and Illinois railroads.

The United Charities, the city's largest non-sectarian charitable organization, selects the children from the most worthy and needy of homes. So destitute are these homes that an outing means almost life itself to the children. The charitable organization outfits the children with clothing appropriate to their outing, has them examined carefully to guard against any possibility of contagious disease and sends them on their vacations spotlessly clean, in charge of competent women directors.

From 4 to 14

The children are of both sexes and range from 4 to 14 in age.

The railroads furnish free fare within a limit of 200 miles from Chicago. The Daily News contributes money and publicity.

Assumes Liability

The farm bureau folks are asked only to take one or more of the children into their homes for two weeks and treat them as they would their own youngsters. The United Charities assumes all liability for injuries.

The families which entertained the five hundred children given outings last summer had only praise for the project. Several of them declared that they got as much out of their contact with their youthful guests as the children could possibly have received from the outing. A large number of families who took children last year requested that they entertain the same ones this summer, as many a warm attachment and friendship was formed during the outings.

PICNIC SPEAKER



Mrs. A. E. Brigden

Madison County Melon Growers May Organize

Cantaloupe growers in the vicinity of Poag, Madison county, recently held a meeting with C. E. Durst of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department of the I. A. A. to consider the formation of a co-operative melon marketing organization.

The growers present seemed favorably impressed with the advantages of such an association. Last year 15 cars of melons were marketed from the locality and this year's crop will be the biggest yet with more than 250 acres under cultivation.

Formation of two more locals of the Illinois Fruit Exchange at Grafton and Jerseyville, Jersey county, seems imminent, as much enthusiasm toward co-operative marketing was manifest at meetings addressed by Mr. Durst.

Peoria Producers Pay Ten Per Cent Dividend

(Continued from page 1)

erection of a new addition to the Exchange office building for more office space. New weighing facilities and sorting pens have also been provided by the stock yards company.

The E. St. Louis Producers agency held first or second rank each week of May. It handled about 16 per cent of the total receipts each week with an average of approximately 240 cars.

This agency also gives a good example of how volume cuts costs of operation. For the first quarter of 1922, it had receipts of 1020 cars and for the same period this year, 2381 cars were handled, an increase of 133.5 per cent. The average expense of selling was $15.50 per car in 1922 and this was reduced to $11.17 this year.

The Kansas City Producers took rapid strides in May. From sixteenth place with 40 cars during the first week, this agency took rapid bounds each week until it stood in fourth place with 116 cars as receipts during the last week of May.

The Buffalo selling agency held first place at that market each week in May, handling an average of about 17 per cent of the receipts weekly.

The tenth Producers agency, it is announced, will open soon at Oklahoma City.

FARM OUTINGS

WANT one or more city youngsters for a two-week outing some time during July or August? If so this blank may be found convenient. It should be filled out and sent in, if possible, before July 1. On account of the fact that the railroads offer free transportation only within a two-hundred mile radius of Chicago, applications can only be accepted within such territory.

To Outing Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois

We are in position to give a two weeks' vacation to.....

Chicago children some time in July or August, preferably.....

.....

Our choice of age and sex is as follows:.....

.....

.....

Our nearest railway station is at.....

County.....but we could meet the children at.....

.....

(Please name at least two optional stations)

It is understood that the United Charities of Chicago assumes the liability in the case of accident or illness to any of the children sent to us; however, we pledge to exercise proper precautions in the care and treatment of these children.

Name .....

Post office .....

Rural Route No. .....

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The I. A. A.—

VARIETY OF SERVICE

Ten Departments Working For You

The Illinois Agricultural Association Is Prepared To Serve You In Any Important Business Phase of Illinois Agriculture.

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Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Volume 1 July 2, 1923 Number 8

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Come to the State Picnic at Urbana, June 29

OUTINGS REQUESTS FOR CITY CHILDREN BEGIN TO COME IN

I. A. A. Receiving Applications; Third Year of Project Promises Good Record

The first requests for Chicago slums children for two-week outings in the homes of county farm bureau members began coming in to the Outing Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association during the first few days in June. Indications are that last year's record of five hundred kiddies given vacations in homes of Illinois farm bureau members will be equalled or even exceeded.

The application blank which was printed in the last issue of The Record will be found on this page. If you wish to take one or more children for an outing some time this summer, fill it out and send it in to the Outing Secretary of the I. A. A.

Third Year

Although the I. A. A. is first and always a business organization, it has always interested itself in some project for helping others each year. This is the third year of the Outing For Children project, carried on in [illegible] with the United Charities, of Chicago, The Daily News, of Chicago and Illinois railroads.

The United Charities, the city's largest non-sectarian charitable organization, selects the children from the most worthy and needy of homes. So destitute are these homes that an outing means almost life itself to the children. The charitable organization outfits the children with clothing appropriate to their outing, has them examined carefully to guard against any possibility of contagious disease and sends them on their vacations spotlessly clean, in charge of competent women directors.

From 4 to 14

The children are of both sexes and range from 4 to 14 in age.

The railroads furnish free fare within a limit of 200 miles from Chicago. The Daily News contributes money and publicity.

Assumes Liability

The farm bureau folks are asked only to take one or more of the children into their homes for two weeks and treat them as they would their own youngsters. The United Charities assumes all liability for injuries.

The families which entertained the five hundred children given outings last summer had only praise for the project. Several of them declared that they got as much out of their contact with their youthful guests as the children could possibly have received from the outing. A large number of families who took children last year requested that they entertain the same ones this summer, as many a warm attachment and friendship was formed during the outings.

PICNIC SPEAKER



Mrs. A. E. Brigden

Madison County Melon Growers May Organize

Cantaloupe growers in the vicinity of Poag, Madison county, recently held a meeting with C. E. Durst of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department of the I. A. A. to consider the formation of a co-operative melon marketing organization.

The growers present seemed favorably impressed with the advantages of such an association. Last year 15 cars of melons were marketed from the locality and this year's crop will be the biggest yet with more than 250 acres under cultivation.

Formation of two more locals of the Illinois Fruit Exchange at Grafton and Jerseyville, Jersey county, seems imminent, as much enthusiasm toward co-operative marketing was manifest at meetings addressed by Mr. Durst.

Peoria Producers Pay Ten Per Cent Dividend

(Continued from page 1)

erection of a new addition to the Exchange office building for more office space. New weighing facilities and sorting pens have also been provided by the stock yards company.

The E. St. Louis Producers agency held first or second rank each week of May. It handled about 15 per cent of the total receipts each week with an average of approximately 240 cars.

This agency also gives a good example of how volume cuts costs of operation. For the first quarter of 1922, it had receipts of 1020 cars and for the same period this year, 2381 cars were handled, an increase of 133.5 per cent. The average expense of selling was $15.50 per car in 1922 and this was reduced to $11.17 this year.

The Kansas City Producers took rapid strides in May. From sixteenth place with 40 cars during the first week, this agency took rapid bounds each week until it stood in fourth place with 116 cars as receipts during the last week of May.

The Buffalo selling agency held first place at that market each week in May, handling an average of about 17 per cent of the receipts weekly.

The tenth Producers agency, it is announced, will open soon at Oklahoma City.

FARM OUTINGS

WANT one or more city youngsters for a two-week outing some time during July or August? If so this blank may be found convenient. It should be filled out and sent in, if possible, before July 1. On account of the fact that the railroads offer free transportation only within a two-hundred mile radius of Chicago, applications can only be accepted within such territory.

To Outing Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois

We are in position to give a two weeks' vacation to.....

Chicago children some time in July or August, preferably.....

.....

Our choice of age and sex is as follows:.....

.....

.....

Our nearest railway station is at.....

County.....but we could meet the children at.....

.....

(Please name at least two optional stations)

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—C. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Fort Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
16th—S. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Finley, Hoopeston.
19th—D. J. Hulterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Stanley Castle, Alton.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Leesley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments, I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sadler; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent. Legal, Newton Jenkins.

I. A. A. 'Bats' 100 Per Cent In Legislative Program In 53rd General Assembly

The Fifty-Third General Assembly of Illinois has passed into history. Several laws of interest and importance to the farmers of the state have been passed. Most notable of all farm legislation acted upon was the passage of the Co-operative Marketing Bill, acclaimed by many to be one of the most important pieces of legislation passed in Illinois for several years. There were other constructive measures, too.

The I. A. A. has been right behind the bills which it considered to be for the best interests of Illinois farmers. It has actively supported some measures, it has less actively urged the passage of others, and it has been on the watch for measures which would be detrimental to the agricultural well-being of the state.

The Legislative Watch-dogs of the I. A. A. are the members of the Legislative Committee, composed of President S. H. Thompson, Quincy, chairman; A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville, and Frank D. Barton, Cornell. Just as big business and manufacturing interests keep their eyes on the doings of the Legislature, so does Illinois agriculture, through the Legislative Committee of the I. A. A., make a study of lawmaking.



Frank D. Barton

Mr. Barton hails from Cornell and has been doing his share in letting the legislators know what the "folks back home" want.

Well Supported

Right behind the Legislative Committee were the loyal farm bureau presidents of the state and the membership which responded so heartily whenever called upon to find out the sentiments of the "folks back home." The Legislative Committee would have been almost helpless without this support and little would have been accomplished.

And then there was the active co-operation and aid given to agricultural interests by many members of the Senate and House. Senator Simon Lantz, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and Representative Homer Tice, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, were especially interested in the passage of beneficial farm legislation.

Bills which the I. A. A. most actively supported, each of which passed, were the Co-operative Marketing Bill, bovine tuberculosis bills, dairy advertising bill, filled milk amendment, and fruit inspection and grading acts.

CHAIRMAN



S. H. Thompson

S. H. Thompson, Quincy, President of the I. A. A., who heads the Legislative Committee of the association.

The "Co-op" Act

S. B. 165 to provide for a Co-operative Marketing Law, introduced by the Committee on Agriculture, was one of the most bitterly contested measures brought up during the session. It easily passed the Senate in final vote by 34 to 3 and the House agreed to its passage by a vote of 100 to 47.

But the final votes do not tell the tale. The struggle to pass the bill was a fight to the finish. Every effort was made to kill the bill or to render it ineffective. In the House, especially, were strong efforts made to strike out important sections and to amend the bill. However, during the entire progress of the bill, in every roll call, its proponents had control of the situation.

"Now that it's passed, let's see it work," seems to be the general challenge of those who opposed the "Co-op" bill. In passing the measure, Illinois has fallen in line with over half the states in the Union who have enacted a similar law. Inasmuch as so many farm marketing interests are centered in Illinois, and particularly Chicago, it was especially needed in the state and the fight against it has been more bitter than in most other states.

What It Will Do

The Co-operative Marketing Law will legalize co-operative marketing. It clearly defines who may organize such associations and how they may be organized. It enumerates the activities and powers of a co-operative. The legality of a commodity marketing contract is provided for. Co-operative marketing organizations are protected against false reports and malicious statements.

It provides an injunction against persons who knowingly solicit or persuade a member of an association to breach his marketing contract. Through the requiring of bonds and the submission of regular reports from employees of co-operative associations, the membership is protected from mismanagement. Existing associations are allowed to reorganize under the law.

In short, the Co-operative Marketing Act gives Illinois farmers a law which will allow them to organize co-operatively for the orderly merchandising of their products without fear of their organization or membership contracts being called illegal. It seeks to do for the marketing of farm products what corporation law does for other business activities.

Tuberculosis Bills

Three acts were passed by the Legislature which will do much to clean up bovine tuberculosis in the state. These were strongly supported by the I. A. A.

S. B. 209 provides for the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the next two years for the purpose of indemnifying owners of tubercular cattle which have been destroyed.

A provision of S. B. 348 makes it legal for counties to appropriate funds from the county treasury for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle.

S. B. 377 provides that the state of Illinois shall indemnify the owners of cattle destroyed for tuberculosis to the extent of two-thirds of the appraised value in case the Federal Government fails to appropriate funds or withdraws indemnity funds from the state. In no case shall the state reimburse the owner more than $50 for a grade or $100 for a pure bred animal in the event that Federal funds are withdrawn.



A. C. Everingham

Mr. Everingham, whose home is in Hutsonville, is one of the members of the committee who did much to put across its Legislative program.

Dairy Advertising

A law passed which will serve for the protection of dairy interests of the state was H. B. 223 which prevents the illegal use of the words butter, cream, and dairy in connection with the sale or advertisement of any butter substitute. Penalties are provided for violations.

House Bill 122, adding a section to the Pure Food Act of 1907, makes it illegal to manufacture or sell any food derived from milk to which has been added any fat or oil other than milk fat. This is similar to the "filled milk" bills passed in other states.

Shipping Point Inspection

A law which will be of especial advantage to producers of fruit and other perishables is S. B. 460 which authorizes the state Department of Agriculture to fix certain standards for grading and classifying any or all agricultural products produced in the state. It appropriates $15,000 for the carrying out of the act.

An especially desirable feature of the law is the provision for shipping point inspection of farm products. Such inspection will protect shippers of perishables by insuring the condition of the products before shipment. There has been some loss in the past when unscrupulous dealers misrepresented the condition of shipments upon arrival at their destination or rejected them for unwarranted reasons.

Another law of interest to fruit growers is the amendment to the Illinois apple grading law. S. B. 459 gives Illinois apple producers the right to grade their product under the provisions of the present U. S. Department of Agriculture grading rules instead of under the Illinois law, if they so desire.

Other Legislation

Besides very actively supporting the measures just named, the I. A. A. has lent support to several other laws which were passed by the Assembly.

(Continued on page 3)

Co-Operative History Told In New Book

"Co-operative Marketing — The Golden Rule in Agriculture," is the latest book upon organized agriculture to appear. Taking as its theme the history of the organization of co-operative associations all over America, the book is sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation and published by Doubleday Page and Co., of New York. It retails for one dollar.

Where O. M. Kile's book, "The Farm Bureau Movement," which has been widely read by farm bureau folks, portrayed the rise of the county, state and national farm bureau organizations, "Co-operative Marketing" tells the later organization of the co-operative marketing movement. Herman Steen, of Prairie Farmer, Chicago, is the author.

The Record will publish a review of the book later.

Farm Bureau Is Heard In Packer Merger Hearing

Newton Jenkins of the I. A. A. Legal Department, represented the American Farm Bureau Federation at the Armour-Morris merger hearings held before Chester I. Morrell of the Packer-Stockyards Administration at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The economic facts of the packer merger as affecting the producers of live stock was the big aim of the hearing. C. W. Hunt, President of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, testified that he believed the absorption of the Morris interests by Armour & Company "would have a bad effect from the feeders' standpoint" and if held legal might lead to still further concentration of packing industries.

Crawford County Apple Growers Join Exchange

Apple growers in the vicinity of Oblong and Robinson, Crawford county, signed up 100 per cent for membership in the Illinois Fruit Exchange in June organization meetings held by Farm Adviser H. F. Crosby and C. E. Durst of the I. A. A. Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department.

How are the live stock pens and watering facilities?

Transportation Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

Egyptian Seed Growers Increasing Facilities

Organization of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange for the co-operative marketing of red top seed was effected in the summer and fall of 1922 by the farm bureaus of Clay, Wayne, Marion, and Jefferson counties, assisted by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Robert N. Clarke represented the I. A. A. in directing the organization work.

Practically 92 per cent of the red top seed grown in the United States is produced by farmers in the southern Illinois counties named. Individual sale of the crop by individual farmers is woefully inefficient, the product being one upon which there are no regular market quotations. A voluntary pool of 45 crops, conducted largely by the Clay County Farm Bureau in 1921, showed a healthy effect upon the market, hence the incentive for a larger pool.

680 Members

Before the close of the 1922 harvest season, one-fourth of the red top of the section was under contract. A membership of 680 growers had signed up to sell through the exchange for a period of five years.

Due to the fact that the work of organization started too late to build warehouses and to handle the crop, contracts were entered into with two seed firms, one at Flora, Clay county, and the other at Cisne, Wayne county, to clean, warehouse, and prepare the seed for market. The exchange received 1,200,000 pounds of seed into the pool after harvest.

Loans Secured

The seed was handled by these warehouses to comply with the Illinois warehouse act so that negotiable warehouse receipts could be issued to serve as security to obtain funds to pay advance to members. Loans were obtained from 24 different banks in the red top district, ranging in amount from $1,650 to $7,500.

An advance of eight cents per pound, or about 60 per cent, was paid to all members who desired it. For those who did not draw their advance, interest was allowed on their account at the same rate which the exchange paid at banks.

Owing to the unsatisfactory seeding season, the exchange has not yet disposed of its entire holdings, although the carry-over is not considered any larger, if as large, as the normal carry-overs heretofore. With few exceptions the membership has remained satisfied.

Pool Boosts Prices

Local buyers opened the red top market at 12 cents per pound last year. Some of them dropped to 10 cents after the harvest season began. Due to the activity of solicitors for the exchange, the dealers were compelled to advance their prices materially toward the close of the season in order to fill their requirements. Some seed was purchased as high as 16 to 16½ cents late in the season.

It is recognized by members and non-members, alike, and admitted by several dealers that, without the pool, practically all the seed would have sold at from 10 to 12 cents per pound.

New Warehouse

Plans have been made during the past month to handle this season's crop. The contract for a new warehouse at Flora has been let and the work started June 11. It will be completed by August 1. Necessary machinery and equipment has been ordered so that it will be on the ground in ample time for the harvest season. The warehouse, 50x100, is being built of concrete and tile with asphalt roof and made as nearly fire-proof as possible.

To avoid long hauls by team or extra freight charges, the plant belonging to T. C. Hambleton, at Jeff, Wayne county, has been purchased. With this plant and the new warehouse at Flora, the exchange will have sufficient cleaning and storing capacity to handle the seed of the present membership and to take care of a moderate increase.

Although some increase in membership is expected by the exchange this year, no intensive campaign is planned, as the directors are of the opinion that it will be advisable to complete their arrangements for the handling of the present amount of seed rather than to undertake too rapid expansion.

PRESIDENT



J. S. McDonald

J. S. McDonald, Jefferson county, heads the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange, the organization which is getting better prices for red top seed through co-operative marketing.



Curt Anderson

Mr. Anderson, who lives in Xenia, Clay county, is secretary-treasurer and acting manager of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange. He is also the member of the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. representing the 24th district.

Officers

J. S. McDonald, Jefferson county, is president of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange. The vice-president is J. N. Embser, Marion county, and Curt Anderson, Clay county, is secretary-treasurer and also acting manager of the exchange.

Other members of the board of directors are S. S. Hardin, Clay county, George Orr and J. B. Atteberry, Wayne county, and Carleton Trimble, Crawford county. Mr. Trimble was nominated by the I. A. A. and elected to the exchange so that the board would have a closer association with the I. A. A. and have the unbiased judgment of one board member who was not a producer of red top.

I. A. A. "BATS" 100 PER CENT IN LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 2)

An important bill approved by both Senate and House was S. B. 346 which provides for the creation of a Tax Investigation Commission to investigate the entire subject of taxation and to report to the Governor and the next General Assembly with recommendations of legislative changes. The commission would consist of 11 members; three from the Senate, appointed by the President; three from the House, appointed by the Speaker; one from the Illinois Bankers' Association; one from the Manufacturers' Association; one from the Illinois Agricultural Association; one from the Coal Operators' Association; and one from the Federation of Labor, the last five named being appointed jointly by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

As passed, appropriation of $10,000 was made for the commission.

School Laws

Support of the I. A. A. was given to several school laws which were passed. Some good legislation was put through which will tend to eliminate some of the worst evils of the present legislation and a foundation was laid for more action.

S. B. 28 provides a method of organizing contiguous territory bounded by school district lines into community consolidated school districts on petition and submission to elections.

S. B. 220 provides that the common school fund shall be distributed according to the number of days school is in session, the amount of assessed valuation of property, the standard of training of the teaching staff, the number of teachers and the numbers of pupils in each district. It defines more clearly the duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A clearer defintion of the powers and duties of school boards is made in S. B. 440. More power is placed in the hands of the people. It also makes provision for the sale of school sites or buildings when such are unnecessary, unsuitable, or inconvenient for a school.

Road Legislation

While some beneficial road legislation was passed, it is generally agreed that there is still much more to be done in that phase of law-making.

A section of S. B. 422 provides an additional tax of one dollar per 100 pounds, gross weight, on motor trucks and busses which are used for hire on regularly established routes.

Several other acts were passed mainly providing for the validation of various tax levies for road construction. S. B. 311 was passed, which provides for the maintenance of a force of 100 motorcycle officers on highways.

"Pittsburgh Plus"

The appointment of a commission to help bring about the abolition of "Pittsburgh Plus" and appropriating $25,000 for the commission is the aim of S. B. 139 which easily passed both houses.

Watch for Harmful Laws

The Legislative Committee of the I. A. A. was always on the alert for laws which would be of harm to farming interests. One example of an incident of this kind was the attempt to pass a law changing the date of assessment from April 1 to January 1. Passage of this bill would have increased farmers' taxes greatly because of the fact that he has a much larger inventory at the first of the year than on April 1. The I. A. A. opposed this bill and it was tabled.

Another example of law prevention was an insurance bill which appeared to the Legislative Committee to threaten the existence of farmers' mutual companies. It was not passed.

In summarizing, it may be said that the I. A. A. was on the job all the time on behalf of Illinois farmers' interests at the Fifty-Third General Assembly. Several excellent laws were passed largely through its efforts, notably the Co-operative Marketing Act. Other good laws had I. A. A. support. Legislation which might have worked harm to farmers was prevented. In short, the Farm Bureau was on the job.

Nine Exchanges Now Designated Contract Markets

Since the constitutionality of the Capper-Tincher Act was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in April, all of the nine principal grain markets on which there has been future trading have revised their by-laws to conform to the provisions of the act and have been designated as contract markets by Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace.

PACKERS SEEKING CHANGE IN RATES; OPPOSED BY I. A. A.

Declare Proposed Action Would Lower Live Stock Prices Paid Producers

The petition of interior Iowa packers before the Interstate Commerce Commission to secure a readjustment of rates on fresh meats and packing house products from shipping points west of the Mississippi to eastern markets, is being opposed by the I. A. A. as well as the American Farm Bureau Federation, live stock shipping associations, and live stock exchanges.

The case was filed in the name of John Morrell & Co. of Ottumwa, Ia., versus the New York Central Railway, asking for readjustment of rates on fresh meats and packing house products from Interior Iowa points to points in the eastern part of the country. It is asked that the rates on manufactured products do not exceed the rates in effect on live stock.

Other Complaints Filed

Separate complaints asking for the same changes were made by Swift & Company and Wilson & Company, who desire readjustment from other points such as Kansas City, Sioux City, St. Joseph, South St. Paul, and Albert Lea, Minn.

The complainants contend that the present spread between the rates on fresh meats and packing house products one one hand and live stock on the other is too great and results in a disadvantage to their interests.

I. A. A. Protests

The I. A. A. in protesting the granting of the packers' petition in an intervening petition, alleges that the rate charges, if granted, would be detrimental to the interests of Illinois live stock producers.

"This is considered the most important case involving rates on live stock, fresh meats, and packing house products in the history of the country," declares the Transportation Department of the I. A. A.

"If the petition of the complainants is granted it will enable the interior Iowa packers to ship fresh meats and packing house products to eastern markets at the same or lower rates per hundred than live stock on the hoof.

Phosphate Insures You

Highest Quality Grain
Maximum Crop Production
Surest and Greatest Profits

We Insure You

Prompt Service
Accurate Weight
Dependable Quality

Order through your Farm Bureau.

Phosphate-Limestone Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

Don't Forget the Outings For Slums Kiddies!

CITY TOT GIVEN HOME FOR SUMMER IN HENRY COUNTY

Little Girl Happy As Result of I. A. A. Project; Get Applications In

The other day a young lady from Henry county dropped into the I. A. A. office in Chicago to see the Outing Secretary. She explained that her mother was one of the farm wives who gave a little girl from the slums a two-week outing last summer in their farm home.

"We would like to have the same girl again," said the young lady, "and I am sure she will be glad to come to us. Only this time we want to keep her all summer. I can take her home with me tonight. She's a little tot of seven and last summer during her two weeks' stay with us she gained five pounds and was so happy on the farm."

Takes Girl Home

The I. A. A. Outing Secretary immediately got in touch with the United Charities, the agency which selects the most worthy and needy children for outings. The little girl's mother, a factory worker, was seen and she was very happy to have the child offered the opportunity of another summer on the farm. Arrangements were quickly made and little Marion (for that was her name) was on her way to Henry county that night.

That's just one example of the results of the Outings for Children project of the I. A. A. It is a plan which transfers kiddies from their miserably hot and dangerous playgrounds on city streets into the homes of farm bureau members in God's great out-of-doors.

Last year nearly 500 children went to farm homes under the auspices of the I. A. A., co-operating with the United Charities, Chicago Daily News, and Illinois railroads.

More Applications

This year it is desired to place even more children. Applications are coming to the I. A. A. daily, but many more are wanted.

It is very noticeable that farm bureau members who took children last year were the very first to apply this year. It is quite evident that strong attachments have been made. Many ask to have the same kiddies back again.

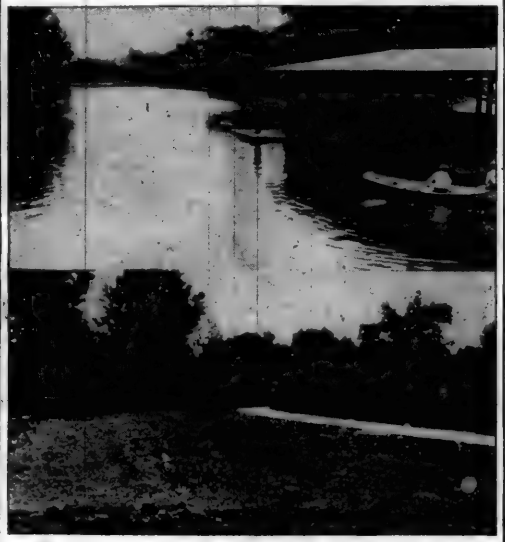
"We want the same four children that we had last summer," reads a Mercer county letter, which names the two boys and girls desired. "They are surely dandy youngsters and we would like to have them again if it is at all possible."

Deserving Children

The application blank is reprinted for your convenience in this issue of The Record. Requests may be sent in until July 15. Remember that the children sent are deserving boys and girls from 4 to 14. The railroads furnish free transportation within 200 miles from Chicago. The United Charities assumes all liability for injuries and sends them to you with fresh clothing, free from contagious disease, and spotlessly clean.

Just put yourself in the place of a slum kiddie and imagine what a farm outing would mean to you!

SOME VIEWS WHERE THE PICNIC WAS HELD



FARM Bureau folks from all over Illinois gathered at Crystal Lake Park, Urbana, June 29, for the Fourth Annual I. A. A.-County Farm Bureau Picnic. Due to the fact that The Record went to press several days before the big event, we could not tell you about it this time. The story will appear in the next issue.

FARM OUTINGS

EXTENSION of the time in which farm bureau folks may send in requests to provide a two-week outing for city youngsters during July or August has been made until July 15. This blank may be found convenient to fill out and send in. On account of the fact that the railroads offer free transportation only within a 200-mile radius of Chicago, applications can only be accepted within such territory.

To Outing Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois

We are in position to give a two weeks' vacation to.....

Chicago children some time in July or August, preferably.....

.....

Our choice of age and sex is as follows:.....

.....

.....

Our nearest railway station is at.....

County.....but we could meet the children at.....

.....

(Please name at least two optional stations)

It is understood that the United Charities of Chicago assumes the liability in the case of accident or illness to any of the children sent to us; however, we pledge to exercise proper precautions in the care and treatment of these children.

Name .....

Post office .....

Rural Route No. .....

One of the most enthusiastic schools of instruction for solicitors held for a long time was the one in Carroll county in June in preparation for the reorganization campaign. Out of an attendance of 171, of whom 161 were eligible for membership, 163 agreements were signed. A banker-farmer signed three agreements—one for each of his farms.

Odds Against City Boys--Girls In Popular Favor

"Nobody wants a boy!"

Strange as that statement may seem, yet it appears to be the case in reading the majority of applications from farm bureau folks who are willing to give Chicago slums kiddies a two-week outing.

In fact in the applications so far received, the demand for girls outnumbers the call for boys just four to one.

Several are quite emphatic in their demand for girls, others give the lasses as first choice but will take boys, while the small majority are requesting boys only.

What's the reason? It can't be because of last summer's experiences with boys because the odds favored the girls then also. Then again, the I. A. A. has had no complaints from farm bureau families who did "put up" with city laddies for the two weeks last year.

In fact, it is a rather queer proposition.

To be frank, the Outing Secretary of the I. A. A. doesn't like it. When she saw little boys crying last summer because their sisters went to the country while they had no chance, she decided the boys were getting the worst of the bargain.

Now, to be truthful, does it look to you as if it's just exactly fair?

"Let's give the boys a chance!"

NATIONAL COUNCIL TO BE RESULT OF WHEAT CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

Alexander Legge, Chicago; H. S. Helm, Minneapolis; F. B. Wells, Minneapolis; Julius Fleischmann, New York; A. L. Taggart, Indianapolis; Sydney Anderson, Minnesota; George C. Jewett, Minneapolis; Harvey Sconce, Illinois; Dan Wallace, St. Paul; Judge Bingham, Louisville; T. Edson White, Chicago; and H. E. Byram, Chicago.

Endorse Co-Operation

The conference went on record in support of co-operative grain marketing but split on the question of governmental price fixing. Representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation voted against any attempt to fix a definite price on wheat through governmental agencies.

Speakers

There were several prominent speakers during the two days' sessions. O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, urged one great national body of farmers to bring about regulated production and better distribution of wheat, together with a campaign for increased consumption.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, made an especially strong address, emphasizing the necessity for farmers to lay more stress on organization.

Advisers In June Meeting At U. of I.; Club Tour Held

Illinois farm advisers met at the University of Illinois, Urbana, for their annual June meeting. Melvin Thomas, farm adviser of Coles county, presided at the sessions. He is president of the state association of advisers.

The conference opened with an address, "Co-operative Marketing as Demonstrated by Actual Experience," by Dr. Theodore Macklin, of the University of Wisconsin. He described the advantages and pitfalls of co-operation and stated that the ultimate aim in co-operative marketing is to make happier rural communities and general improved conditions of farm life.

Tours and inspections of the agronomy plots, animal husbandry and dairy departments, and animal pathology and hygiene laboratories were made by the advisers to learn the latest results of experimentation. Several talks were delivered by members of the College of Agriculture faculty and others.

The annual boys' and girls' club tour was held at Urbana on June 22 when club members from a wide area of the state assembled with their leaders to visit the university and especially the various departments of the College of Agriculture.

Supervision Brings Cleanup At South St. Paul Market

As a result of federal supervision under the stockyards control act, nine out of the 30 firms operating on the South St. Paul Live stock market have been fined or suspended during the last two months. Twenty-two out of the 30 firms had had their books audited when this report was made.

The I. A. A.—
QUALITY OF SERVICE
Your State Association Gets Results

Investigations of the I. A. A. Statistical Service presented before the State Tax Commission last December resulted in a decrease of $557,217.65 in land taxes for 1922 alone.

I A A

Volume 1

NEW

FORM PRO "CO-OP" MILK A

I. A. A. Advise After Findi Fav

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Pen Which Co-oper Presente

At the July ecutive Commi H. Thompson with which Gov the Co-operativ to the committe mendation that one of the val the association. place the pen i to hang it on A. A. office.

DEAN H. W. MUMFORD,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILLINOIS. 10-M.L-7-22

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 July 16, 1923 Number 5

NEW U.S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC., PLAN ADOPTED

FORM PRODUCERS "CO-OP" TO RETAIL MILK AT DECATUR

I. A. A. Advises Organization After Finding Conditions Favorable

Formation of the Producers Co-operative Dairy Association, capitalized at $40,000, took place at Decatur, July 2. About 250 milk producers supplying milk to that city will be members of the new "co-op," which was formed by the Macon County Farm Bureau in co-operation with the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing Department.

Dissatisfaction with the present milk distribution system of the city led up to the organization. Producers have lately been getting only three cents per quart for milk which has been retailing for 12 cents. The new company will strive to secure a higher price for the producer and at the same time greatly better the quality of the product for the consumer.

An organization committee of nine with L. E. Bear as chairman, was appointed to act as a board of directors until organization is completed. They will form a stock sales committee. Shares of stock will be sold at a par value of $100 each.

Before advising organization, the Dairy Marketing Department conducted a business survey of the retail milk situation of Decatur and found that conditions were favorable for a producers company to sell market milk, providing it is efficiently capitalized and properly managed.

Judging from the enthusiasm manifested by the milk producers, the latest addition to the I. A. A. family of dairy "co-ops" shows every promise of success.

Pen Which Signed Co-operative Act Presented to I. A. A.

At the July meeting of the Executive Committee, President S. H. Thompson presented the pen with which Governor Small signed the Co-operative Marketing Act, to the committee with the recommendation that it be preserved as one of the valued possessions of the association. It is planned to place the pen in a glass case and to hang it on the walls of the I. A. A. office.

Red Top Growers First to Apply Under New "Co-op" Law

Only the fact that there were no application blanks available at the office of the Secretary of State prevented the Red Top Growers' Warehouse Association from filing its application to reorganize under the provisions of the new Illinois Co-operative Marketing Law which went into effect July 1. This subsidiary of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange was the first to apply under the act. The Exchange had made plans to apply immediately after its annual meeting, July 10.

MANY COUNTIES TO REORGANIZE THIS SUMMER AND FALL

Many Illinois counties will stage membership reorganization campaigns within the next few weeks to renew the three-year membership contracts. Most of the campaigns are in the southern part of the state.

Only one school of instruction will be held in July, that of Jackson county on July 31.

In August the following schools are scheduled by the I. A. A. Organization department: August 7, Franklin county; August 8, Pulaski county; August 9, Edwards county; August 14, Greene county; August 15, St. Clair county.

In September, Piatt county has its school planned for the fourth, followed by Bond, Sept. 12; Jo Daviess, Sept. 13; Scott, Sept. 15; Henderson, Sept. 18; and Richland, Sept. 25.

Johnson county will hold its school October 9, the only one thus far scheduled for October.

Fundamental Principles of Marketing

IT COSTS MORE—

A—To sell at long distances than at short.
B—To sell unstandard than standard products.
C—To sell perishable than unperishable.
D—To sell small quantities than large quantities.
E—To sell many varieties than few varieties.
F—To sell products with a seasonable demand than with an unseasonable demand.
G—To sell products not widely known than those widely known.

Hon. Sydney Anderson,
I. A. A. Picnic,
June 29th, 1923.

STILL HOLDING THE SACK



Chicago Producers Vote Thirty Per Cent Refund

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Producers Commission Association has voted to refund to its shipper members 30 per cent of all commissions paid in during the year which closed June 30. The refund amounts to approximately $70,000.

It will be remembered that the success of the company led to an announcement early last February that cash membership fees would be dispensed with. A total of $10,176.06 was returned to shippers shortly after that date.

During its first year of operation, the Chicago Producers handled 11,742 car loads of live stock which sold for a total of $19,828,033.54.

Starting with a manager, two cattle salesman, three hog salesmen, a cashier and small office force, the farmers' concern has expanded with growth of the business until the office now has three cattle salesman, three hog salesman, one sheep salesman, and also a well trained office and yard force.

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The following is the resolution adopted unanimously:

"Resolved by this meeting of President and Secretaries of Mid-west Farm Bureaus in session at Chicago, July 3, 1923:

"1. That the American Farm Bureau Federation be requested through its Co-operative Marketing Department to formulate a national grain marketing policy, based on organization of producers by states, with long-term contracts, pooling by grades on basis of milling value, corn to be handled with separately and that appropriate action be taken to conduct organization campaigns in the several grain growing states in the order of their readiness to begin such work.

"2. That we request the Executive Committee of the U. S. Grain Growers to co-operate with the American Farm Bureau Federation in carrying out the program outlined above.

"3. That pending the organization of state co-operative grain marketing organizations as above, we approve the plan of the Board of Directors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to engage in grain selling on the plan submitted to us today, the same to be merged into or supplanted by the organizations contemplated in paragraph 1 hereof at such time as the latter are ready to begin operations."

The above resolution was approved by the I. A. A. Executive Committee in its meeting on July 6.

The Supreme Court of Texas recently sustained the co-operative cotton market contract in all its particulars.

Don't Forget the Outings For Slums Kiddies!

CITY TOT GIVEN HOME FOR SUMMER IN HENRY COUNTY

Little Girl Happy As Result of I. A. A. Project; Get Applications In

The other day a young lady from Henry county dropped into the I. A. A. office in Chicago to see the Outing Secretary. She explained that her mother was one of the farm wives who gave a little girl from the slums a two-week outing last summer in their farm home.

"We would like to have the same girl again," said the young lady, "and I am sure she will be glad to come to us. Only this time we want to keep her all summer. I can take her home with me tonight. She's a little tot of seven and last summer during her two weeks' stay with us she gained five pounds and was so happy on the farm."

Takes Girl Home

The I. A. A. Outing Secretary immediately got in touch with the United Charities, the agency which selects the most worthy and needy children for outings. The little girl's mother, a factory worker, was seen and she was very happy to have the child offered the opportunity of another summer on the farm. Arrangements were quickly made and little Marion (for that was her name) was on her way to Henry county that night.

That's just one example of the results of the Outings for Children project of the I. A. A. It is a plan which transfers kiddies from their miserably hot and dangerous playgrounds on city streets into the homes of farm bureau members in God's great out-of-doors.

Last year nearly 500 children went to farm homes under the auspices of the I. A. A., co-operating with the United Charities, Chicago Daily News, and Illinois railroads.

More Applications

This year it is desired to place even more children. Applications are coming to the I. A. A. daily, but many more are wanted.

It is very noticeable that farm bureau members who took children last year were the very first to apply this year. It is quite evident that strong attachments have been made. Many ask to have the same kiddies back again.

"We want the same four children that we had last summer," reads a Mercer county letter, which names the two boys and girls desired. "They are surely dandy youngsters and we would like to have them again if it is at all possible."

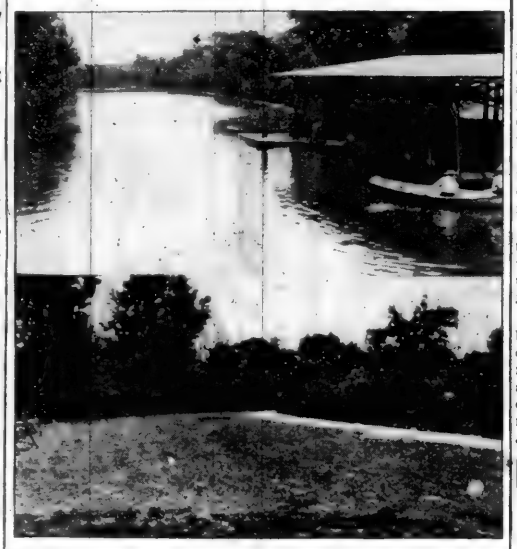
Deserving Children

The application blank is reprinted for your convenience in this issue of The Record. Requests may be sent in until July 15. Remember that the children sent are deserving boys and girls from 4 to 14. The railroads furnish free transportation within 200 miles from Chicago. The United Charities assumes all liability for injuries and sends them to you with fresh clothing, free from contagious disease, and spotlessly clean.

Just put yourself in the place of a slum kiddie and imagine what a farm outing would mean to you!

One of the most enthusiastic schools of instruction for solicitors held for a long time was the one in Carroll county in June in preparation for the reorganization campaign. Out of an attendance of 171, of whom 161 were eligible for membership, 163 agreements were signed. A banker-farmer signed three agreements—one for each of his farms.

SOME VIEWS WHERE THE PICNIC WAS HELD



FARM Bureau folks from all over Illinois gathered at Crystal Lake Park, Urbana, June 29, for the Fourth Annual I. A. A.-County Farm Bureau Picnic. Due to the fact that The Record went to press several days before the big event, we could not tell you about it this time. The story will appear in the next issue.

FARM OUTINGS

EXTENSION of the time in which farm bureau folks may send in requests to provide a two-week outing for city youngsters during July or August has been made until July 15. This blank may be found convenient to fill out and send in. On account of the fact that the railroads offer free transportation only within a 200-mile radius of Chicago, applications can only be accepted within such territory.

To Outing Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois

We are in position to give a two weeks' vacation to.....

Chicago children some time in July or August, preferably.....

.....

Our choice of age and sex is as follows.....

.....

.....

Our nearest railway station is at.....

County .....but we could meet the children at .....

.....

(Please name at least two optional stations)

It is understood that the United Charities of Chicago assumes the liability in the case of accident or illness to any of the children sent to us; however, we pledge to exercise proper precautions in the care and treatment of these children.

Name .....

Post office .....

Rural Route No. .....

Odds Against City Boys-- Girls In Popular Favor

"Nobody wants a boy!"

Strange as that statement may seem, yet it appears to be the case in reading the majority of applications from farm bureau folks who are willing to give Chicago slums kiddies a two-week outing.

In fact in the applications so far received, the demand for girls outnumbers the call for boys just four to one.

Several are quite emphatic in their demand for girls, others give the lasses as first choice but will take boys, while the small majority are requesting boys only.

What's the reason? It can't be because of last summer's experiences with boys because the odds favored the girls then also. Then again, the I. A. A. has had no complaints from farm bureau families who did "put up" with city laddies for the two weeks last year.

In fact, it is a rather queer proposition.

To be frank, the Outing Secretary of the I. A. A. doesn't like it. When she saw little boys crying last summer because their sisters went to the country while they had no chance, she decided the boys were getting the worst of the bargain.

Now, to be truthful, does it look to you as if it's just exactly fair?

"Let's give the boys a chance!"

NATIONAL COUNCIL TO BE RESULT OF WHEAT CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

Alexander Legge, Chicago; H. S. Helm, Minneapolis; F. B. Wells, Minneapolis; Julius Fleischmann, New York; A. L. Taggart, Indianapolis; Sydney Anderson, Minnesota; George C. Jewett, Minneapolis; Harvey Sconce, Illinois; Dan Wallace, St. Paul; Judge Bingham, Louisville; T. Edson White, Chicago; and H. E. Byram, Chicago.

Endorse Co-Operation

The conference went on record in support of co-operative grain marketing but split on the question of governmental price fixing. Representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation voted against any attempt to fix a definite price on wheat through governmental agencies.

Speakers

There were several prominent speakers during the two days' sessions. O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, urged one great national body of farmers to bring about regulated production and better distribution of wheat, together with a campaign for increased consumption.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, made an especially strong address, emphasizing the necessity for farmers to lay more stress on organization.

Advisers In June Meeting At U. of I.; Club Tour Held

Illinois farm advisers met at the University of Illinois, Urbana, for their annual June meeting. Melvin Thomas, farm adviser of Coles county, presided at the sessions. He is president of the state association of advisers.

The conference opened with an address, "Co-operative Marketing as Demonstrated by Actual Experience," by Dr. Theodore Macklin, of the University of Wisconsin. He described the advantages and pitfalls of co-operation and stated that the ultimate aim in co-operative marketing is to make happier rural communities and general improved conditions of farm life.

Tours and inspections of the agronomy plots, animal husbandry and dairy departments, and animal pathology and hygiene laboratories were made by the advisers to learn the latest results of experimentation. Several talks were delivered by members of the College of Agriculture faculty and others.

The annual boys' and girls' club tour was held at Urbana on June 22 when club members from a wide area of the state assembled with their leaders to visit the university and especially the various departments of the College of Agriculture.

Supervision Brings Cleanup At South St. Paul Market

As a result of federal supervision under the stockyards control act, nine out of the 30 firms operating on the South St. Paul Live stock market have been fined or suspended during the last two months. Twenty-two out of the 30 firms had had their books audited when this report was made.

The I. A. A.—
QUALITY OF SERVICE
Your State Association Gets Results

Investigations of the I. A. A. Statistical Service presented before the State Tax Commission last December resulted in a decrease of $557,217.65 in land taxes for 1922 alone.

I A A

Volume 1

NEW

FORM PRO "CO-OP" MILK A

I. A. A. Advis After Findi Fav

Formation Co-operative capitalized at place at Decatu 250 milk pro milk to that bers of the ne was formed County Farm eration with th Marketing De

Dissatisfactio ent milk distri the city led up tion. Produc been getting per quart for been retailing new company cure a higher ducer and at greatly better product for the

An organizat nine with L. man, was appo board of direc ization is com form a stock Shares of stock a par value of

Before advis the Dairy Mark conducted a b the retail milk catur and foun were favorable company to s providing it is ized and prope

Judging fro manifested by ers, the latest I. A. A. family shows every p

Pen Whic Co-oper Presente

At the July ecutive Commi H. Thompson with which Gov the Co-operati to the committe mendation that one of the va the association. place the pen i to hang it on A. A. office.

DEAN H. W. MUMFORD,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILLINOIS. 10-N.L-7-22

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | July 16, 1923 | Number 9

NEW U.S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC., PLAN ADOPTED

FORM PRODUCERS "CO-OP" TO RETAIL MILK AT DECATUR

I. A. A. Advises Organization After Finding Conditions Favorable

Formation of the Producers Co-operative Dairy Association, capitalized at $40,000, took place at Decatur, July 2. About 250 milk producers supplying milk to that city will be members of the new "co-op," which was formed by the Macon County Farm Bureau in co-operation with the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing Department.

Dissatisfaction with the present milk distribution system of the city led up to the organization. Producers have lately been getting only three cents per quart for milk which has been retailing for 12 cents. The new company will strive to secure a higher price for the producer and at the same time greatly better the quality of the product for the consumer.

An organization committee of nine with L. E. Bear as chairman, was appointed to act as a board of directors until organization is completed. They will form a stock sales committee. Shares of stock will be sold at a par value of $100 each.

Before advising organization, the Dairy Marketing Department conducted a business survey of the retail milk situation of Decatur and found that conditions were favorable for a producers company to sell market milk, providing it is efficiently capitalized and properly managed.

Judging from the enthusiasm manifested by the milk producers, the latest addition to the I. A. A. family of dairy "co-ops" shows every promise of success.

Pen Which Signed Co-operative Act Presented to I. A. A.

At the July meeting of the Executive Committee, President S. H. Thompson presented the pen with which Governor Small signed the Co-operative Marketing Act, to the committee with the recommendation that it be preserved as one of the valued possessions of the association. It is planned to place the pen in a glass case and to hang it on the walls of the I. A. A. office.

Red Top Growers First to Apply Under New "Co-op" Law

Only the fact that there were no application blanks available at the office of the Secretary of State prevented the Red Top Growers' Warehouse Association from filing its application to reorganize under the provisions of the new Illinois Co-operative Marketing Law which went into effect July 1. This subsidiary of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange was the first to apply under the act. The Exchange had made plans to apply immediately after its annual meeting, July 10.

MANY COUNTIES TO REORGANIZE THIS SUMMER AND FALL

Many Illinois counties will stage membership reorganization campaigns within the next few weeks to renew the three-year membership contracts. Most of the campaigns are in the southern part of the state.

Only one school of instruction will be held in July, that of Jackson county on July 31.

In August the following schools are scheduled by the I. A. A. Organization department: August 7, Franklin county; August 8, Pulaski county; August 9, Edwards county; August 14, Greene county; August 15, St. Clair county.

In September, Piatt county has its school planned for the fourth, followed by Bond, Sept. 12; Jo Daviess, Sept. 13; Scott, Sept. 15; Henderson, Sept. 18; and Richland, Sept. 25.

Johnson county will hold its school October 9, the only one thus far scheduled for October.

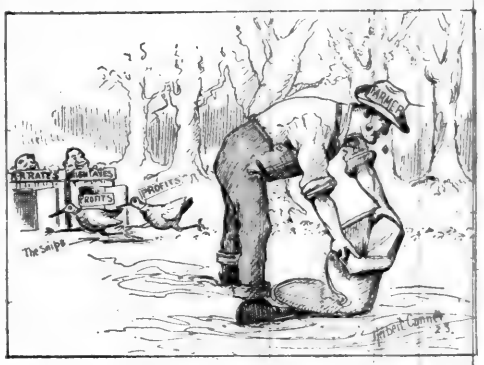
Fundamental Principles of Marketing

IT COSTS MORE—

A—To sell at long distances than at short.
B—To sell unstandard than standard products.
C—To sell perishable than unperishable.
D—To sell small quantities than large quantities.
E—To sell many varieties than few varieties.
F—To sell products with a seasonable demand than with an unseasonable demand.
G—To sell products not widely known than those widely known.

Hon. Sydney Anderson,
I. A. A. Picnic,
June 29th, 1923.

STILL HOLDING THE SACK



Chicago Producers Vote Thirty Per Cent Refund

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Producers Commission Association has voted to refund to its shipper members 30 per cent of all commissions paid in during the year which closed June 30. The refund amounts to approximately $70,000.

It will be remembered that the success of the company led to an announcement early last February that cash membership fees would be dispensed with. A total of $10,176.06 was returned to shippers shortly after that date.

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Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

Published twice a month by the Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Edited by News Publicity Department, L. J. Montross, Director.

Entry as second class matter Oct. 10, 1921, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized Oct. 31, 1921.

The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.
Director.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts.

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—G. F. Tulloch, Rockford.
13th—C. Bamberough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
16th—G. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. E. Frey, Hooperston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. J. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Stanley Castle, Alton.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Leasley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments, I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sallor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, E. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent. Legal, Newton Jenkins.

Loss Caused by Delay in Transit; Adjusted by I. A. A.

Delay in transit of a car of cattle shipped by F. W. Case, DeKalb, caused heavy shrinkage, extra feed expense, and loss due to a drop in the market.

Mr. Case took the matter up with the Transportation Department of the I. A. A. An investigation followed, the claim was found to be justified, and the complainant was mailed a check of $82.32 to cover his loss.

In acknowledging receipt of the check, Mr. Case concluded as follows: "The I. A. A. is doing great work for the farmers along this line (transportation) as well as many others."

Just another sample of I. A. A. service!

Fruit Marketing Plans Placed in Charge of Leeper

A. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, has been hired by the I. A. A. to devote three fourths time to the completion of fruit and vegetable marketing plans which C. E. Durst had under way at the time of his resignation on July 1.

The work will include further organization in the Illinois Fruit Exchange during the summer as well as a thorough survey of the fruit situation in Illinois to aid in the reorganization of the Exchange, whose contracts expire this year.

An assistant will be secured by the Exchange to handle the fruit shipments during the time that Mr. Leeper is out of the office.

The World's Dairy Congress will hold its opening sessions at Washington on Oct. 2 and 3, will adjourn to Philadelphia for Oct. 4, and then continue at Syracuse, N. Y., with the National Dairy show, Oct. 5-10.

Report of U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

The board of directors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., submitted to the Mid-West States Committee the following report, which was accepted:

Gentlemen:

Your Board of Directors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., respectfully present herewith its statement and report.

History. Briefly reviewing the events which lead up to the formation of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., probably the greatest undertaking in national co-operative marketing by any organization, and the events that have transpired since the organization: On July 23 and 24, 1920, at the suggestion and invitation of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a representative group of grain producers, representatives of farmers' organizations from many parts of the United States, met at a national get-together conference at Chicago. Out of this conference there came into being the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen. This committee was selected and appointed by the then president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, James R. Howard, and was composed of representatives from various farm organizations, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and others interested in the subject.

During the spring months of the Second Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in December, 1921, the following endorsement was given the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen:

"We endorse the work being done by the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen and support the demand which they have made that the grain exchanges be opened to co-operative commission companies, and demand a similar privilege for the live stock co-operative commission companies from the live stock exchanges."

Nearly seven months were spent in an exhaustive study and survey of co-operative grain marketing by this committee. Statisticians and investigators from the Federal Trade Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture assembled and compiled valuable data that might be relied upon for the ready information of the committee.

Months of careful study and effort gradually developed the marketing plan of the Committee of Seventeen—a National Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Company," recognizing capital only as a servant, remunerating it for its service value only and providing for return to the producers the proceeds of his toil in proportion to his patronage.

The matter of drafting by-laws and operating agreements and contracts was left in the hands of a committee of lawyers who were retained to draw up these documents in accordance with the plan upon which the committee had formulated.

On February 17, 1921, the plan of the Committee of Seventeen was announced. Then followed the national ratification conference held in Chicago, April 6, 7, and 8, at which time and place were called official delegates from farmers' organizations in the 31 grain states. The original report and plan of the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen was in that meeting unanimously adopted. The delegates immediately thereafter elected a board of twenty-one (21) directors, who proceeded with the organization of the national co-operative marketing company, and on April 16, 1921, the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was duly incorporated under the laws of Delaware.

On June 23, 1921, the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation in regular meeting further approved and endorsed the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in a motion carried approving U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and urging the members of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the county and State organizations to get behind the movement.

Again, at Atlanta, Georgia, during the proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation held in November, 1921, a motion was offered and carried in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation reaffirming the motion made in the June meeting, re-pledging confidence in the plan of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and pledging the best efforts of the organization in aiding U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in every legitimate way financially, and, further, directing that the President be authorized to appoint a committee to assist in working out ways with the Grain Growers, plan of immediate financing.

The first annual convention of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was held in Chicago, March 21, 22, 23 and 24. It developed at the meeting from the reports offered by its officers that the corporation's business affairs were financially involved. Its then current bills payable were discovered to be greatly out of line with current receivable, and with over $200,000 of the corporation's notes maturing in the next approaching months, the sole source of income was derived from membership fees, with fixed heavy overhead charges to be met currently.

The efforts of the corporation to actually begin marketing grain for its membership were blocked by the unfriendly attitude of the grain trade generally and the exchanges, together with its approaching insolvent condition.

So that up until the enactment into law of the new Capper-Tincher Bill and subsequent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court sustaining that law, has it been possible for U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., as such, and in its own name, to attempt to carry out its marketing program.

Re-organized. After its notes had matured and were past due, and the corporation became insolvent, because of its inability to meet these and other obligations, and organization work had practically ceased, again the Farm Bureau Federations sponsored the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in effecting its reorganization. A special meeting of the Mid-West State Farm Bureau Federations was called at Chicago on May 13, 1922, for the purpose of considering the condition of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. At that meeting, a committee from the group, consisting of E. H. Cunningham, W. S. Hill, and John Cowan, was selected and appointed, and was authorized and empowered to assemble the claims of the creditors—arrange, if possible, by agreement with them for a composition—and directors of U. S. Grain Growers to reorganize and save the corporation. To this committee was pledged individually and collectively the support of the Farm Bureau Federations present. It is well known to you that this committee's efforts were successful. The claims of the creditors of U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., were in greater part assembled, its commercial claims were compromised and settled, and its overhead and operating expenses were reduced to the minimum. Its office has been modestly maintained, partly through securing liquidation of membership notes owing the corporation and partly through the financial support given it by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Its Board of Directors and Officers, with one exception (the vacancy filled in the board) today are the same men whom you selected and appointed—drafted to the corporation in the name of organized agriculture—in the hope of making good the promises and obligations of U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., made to its members and its creditors (large) composed of Farm Bureau members, Farm Bureaus and Farm Bureau Federations); also in the name of organized agriculture.

Your Committee invited and requested Mr. Frank Wetmore of Chicago, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch of New York and Mr. Louis Leigh of Chicago, to serve U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in an advisory capacity, as members of a regularly constituted committee for that purpose. These gentlemen accepted the earnest request of your committee to serve organized agriculture and so associated themselves in that capacity with the insolvent corporation—also in the name of organized agriculture. The Advisory Committee have, without reservation, already given of its services and have reaffirmed their desire at this time to continue to serve organized agriculture in this capacity.

Again, during the meeting of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation held in Chicago on December 5th, 1922, the following motion was offered and carried:

"Mr. Smith moved: That we reaffirm our support of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and direct the officers to assist it in every way within our means. Seconded by Burton. Carried."

Had it been deemed possible at the time of the reorganization of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to market grain directly in the name of "U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.," in the then immediate future, no doubt your committee would have carefully considered at that time the funding of the floating debts. Such action was deferred for the time being.

Grain Futures Act Sustained. However, since the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained by decision the new "Capper-Tincher Bill" or "Grain Futures Act," the subject of funding its debts and rendering solvent the corporation has received active attention. Careful study of the "Grain Futures Act" discloses the fact that U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., conforms exactly to the requirements of the law as to a co-operative marketing organization—an organization lawfully formed of producer members and affirmatively that "any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and incorporated co-operative association of producers having adequate financial responsibility, which is engaged in cash grain business shall be admitted to membership on the Exchange of any contract market." It is, therefore, agreed by the Executive Committee, its advisory committee of the corporation and its counsel, that if the debts of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., can be funded and a reasonable amount of impaired capital subscribed, conditioned upon the funding of the corporation's debts, and thereafter paid in by the corporation, that the corporation may become solvent thereby and capable of doing a general grain marketing business, and as such may be admitted under provisions of the Grain Futures Act and the rules of the Exchange, to market grain, through its duly authorized representatives.

With this view in mind, the Executive Committee of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and its Secretary, have been permitted and have carefully surveyed and studied, through association with their advisory committee and legal counsel, the immediate problems involved, which are reported herewith.

The Advisory Committee selected by your Mid-West States Committee has been consulted with and their advice accepted on all matters and the problems presented pertaining to policies of business and finance. General counsel for the corporation, Fred S. Jackson of Topeka, Kansas, has been conferred with personally and through correspondence, as well as the general counsel for the Corporation Trust Company on legal matters pertaining to the immediate problems presented, and in the absence of Mr. Jackson, at the request of the Executive Committee of the corporation, and through mutual arrangements with Mr. Jackson, Mr. Donald Kirtpatrick has rendered the committee most valuable service. The Executive Committee have taken the precaution to send Mr. Kirkpatrick, acting as their legal counsel, to the State of Delaware, in order to ascertain definitely and fully the necessary legal requirements to be complied with and the changes contemplated.

The proposed changes herewith presented have the full and final approval in principle of both our Advisory Committee referred to and our legal counsel.

Funding the Indebtedness, U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. It is proposed that U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., shall itself of exactly the same means, of funding its indebtedness as employed by industries in re-organization; namely, that it offers in exchange or substitution, certain issues of Debenture Bonds for claims held by creditors against the corporation. This involves preferably the amending of the charter of the corporation in certain minor details, so as to permit the issuance of bonds—which may be done with perfect propriety.

The proposed bonds are to be issued in such form or forms, and amount or amounts, and upon such terms and conditions finally, as approved by the Board of Directors of the corporation. A statement covering the proposed bond issues is presented in greater detail by counsel, and made a part of this report.

The indebtedness of the corporation when so funded would remove it from its present situation of insolvency and render it capable of functioning and earning profits, so that it might pay the interest upon its Debenture Bonds, and from time to time call and redeem a part of such issues; finally retiring all of the bonds in their entirety—discharging in full the obligations of the corporation, made in the name of organized agriculture to its creditors.

Introducing New Capital Into the Corporation. It is further proposed that new capital be induced to invest in certain other issues of Debenture Bonds of the corporation, for the purpose of rendering the corporation financially responsible in its conduct of a general grain marketing business for its members' ship. Further reference to this particular bond issue is included in the report of counsel, to which reference has already been made.

It should be stated that subscription to this class of Debenture Bonds would be conditioned strictly upon the funding of the debts of the corporation, and with other proper protective measures provided.

Chicago Board of Trade Confers With. The Executive Committee of the corporation have conferred personally with representatives of the Chicago Board of Trade, and submit for your proper information a letter, under date of June 16, 1923, addressed by your Executive Committee to Mr. John J. Stream, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, propounding to that body certain questions relative to meeting the requirements of the Exchange, not in conflict with the Grain Futures Act, as to financial responsibility, as follows:

"June 16, 1923.

"Mr. John J. Stream,
"President, Chicago Board of Trade,
Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear Sir:

"At the direction of the executive committee of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and in line with suggestions made at our conference with your Messrs. Mauff and Fones on June 14, and I am submitting our request in writing for information as to the desired course of procedure to secure membership representation on the Chicago Board of Trade in behalf of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. Inc.

"The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is a non-stock, non-profit association of producers, organized under the laws of Delaware for the purpose of marketing the grain of its members co-operatively; that is, the corporation is without capital stock and its non-profit character is intended to limit it to the handling of grain originating from its own membership.

"Being without capital stock we would like particularly to know how your requirements as to financial responsibility should be met. We are concerned want to make such financial arrangements as will leave no ground for doubt in the minds of Board of Trade members and in the minds of our own customers as to financial responsibility and would undertake to make available such amount of cash capital and place it in such form as to guarantee our credit and performance of contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade to the same extent that would be furnished by unimpaired capital stock if we were a capital stock corporation.

"Assuming that we should employ as our representative some person who is now a member in good standing of the Chicago Board of Trade, or should employ some person able to qualify for membership on the Exchange, could we be permitted to use our name as a principal in trades by either one of the following suggested arrangements:

"1. The underwriting of our contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade by some other member, firm or corporation having financial responsibility adequate to cover both their own volume and ours—or the undertaking on the part of such other member, firm or corporation to finance our grain handling operations.

"2. By causing to be placed in escrow with some responsible bank or trust company in the city of Chicago a sum of money in Liberty Bonds or like securities guaranteeing our credit and financial responsibility for contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade.

"3. The undertaking by a responsible surety to insure and guarantee our credit and financial responsibility for grain transactions and contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade up to some stipulated amount.

"We are unable at this time to furnish any reliable estimate of the number of cars of grain we would handle in this market during the course of a year. However, we would be glad to have you consider our possible maximum volume of business for twenty-four hours and week, it being understood that increased business will be met with increased finances from time to time.

We appreciate greatly your expressed desire to have this letter in such form that you could take it before the action on our proposal, and we would request that if you should note any particular matters of information that are not covered by this letter you will call our attention to them at once so that we may furnish additional data.

"Very truly yours,
U. S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC.
By J. M. Mehl,
Secretary and Acting Treasurer."

Our communication was immediately referred to the Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade; by the Board of Directors jointly to the Executive, Membership, Legal Advice and Rules Committees, and by this joint committee to the attorney. The opinion of the attorney was not received in sufficient time to enable action by the Board of Directors at their last meeting. We have been assured, however, that the attorney definitely approved our proposition No. 1 above and we have assurance that the corporation can be admitted to membership representation under the Grain Futures Act.

Department of Agriculture Consulted. On May 24, our secretary submitted to the Department of Agriculture a letter requesting the Department's view on a number of

(Continued on page 3)

We can quote you rates on all farm products to any point.

Transportation Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

You Can't Tell Stephenson Co. Farmers That Dairy Co-operation Doesn't Pay!

Among the co-operative dairy marketing associations, which the I. A. A. has assisted in organizing, there is none that has served the district in which it is located to better advantage than has the Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company.

When producers can point to the fact that a Freeport condensary is paying one dollar per hundred for milk over what it paid before the "co-op" was well established with the price of condensed milk at practically the same level, you can't tell them that co-operation doesn't pay.

Likewise when farmers living near the marketing company local unit of Dakota consider that they were paid $.90 per hundred for milk at that point by a local dealer in February, 1922, while one year later they received $2.10 from their marketing company, they are willing to "stick" to co-operative marketing.

Serves Community

The Stephenson county "co-op" has proved, among other things, that the big idea in co-operative marketing is not especially to allow producers to get stock dividends or a share of the profits, but it has shown that the big thing in farmer marketing is to create a market which the farmers themselves control, to serve a community by assembling a large quantity of a commodity, grading it, standardizing it, and putting a product on the market that the public wants at the time that it wants it.

Where there was a poor market for milk and cream, the Freeport co-operative has manufactured the surplus into butter, sweet cream, cheese, casein, and other dairy products. Its famous "Vita Gold" butter, scoring 90 and better, commands a premium of at least one cent over the Chicago market, simply because the company makes enough butter—and makes it good enough—to create a demand for it.

Organization

The Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company was formed by the Stephenson County Farm Bureau and the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A., February 3, 1921, after several preliminary meetings. It opened for business on August 15, 1921.

Building and equipment of the company are valued at over $70,000. It is capitalized at $75,000 and shares have a par value of $50. No member may hold more than five shares. At present there are nearly 1,000 stockholders in the co-operative. At the close of 1922 business, a dividend of six percent was declared on all stock.

1922 Statement

A brief statement of the 1922 business of the company follows:

SALES

Butter	$253,661.75
Milk	145,929.25
Cheese	46,082.49
Cream (sweet)	51,522.69
Butter and Skimmilk	4,693.47
Miscellaneous	16,474.90
	$518,364.55

DISBURSEMENTS

Total paid patrons	$411,164.56
Butter and Cream purchased	37,482.34
Running expenses	31,742.57
Miscellaneous purchases	11,268.36
Sinking fund	12,705.72
	$518,364.55

The average monthly business for 1922 was $43,197.05. A total of 13,129,766 pounds of milk was handled, together with 1,704,606 pounds of cream. The total amount of butter made was 631,595 pounds out of 518,948 pounds of fat. The overrun, which amounted to 112,649 pounds, represents $42,919.26 at 38.1 cents per pound. The average overrun was 21.7 per cent.

The average price paid for fat was 40.4 cents per pound and for milk was $1.627 per hundred. The plant manufactured 169,626 pounds of cheese from 1,865,886 pounds of milk, receiving an average of 22½ cents per pound for the product.

Volume Increasing

May, 1923, saw the biggest volume of business transacted by the company in any one month, when $62,818.42 in sales came to the organization. With this big volume the expense was only 9 per cent of the total sales, the lowest yet secured by the co-operative.

In May, also, 88,542 pounds of butter were made, an increase of 15 per cent over the corresponding month of last year and 68 per cent over the 52,633 pounds average monthly production of 1922. The last report from the plant shows that over 108,000 pounds of butter was made in June. From these figures it can be seen that the company is doing a greater business with longer establishment.

Equipment for manufacturing the skimmilk product, casein, has been added this year. There is a good market for casein at present and an average of about $1,200 worth is being sold monthly.

Has Ten Locals

The Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company, with its main plant at Freeport, has local units at Dakota, Damascus, German Valley, Egan, Baileyville, Pearl City, Lena, and Waddams Grove in Stephenson county; at Shannon, in Carroll county; and Forreston in Ogle county.

Producers bring their cream to these locals, where it is collected before shipping to Freeport. Each plant has its branch manager. Steps have been taken this summer to organize the local units more strongly on a business basis. Advisory councilmen from the locals are elected to represent them at each meeting of the board of directors of the company.

Dakota, Pearl City, and Egan have already organized on the strong unit basis.

Officers

The officers of the company for 1923 are, Wm. F. Brown, president; Wm. Frank, vice president; J. A. Phillips, secretary-treasurer, who with C. Maize, T. F. Ellis, D. M. Brubaker, Wm. Sieferman, H. M. Phillips, and John Kachelhoffer, constitute the board of directors.

The directors' board is on the rotating plan, and the term of office is three years. The officers are selected within the board. Directors are chosen at the annual meetings from the membership-at-large.

Management

The general management of the marketing company is under A. V. Ahrentzen, a man with many years experience in the creamery business. The company, in addition to its regular staff, has a fieldman who spends most of his time visiting locals, instructing in the care of milk and cream, and otherwise adding to the efficiency of the concern.

A monthly house organ, "The Co-op," is published to inform the membership concerning the affairs of their company.

Until recently the co-operative has maintained a warehouse to handle feeds, tankage, seed, binder twine, etc., at a small margin of profit to the membership. However, it was found that with the greatly increased volume of dairy products handled, the capitalization of the company would not permit the financing of this subsidiary, so it was disposed of in June.

An increase of nine tenths of one per cent in the number of pigs saved from farrowings in the six months ended June 1, 1923, as compared with the number saved during the same period last year, is indicated in reports gathered by rural mail carriers for the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 140,000 hog raisers in all parts of the country.

TELLING THE WORLD ABOUT "VITA GOLD"



HERE'S one of the illuminated signs of the Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company on display at Rockford. This "co-op" made 631,597 pounds of butter in 1922, which sold for $253,661.75. A large part of this was print butter, advertised and sold under the brand name "Vita Gold." They're making nearly twice as much this year.

REPORT OF U. S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC., SUBMITTED

(Continued from page 2)

matters involved in connection with grain exchange representation. Among others was incorporated specifically the three proposed methods of qualifying as to financial responsibility contained in the letter to President Stream. The following paragraph from the letter of Mr. Chester Morrill to Mr. Mehl under date of June 18 is in specific reply to the questions stated:

"The Solicitor is of the opinion that your suggestion as to the different methods by which non-stock membership corporations may meet the requirements of the Act are sound and that the Board of Trade would not be justified in denying membership to an association which had adopted any one of such methods; that is to say, the ideas set forth in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) just preceding the last paragraph of your letter."

Service Facilities. We also report informally for your proper information that results of the several conferences held with Mr. O. W. Hales of Hales and Hunter, Chicago, in which have been outlined in detail arrangements for financing and handling any part or all of the grain of our members. This large and successful concern, friendly to the co-operative movement, controls a large amount of surplus capital in addition to elevators and plants whereby it will assume to underwrite our contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade and will furnish all the finances needed in the movement of grain. This financial assistance will carry with it certain accounting service enabling us, with the employment of one man to actually sell our grain on the floor, to carry on our grain selling operations at a nominal cost per bushel, thus avoiding the necessity for building immediately an office personnel and force of our own, but leaving us free to use our own capital to the extent that we have to do our own financing and handle our own force as soon as we are in a position to do so. The arrangement carries with it the use of all classes of terminal elevator service, including storage space, and for which service we will pay certain stipulated and agreed per bushel charges. The services referred to are offered without limitation for our immediate needs, and are available in a manner similar to the services offered by a bank or trust company. Neither would our business be restricted exclusively to the acceptance and employment of the services offered.

It seems possible to commence operations in the Chicago market almost at once—if desired.

Statement of Condition. We also report for your proper information and purposes herein set forth a general statement of conditions of the corporation's finances. The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., at the present time is owing creditors on all classes approximately $350,000, including interest accrued on note obligations. Of this amount approximately $86,000 is due solicitors and about $42,000 due old directors and others; $191,000 with about $30,000 in accrued interest is due note creditors, most of whom are Farm Bureaus and Farm Bureau members. It is estimated that $100,000 in new capital will be adequate to start operation in at least five of the principal markets. This capital may not be immediately necessary. It is estimated that about $20,000 should be provided immediately and budgeted for the special purpose of consuming and getting in operation the present proposed plans.

Funds Required. In order to carry out and put into execution the plans contemplated, it becomes absolutely necessary that some funds be made immediately and definitely available for the purposes of:

1st. Carrying on the ordinary affairs of the corporation.

2nd. Arranging for the contemplated changes looking to the funding of its debts.

3rd. Securing and accomplishing the funding of its debts.

4th. Securing subscription of necessary funds to provide initial capital.

5th. Organizing the marketing of grain.

Summary. Two principal causes, and only two, have in the past prevented U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., from putting into effect its marketing plan.

1st. Its form of organization—having membership contracts and providing for patronage dividends has furnished the excuse to bar the corporation from the grain exchanges of the country and thereby deprived the corporation from marketing any part of its grain desired, through that outlet.

2nd. Its financial condition—lacking adequate finances originally to function as a going concern, and finally becoming insolvent—has rendered the corporation dormant for the time being.

The first obstacle has been removed by legislative act.

The second obstacle is going to be removed, through your active financial support and indorsement—if your Federations are so pleased.

The Grain Grower Plan in itself has not defeated the putting of the plan into operation. The plan has never had a fair trial. It seems it would be unsound to repudiate it before giving it a fair trial because of repeated indorsements by the Farm Bureau and other farmers' organizations. The Farm Bureau or the leadership of the Farm Bureau cannot repudiate this plan and ever hope to make good on another grain marketing plan.

The present Board of U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in accepting their respective positions to which they were drafted on that Board subscribed to a solemn oath of office to faithfully and well, and to the best of their ability carry out the trust and confidence so reposed in them by the membership of the corporation—and by your committee. They have kept faith with the membership of U. S. Grain Growers, to the best of their ability.

Re-elect finances and active united support is now our immediate ... problem.

Your substantial and definite financial support to this program is required at once and most earnestly solicited.

There is needed, according to the estimates of the Executive Committee of the Corporation:

For carrying on the ordinary affairs of the Corporation.

For arranging the contemplated changes looking to the funding of its debts.

For securing and accomplishing the funding of its debts.

For securing subscriptions of necessary funds to provide initial capital, and

For organizing the marketing of grain, the sum of twenty-thousand ($20,000) Dollars, or as much thereof as may be made available at the present time and immediate future.

Said fund to be administered through and with the advice of a properly constituted Finance Committee.

The sums that may be pledged and paid by the Farm Bureau Federations for any or all of the several purposes above set forth are to be received by the Corporation as advances and be later secured by bonds or debentures in the several amounts of the same class as contemplated to be issued to the creditors of the corporation whose claims are proposed to be funded.

Very respectfully submitted,
U. S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC.
By its Board of Directors.
.....
Secretary.

Place of I. A. A. Annual Meeting To Be Chosen

Choice of the place at which the 1923 annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held will be decided at the next meeting of the Executive Committee on Friday, August 3. The annual meet is dated for the third week in January, 1924.

Phosphate Insures You

Highest Quality Grain
Maximum Crop Production
Surest and Greatest Profits

We Insure You

Prompt Service
Accurate Weight
Dependable Quality

Order through your Farm Bureau.

Phosphate-Limestone Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of 50 cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

By Congressional Districts,

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—C. F. Tulloch, Rockford.
13th—E. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Gaembel, Hoopole.
16th—D. D. Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Finley, Hoopeston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Carl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Stanley Castle, Alton.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lessley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments, I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sailor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Monrose; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent. Legal, Newton Jenkins.

Loss Caused by Delay in Transit; Adjusted by I. A. A.

Delay in transit of a car of cattle shipped by F. W. Case, DeKalb, caused heavy shrinkage, extra feed expense, and loss due to a drop in the market.

Mr. Case took the matter up with the Transportation Department of the I. A. A. An investigation followed, the claim was found to be justified, and the complainant was mailed a check of $82.32 to cover his loss.

In acknowledging receipt of the check, Mr. Case concluded as follows, "The I. A. A. is doing great work for the farmers along this line (transportation) as well as many others."

Just another sample of I. A. A. service!

Fruit Marketing Plans Placed in Charge of Leeper

A. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, has been hired by the I. A. A. to devote three fourths time to the completion of fruit and vegetable marketing plans which C. E. Durst had under way at the time of his resignation on July 1.

The work will include further organization in the Illinois Fruit Exchange during the summer as well as a thorough survey of the fruit situation in Illinois to aid in the reorganization of the Exchange, whose contracts expire this year.

An assistant will be secured by the Exchange to handle the fruit shipments during the time that Mr. Leeper is out of the office.

The World's Dairy Congress will hold its opening sessions at Washington on Oct. 2 and 3, will adjourn to Philadelphia for Oct. 4, and then continue at Syracuse, N. Y. with the National Dairy Show, Oct. 5-10.

Report of U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

The board of directors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., submitted to the Mid-West States Committee the following report, which was accepted:

Gentlemen:

Your Board of Directors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., respectfully present herewith its statement and report.

History. Briefly reviewing the events which lead up to the formation of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., probably the greatest undertaking in national co-operative marketing by any organization, and the events that have transpired since the organization: On July 23 and 24, 1920, at the suggestion and invitation of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a representative group of grain producers, representatives of farmers' organizations from many parts of the United States, met at a national get-together marketing conference at Chicago. Out of this conference there came the naming the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen. This committee was selected and appointed by the then president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, James R. Howard, and was composed of representatives from various farm organizations, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and others interested in the subject.

During the proceeding of the Second Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in December, 1920, the following endorsement was given the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen:

"We endorse what is being done by the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen and approve the demand which they have made that the grain exchanges be opened to co-operative commission companies, and demand a similar privilege for the live stock co-operative commission companies from the live stock exchanges."

Nearly seven months were spent in an exhaustive study and survey of co-operative grain marketing by this committee. Statisticians and investigators from the Federal Trade Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture assembled and compiled valuable data that might be relied upon, for the ready information of the committee.

Months of careful study and effort gradually developed the marketing plan of the Committee of Seventeen—"a National Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Company," recognising capital only as a servant, demanding for it fair but not undue value only and proposing to return to the producers the proceeds of his toil in proportion to his patronage.

The matter of drafting by-laws and preparing membership contracts was left in the hands of a committee of lawyers who were retained to draw up these documents in accordance with the plan which the committee had formulated.

On February 17, 1921, the plan of the Committee of Seventeen was announced. Then followed the national ratification conference at Chicago, April 6, 7, and 8, at which time and place were called official delegates from farmers' organizations in the 25 grain states. The original report and plan of the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen was in substance unanimously adopted. The delegates immediately thereafter elected a board of twenty-one (21) directors, who proceeded with the organization of the national co-operative marketing company, and on April 14, 1921, the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was duly incorporated under the laws of Delaware.

On June 23, 1921, the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation in regular meeting, further approved and endorsed the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in a motion carried approving U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and urging the members of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the County and State organizations to get behind the movement.

Again, at Atlanta, Georgia, during the proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation held in November, 1921, a motion was offered and carried in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation reaffirming the motion made in the June meeting, pledging confidence in the plan of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and pledging the best efforts of the organization in aiding U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in every legitimate way financially, and, further, directing that the President be authorized to appoint a committee to assist in carrying out with the Grain Growers, plan of immediate financing.

The first annual convention of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was held in Chicago, March 21, 22, 23 and 24. It developed during the meeting from the reports offered by its officers that the corporation's business affairs were financially involved. Its then current bills payable were discovered to be greatly out of line with current receivable, and with over $200,000 of the corporation's notes maturing in the next approaching months. Its sole source of income was derived from membership fees, with fixed heavy overhead charges to be met currently.

The efforts of the corporation to actually begin marketing grain for its membership were blocked by the unfriendly attitude of the grain trade generally and the exchanges, together with its approaching insolvent condition.

So that up until the enactment into law of the new Capper-Tincher Bill and subsequent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court sustaining that law, it had been impossible for U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., as such, and in its own name, to attempt to carry out its marketing program.

Re-organized. After its notes had matured and were past due, and the corporation became insolvent, because of its inability to meet these and other obligations, and organization work had practically ceased, again, the Farm Bureau Federations sponsored the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in effecting its reorganization. A special meeting of the Mid-West State Farm Bureau Federations was called at Chicago on May 13, 1923, for the purpose of considering the condition of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. At that meeting, a committee from the group, consisting of R. H. Cunningham, W. S. Hill, and John Coverdale was selected and appointed, and was authorised and empowered to investigate the claims of the creditors—arrange, if possible, by agreement with the then present officers and directors of U. S. Grain Growers, for reorganization of the corporation. To this committee was pledged individually and collectively the support of the Farm Bureau Federations present. It is well known to you that this committee's efforts were successful. The claims of the creditors of U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., were in greater part assembled, its commercial claims were compromised and settled, and its overhead and operating expenses were reduced to the minimum. Its office has been modestly maintained, partly through securing liquidation of membership notes owing the corporation and partly through the financial support given it by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Its Board of Directors and Officers with one exception (the vacancy filled in the board) today are the same men whom you selected and appointed—drafted to the corporation in the name of organized agriculture—in the hope of making good the promises and obligations of U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., made to its members and its creditors (largely composed of Farm Bureau members, Farm Bureaus and Farm Bureau Federations); also in the name of organized agriculture.

Your Committee invited and requested Mr. Frank Wetmore of Chicago, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch of New York and Mr. Alex. Legge of Chicago, to serve U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in an advisory capacity, as members of a regularly constituted committee for that purpose. These gentlemen accepted the earnest request of your committee to serve them and agriculture and have associated themselves in that capacity with the insolvent corporation—also in the name of organized agriculture. The Advisory Committee have, without reservation, already given of its services and have reaffirmed their desire at this time to continue to serve organized agriculture in this capacity.

Again, during the meeting of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation held in Chicago on December 5th, 1922, the following motion was offered and carried:

"Mr. Smith moved: That we reaffirm our support of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and direct the officers to assist it in every way within our means. Seconded by Burton. Carried."

Had it been deemed possible at the time of the reorganization of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to market grain directly in the name of "U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.," in the then immediate future, no doubt your committee would have carefully considered at that time the funding of the floating debts. Such action was deferred for the time being.

Grain Futures Act Sustained. However, since the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained by decision the new "Capper-Tincher Bill" or "Grain Futures Act," the subject of funding its debts and rendering solvent the corporation has received active attention.

Careful study of the "Grain Futures Act" discloses the fact that U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., conforms exactly to the requirements of the law as to a co-operative marketing organization—an organization lawfully formed of producer members and affirmatively that "any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted co-operative association of producers having adequate financial responsibility which is engaged in such grain business—shall be admitted to membership on the Exchange of any contract market." It is therefore agreed by the Executive Committee, its advisory committee of the corporation and its counsel, that the debts of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., can be funded and a reasonable amount of initial capital subscribed, conditioned upon the funding of the corporation's debts, and thereafter paid in to the corporation, that the corporation may become solvent thereby and capable of doing a general grain marketing business, and as such, may be admitted under provisions of the Grain Futures Act and the rules of the Exchange, to market grain, through its duly authorized representatives.

With this view in mind, the Executive Committee of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and its Secretary, have been permitted and have carefully surveyed and studied, through association with their advisory committee and legal counsel, the immediate problems involved, which are reported herewith.

The Advisory Committee selected by your Mid-West States Committee has been consulted with and their advice accepted on all matters and the problems involved pertaining to policies of business and finance. General counsel for the corporation, Fred S. Jackson of Topeka, Kansas, has been conferred with personally and through correspondence, as well as the general counsel for the Corporation Trust Company on legal matters pertaining to the immediate problems presented, and in the absence of Mr. Jackson, at the request of the Executive Committee of the corporation, and through mutual arrangements with Mr. Jackson, Mr. Donald Kirkpatrick has rendered the committee an invaluable service. The Executive Committee have taken the precaution to send Mr. Kirkpatrick, acting as their legal counsel, to the State of Delaware, in order to ascertain definitely and fully the necessary legal requirements to be complied with and the changes contemplated.

The proposed changes herewith presented have the full and final approval in principle of both our Advisory Committee referred to and our legal counsel.

Funding the Indebtedness, U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. It is proposed that U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., avail itself of exactly the same means, of funding its indebtedness as employed by industries in re-organization; namely, that it offers in exchange or substitution, certain issues of Debenture Bonds for claims held by creditors against the corporation. This involves preferably the amending of the charter of the corporation in certain minor details, so as to permit the issuance of bonds—which may be done with perfect propriety.

The proposed bonds are to be issued in such form or forms, and amount or amounts, and upon such terms and conditions finally, as approved by the Board of Directors of the corporation. A statement covering the proposed bond issues is presented in greater detail by counsel, and made a part of this report.

The indebtedness of the corporation when so funded would remove it from its present situation of insolvency and render it capable of functioning and earning profits, so that it might pay the interest upon its Debenture Bonds, and from time to time call and redeem a part of such issues; finally retiring all of the bonds and thereby entirely discharging in full the obligations of the corporation, made in the name of organized agriculture to its creditors.

"Inducing New Capital Into the Corporation. It is further proposed that new capital be induced to invest in certain other issues of Debenture Bonds of the corporation, for the purpose of rendering the corporation financially responsible in its conduct of a general grain marketing business for its membership. Further reference to this particular subject is included in the report of counsel, to which reference has already been made.

It should be stated that subscription to this new Debenture Bonds would be conditioned strictly upon the funding of the debts of the corporation, and with other proper protective measures provided.

Chicago Board of Trade Confers With. The Executive Committee of the corporation have conferred personally with representatives of the Chicago Board of Trade, and submit for your proper information a letter dated June 16, 1923, addressed by your Executive Committee to Mr. John J. Stream, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, propounding to that body certain questions relating to meeting the requirements of the Exchange, not in conflict with the Grain Futures Act, as to financial responsibility, as follows:

"June 16, 1923.

"Mr. John J. Stream,
"President, Chicago Board of Trade,
Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear Sir:

"At the direction of the executive committee of the U. S. Grain Growers Inc., and in line with suggestions made at our conference with your Messrs. Mauff and Fones on June 14, and I am submitting our request in writing for information as to the desired course of procedure to secure membership representation on the Chicago Board of Trade in behalf of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

"The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is a non-stock, non-profit association of producers, organized under the laws of Delawkre for the purpose of marketing the grain of its members co-operatively; that is, the corporation is without capital stock and its non-profit character is intended to limit it to the handling of grain originating from its own membership.

"Being without capital stock we would like particularly to know how your requirements as to financial responsibility should be met. We, of course, want to make such financial arrangements as will leave no ground for doubt in the minds of Board of Trade members and in the minds of our own customers as to financial responsibility and would undertake to make available such amount of cash capital and place it in such form as to guarantee our credit and performance of contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade to the same extent that would be furnished by unimpaired capital stock if we were a capital stock corporation.

"Assuming that we should employ as our representative some person who is now a member in good standing of the Chicago Board of Trade, or should employ some person able to qualify for membership on the Exchange, could we be permitted to use our name as a principal in trades by either one of the following suggested arrangements:

"1. The underwriting of our contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade by some other member, firm or corporation having financial responsibility adequate to cover both their own volume and ours—or the undertaking on the part of such other member, firm or corporation to finance our grain handling operations.

"2. By causing to be placed in escrow with some responsible bank or trust company in the city of Chicago a sum of money in Liberty Bonds or like securities guaranteeing our credits and financial responsibility for contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade up to some stipulated amount.

"3. The undertaking by a responsible surety to insure and guarantee our credit and financial responsibility for grain transactions and contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade up to some stipulated amount.

"We are unable at this time to furnish any reliable estimate of the number of cars of grain we would handle in this market during the course of a year. However, we would be glad to have your consider our possible maximum volume of business at twenty-five cars per week, it being understood that increased business will be met with increased finances from time to time.

"We appreciate greatly your expressed courteous desire to take this letter in such form that you could take early action on our proposal, and we would request that if you should note any particular matters of information that are not covered by this letter you will call our attention to them at once so that we may furnish additional data.

"Very truly yours,

U. S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC.
By J. M. Mehl,
Secretary and Acting Treasurer."

Our communication was immediately referred to the Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade; by the Board of Directors jointly to the Executive, Membership, Legal Advice and Rules Committees, and by this joint committee to their attorney. The opinion of the attorney was not received in sufficient time to enable action by the Board of Directors at their last meeting. We have been assured, however, that the attorney definitely approved our proposition No. 1 above and we have assurance that the corporation can be admitted to membership representation under the Grain Futures Act.

Department of Agriculture Consulted. On May 24, our secretary submitted to the Department of Agriculture a letter requesting the Department's view on a number of

(Continued on page 3)

We can quote you rates on all farm products to any point

Transportation Department, Illinois Agricultural Association.

You Can't Tell Stephenson Co. Farmers That Dairy Co-operation Doesn't Pay!

Among the co-operative dairy marketing associations, which the I. A. A. has assisted in organizing, there is none that has served the district in which it is located to better advantage than has the Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company.

When producers can point to the fact that a Freeport condensary is paying one dollar per hundred for milk over what it paid before the "co-op" was well established with the price of condensed milk at practically the same level, you can't tell them that co-operation doesn't pay.

Likewise when farmers living near the marketing company local unit of Dakota consider that they were paid $.90 per hundred for milk at that point by a local dealer in February, 1922, while one year later they received $2.10 from their marketing company, they are willing to "stick" to co-operative marketing.

Serves Community

The Stephenson county "co-op" has proved, among other things, that the big idea in co-operative marketing is not especially to allow producers to get stock dividends or a share of the profits, but it has shown that the big thing in farmer marketing is to create a market which the farmers themselves control, to serve a community by assembling a large quantity of a commodity, grading it, standardising it, and putting a product on the market that the public wants at the time that it wants it.

Where there was a poor market for milk and cream, the Freeport co-operative has manufactured the surplus into butter, sweet cream, cheese, casein, and other dairy products. Its famous "Vita Gold" butter, scoring 90 and better, commands a premium of at least one cent over the Chicago market, simply because the company makes enough butter—and makes it good enough—to create a demand for it.

Organization

The Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company was formed by the Stephenson County Farm Bureau and the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A., February 3, 1921, after several preliminary meetings. It opened for business on August 15, 1921.

Building and equipment of the company are valued at over $70,000. It is capitalized at $75,000 and shares have a par value of $50. No member may hold more than five shares. At present there are nearly 1,000 stockholders in the co-operative. At the close of 1922 business, a dividend of six percent was declared on all stock.

1922 Statement

A brief statement of the 1922 business of the company follows:

SALES

Butter	$253,661.75
Milk	145,929.25
Cheese	46,082.49
Cream (sweet)	51,522.69
Butter and, Skimmilk	21,693.47
Miscellaneous	16,474.90
	518,364.55

DISBURSEMENTS

Total paid patrons	$411,164.56
Butter and Cream purchased	21,483.34
Running expenses	61,742.57
Miscellaneous purchases	11,268.36
Sinking fund	12,705.72
	$518,364.55

The average monthly business for 1922 was $43,197.05. A total of 13,129,766 pounds of milk was handled, together with 1,784,606 pounds of cream. The total amount of butter made was 631,595 pounds out of 518,948 pounds of fat. The overrun, which amounted to 112,649 pounds, represents $42,919.26 at 38.1 cents per pound. The average overrun was 21.7 per cent.

The average price paid for fat was 40.4 cents per pound and for milk was $1.627 per hundred. The plant manufactured 169,626 pounds of cheese from 1,865,886 pounds of milk, receiving an average of 22½ cents per pound for the product.

Volume Increasing

May, 1923, saw the biggest volume of business transacted by the company in any one month, when $62,818.42 in sales came to the organization. With this big volume the expense was only 9 per cent of the total sales, the lowest yet secured by the co-operative.

In May, also, 88,542 pounds of butter were made, an increase of 15 per cent over the corresponding month of last year and 68 per cent over the 52,633 pounds average monthly production of 1922. The last report from the plant shows that over 108,000 pounds of butter was made in June. From these figures it can be seen that the company is doing a greater business with longer establishment.

Equipment for manufacturing the skimmilk product, casein, has been added this year. There is a good market for casein at present and an average of about $1,200 worth is being sold monthly.

Has Ten Locals

The Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company, with its main plant at Freeport, has local units at Dakota, Damascus, German Valley, Egan, Baileyville, Pearl City, Lena, and Waddams Grove in Stephenson county; at Shannon, in Carroll county; and Forreston in Ogle county.

Producers bring their cream to these locals, where it is collected before shipping to Freeport. Each plant has its branch manager. Steps have been taken this summer to organise the local units more strongly on a business basis. Advisory councilmen from the locals are elected to represent them at each meeting of the board of directors of the company.

Dakota, Pearl City, and Egan have already organized on the strong unit basis.

Officers

The officers of the company for 1923 are, Wm. F. Brown, president; Wm. Frank, vice president; J. A. Phillips, secretary-treasurer, who with C. Maize, T. F. Ellis, D. M. Brubaker, Wm. Sieferman, H. M. Phillips, and John Kachelhoffer, constitute the board of directors.

The directors' board is on the rotating plan, and the term of office is three years. The officers are selected within the board. Directors are chosen at the annual meetings from the membership-at-large.

Management

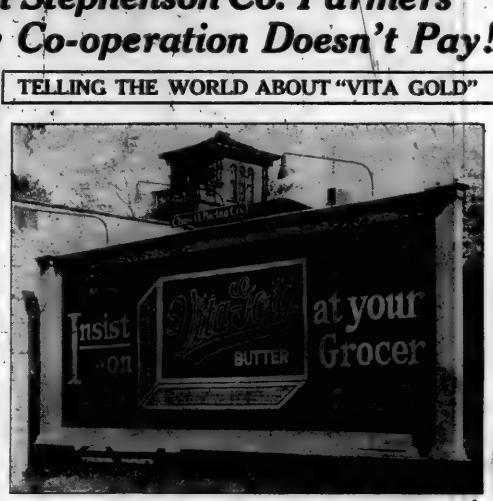
The general management of the marketing company is under A. V. Ahrentzen, a man with many years experience in the creamery business. The company, in addition to its regular staff, has a fieldman who spends most of his time visiting locals, instructing in the care of milk and cream, and otherwise adding to the efficiency of the concern.

A monthly house organ, "The Co-op," is published to inform the membership concerning the affairs of their company.

Until recently the co-operative has maintained a warehouse to handle feeds, tankage, seed, binder twine, etc., at a small margin of profit to the membership. However, it was found that with the greatly increased volume of dairy products handled, the capitalization of the company would not permit the financing of this subsidiary, so it was disposed of in June.

An increase of nine tenths of one per cent in the number of pigs saved from farrowings in the six months ended June 1, 1923, as compared with the number saved during the same period last year, is indicated in reports gathered by rural mail carriers for the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 140,000 hog raisers in all parts of the country.

TELLING THE WORLD ABOUT "VITA GOLD"



HERE'S one of the illuminated signs of the Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company on display at Rockford. This "co-op" made 631,597 pounds of butter in 1922, which sold for $253,661.75. A large part of this was print butter, advertised and sold under the brand name "Vita Gold." They're making nearly twice as much this year.

REPORT OF U. S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC., SUBMITTED

(Continued from page 2)

matters involved in connection with grain exchange representation. Among others was incorporated specifically the three proposed methods of qualifying as to financial responsibility contained in the letter to President Stream. The following paragraph from the letter of Mr. Chester Morrill to Mr. Mehl under date of June 18 is in specific reply to the questions stated:

"The Solicitor is of the opinion that your suggestion as to the different methods by which non-stock membership corporations may meet the requirements of the Act are sound and that the Board of Trade would not be justified in denying membership to an association which had adopted any one of said methods; that is to say, the ideas set forth in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) just preceding the last paragraph of your letter."

Service Facilities. We also report informally, for your proper information that results of the several conferences held with Mr. G. W. Hales of Hales and Hunter, Chicago, in which have been outlined in detail arrangements for financing and handling any part or all of the grain of our members. This large and successful concern, friendly to the co-operative movement, controls a large amount of surplus capital in addition to elevators and plants whereby it will assume to underwrite our contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade and will furnish all the finances needed in the movement of grain. This financial assistance will carry with it certain accounting service enabling us, with the employment of one man to actually sell our grain on the floor, to carry on our grain selling operations at a nominal cost per bushel, thus avoiding the necessity for building immediately an office personnel and force of our own, but leaving us free to use our own capital to the extent that we have to do our own financing and handle our own force as soon as we are in a position to do so. The arrangement carries with it the use of all classes of terminal elevator service, including storage space, and for which service we will pay certain stipulated rates per bushel charges. The services referred to are offered without limitations—for our immediate needs and available in a manner similar to the services offered by a bank or trust company. Neither would our business be restricted exclusively to the acceptance and employment of the services offered.

It seems possible to commence operation in the Chicago market almost at once—if desired.

Statement of Condition. We also report for your proper information and purposes herein set forth a general statement of conditions of the corporation's finances. The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., at the present time is owing creditors of all classes approximately $250,000, including interest accrued on note obligations. Of this amount approximately $86,000 due solicitors and about $42,000 due old directors and others; $191,000 with about $20,000 in accrued interest is due note creditors, most of whom are Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau members. It is estimated that $100,000 in new capital will be adequate to start operation in at least five of the principal markets. This capital may not be immediately necessary. It is estimated that about $20,000 should be provided immediately and budgeted for the special purpose of consuming and setting in operation the present proposed plans.

Funds Required. In order to carry out and put into execution the plans contemplated, it becomes absolutely necessary that some funds be made immediately and definitely available for the purposes of:

1st. Carrying on the ordinary affairs of the corporation.

2nd. Arranging the contemplated changes looking to the funding of its debts.

3rd. Securing and accomplishing the funding of its debts.

4th. Securing subscription of necessary funds to provide initial capital.

5th. Organizing the marketing of grain.

Summary. Two principal causes, and only two, have in the past prevented U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., from putting into effect its marketing plan.

1st. Its form of organization—having membership contracts and providing for patronage dividends has furnished the excuse to bar the corporation from the grain exchanges of the country and thereby deprived the corporation from marketing any part of its grain desired, through that outlet.

2nd. Its financial condition—lacking adequate finances originally to function as a going concern, and finally becoming insolvent—has rendered the corporation dormant for the time being.

The first obstacle has been removed by legislative act.

The second obstacle is going to be removed through your active financial support and indorsement—if your Federations are so pleased.

The Grain Grower Plan in itself has not defeated the putting of the plan into operation. The plan has never had a fair trial. It seems it would be unsound to repudiate it before giving it a fair trial because of repeated indorsements by the Farm Bureau and other farmers' organizations. The Farm Bureau of the leadership of the Farm Bureau cannot repudiate this plan and ever hope to make good on another grain marketing plan.

The present Board of U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in accepting their respective positions to which they were drafted on that Board subscribed to a solemn oath of office to faithfully and well, and to the best of their ability carry out the trust and confidence so reposed in them by the membership of the corporation—and by your committee. They have kept faith with the membership of U. S. Grain Growers, to the best of their ability.

Needed financial and active united support is now our immediate problem.

Your substantial and definite financial support to this program is required at once and most earnestly solicited.

There is needed, according to the estimates of the Executive Committee of the Corporation:

For carrying on the ordinary affairs of the Corporation.

For arranging the contemplated changes looking to the funding of its debts.

For securing and accomplishing the funding of its debts.

For securing subscriptions of necessary funds to provide initial capital, and

For organizing the marketing of grain, the sum of twenty-thousand ($20,000) Dollars, or as much thereof as may be made available at the present time and immediate future.

Said fund to be administered through and with the advice of a properly constituted Finance Committee.

The sums that may be pledged and paid by the Farm Bureau Federations of any or all of the several purposes above set forth are to be received by the Corporation as advances and be later secured by bonds or debentures in the several amounts of the same class as contemplated to be issued to the creditors of the corporation whose claims are proposed to be funded.

Very respectfully submitted,

U. S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC.
By its Board of Directors.

.....
Secretary.

Place of I. A. A. Annual Meeting To Be Chosen

Choice of the place at which the 1923 annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held will be decided at the next meeting of the Executive Committee on Friday, August 3. The annual meet is dated for the third week in January, 1924.

Phosphate Insures You

Highest Quality Grain
Maximum Crop Production
Surest and Greatest Profits

We Insure You

Prompt Service
Accurate Weight
Dependable Quality

Order through your Farm Bureau.

Phosphate-Limestone Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

"Without Confidence, There Can Be No Peace, No Prosperity, and No Profit"—Hon. Sydney Anderson, I. A. A. Picnic, June 29

FARM FOLKS MAKE THE I. A. A. PICNIC GENUINE SUCCESS

Large Crowd Hears Speakers and Sees Barnyard Golf Tournament at Urbana

The Fifth Annual I. A. A. Farm Bureau State Picnic, at Crystal Lake Park, Urbana, June 29, was voted by all who attended as an overwhelming success. A crowd estimated by Champaign and Urbana newspapers at from 7,000 to 10,000 filled the grounds all day and made it a point to inspect the University farm before going home.

The speaking, by the Hon. Sydney Anderson, U. S. Congressman from Minnesota, and Mrs. A. E. Brigden, president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, the horseshoe pitching tournament and the University Open House events held the interest of the crowd during the day.

Congressman Anderson strongly advised the formation of co-operative associations, emphasizing the value of good management.

Lauds Co-operation

"If the farmers form their organizations and place good men at the head of them, they will succeed," he said. "In California co-operation has been a success. Before it came the fruit growers were raising more than fifty varieties of oranges and losing money. Now they grow only three or four kinds and are prospering.

"After you have organized do not withdraw from your association, because you can momentarily get a better price for your products elsewhere. Stick to your association and it will prosper."

Speaks on Home

Mrs. Brigden spoke for the home and happy farm families.

"There never was a civilization that became decadent that had prosperous agriculture and happy homes," she said.

In summarizing Mrs. Brigden gave as her creed: "To make the home and community the best we can, we cannot put our money to a better use."

DeWitt Wins

The horseshoe pitching contest was won by Torbert brothers, the DeWitt County Farm Bureau Team, after attracting a large crowd nearly all the day.

The management of the picnic was smooth and efficient. The grounds offered every possible sort of accommodation: rest tents, play grounds for children, lunch stands, seating and shade, all of which were enjoyed by the crowd.

Nearly everybody made a trip to the University farm some time or other during the day.

This year's crop will be worth over $1,000,000,000 more than last year's on the basis of farm prices on July 1, 1923, compared with prices a year ago, according to a recent forecast of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

WINNERS OF TOURNAMENT



Walter and Harry Torbert

Brothers, 15 and 17, Win Horseshoe Cup for DeWitt

Walter and Harry Torbert, 15 and 17 years old, are the farm bureau "barnyard golf" champions of Illinois as the result of defeating every team pitted against them and emerging as the only 100 per cent victors among nineteen county farm bureau entries at the I. A. A. Farm Bureau State Picnic, Urbana, June 29.

The youthful champions represent the DeWitt County Farm Bureau and were presented a handsome cup as their trophy of victory, engraved with the record of their conquest. This is the fourth successive year that the honors have gone to DeWitt County, the present champion's father, Ed Torbert, and Joe Haskett having composed a team which won at all three previous state picnics.

Mr. Torbert has trained his two boys for a year for their showing. They are cool, steady and seem equal to any emergency.

Both boys are regular "dirt farmers" and real farm bureau boosters.

In the finals Logan defeated McLean 30 to 26 and DeWitt trimmed Rock Island 30 to 17. Then McLean downed Rock Island 30 to 24 while DeWitt beat Logan 32 to 15.

In the next round DeWitt took the long end of a 30 to 16 score with McLean while Logan defeated Rock Island 32 to 24.

This left Logan and DeWitt for the last game, the latter winning 51 to 18. The last four shoes pitched were ringers.

"Shipping Fever" May be Prevented By Vaccination

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has made arrangements to treat all cattle by the vaccination method for hemorrhagic septicemia (sometimes erroneously called "shipping fever") that will be shipped from the Chicago Stock Yards for stocker and feeder purposes.

This treatment is optional with the purchasers of cattle and the vaccine will be furnished at cost, which will be approximately 10 cents per head. An additional charge will be made by the Stock Yards Company for handling stock to and from vaccinating pens.

While the vaccination method is still in the experimental stage, the Department believes it has considerable virtue and advocates it for all stocker and feeder cattle.

Nineteen Counties in I.A.A. "Barnyard Golf" Competition

The following horseshoe pitching teams represented the 19 county farm bureaus who competed for the state championship at the I. A. A. Picnic at Urbana, which was won by the DeWitt county team with Logan county as runners up:

Bureau, Butts and Walters; Cass, Schnepper and Opper; Cumberland, Easton Brothers; DeWitt, Torbert Brothers; Ford, Gee and Carr; Henry, Papenhien and Peterson; Iroquois, Seggebruch Brothers; Kane, Warner and Feece; Kendall, Price and Matrick; Lake, Fenlon and Braske; Logan, Reutchler and Waddell; Livingston, Mertes and Norgaard; McLean, Humphreys and Krusc; Marshall, Peterson and Buck; Richland, Bann and Bunn; Rock Island, Wells Brothers; Sangamon, Fry and Christopher; Stark, Screeton and Reece; Whiteside, Irion and Nice.

Plan Formation of Centralizer at Mt. Vernon

The Jefferson County Cream Producers Association, composed of member locals of that county, passed a resolution to lay plans at once for the formation of a farmer-owned and controlled centralizer at Mt. Vernon to be put in operation when the product from at least 3,000 cows is put under contract.

This organization has been functioning as a bargaining association to sell the cream of its members to private centralizers after competitive bidding. Refusal of the centralizers to bid on the product controlled by the association, led up to the action to form a co-operative centralizer.

Farm Bureau is Praised by Oldest Member, 96

Thomas Watkins, 96, Chandlerville, Ill., of the Cass County Farm Bureau, is the oldest farm bureau member in Illinois. In recognition of this he has been presented a gold medal by the executive committee of his county organization.

Mr. Watkins owns and lives on a 240 acre farm in Richmond Precinct, Cass County. He has lived in the same precinct for more than seventy years.

When John Lucas, the farm bureau solicitor, asked Mr. Watkins to become a farm bureau member, his signature was immediate.



Thomas Watkins

"It is probable that I am too old to get all of the direct benefits of the farm bureau," said Mr. Watkins, "but I have lived just long enough and seen enough phases of American agriculture to realize the value of real farmer organization. I will consider my membership well worth while if it helps to make a good organization and benefits to some extent the agriculture of the county."

Mr. Watkins was born in Kentucky and came to Illinois with his parents at two years of age. He has voted at seventy-six general elections, all but one in his home precinct.

"I have voted for only two Republicans," said Mr. Watkins, laughing, "and one turned out to be a drunkard, the other a forger."

"ROUGHER THEY ARE, THE BETTER!" PLEA FOR BOYS OF SLUMS

More Than 250 Requests For City Children Come To I. A. A.

The boys do get their inning sometimes in the farm bureau outings for slums children of Chicago.

"I'd like two boys about seven or eight," requested Mrs. C. E. Welty, of Amboy, on a recent call to the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association. "And the more rough and frolicsome they are, the better we will like to have them for a two-week outing."

The Outing Secretary of the I. A. A. got in touch with the United Charities, there was a hurry-up call into the slums of Chicago's West Side and within a few hours two happy and surprised youngsters, all slicked up, were on the Lincoln Highway with Mr. and Mrs. Welty in the car, bound for an unexpected outing.

More than 250 children have so far been applied for by farm bureau folks of a score of counties and the requests are coming in every day.

The children are already beginning to go out upon their vacations.

Growers "Co-op" Resumes Business; Outlook Promising

Prospects are very bright for a successful season for the Alfalfa and Truck Growers Association of Union and Alexander Counties, according to L. M. Mathews, manager of the organization, McClure, Ill.

"Our first year, 1921, was voted a success and the members were well pleased with results," states Mr. Mathews. "In the spring of 1922, an overflow of the Mississippi River destroyed the main crop, alfalfa, and the activity of the association was discontinued for the year.

"This year we find that the alfalfa has been re-seeded and the harvest is very good, in fact, better than during previous normal years. Wheat has had an unusually favorable spring and it has been predicted that there will be more No. 2 wheat here than ever before. Corn is doing fine and the prospects point to a big yield."

The I. A. A.—
ECONOMY OF SERVICE
Money Saved For You
The Operating Expenses of the I. A. A. for the First Six Months of 1923 Were $26,748.75 Less Than in the Same Period of 1921, While Every Effort Has Been Put Forth to Maintain Quality and Extent of Service.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
URBANA, ILLINOIS. 10-N.I.-7-23

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | August 1, 1923 | Number 10

WHEAT COUNCIL OF THE U. S. IS ORGANIZED

PITTSBURGH PLUS FIGHT BEING LED BY MIDWEST BODY

President Thompson of I.A.A. Represents Farming Interests of Illinois

Important steps toward the abolishment of "Pittsburgh Plus," the fake freight charge placed on steel products, were taken in July by the Mid-west Committee appointed to lead the fight. Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are represented on the committee.

The Illinois Commission to investigate "Pittsburgh Plus" is composed of Senator John T. Denvir, Chicago, chairman; Senator Randolph Boyd, Galva; Representatives Robert E. Scholes, Peoria, and J. E. McMackin, Salem; B. F. Baker, Kewanee, representing the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers; B. F. Peek, Moline, manufacturer; and President S. H. Thompson, Quincy, representing the I. A. A.

Appointment

This commission was provided for in a bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature and the members were appointed by Governor Small. The sum of $25,000 was appropriated to finance the work of the committee.

Reports on economic phases of the problem were made to the inter-state commission by a committee of experts from the four states who have been making investigations.

Executive Committee

Three members were appointed to serve on the executive committee to carry on the fight for the Mid-west Commission when the most important round of the effort to abolish the unjust freight charge comes up before the Federal Trade Commission. The steel manufacturers of the Pittsburgh district have already put in their case. It is likely that B. F. Peek of Moline will represent Illinois as chairman of the executive committee.

Over 7,000 member-farm-bureau gatepost signs were sent out early in July to 11 counties of Illinois. These signs were ordered by county farm bureaus through the I. A. A., which had made special arrangement with the manufacturer for a special discount on quantity lots.

WANTED—A STRONGER ROPE



OVER $19,000,000

Quite a neat little sum! Yet that's the amount of business that the Chicago Producers handled during the first year of operation. They made a 30 per cent refund too! Illinois shippers gave the "co-op" 52 per cent of its business. Read the whole story on Page 3 of The Record.

Milk Contracts Are Upheld By McHenry Judge

Judge Edward D. Shurtleff, of the Circuit Court of McHenry County, Illinois, has handed down a decision in the case of the Milk Producers' Marketing Company of Chicago vs. Arthur L. Bell, in which the co-operative marketing contract is completely upheld. The court grants the application of the Milk Marketing Company against its member to compel him to specific performance of contract. The decision is regarded as an epochal one, since it is the first time a court ruling has been had in Illinois on the Sapiro contract.

COUNTIES MAY APPROPRIATE T. B. FUNDS LEGALLY

County Boards of Supervisors are entirely within their powers in appropriating funds for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis within the county, according to the provision of S. B. 348 passed at the 53rd General Assembly, which says that "each county shall have power to appropriate funds from the county treasury to be used in any manner to be determined by the board for the suppression, eradication, and control of tuberculosis among domestic animals in each county."

Doubt has been prevalent in many counties of late in regard to the legality of such appropriations due to the decision handed down by Attorney General Brundage, which stated that such appropriations are illegal.

As the new statute expressly provides for the lawfulness of county tuberculosis appropriations, the decision of the attorney general has been pointed out to be in error as affecting such appropriations.

Producer Heads Meet At Chicago, Report Progress

The Board of Directors of the National Live Stock Producers Association met in the Hotel Fort Dearborn, Chicago, on July 23rd, for a three-day session. President John G. Brown, who has just completed a personal survey of the river markets, reported on the progress of the organization.

Fruit Meeting Is Called For Centralia, Aug. 7

The Illinois Agricultural Association is calling a fruit and vegetable marketing conference, in co-operation with the Illinois Fruit Exchange, at Centralia, August 7. Walton Peteet, Director of Co-operative Marketing for the American Farm Bureau Federation, is to be the speaker.

There is to be a free, open discussion of marketing problems. The purpose of the conference is to study fruit and vegetable marketing problems; to make a survey of past experiences and present conditions; and to formulate a program comprehensive of future needs.

All members of the exchange are urged to be present, if possible. It is not in any sense a membership meeting, but one which will help to shape the future of co-operative fruit marketing in Southern Illinois.

SYDNEY ANDERSON NAMED PRESIDENT, OFFICE IN CHICAGO

Large Program For Relief of Grain Grower Set Forth By Organization

(On Page Two will be found a complete statement by the directors of the Wheat Council of the United States as to their objects.)

The Wheat Council of the United States has been legally organized with the following officers: Sydney Anderson, president; Harvey J. Scoone, Vice-President; O. E. Bradfute, treasurer; Grosvenor Dawe, executive vice-president; C. B. Chatfield, secretary.

With offices at 77 West Washington St., Chicago, the organization plans to make all possible efforts and to co-operate so far as possible with all interests for the general welfare of the wheat producer, whose present low prices have aroused the attention of the nation.

The Wheat Council of America is the outgrowth of a meeting called in Chicago in June by Gov. J. A. O. Preus, of Minnesota, and attended by more than 400 delegates from seven middle west states. The Illinois Agricultural Association was represented at this meeting.

This conference went on record in support of co-operative marketing.

"File Claims Promptly," Says Traffic Department

"All shippers should file claims promptly," advises the Transportation Department of the I. A. A. "It operates to their own advantage, as well as to that of the carrier. When claims are filed promptly, the facts and circumstances surrounding a case are much more readily recalled than when they are allowed to run for a considerable length of time."

The Department states that many have lost their rights in the collection of loss and damage claims by reason of negligence or ignorance of the limitations in such matters.

The terms of the uniform livestock shipping contract and the bill of lading provide that claims for loss, damage, or injury to property must be made in writing to the originating or delivering carrier within six months after delivery, or in case of failure to make delivery, then within six months after a reasonable time for delivery has elapsed.

The Transportation Department handles both loss and damage and overcharge claims as part of its service. The legal limit for filing overcharge claims is two years.

Other service that the Department gives includes quoting of rates, information concerning correct routing, assistance in securing various shipping conveniences, and other work looking to the interests of Illinois farmers in freight and traffic matters.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of ten cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—O. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. L. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Port Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hodgeville.
16th—G. E. Reader, Menodota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Finley, Hoopeston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. L. Gould, Carlinville.
22nd—Stanley Castle, Alton.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lemley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments, I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. G. Sailor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent. Legal, Newton Jenkins.

Interested In Feeder Cattle? Write To I. A. A.

It will be to the advantage of any cattle feeder who desires to purchase feeder cattle direct from the range to communicate with the Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. The Department is in communication with several parties who can furnish feeder cattle and will be glad to put Illinois feeders in touch with them.

August Is Picnic Month For Farm Folk of Illinois

At least 23 county farm bureaus of Illinois will hold their annual picnics during the month of August, according to the Speakers' Bureau of the I. A. A.

This bureau keeps a list of all available speakers and arranges with the counties to furnish them with men to speak who have a wide understanding of agricultural problems of the day.

A. E. Everingham, Hutsonville, of the I. A. A. Legislative Committee, is one of the most popular speakers, judging from the large number of picnic dates that he will fill in all parts of the state. Others who will address farm gala day throngs include J. D. Harper, F. M. Higgins, S. Fred Cummings, Frank O. Lowden, Howard Leonard, J. R. Howard, Senator Cuthbertson, and S. H. Thompson.

Picnic dates scheduled are as follows: Pope, August 4; Richland, 8; St. Clair, 9; Franklin, 10; Edwards, 11; Lawrence, 14; McDonough, 14; Johnson, 15; Calhoun, 15; Woodford, 16; Cass, 16; Wayne, 17; Greene, 18; Monroe, 18; Henderson, 22; Knox, 22; Menard, 22; Lake, 22; [illegible], 23; Coles, 23; Macon, 25; [illegible], 29; Gallatin, 30.

Objects of Wheat Council

The following statement, by the Hon. Sydney Anderson, president of the Wheat Council of America, and authorized by the directors of the organization, gives, briefly, an account of the causes, scope and plans of the movement:

"A survey of domestic and world conditions in the production and marketing of wheat demonstrates that the stabilization of the domestic price at a profitable level and the consequent improvement of the condition of the wheat farmer is dependent upon bringing the control of the domestic wheat price within the borders of the United States. For this three things are necessary. Reduced acreage and production, orderly marketing and increased consumption.

"Under the stimulation of the world war the wheat acreage of the United States was enormously extended. For the past three years wheat acreage in the United States has exceeded the average acreage, 1909-1913, by more than 13,000,000 acres. This is equivalent to an excess production of from 160,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels annually. The exportation of wheat before the war averaged 15 per cent of the crop. For the past three years it has been in excess of 25 per cent of the crop.

"Since the world war there has been a gradual recovery of the wheat producing countries. These countries in the main by reason of cheaper lands and labor produce at less cost than we do. The greater competition of these countries in the world wheat market defines the price of the whole domestic crop so long as we continue to produce a surplus of considerable proportions.

Reduced Acreage

"The directors of the Wheat Council after full consideration of these facts are fully convinced that a reduction in the wheat acreage and wheat production in this country is absolutely essential to a profitable price for wheat to the American wheat grower.

"While the influences of the World War were working to produce an increase in the acreage and production of wheat in the United States, these influences as well as the organized efforts of the government, were working to produce a reduced consumption of wheat in the United States, and these influences are still being felt. Wheat products constitute a healthful, wholesome food, which is the basis of all meals. Greater consumption of wheat by the people of the United States at this time would not only be a healthful and wholesome thing for them but a patriotic service to the wheat growers of the United States in the emergency by which they are now confronted.

Vast Volumes

"The distressed conditions existing in many wheat growing sections of the country, which are having a tendency to force into the market vast volumes of wheat which cannot be readily absorbed, must inevitably tend to produce lower prices, which more orderly marketing might avoid.

"The Council desires to call attention to the new credit facilities now being furnished under Federal direction through the intermediate farm credit banks, which are available to meet these distressed conditions."

Objects of Council

The objects of the Wheat Council of America have been outlined by the directors as follows:

A. To advance the interests of the producer, by developing and promoting through voluntary action, the application of methods of organizing the production and marketing of wheat in the United States, in order to establish or approximate a balance between domestic production and consumption and to bring the control of domestic prices of wheat within the United States instead of abroad; and to develop profitable outlets for such surplus as may exist.

B. To advance the general welfare of the producer by any and every means deemed advisable and especially by promoting more efficient and effective marketing methods and systems.

C. To interest agriculture, industry, transportation, finance, commerce, labor and consumers in the economic phases of the production, distribution, manufacture and consumption of wheat and wheat products and associated commodities.

D. To increase the consumption of wheat and wheat products by informing the consumer of the advantages to be gained by such increased consumption, and by such other means and methods as may be deemed advisable; and to co-operate with the producers of wheat and the manufacturers and distributors of wheat products to this end.

E. To offer co-operation with every existing agency, national, state and local, working for improvements in methods of producing, storing, handling, manufacturing, marketing and distributing wheat and wheat products.

F. To aid in co-ordinating, or if deemed necessary, to conduct scientific research into the production, manufacture, distribution and consumption of wheat and wheat products.

G. To perform the functions of a Clearing House in the field of advertising, publicity and general business endeavors that are aimed at accomplishing any and all of the foregoing objects.

Chicago Producers' Patrons Urged To Consign Correctly

Live stock shippers who consign their stock to the Chicago Producers Commission Association, the agency of the National Live Stock Producers Association, at Union Stock Yards, are requested to use more care in billing their shipments, as considerable confusion has arisen in the past when cars have come to the yards consigned to "National Producers" instead of "Chicago Producers."

Some shipments billed in this manner have not reached the "co-op" firm at all, the word "national" being connected with a private commission company in the yards.

"To Chicago Producers, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill." is the correct way to consign live stock to the farmers' firm.

New Issue of Federal Bonds Being Floated

A new issue of Federal Farm Loan bonds of 45 million dollars now being floated should result in more money being available before long to be lent through co-operative farm loan associations to farmers wishing to place long term mortgages on their farms. These bonds will yield 4.45 per cent to the redeemable date 1933 and 4½ per cent thereafter to redemption or maturity. They may be purchased in denominations running from $40 to $10,000.

Red Top Growers Hold Annual Meet; Orr Is President

George Orr, Wayne county, was elected president of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange to succeed J. S. McDonald of Jefferson county, at the annual meeting of the red top "co-op" held at Flora in July. S. S. Hardin, Clay county, was made vice president.

Other changes include the election of George McElyea of Xenia to the Board of Directors to succeed Curt Anderson, who resigned to accept the position as full time general manager of the exchange. Mr. Anderson was also re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Walton Peteet, director of Co-operative Marketing of the American Farm Bureau Federation, made the principal address at the meeting. He gave a most interesting and practical talk on the fundamental principles of co-operative marketing.

"The aim of co-operative marketing," said Mr. Peteet, "is to substitute orderly marketing of farm products for the old, wasteful practice of dumping and blind selling. Wealth, culture, and power were on the farm two generations ago—now they are in the cities. The change has been brought about by the product of combination of group action in industry against individualism in agriculture. The great hopes for agriculture are more economical production and a better marketing system. Organization is the bedrock for advancement of both of these."

Prospects for the exchange this year are very encouraging. With the new warehouse at Flora practically completed, facilities for handling the red top pool are much improved.

EUROPE INCREASES FOOD PRODUCTION, ECONOMISTS AVER

Lessened Demand For American Farm Exports Is Predicted At Conference

European nations are gradually catching up in food production and will have less and less demand for American agricultural products, according to a survey of the foreign situation made by a committee of farm economists meeting in Washington at the call of Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace. The farm bureau was represented by H. C. Moorhouse, of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Issue Statement

The statement which came from the conference is in part as follows:

"The European nations are gradually approaching their pre-war level in agricultural production, especially importing nations which are endeavoring to make themselves independent of outside food supplies. Twenty-one countries that in 1909 to 1913 harvested an average of 67,000,000 acres of wheat decreased to 58,000,000 acres in 1920, and then rose again to 60,000,000 in 1922. Eleven countries that harvested 48,000,000 acres in 1920 and 51,449,000 acres in 1922 have reported 52,180,000 acres for 1923. Moreover, crop conditions are much more favorable this year. Revival of production in Europe is much more manifest in agriculture than in manufacture.

Other Regions

"During the World War agricultural production in Europe was reduced while the output in several other countries was increased. For example, the total wheat area in the United States, Canada, India, Australia and Argentina was 116,000,000 acres in 1913 as against 127,000,000 in 1923.

"Increased production in these regions has more than offset the decline of production in Russia. There is no evidence to show that the competition of these areas will be less this year than last."

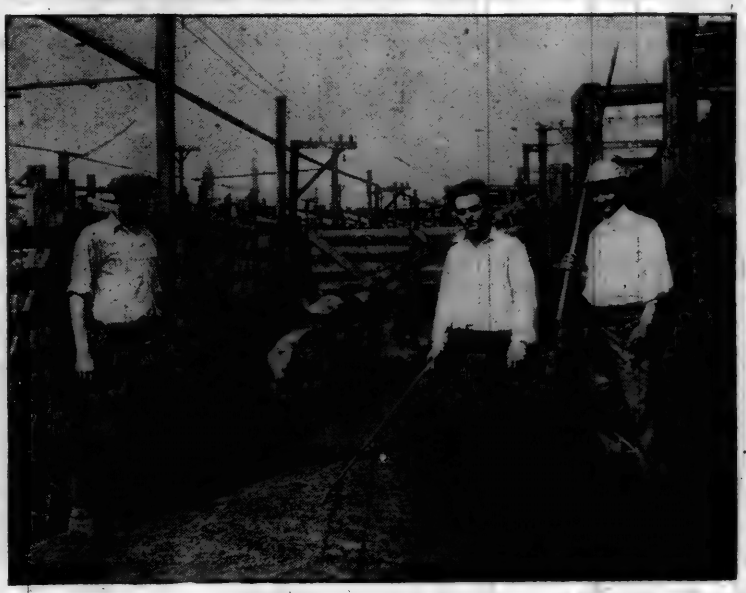
A total of 11,534 farm bureau meetings were held in Illinois last year with an attendance of 543,000.

File Your Loss and Damage Claims Promptly.
Time Limit Six Months.

Transportation Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

Even Knockers and Skeptics Are Impressed By First Year's Record of Chicago Producers

TO MARKET WITH THE CHICAGO LIVE STOCK "CO-OP"



HERE'S a scene in the chutes of the Union Stock Yards showing a bunch of porkers just unloaded and being handled by employes of the Chicago Producers Commission Company. This "co-op" has an efficient force of salesmen to care for a big volume of live stock. The man at the extreme right is George Parmenter, head hog salesman, and the other two men are assistants in the hog alleys of this successful farmers' commission firm.

There were the knockers—the skeptics — those who said it couldn't be done—when the National Live Stock Producers Association was formed late in 1921 for the purpose of establishing farmers' co-operative live stock commission companies at the principal terminal markets of the country. Farmers had no business to follow their live stock to market in the first place and they would make a fizzle of it anyway, after they did establish selling agencies.

Then again, the farmers couldn't hope to make a success of co-operation on the Chicago market, the world's largest and most powerful terminal. And when the Producers established the Chicago Producers Commission Association at the Union Stock Yards, the venture was watched with great interest all over the country, for all realized that here would be the hardest struggle with the strongest opposition.

Now for a little more recent history—real history, too, in the progress of co-operative marketing in America. At the end of its first fiscal year of business, June 30, 1923, the Chicago Producers selling agency announced a gross value in business of $19,828,033.54 from the opening date, June 19, 1922, until June 30, 1923. The company's books showed that 11,742 cars representing 751,985 head of live stock had been handled.

Thirty Per Cent Refund

At the same time the Board of Directors of the "co-op" declared a 30 per cent refund in commissions and ordered that an amount approximating $70,000 be paid back to members of the company in the form of patronage dividends.

When the National Producers established an agency in Chicago, it was the third put into motion under their plan, others having already opened at East St. Louis and Indianapolis. The state farm bureau federations of Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Missouri aided in putting the infant co-operative on its feet by urging live stock shipping associations to take out memberships.

Success from Start

Within less than a month after establishment, the Chicago Producers Commission Association was running smoothly and paying expenses. In the fall of 1922, membership fees were abolished and later more than $10,000 in membership fees was returned to the country.

Membership in the agency is now free to shipping associations and to individuals. However, application blanks must be filled out to conform to Federal regulations. Anyone may consign stock to the Producers but must take out membership in order to be eligible to the annual refund.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Producers is composed of seven members, three from Iowa, two from Illinois, and one each from Wisconsin and South Dakota. It is a rotating directorate. Members are appointed by the state farm bureaus in the respective states to serve for three-year terms.

Board of Directors

The present Board of Directors is composed of Frank Coyne, Montrose, Ia.; M. Sar, Essex, Ia.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; J. W. Crabb, Delavan, Ill.; W. B. Elliott, Williamsfield, Ill.; George McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wis.; and W. S. Hill, Mitchell, S. Dak.

The Chicago Producers Commission Association has experienced a steady growth since establishment. The hog business has developed exceptionally well. Taking the lead in hog receipts among the commission companies on the market in July, 1922, the agency has held this lead practically every week since that time and at present handles between 12 and 15 per cent of the weekly receipts of hogs.

In total receipts of all live stock, the company usually stands first or second each week and handles an average of from five to six per cent of the business on the market. Until recently all sheep consigned to the Chicago Producers were handled by another firm by special arrangement. However, a sheep selling department has been added with an experienced salesman in charge.

Growth in Force

The agency started with a manager, two cattle salesmen, three hog salesmen, a cashier, and small office force. The personnel has been enlarged by an assistant manager, a third cattle salesman, a sheep salesman, as well as additions to the office and yard force. Plans are being made to employ an additional cattle man to buy stockers and feeders.

The members of the entire working force of the Producers have been chosen for their ability and experience in their special line of work. Their fitness is shown by the remarkable growth of the company which would not have been possible without general satisfaction on the part of shipper patrons.

Illinois Leads

It is interesting to note that Illinois live stock shippers have steadily held the lead in volume of business consigned to the Chicago Producers. Fifty-two per cent of the live stock handled by the "co-op" was shipped by Illinois farmers. Iowa easily ranked second by shipping 42 per cent of the "co-op's" volume.

The following table showing shipments by states very clearly portrays the increase in car receipts each month by the agency, as well as showing the sources of receipts.

SHIPMENTS BY STATES

Months	Ill.	Iowa	Ind.	Wis.	Others	Total
June ½	111	60	3	2	0	177
July	265	164	7	8	4	448
Aug.	325	211	8	8	8	561
Sept.	233	177	11	11	7	439
Oct.	295	192	23	26	5	541
Nov.	436	298	13	37	16	800
Dec.	441	411	20	35	15	963
Jan.	682	569	24	24	33	1,332
Feb.	694	570	23	16	20	1,323
March	884	570	20	19	16	1,253
April	548	548	16	34	16	1,176
May	688	483	21	24	50	1,266
June ½	554	424	18	13	18	726
Total	5,797	4,675	218	259	219	11,168
%	52%	42%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%	100%

From June 19, 1922, until June 30, 1923, the books of the Producers show that 1,144 individual live stock shippers of Illinois patronized the Producers in Chicago, while 191 live stock shipping associations in the state held memberships in the "co-op."

The following are the totals of each class of live stock handled during the year: cattle, 59,639; hogs, 629,024; calves, 18,202; sheep, 45,030; making a total of 751,895 head.

Support Appreciated

"We greatly appreciate the loyal support given the Chicago Producers by Illinois live stock shippers," states S. W. Doty, manager of the agency. "Without it, we could not have reached the success that has been ours during the first year of operation.

"We hope that our efforts to establish a real service in selling live stock co-operatively during the past year will bring us still greater patronage during the coming year. Although an organization as large as we have built up is bound to make some mistakes, our records show that the percentage has been very small in proportion to the business handled. Each shipper should place complaints as soon as they arise and we will do all in our power to adjust them."

Volume Increases Profits

The well known fact that volume of business decreases handling costs is well exemplified in the records of the Chicago Producers. For instance, when 439 cars of stock were handled last September, the lowest receipts of any month, a profit per car of only two per cent was realized. In the month of highest receipts, January, with 1,336 cars, the profit per car was 43 per cent.

"We cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity of a large volume of business in order to obtain the best results," states F. M. Simpson, general manager of the National Live Stock Producers Association. "Volume helps to control the market as well as greatly decreasing the handling costs.

"On the Indianapolis market, where the Producers' agency controls around 30 per cent of the receipts each week, the average market prices have more nearly approached Chicago prices than ever before.

"The big aim of the Producers' agencies is not only to make refunds to shippers but to improve marketing conditions in general and to give better service to the farmer."

Splendid Record

A study of the growth and accomplishments of the Chicago Producers Commission Company after one year of business shows that the confidence which live stock producers have placed in it has not been unfounded.

Having successfully handled over 19 million dollars worth of live stock, declared a 30 per cent refund to patrons, sent back to the country more than $10,000 in membership fees, and built up a service that has commanded the respect of both shippers and competitors, the Chicago Producers' selling agency has accomplished no small task. And when all this has been done in a little over one year in the world's largest and most powerful live stock marketing terminal, it may be considered a still greater accomplishment.

Business men of Kankakee county have put up $10 each and have gone into partnership with 249 pig club boys and girls.

Cow-Testing Is The Subject of New Farm Movie

"Jonathan Barr's Conversion" is the latest picture turned out by Homestead Films, Inc. The picture, originally taken for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, concerns the cow-testing campaigns and the development of disease-free herds.

It is announced that prints are available from Homestead Films, Inc., 732 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

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Highest Quality Grain
Maximum Crop Production
Surest and Greatest Profits

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Prompt Service
Accurate Weight
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Order through your Farm Bureau.

Phosphate-Limestone Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

400 Children of Slums Get I. A. A. Outings

PRODUCERS' HEAD ANSWERS CHARGES OF OLD-LINE MAN

Heavy Receipts, Not "Co-ops" Responsible For Hog Market Decline

The charge of Everett C. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Exchange, that the decline in hog prices is due to the success of producer-owned co-operative commission companies in securing such large volumes of business, has been well answered by President John F. Brown of the National Live Stock Producers Association.

"Everett C. Brown's opinion regarding the low hog market is wholly at variance with the facts which he has at hand," states John F. Brown. "Market statistics show that local cattle receipts for the month of June were the smallest since 1917. Light receipts make for higher prices. Likewise the receipts of sheep for June were the lightest in more than 30 years. These good prices were due to sensationally light runs and not to the fact that the 'co-ops' have not yet invaded those departments of the market as fully as they have the hog department.

Hog Run Excessive

"The same market statistics show that more hogs were on the Chicago market this June than ever before in the history of June markets. A similar condition occurred in 1911, with similar effect, and that was long before co-operative marketing of hogs was under way. Too many hogs for the entire market and not just too many hogs for the competitor of the National Live Stock Exchange was the true cause of the break in prices.

"Between November and July, seven western markets received 5,000,000 more hogs than in the same period in either of the two years just preceding. Hog shipments from eleven cornbelt states to all markets increased 32.2 per cent this year as compared with the year preceding in the period from November 1 to June 1.

Producers Capable

John F. Brown also pointed out that the managers of the Producers' agencies are well acquainted with live stock marketing and are making a success of it. He maintained that by controlling an enormous amount of live stock offered for sale, that the Producers stabilize the price much more than would be the case if 15 firms were doing one-fifteenth of the business now being done. The Producers handle from 15 to 35 per cent of the total receipts on markets where they operate, states Farmer Brown.

"Instead of pointing out to us the dangers of our success, the National Live Stock Exchange would be more to the point in explaining to us why it is that the old-line commission firms have always discriminated against the stock raisers in favor of the country speculator," concludes John F. Brown.

"Instead of making loose and unfounded accusations, the Exchange potentates would better tell why they so vigorously opposed the Packer and Stock Yard Control Law and fought it unsuccessfully through all the courts; and why, after its validity was sustained, they boycotted the stock raisers' own selling agency until ordered to cease so doing by the United States Department of Agriculture."

Chicago To Have Federated Fruit Meeting, Aug. 13

The Board of Directors of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., will meet in the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, on August 13th. Invitation has been extended to all member associations to have one or more representatives present for an informal gathering of members in conjunction with the board meeting.

By-laws of the Federated Growers provide that the annual meeting of members shall be in February each year. The membership has increased steadily and is still increasing. Rapid development makes desirable the opportunity for members to get together before the date of the next annual meeting.

Freeport "Co-op" Loses Services of A.V. Ahrentzen

A. V. Ahrentzen, who has been manager of the Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company since early in 1922, resigned in July and has entered another field of work. The business of the company doubled during the time he was manager.

Pending the selection of a successor, J. A. Phillips, secretary-treasurer of the company, is taking charge of the business affairs of the company.

The Stephenson "co-op" reports the destruction by fire of the creamery at Damascus, one of the local stations. Loss was partially covered by insurance. A new and modernly equipped structure will replace the old building.

CANADIAN CATTLE GOING TO ENGLAND; U. S. IS THE LOSER

I. A. A. Is For Reduction of High Tariff On Stockers and Feeders

Last winter the Live Stock Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association took the lead in filing an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission for an investigation of the Canadian cattle tariff. It was the contention of the I. A. A. at this time that the tariff was so high as to materially affect Illinois farmers and industry in general. It was also contended that the tariff would have a tendency toward keeping Canadians and Americans residing in Canada out of our markets.

That these contentions were correct is shown by the fact that already 10,000 head of Canadian cattle have been shipped to England and 50,000 more will go before September 1.

Canadian Program

The Canadian Government is putting into effect a program of fattening Canadian cattle in the Eastern provinces for export. Every pound of Canadian beef that goes across the ocean lessens the demand in our markets.

Every stocker and feeder shipped across curtails the already limited supply of high quality stockers and feeders to which our Corn Belt feeders have access. Already the shifting of Canadian buying from the United States to Great Britain is having a noticeable effect upon some of our industries.

"Illinois farmers hope that the Tariff Commission can see its way clear to recommend to the President a reduction in the tariff on Canadian cattle, which at the present time is from 1½ to 2 cents a pound, based upon the weights of the animals," says a statement from the I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department. "The President has authority to reduce this rate 50 per cent. Such a reduction would bring Canadian cattle back into our markets."

TO THE VICTORS



Here is the cup presented by the Illinois Agricultural Association to Harry and Walter Torbert, of the DeWitt County Farm Bureau, winners of the state horseshoe pitching tournament for the farm bureau championship, at the State Picnic, Urbana, June 29.

E. L. Bill Hired As Director of I. A. A. Publicity

L. J. Montross, present Director of News-Publicity for the I. A. A., has accepted a position as special writer for a New York City advertising agency. He will leave for New York early this fall.

E. L. Bill, Wheaton, Ill., at present Director of Publicity for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has been employed as Director of News-Publicity to succeed Mr. Montross. The date upon which he will take up his new duties has been announced as August 1.

Mr. Bill will work with the present personnel of the department until Mr. Montross leaves, making a special publicity survey.

Mr. Bill was the first director of publicity for the I. A. A., from 1919 to 1921. He resigned in March, 1922, to become secretary of Homestead Films, Inc., and later became a member of the national Holstein-Friesian organization.

The forecasts of wheat production for 16 countries in the Northern Hemisphere is about 1,878,000,000 bushels compared to 1,754,000,000 for 1922, according to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is a 7 per cent increase.

FARM BUREAU FOLKS PROVIDE VACATIONS FOR 400 CITY 'KIDS'

Outings Project Receives Favorable Comment From All Over Country

Again the members of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Illinois county farm bureaus have shown that times can never be so hard down on the farm but what the farmer can extend a helping hand to the less fortunate. More than 400 requests for children of the Chicago slums for two-week outings in homes of I. A. A. and farm bureau members have been received this summer, according to a recent check-up.

The project is carried on in co-operation with the United Charities of Chicago, and the Chicago Daily News. The charitable organization supervises the children and makes them ready, the railroads furnish free fare, the Daily News provides money and publicity, while the farm bureau folks have acted as hosts.

The generosity of Illinois farmers in this project has aroused newspaper comment all over the country, not only this year but during the last two years, when it was in operation.

One of the most remarkable features of the project is the fact that most of the people who took children last year have called for the same ones this summer. The following are a few of the communities to which parties of children have gone in the last week or two: Viola, Aledo, Seaton, Joy, Geneseo, Cambridge, Hopedale, Shelbyville, Tower Hill, Kirkwood, Monmouth, Mokena, Joliet, Union Hill, Bonfield, Lomax, Galesburg and Oneida.

Too Many Food Dealers In U. S., Says B. F. Yoakum

The United States has a 19,000,000 food-dealer population to a 33,500,000 farm population, or one food dealer to each one and three-fourths of the 6,500,000 farms, according to B. F. Yoakum, Market Commissioner of New York.

This is one reason why the farmers are not sharing to a larger extent in the general prosperity, points out Mr. Yoakum, as it is "too great a burden for any business to carry."

Farmers May Gain Much By Organization--Gompers

"Labor has long since abandoned any hope of salvation through politicians," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his National Wheat Conference address. "If the wage earners of our country had not the sense and courage to organize, nobody would have much sympathy for them and nobody would take their complaints very seriously.

"Gentlemen, the temptation to say 'Go thou and do likewise' is almost beyond my power to resist. Organization will enable the farmer to pool the thought and the power of the farming industry for a single purpose.

"Wherever there is organization there is a center, a clearing house, for the gathering and disseminating of information of economic experience within your occupation. The records so accumulated will serve to disclose the wisdom or unwisdom of contemplated policies and undertakings. Something like scientific procedure then becomes possible. The recorded experiences of mankind is the only thing that enables us to avoid mistakes that were made a century ago. It is the basis of progress.

"Organization is a means of bringing to a central point for common use the experience of all. Talk and live organization and thus do your bit to put our industry on a plane with other industries of our land."

The I. A. A.—

Looking Into The Future

RELIABILITY OF SERVICE

Whatever the problems of Illinois agriculture for 1925 and 1926 may be, the Illinois Agricultural Association is here to meet them and to cope with them for the best interests of its members.

I A A

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

I A A

Volume 1 | August 20, 1923 | Number 11

EXECUTIVE BOARD DISCUSSES WHEAT SITUATION

EXCESS OF $14,953 FOR I. A. A. DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS

Finances of Association From January to July Are Audited

Every six months a certified public accountant makes an audit of the Association finances. At the August meeting of the Executive Committee, Treasurer Robert Cowles presented the audit for the first six months of this year.

The audit shows an income of $176,608.20 for the six months ending June 30, 1923.

The total expenses for the same time totaled $161,654.27, an excess of $14,953.93 of income over expenses.

The figure on the balance sheet of the audit which corresponds to net worth of a corporation with capital stock is $198,533.30. Of this amount there are liquid assets, or assets which can be turned into cash any time, to the amount of $109,061.89. Of this amount $22,033.32 is cash in bank or on hand, and $86,928.32 is in U. S. Government Bonds and securities.

In the audit report it is stated: "During the course of our examination no errors were found and we are pleased to report that the records are being kept in unusually good order. The cash on deposit on regular account as reported by the Sycamore National Bank was reconciled with the general books. The petty cash was counted and found to be intact."

Business Men, Farmers Plan Joint Picnic

The Knox County Farm Bureau plans an innovation in the way of a picnic on Aug. 23—a picnic held in co-operation with the Galesburg Chamber of Commerce.

"It is our belief," said L. R. Marchant, farm adviser, "that both farmers and business men will profit from a closer understanding, as well as having a good time together."

J. R. Howard, former president of the A. F. B. F., and Mrs. Sewell, of Indiana, are to speak. Horseshoe pitching contests and baseball games are to be a part of the program.

ANNUAL MEETING AT GALESBURG

The next annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association—the ninth—will be held in Galesburg.

This decision was made at the meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee at its session, Aug. 3. The exact date was not set but it was determined that January would be the month.

The county seat and metropolis of Knox County, in northwestern Illinois, Galesburg is well situated to take care of the big convention. The city was the only contender for the meeting before the executive committee.

450 OUTINGS GIVEN AS SEASON CLOSES; REQUESTS COME YET

A few requests for children for outings in the homes of farm bureau members are still coming in, but the project is nearly finished now for this summer on account of the nearness of the time when the youngsters will have to return to school. Practically every county within two hundred miles of Chicago, however, is entertaining young vacationists at this time.

The total number of outings provided, according to present indications, will fall not far short of 450.

"For the third summer," says Secretary Jones, of the United Charities of Chicago, "members of the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus have contributed nobly to this cause. They have the undying gratitude of hundreds of Chicago families to whom these outings have in many cases meant almost life itself."

Carroll County Plans Pageant At Fair, Aug. 29

A pageant to portray the last hundred years of the history of Carroll County is planned for the county fair of August 29, 30 and 31, with officers and people of the Carroll County Farm Bureau taking an active part. Miss Nina B. Lamkin, who directed the I. A. A. Farm Bureau Pageant at the Farm Bureau Decennial Celebration, DeKalb, June 30, 1922, is pageant director.

A great parade will conclude the three-day program.

SEEING THINGS



16,500 lb. Hog Minimum Case Won by A.F.B.F.

The Farm Bureau has won its hog minimum case.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that, beginning October 13, 1923, 16,500 pounds shall be the prescribed minimum for the loading of hogs.

Seventeen thousand pounds in the present minimum. The American Farm Bureau Federation was able to establish the fact that the 17,000 minimum increased the risk from overloading to a costly degree.

Federation officials state that with the new minimum savings in freight plus reduction in risk, the saving will average more than $1.50 a car.

In 1922 on twenty markets there was received 402,000 carloads of hogs. From these figures it is estimated that a yearly saving of $603,000 has been made for farmers who ship hogs.

This saving amounts to more than three times the annual cost of running the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Producers' Main Office Moves; More Business

The National Live Stock Producers Association has moved their office from the twelfth floor to room 1976 of the Transportation Building at 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. This move was made necessary by the growth of the business.

Executive Board To Spend One Day With Departments

The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held at the offices of the organization in Chicago on September 7 and 8. One full day of the two-day session will be devoted to the visiting of the various departments of the I. A. A. by members of the committee.

Members of the committee plan by this means to keep in closer touch with the details of the work than would otherwise be possible. Directors of the various departments will give half-hour talks, explaining just how the duties of their various departments are carried on.

The same plan was carried out with great success late in July by a meeting of the I. A. A. solicitors who are working in connection with county farm bureau campaigns.

'CO-OP' MARKETING OFFERS ULTIMATE SOLUTION, BELIEF

Illinois Seen As One of Offenders in Keeping up an Extended Acreage

To relieve the wheat situation comes the suggestions that farmers withhold wheat from the market by warehousing on the farm, that a reduction be made in acreage, and that the Government take a hand in the situation.

The Illinois Agricultural Association Executive Committee discussed these questions at its August meeting, to determine if the basic principles are correct.

Farm Warehousing

It is the opinion of the committee that warehousing wheat on the farm in Illinois could not carry any degree of guarantee of safe storage for the reason of the hazards of wheat weevil and heat in the bin. Farm granaries do not have the necessary facilities for moving and turning wheat in the bin. Further on this subject is the fact that Illinois wheat is now going to market, a late date to carry on an effective campaign for farm warehousing.

Acreage Reduction

On the questions of a campaign to reduce acreage and of holding wheat on the farm for a set price on certain date, the committee concluded that it would not be wise to advise members to carry on a campaign, for the reason there is no protection or assurance of getting the desired result. Similar campaigns heretofore have not proven successful.

However, it was brought out that on the basis of pre-war acreage, Illinois is one of the chief offenders in maintaining an extended acreage of wheat. It is the belief of the committee that

(Continued on page 2)

Federated Holds a Conference in Detroit Aug. 9-10

The meeting of the directors of the Federation Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., which was to have been held in Chicago, on Aug. 13, was held in Detroit, Aug. 9 and 10. The change in the date was made in order that directors might attend the annual meeting of the International Apple Shippers in Detroit.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th—Henry McGough, Maple Park.
12th—C. F. Tullock, Rockford.
13th—C. E. Bamborough, Polo.
14th—W. H. Moody, Fort Byron.
15th—H. E. Goembel, Hoopole.
16th—G. E. Reder, Mendota.
17th—F. D. Barton, Cornell.
18th—C. R. Pixley, Hoopeston.
19th—D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.
20th—Earl J. Smith, Detroit.
21st—E. Corbin, Carlinville.
22nd—Stanley Castle, Alton.
23rd—Carlton Trimble, Trimble.
24th—Curt Anderson, Xenia.
25th—Vernon Lessley, Sparta.

Directors of Departments,
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sailor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, L. J. Montross; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, C. E. Durst; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate Limestone, J. R. Bent; Legal, Newton Jenkins.

ORGANIZED EFFORT SEEN TO DISCREDIT CAPPER GRAIN ACT

Misleading Statements About Law Are Spread—No Basis For Accusation

There appears to be an organized effort by the grain trade to discredit the Capper Tincher Act. In numerous press statements the grain trade blames the Capper Tincher act for the low price of wheat. The contention is that the new law has restricted speculation which has resulted in a decline in the price of wheat.

The Capper Tincher Act does not in any way restrict legitimate speculation, according to the many statements of the Department of Agriculture, which administers the act. It does restrict manipulation of cornering of the market. If Speculation has decreased it is reasonable to believe that heretofore there has been speculation not legitimate.

Trade Claims

Claims of the grain trade have always contended that it is supply and demand that makes the market. Now the grain trade says it is a lack of speculation, and not supply and demand. If this is true, it is time the farmer was finding out the truth about it.

Again it is a fair question to ask why the claimed decline in speculation caused by the Capper Tincher Act has not had the same effect on corn and it is claimed to have wheat prices. According to the word of T. J. Duvel, Supervisor of the Chicago Grain Exchange under the Capper Tincher Act, the act does not have anything in it that the board of trade rules do not already require.

Fair Trial

The Illinois Agricultural Association used its influence to secure the Capper Tincher Act and it now wishes to see the Act given a fair trial.

In answer to a St. Louis banker who asked that the Department of Agriculture not restrict the volume of trading so speculators would be encouraged, Assistant Secretary C. W. Pugsley has this to say. "Continued agitation by the grain trade in regard to these reports exposed it to the suspicion that there is something to conceal which might result in increased criticism and even further legislation of a more drastic character before the actual facts regarding futures trading can be assembled by this department."

'Co-op' Marketing Seen As Wheat Problem Solution

(Continued from page 1)

every member should take this fact into consideration in planning the 1924 crop program. To advise a twenty percent reduction by every wheat grower would not be wise for there are a number of factors on every farm that rightly enter into the decision of amount of reduction.

Government Participation

Government participation has been suggested by setting a minimum guaranteed price, and by setting up a wheat corporation to buy wheat of farmers and sell it to foreign nations. All of the discussion on this subject was opposed to asking the U. S. Government to participate on any basis so far suggested.

Chief among the arguments opposing Government taking action are:

It will mean an expenditure of money that will later rebound to the farmer in the form of taxation.

It would set a further precedent for all other industries to call on the Treasury when in trouble.

It is dangerous to put the fixing of wheat price into the hands of the public, giving opportunity of less control by the producer than he now has opportunity for.

Information Lacking

The discussion brought out the fact that at best, complete and reliable information on the facts of wheat production, consumption, demand and surplus, is lacking. The fact remains that wheat is in the neighborhood of 85 cents a bushel at the country elevator and the wheat dollar is worth about 69 cents when it comes to purchasing the things the farmer uses, as compared with full value in 1913.

Meeting Crises

Various means are being used by the farmer to meet this crisis. Already there has been an unheard of economy.

Any considerable amount of further economy will have a very definite effect on the value of the farm dollar. On this side of the question are other protections every individual can make use of for himself, those of diversified farming and economical production. Illinois is especially well adapted to diversification. To have a variety of crops prevents a total loss when one crop does not pay. Surely the man who produces wheat at the cost of $1.00 a bushel is better off than the man who produces wheat at the cost of $1.25 a bushel. Economical production is a factor.

In discussing economy, diversification and economical production, it was realized that they are but fragments of the real problem, but it is the belief that their practice will be helpful in the present situation.

Co-operative Marketing

The whole problem was recognized as an economic problem which will be solved primarily by self-help through organized agriculture and through the application of business principles to marketing as well as production.

In the opinion of the committee co-operative marketing offers more to ultimately solve the problem than any other one thing in sight. At the same time it was recognized that this remedy is not a quick relief measure, but just because it is a fundamental, will require considerable time to get results.

PRODUCER EARNINGS REACH $140,000 FOR FIRST FIVE MONTHS

Total earnings of the Live Stock Producers Commission Companies for the first five months of this year were $140,000, according to a report recently made by F. M. Simpson, general manager of the National Live Stock Producers' Association.

The report continues:

"During 1922, producer agencies affiliated with the National Live Stock Producers' Association, handled 18,590 cars, which were valued at more than $26,000,000, and represented 6.6 per cent of the total receipts handled by the six markets where our offices were operating.

Gain in 1923

"For the first five months of 1923, the Producers handled 20,719 cars, which was more than they handled during the entire year of 1922, having a value of over $37,000,000. This business represented 8.5 per cent of the total business of the markets where Producer agencies are operating.

"In the eighteen months of operation three Producer agencies have refunded in commissions more than $170,000 and more than $17,000 in membership fees. Three offices have abolished the membership fee entirely and five have started without and membership fee.

Big Increase

"The six months' period ending June 30 shows an 83 per cent increase in business over the first six months in 1922 for the St. Louis Producers. Further, this 83 per cent increase in business shows a 114 per cent increase in savings. Evidence that the greater the volume the greater the saving.

"St. Louis Producers are averaging 14 per cent of all live stock consigned to that market.

"A report from Indianapolis shows 1,219 cars handled in June by the Producers at that market. In June, 1922, the Indianapolis Producers handled just half that number."

I.A.A. REPRESENTED ON EGG COMMITTEE TO FORMULATE PLAN

J. D. Harper Named On National Body; Progress Already Made In State

J. D. Harper, Assistant to the Secretary of Illinois Agricultural Association has been appointed a member of the National Egg Marketing Committee by Chairman, Mrs. W. C. Martin. This Committee is the result of an egg marketing conference called by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Illinois Progress

Mr. Harper says that Illinois is one of the mid-west states that has demonstrated co-operative marketing of eggs in a limited way. Experience in Shelby and Hancock counties points to the fact that the successful marketing of eggs co-operatively, depends in a large measure on high quality and a sufficient quantity of standardized grades.

Plans are under consideration to co-operate with all agencies to put a higher grade of eggs on Illinois farms by working under Senate Bill 460, the new standardization law. Mr. Harper states that Wisconsin has placed 4,000,000 standard baby chicks from standard inspected flocks under state supervision on Wisconsin farms under a similar law. The new Illinois law will benefit producers in the way of increased price for better quality of eggs, and may easily change completely the poultry population of the state in five years.

Other Members

Other members of the National Committee are as follows:

James L. Whetsel, Vineland, N. J., President, Atlantic Coast Egg Producers Association; L. R. Simons, Ithaca, N. Y., Secretary, Marketing and Transportation Committee, N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation; Mrs. H. W. Lawrence, Monroeville, Ohio, member Executive Committee, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; C. R. George, Indianapolis, Ind., Director Dairy and Produce Marketing, Indiana Farm Bureau Federation; Robert W. Bingham, member Executive Committee, Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation; A. S. Chapin, Cookesville, Tenn., poultryman; C. E. Hearst, Cedar Falls, Ia., President Iowa Farm Bureau Federation; J. S. Jones, St. Paul, Minn., Secretary, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; Benjamin Brown, Salt Lake City, Utah, President, Utah Poultry Producers, Inc.; J. H. Barber, Petaluma, Cal., General Manager, Pacific Coast Egg Producers' Association.

CROWDED OUT

ON account of the importance of the conference held at Centralia, an account of which is contained in this issue, and of the wheat marketing situation, the usual articles about a co-operative marketing association and a department of the I. A. A. are omitted in this issue.

This series, however, will be continued as before.

Phosphate Insures You

Highest Quality Grain
Maximum Crop Production
Surest and Greatest Profits

We Insure You

Prompt Service
Accurate Weight
Dependable Quality

Order through your Farm Bureau.

Phosphate-Limestone Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

Overloading Live Stock May Cause Heavy Losses

Transportation Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

Policies of Illinois Fruit Marketing Are Discussed in Meeting at Centralia

What shall be the future policy of co-operative marketing of fruits and vegetables? That was the subject of discussion at a marketing conference held at Centralia, August 7, called by the Illinois Agricultural Association. In approaching this question, the past and present conditions and factors were reviewed by growers and representatives of the Illinois Horticultural Society, Horticultural Department of the University of Illinois, Department of Agriculture at Springfield and Illinois School Exchange.

Seventy fruit growers from sixteen counties attended. A. O. Eckert, chairman of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department of the I. A. A. acted as chairman.

The discussion was with particular relation to the Illinois Fruit Exchange, a going co-operative marketing organization with headquarters at Centralia. The Fruit Exchange has a membership of about 900 and 21 fully formed local organizations, 12 of which have their own packing houses. Last year 500 carloads of apples, 450 cars of peaches and 100 cars of miscellaneous fruits and vegetables were sold through the Exchange.

Surveying production of fruit in southern Illinois, Prof. W. S. Brock, representing the Illinois Horticultural Society, stated that the production of early apples is now nearing the saturation point. Observation and the figures of nurserymen indicate to Prof. Brock that the planting of early apple trees is going on at a rate that will be hard to keep up with in marketing.

No Statistics

"There are not reliable statistics on this question," stated Mr. Brock. "The production of late apples is not alarming and if in any direction, is on the negative side," said Mr. Brock.

Last year southern Illinois shipped out between 2,500 and 3,000 cars of peaches. A few years back this figure was in the neighborhood of 500 cars. Mr. Brock concludes from his survey and observation that the peach crop is liable to reach 6,000 or more cars next year if there is a full crop. The cause is an enormous increase in planting of trees in the past several years.

"This increased production means that our present manner of distribution will fall down," he said. "Care in distribution is needed."

Self Help

Telling of the work and problems of the Fruit Exchange, Manager A. B. Leeper said that it is a problem of fruit growers themselves. "Nobody is going to improve marketing conditions but you."

Several times in the conference it was expressed that standard grades and rigid inspection is one of the first principles that co-operative marketing must put into effect. H. W. Day, of the Department of Agriculture, explained the new Standardization and Inspection law. In co-operation with the U. S. Government the Illinois Department of Agriculture will inspect and issue a Government Certificate on carlots of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Day explained that a certificate will be an insurance of grade and quality to the prospective purchaser, and thus would act as a silent salesman. It would act as a protection to the grower when his produce got into the hands of unreliable buyers who wanted to doubt the quality or grade of produce.

The Department of Agriculture has already employed two men to do inspection work. The Fruit Exchange has stated its intention to make use of this service in shipping peaches. A charge of $5.00 a car is made for this service by the Department. There is nothing in the law that compels growers to have their products inspected. It is a service offered to them.

Peteet Talks

"The aim of co-operative marketing is to substitute merchandising of farm products for the old practice of blind selling and dumping," said Walton Peteet, Director of Marketing for the American Farm Bureau Federation. "Dumping means giving the markets more than they can consume. It means forcing the sale of products. Blind selling is the selling without knowledge of supply, demand, absorbing power of the markets and grade and quality of products.

"As long as we continue to dump our products and to sell blind, we cannot expect to stabilize our markets. Stabilizing means selling like the grocer sells—He doesn't try to sell his summer goods in the first ten days of summer weather. The fruit grower must merchandise his products.

First Principle

"Standardization is the first principle to merchandising or selling through co-operative organizations. There will never be a profit in selling ungraded, bulk products. Second comes the proper package. A study must be made of commercial practice and consumer demands."

Other principles outlined by Mr. Peteet are the extending of demand, handling of surplus and to sell at the point of consumption rather than at home.

To carry out this program Mr. Peteet recommended a strong local organization of growers of one commodity or closely related commodities, as the first step. Second, a state or district organization of the locals, and ultimately a coordination of all state or district associations into a national federation.

Contracts and Pooling

Binding members to sell through their organization by contract and the pooling of products were both recommended as basic principles of success. Contracts to insure the organization of produce to market and furnish a basis for financing, Mr. Peteet stated: "There can be no intelligent merchandising of products without pooling."

Farm Adviser E. W. Rusk, of Macoupin County, asked what arguments could be used to convince large growers to 40 to 150 acres who have developed into salesmen and are satisfied with their results. Mr. Peteet said that the satisfactory price or premium price that the large grower is receiving is based on the present market, which is set by the many little growers. Mr. Peteet believes it is to the interest of the larger grower to get into the co-operative organizations and help get a better market price. He said it is not the only duty of the co-operative marketing organization to sell well on a bad market. The large grower is now carrying most of the cooperative marketing associations.

Perfect—Expand

The suggestions of Mr. Peteet for the improvement of the Fruit Exchange were to perfect and expand the present organization by all organizations represented at the conference working together.

Mr. Peteet further recommended that the Illinois Agricultural Association help and assist in financing co-operative marketing organizations until such time as the co-operative can stand on its own feet. At that time the co-operative marketing association should repay the State Association, in the opinion of Mr. Peteet, so that the same money can be used to foster other organizations.

Secretary George A. Fox, of the Illinois Agricultural Association, approved this plan in the main, however, added that sometimes the plan of organization offered by co-operative associations had not warranted the association lending its assistance.

CHAIRMAN



A. O. ECKERT

Rock Phosphate Sales For July Make a Record

Sales of rock phosphate for July were higher than for the same month of the past two years, says the Phosphate-Limestone Department of the I. A. A. The use of rock phosphate at this time is more with the idea of more production per man which means production at less cost, than with the idea of increasing production.

Overloading of Live Stock May Cause Big Loss

In many instances the Transportation department of the I. A. A. has found erroneous freight charges on mixtures of calves with other species of live stock.

The department urges livestock shipping association managers and others interested to submit copies of account sales on shipments containing mixtures of calves with other kinds of livestock in order that the freight charges on such shipments may be verified.

A FARM BUREAU SERMON

By the Rev. John Acheson, Princeville Ill., Farm Editor of the Peoria Transcript

In the ninth chapter of First Corinthians Paul says: "I fight, not as one that beateth the air."

This expression in the oldest book in all the world opens up an interesting trend of imagination for people who oppose present-day boxing methods.

There is every reason to believe that Paul was referring to some kind of a boxing bout when he wrote this letter to the church at Corinth. True he was pointing a lesson in Christian method when he referred to the manner of his fighting; he also hinted that he knew quite a lot about the ringside vernacular of that time. It must have been honest-to-goodness boxing, too, for he says, "not as one that beateth the air." In other words, he means he landed his punch whenever he could, and there may have been some blows of the knockout type, too.

We are all in a fight of one kind or another, and there is a lesson for all of us in the reference from Paul's writing.

There should be aim. Little Willie Green can put the gloves on and swing his arms about like an old dilapidated windmill wheel in a March gale and get no place in the bout, while a skilled boy in the use of the gloves will accept every opening with a punch and win the decision of the referee and the applause of the crowd.

Here we are, farmers and all other classes, some are beating the air, and at the end of each year have made no progress, and wonder what the trouble is, and become disgruntled with themselves and every one else. Others spar for every opening and get along in the game of life.

Farmers need to fight right. When every farmer was going his own way, without an organization, letting the winds of chance drive him every way, he was beating the air. Some are still swinging without aim, but the great mass of farmers today are fighting their battles with a well organized plan. The A. F. B. F. and the I. A. A. for Illinois, with wise leadership, is helping him to hit the mark of success in his business.

There never was a time in the history of agriculture when farmers needed organization so much as at present. It would be a sham fight, the pity of the age, to see the greatest industry in America swinging its arms as "one that beateth the air."

—The Peoria Transcript.

There's a Long Way To Go Yet in 'Co-op' Marketing

When the livestock marketing work first started several years ago the ultimate goal was to stabilize markets. The co-operative shipping association was recognized as the first step and the co-operative commission company, second, and before stabilizing markets it was said that a volume of business must be had.

We are in the second year of the program. There are 11 co-operative commission companies in operation, three of them in Illinois. The first year the National Live Stock Producers did a business of 26 millions of dollars. The first five months of the second year it did a business of over 37 millions of dollars.

It sounds big but it is only 8½ percent of the whole business. This percent is a little higher in Illinois. There remain 52 markets on which there are no co-operative commission companies.

It is very plain that before starting a program to stabilize, our duty is to perfect our present organizations, widen their business and enter other markets as the time is opportune. This is the program of the National Live Stock Producers. It is not spectacular and it will be harder to follow than the period of organization. Some will get out of patience and may condemn the work for not reaching the ultimate goal sooner. The real friends of co-operation will recognize the problem and will do their share in this period of growth and perfection.

The I. A. A.—

Persistency of Service

KEEPING ON THE JOB

For three years the Illinois Agricultural Association has given constant, untiring effort to problems of our agriculture—marketing and taxation being prominent examples.

New State Department of Standards Created

ILLINOIS TO HAVE NEW DIVISION OF STANDARD GRADES

Office Credited By S. B. 460; H. W. Day To Head Work

You didn't hear so much about Senate Bill 460 when the Illinois Legislature was in session. It is now a law and it says that the Department of Agriculture can fix standard grades and standard packages of farm products.

Director B. M. Davidson of the Department of Agriculture has established a new division in his department to have charge of the inspection and standardization service authorized under the law, and a Farm Bureau man has been named to head this new work.

Day Employed

H. W. Day, for three years associate Farm Adviser in Cook county, has been employed to head this work. Mr. Day was raised in Shelby county, Illinois and is a graduate of the University of Illinois. Later he was on the staff of the Horticultural Department of the College for several years.

Let's see what this means to Illinois agriculture:

One of the first things that the fruit exchange found out was that it was necessary to have a standard product before a reputation and name could be gained. It was not profitable for every grower to have his own standard for grading and for every fellow to put up the kind of package that looked best to him. It meant that when the commission man found a consignment on the door step from Illinois, there was no way of telling just what quality it was. There was no standard, and no guarantee, or reputation for the package. Of course the result was in terms of less money to the grower.

Other lines, too

If Illinois enters poultry or egg marketing work, the first question up will be a standard grade and any kind of package and here is a law that will take care of it. The new law takes in all kind of farm products.

Before standard grades or packages are determined upon the Department makes an investigation and holds public hearings.

Several conferences of growers were held at Carbondale, Centralia and Quincy by Director Davidson to explain the new law and to secure the advice and cooperation of growers for putting the new law service into operation.

Both the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department and Legislative Committee of the I. A. A. had a big hand in securing the new law. A standard product is one of the very first business principles in cooperative marketing. This is a very definite forward step.

New York farmers who pooled wool this fall will receive far higher prices than those who didn't, according to F. E. Robertson, manager of the New York State Sheep Growers' Co-operative Association.

APPOINTED



H. W. DAY

I. A. A. MEN APPEAR BEFORE 16 COUNTY BOARDS OF REVIEW

J. C. Watson, Statistician for the I. A. A., has appeared before Tax Boards of Review in thirteen different counties, assisting County Farm Bureaus to get adjustments on valuation of farm lands and farm animals. G. E. Metzger, of the Organization Department, has appeared before three additional counties, making a total of sixteen.

Doing this work in cooperation with County Farm Bureaus, information was presented on the levels of the different classes of property used in assessments for tax purposes. In most cases, Mr. Watson states, land was assessed considerably higher in relation to its value than town and city lots. In some counties all property was assessed higher than the general average of property in the state.

All of the facts presented were based on sale value and full valuations of real estate sold within the last few months and upon a comparison of average full valuations and average Department of Agriculture estimates on values of farm animals.

Counties in which hearings have been held with Boards of Review are Champaign, Shelby, Clinton, Cass, Macoupin, Johnson, DuPage, Kane, Marion, Clay, Montgomery, Franklin, Richland, Lawrence and Stark. Hearings are scheduled in several other counties.

East and West Hold Big Group F. B. Conferences

Two state federation group meetings were a part of farm bureau national activities during August. In the West representatives from six states met at Salt Lake City. Eleven states were represented at the annual eastern get-together, held at Albany, N. Y., on the same two days, Aug. 2 and 3.

J. W. Coverdale, A. R. Simpson and E. P. Taylor, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, were present at the western meeting.

The meeting at Albany was presided over by Enos Lee, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

ANALYSIS MADE OF MILK SITUATION IN CHICAGO DISTRICT

Prof. H. A. Ross Carries On Dairy Research Authorized By I. A. A.

More than a year ago the Executive committee appropriated $750 for the purpose of helping pay the expense of carrying on some special dairy research work. At that time it was the opinion that more facts and information were needed to go forward with cooperative marketing in the most intelligent manner.

This belief was sustained at the Executive Committee meeting held August 3, when Prof. H. A. Ross, of the University of Illinois who was employed to carry on the work made a preliminary report to the committee. Only a few fragments of information are ready for announcement. A full statement of Prof. Ross's findings will be in the hands of the association later.

The study aims at a thorough analysis of the milk market situation in the Chicago distr.ct. Prof. Ross declared that the big problem centers around the surplus supply of milk.

His Statement

Following is the statement:

"The Chicago dairy district has grown rapidly in the last few years, extending further and further into Wisconsin. Here is found a tremendous reservoir of milk that is now made into butter or cheese or is condensed. A difference of only 5 cents cwt. in the transportation rate makes this great supply of milk available for the Chicago market. This difference in the cost of transportation is not sufficient to counterbalance the lower cost of production of the Wisconsin farmers, which is due to lower wages, cheaper land and higher producing cows.

"The tank car system which is already being used by two Chicago dealers makes economical the bringing of milk from long distances. Milk is shipped in this manner a distance of 118 miles at a cost of 27 cents cwt. The rate for milk shipped in ten gallon cans from the same point is 46 cents cwt. Handled in tank cars milk can come great distances at lower cost than it can be shipped in eight or ten gallon cans from points comparatively near the city.

Have Advantage

"On the other hand Illinois dairymen have the advantage of a large investment in country plants, the successful competition of motor trucks with the railroads and a more uniform seasonal production of milk. These will tend to keep dairying in Illinois.

"The surplus production in one season and the shortage in another increases the cost of handling milk and necessarily increases the margin between the price paid by the consumer and that received by the farmer. Consumption varies from month to month and even from day to day, but this variation is less than the variation in production. By adjusting production to demand, prices will not only be stabilized, but the dealers' margin can be decreased. This means lower prices to the consumers, greater consumption of milk and higher prices to the producers."

Too Many Dealers

Another point brought out by Prof. Ross was the fact that there are too many milk dealers in Chicago. He said that a few companies could do the same work of the many and do it more efficiently and at less cost. The small dealers must travel a long way to sell his milk and must "kid" the house wife to keep her in good humor. This makes his cost more and it makes it possible for the larger companies to charge more.

Several times in the committee meeting, members commented on the fact that this basic research work, getting at the real facts of the situation, was needed for all commodities. Secretary Fox expressed the opinion that the University should supply this sort of information.

Offer $900,000 In Prize Money To Boys, Girls

Nearly $900,000 is being offered in prize money by all agencies in the support of boys' and girls' club work in the United States in 1923. The amounts range from a few hundred dollars in some of the smaller or more sparsely settled states to as high as $75,000 in the larger and more thickly populated states.

This total exceeds considerably the amount offered last year, $734,000, and is an indication of the increased interest in the club movement.

Out of thirty-five states reporting, sixteen have state club buildings, most of them located on the state fair grounds. The best of these buildings cost from $15,000 to $35,000.

A number of the expositions have provided space in their regular buildings to care for club members, exhibits and demonstrations, while a number furnish tents.

Five Counties Start Drives During August

Five counties are scheduled to start reorganization campaigns during this month.

Piatt and Monroe County Farm Bureaus will lead off with drives on the same day, August 13, proving that they're not superstitious.

Schuyler, Scott and Jo Daviess counties have arranged for their campaigns on Aug. 20.

New Hampshire Celebrates Its Tenth Birthday

The Decennial Anniversary of the Farm Bureau in New Hampshire was celebrated in connection with the annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Week at the University of New Hampshire, August 14-17.

Aug. 17, Friday, was celebrated as Farm Bureau Day.

A. O. ECKERT NAMED AS A DIRECTOR OF FEDERATED GROWERS

I. A. A. V. President Appointed At Detroit; Represents Illinois Exchange

A. O. Eckert, Vice-President of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was elected to the board of directors of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., at the meeting in Detroit, August 10. Mr. Eckert will represent the Illinois Fruit Exchange on the board.

A. B. Leeper, manager and Loomis, Vice-President of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, both attended the Detroit meeting. These men state that the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers is now doing business far in advance of expectations. Manager Leeper says the Illinois Fruit Exchange is well pleased with the selling service it has received from the Federated.

At 100 Markets

The Federated has sales representatives in 100 markets of the United States. In fourteen of these markets the Federated has its own office and representatives. To the fruit grower of southern Illinois who has a carload of peaches or apples to sell, this means he has the advantage of the salesmen of all of these markets, says Mr. Leeper.

Other Members

Other members elected to the Board of Directors of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., are J. A. Worman, representing the Wenatchee-Okanagon Cooperative Federation of Okanagon, Washington, and John Walangdon, representing the Inland Empire Cooperative Association of Walla Walla, Washington.

E. T. Early, representing the Mutual Orange Distributors of Los Angeles, California, was elected to the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. E. Durst. Mr. Durst was recently employed as Secretary for the association.

Live Stock and Meat Board To Continue Work

The National Live Stock and Meat Board, at a meeting held in Chicago, organized a comprehensive educational program for the coming year. This program is designed to promote knowledge of the food value of meat and to teach how to select and prepare it.

R. C. Pollock, secretary of the board, reviewing Meat for Health Week, declared that more than four million pieces of educational literature had been distributed. Howard Leonard, President, Thomas. E. Wilson, Vice President and E. C. Brown, Treasurer, were reelected unanimously.

The American Farm Bureau Federation urges shippers to load promptly and load to capacity in order to avoid another car shortage this fall.

DEAN H. W. MUMFORD,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILLINOIS. 10-N.L-7-23

Illinois Agricultural Association

RECORD

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"FOLLOW TAX LAW," SAYS FARM BUREAU TO VERMILION BOARD

Danville Taxed 36 Percent—Farm Lands 52 Percent Of Sales Values

"We want you to carry out the spirit of the law," John Watson was saying. "We insist on equalization in Vermilion County. Farmers are asking no favors. They will gladly bear their share of the tax burden."

Mr. Watson, in charge of tax work for the I. A. A., was talking to the Vermilion County Board of Review at a public hearing. About fifty people were in the room; farmers, real estate men and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce. On the table was a stack of 226 cards, evidence on the tax situation, which the County Farm Bureau had gathered.

"The U. S. Government says land values are lower this year than last year or any other year since 1916," Mr. Watson said. "At the same time city property has increased in value. On these cards is the actual selling value of city and country real estate, and on each is the full assessed value for the same piece of property for this year. We don't care anything about individual cases, but we are mighty interested in the averages. You are welcome to take these cards and verify the information on them. We know that this is not a perfect method to find the value of property, but it is the best way there is. If the Board of Review waits until it finds a perfect method it will never make any change."

Mr. Watson proceeded to tell the results of the Farm Bureau investigation.

Farms Assessed Highest

The city of Danville is in two townships. Twenty-one sales of real estate in Danville in Newell township proved to be assessed at 33.8 percent of their actual sales values. Danville in Danville township is assessed at 36.1 percent of the actual sale values, based on 98 sales.

Georgetown is assessed on 43.6 percent of the actual sale values, based on 32 sales. In Hoopestown, 36 sales showed that real estate is assessed at 46 percent of their sale values. Thirty-nine sales in other towns and villages of the county showed that real estate is assessed 43.4 percent of their sale values.

Farm land is assessed 52.7 percent of the actual sale values, based on 69 sales. Farm land is assessed on about fifty percent more of the sale values than property in Danville.

"Are you going to allow one class of property to pay fifty percent less than another?" Mr. Watson asked the Board. "If so, why did you take the oath of office?"

There wasn't much left to say when Mr. Watson finished. Or at least there was little said.

President C. R. Finley says the Farm Bureau is going through to the end to get results.

No Wheat Price-Fixing, Say I. A. A. Delegates

Voting Delegates at the 1923 annual meeting of the I. A. A. were invited by the Record to express their opinions on the wheat situation. Letters have been received from three. Here is what they say:

L. M. Swanzey, President of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau, says, "We believe the production scare has been overdone. There was too much paper publicity. We feel the Government fixing the prices is wrong either for the farmers or for the railroads because other evils are invited. We advise holding reasonably. Also marketing sympathetically and to keep out of politics."

Tariff and Leaders

Matt House of Franklin County says, "Wheat is a crop that can be held on farms for long periods and should be the easiest to market at satisfactory prices. Farmers had in their possession all the wheat except the carryover. With the co-operative laws we now have and loans from Federal banks on warehouse certificates, all we need as farmers for any price we ask is a tariff sufficient to keep out foreign grown wheat and a leadership that can organize the farmers who grow wheat. To market it collectively through their marketing association and the same tactics applied to other crops may be equally successful if we control production."

Pooling

"I am opposed to any kind of price fixing by the Government. Price fixing of wheat and failure to restrict the prices of other commodities has already cost the farmers untold millions of dollars," writes F. W. Tieken, President of the Ford County Farm Bureau. "I believe pooling is the only satisfactory way to control the marketing end of our business. We should have a corporation to handle our grain in an intelligent way, not depending on the refined system of gambling called speculation to make a market for us. Such an organization could keep posted on the food situation all over the world and use this information for the benefit of the farmer instead of the speculator.

"Some industries sell their products at a loss in foreign fields but by the protection of a tariff are able to make up for it at home.

"Labor has an absolute monopoly. Barring imigration removes competition to almost nothing. Grain prices are down to practically pre-war levels while freight, labor and the things we buy are at a war time level and in some instances more. I believe this is because we do not have the same facilities for marketing our products."

Free Live Stock Shipping For Bureau Members

By a new ruling made by the Adams County Live Stock Shipping Association, members of the Farm Bureau are not charged a fee for shipping. Shippers who are not members of the Farm Bureau are charged five cents a hundred pounds in addition to the regular local rate. Formerly all shippers paid a membership fee of $1.00 a year.

F. A. Gougler, Farm Adviser, says this ruling is not having a material effect on the amount of live stock shipped by non-members.

AT THE FAIR

When you attend the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, September 15-22, look for the large tent facing on the main avenue where the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus will provide a rest room and free checking facilities for Farm Bureau folks. The National Live Stock Producers will be associated with the I. A. A. with an exhibit and representatives in this tent. Look for it!

Red Top Growers First To Apply Under Credits Act

The Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange was the first Illinois co-operative organization to apply for a loan through the workings of the new Intermediate Credit Act. A loan of $40,000 was asked for to finance the red top pool through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Louis.

Over $3,000,000 has already been advanced through the new credit system. Banks have been established in the same 12 cities as the present farm land banks to lend for periods running from six months to three years on warehouse receipts representing agricultural commodities or discount agricultural paper from regular banking institutions.

The money thus far loaned has gone largely to farmers' co-operative associations in different parts of the country on such commodities as wheat, in Kansas; cotton, in South Carolina; fruit, in California; and live stock, in Nebraska.

THE FARM BUREAU HOPE OF SOLVING PROBLEMS

There has been some criticism of the work of the Rock Phosphate Department, chiefly from outside sources. Some have accepted this criticism at face value and with others it has raised an honest question mark.

This Department invited Farm Bureau Presidents and Farm Advisers to meet with it to talk over the situation. The attitude of the Association was to get full criticisms and suggestions. The result was a frank discussion of the problems involved. It concluded with a unanimous vote of confidence in the work of this Department.

Here is what President S. H. Thompson had to tell that gathering:

"The Illinois Agricultural Association and all of its departments invites constructive criticism and suggestions, but I do not believe it is a good idea to take outside criticism for the truth, without knowing the facts.

"Understand I do not ask you to always follow your leaders on all of the policies laid down, but I do ask you to stick close to the principle that organized agriculture is our hope of solving problems. The principal of the farmer trying to solve his problems through organization is absolutely correct, and this method should not be departed from."

ROCK ISLAND 'CO-OP' OPENS TO RETAIL DAIRY PRODUCTS

I. A. A. Assists In Organizing; Company Has Capitalized At $50,000

Opening of the new Rock Island Co-operative Dairy Company plant took place on Saturday, August 25, when over 1,500 people of that city and vicinity visited the plant and sampled dairy products which were distributed free during the day. The new dairy co-operative was organized by farmers of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau, assisted by the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing Department.

The milk from 750 dairy farms tributary to Rock Island is under contract to supply the new "co-op." Wagons were started on four retail milk routes in the city on the opening day and more will be added as the business of the company expands. A retail room in the plant dispenses fluid milk, ice cream, cream, soft cheese, buttermilk, and butter.

$50,000 Capital

Capitalization of the new dairy co-operative is $50,000, and shares, selling at $100, are held by over 200 farmers of the county and citizens of Rock Island. Officers are Fred Scherer, Milan, president; John Sievers, Milan, vice-president; C. A. Beers, Rock Island, secretary-treasurer; who with John C. Baker, Taylor Ridge; Arthur Van Dale, Taylor Ridge; John Tindall, Milan; and Chas. Blaser, Milan; constitute the Board of Directors. L. A. Finson is manager of the "co-op." His 17 years of experience in the milk trade in Minneapolis gives him a good background for his new work.

The home of the company is a splendid new brick building with the latest and most modern dairy equipment. It represents a total investment of $55,000. The structure is 40x80 feet in size and has a floor space of 6,400 feet. It is now equipped to handle a capacity of 2,000 gallons of milk daily, but is built so that it can be easily enlarged if the volume of business demands it.

The company is stressing the food value of milk in building up its trade. The sanitation of its product is insured by its most modern pasteurization machinery, recording thermometers, cooling and refrigeration system.

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50 CO-OP'S INCORPORATED

Fifty co-operative live stock shipping associations have incorporated in the past year.

In many cases the shipping association is the largest business concern in the community. Incorporation is one of the first principals of business. Without incorporation the association can not sue or be sued. Officers and members of the association are liable and responsible, collectively and individually for debts and claims against the association.

Out of the 585 co-operative live stock shipping associations in Illinois, about 125 are incorporated.

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MR. HILLMAN'S SOW

A purebred Duroc Jersey sow owned by J. W. Hillman, of Farmington, walked through the railroad fence, got on the right-of-way and was killed. The sow was valued at $300. Mr. Hillman took up the matter with the railroad company but failed to get an answer. He then took the case to the Fulton County Farm Bureau and it was forwarded to the Transportation Department of the I. A. A.

After considerable difficulty in getting the railroad to answer, an offer of $100 was made to settle the case. Later the offer was raised to $150. After more letters from the Transportation Department a settlement of $200 was made.

The Transportation Department undertakes to settle railroad loss, damage and freight overcharge claims for all members. Although this is a very small part of the work of this department, 352 claims have been settled this year.

This is a free service to every member.

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FOR EGYPTIAN SEED GROWERS

A storage and re-shipping privilege for Flora has been secured by the Transportation Department on red top seed. It means the seed can be shipped by freight to Flora from surrounding counties, can be stored at Flora for as long as a year and later shipped to its final destination, at about the same freight rate as if it had not stopped at Flora at all.

On a carload of red top seed shipped from Carmi to Flora and later shipped to Chicago, the storage and re-shipping privilege means a saving of $39. If the final destination was Buffalo, the saving in freight would be $43.

FARM LAND TAXES

The Illinois tax law says that all property must be valued at a price that it will bring at a fair voluntary sale for cash. In case of underassessment, which is almost universal in the State, the Supreme Court declares that all assessments must be uniform.

The sales value of farm land has decreased in the past three years, while the value of city property has increased.

An investigation of the I. A. A. in fifty counties showed that farm land was assessed in 1922 at an average of about 50 percent of its selling value, while city property was assessed at less than 40 percent of its selling value.

There is no public body specifically directed by law to find out facts about the valuation of different classes of property for tax purposes.

With this background, a large number of County Farm Bureaus in co-operation with the Illinois Agricultural Association, have carried on investigations to find if farm land was paying more than its share of taxes. From the records in the county recorder's office, a card catalogue has been made of all sales of real estate for a period of several months prior to or including the assessment date. The full assessed values of the same properties were copied from the 1923 tax books. These figures have been used to find what average percent the full assessed values were of the actual sales values.

Here is an example to illustrate the point: In Macoupin County the card catalogue showed that city property was assessed at 31 percent of its actual sales values. Farm lands were assessed at 49 percent of their actual sales values.

In some counties there was not enough difference upon which to base a case. In many counties the figures showed that farm lands were paying more in proportion to their sales value than city property.

The Constitution of Illinois directs that, "The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person or corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property." The Illinois Supreme Court has interpreted this to mean, "One person can not be compelled to pay a greater portion of taxes, according to value of his property, than another."

It is the duty of the County Board of Review to carry out the law to the best of their knowledge and ability, and in taking their oath of office they pledge themselves to do so.

With a full understanding of the law and the facts about sales values and assessed valuations of both farm lands and city property, eighteen County Farm Bureaus have held hearings before their Boards of Review.

In some counties the Farm Bureau was welcomed with its information. In a few counties the Boards of Review have resented the presenting of information by the Farm Bureau. In several places the representatives of city property and corporations were present to protect their interests.

RESULTS

In counties where the facts did not warrant a hearing, the information compiled placed the Farm Bureau in a position to protect the interests of land owners in any contemplated change, either by the Board of Review or by the Tax Commission.

Six counties have secured results at this writing.

In Macoupin County a reduction of 33 percent was made in valuations of farm lands.

The Champaign County Board of Review has stated that they will increase city property in Champaign ten percent and decrease farm lands ten percent. A decrease of ten percent in land valuations was made by the assessors last spring. However, investigation proved that city property had also been decreased nearly ten percent at the same time.

The Clay County Board of Review has planned a 25 percent reduction in farm lands and a ten percent increase in Flora real estate.

In Scott County all real estate is assessed at 50 to 55 percent of its value, which is at least ten percent higher than the average of the State. The Board of Review has decreased all real estate ten percent as a result of the Farm Bureau hearing.

Valuations were increased 50 percent in the city of Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County. In five townships, village property was increased 10 to 25 percent—in one township lots were reduced 10 percent and in the other ten townships, town and village property remained stationary. Valuations on farm lands were not changed.

In Peoria County the hearing was intended to convince the Board that the 25 percent average reduction made in valuations of farm lands last spring by assessors was fair and just. No further change has been made to date.

Refusals to equalize are expected in two or three counties. In many other counties a partial adjustment at least is expected. Boards of Review close their books on September seventh.

For two years the Illinois Agricultural Association has been working on the state tax problem. This is the first time the county and local tax question has been approached by the Farm Bureau. Ninety percent of the taxes are paid for local and county expenditures.

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"WHY I DIDN'T RENEW"

A letter was sent to sixty former Farm Bureau members asking them why they did not renew their memberships in the campaign this year.

Ten days after this letter was mailed, eight answers were received. Here are the answers:

"The reason I did not renew my membership in the last campaign, I did not think it was worth the money."—W. O., Mercer County.

"In reply to your letter of the seventeenth, will say the reason that I did not renew my membership in the county, I was not farming, although I know it is a good thing and before I would see them vacate this county, I would gladly renew if I thought that would keep them in the county."—J. D., Cass County.

"I am in favor of the Farm Bureau, but am not actively engaged in farming."—H. Z., Pike County.

"I did not renew because I did not see any of your solicitors, nor did they come to see me, but I will see our County Advisor just as soon as I get a chance, to renew."—M. J. K., Putnam County.

"I think if you will examine your records you will find that W. D. Perry of Table Grove is a member of the association. He and I are in partnership and I was a member of the Bureau for three years and he was not. Now he is keeping up the membership for me the next three years. That is the reason I did not belong to the Farm Bureau."—F. B., Fulton County.

"I have sold my farm and taken up other work so do not think it to my advantage to hold membership in the association."—G. M. W., Lake County.

"The only reason is that I quit farming."—J. W. G., Mercer County.

"I have quit farming and am working in a store."—E. R. W., Christian county.

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A new cooperative, the Rock Island Cooperative Dairy Company, started business in August.

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Is farm land in your county assessed a higher proportion of its real value than other classes of property?

—o—

Is your live stock shipping association sending its business to one of the Producers' Cooperative Commission Companies?

Lower Land Taxes In Six Counties Result of Reciting Facts and Law

John Watson, in charge of tax investigation work for the I. A. A., says the way most of us express our protest against high taxes is by cussing out the collector when we pay the bill. "Might as well tell the cat," says John, "for all the good it does."

The Farm Bureau has another way of tackling the tax problem. With columns and yards of figures in one hand and the law in the other, Mr. Watson has made a good many Boards of Review sit up and take notice.

For two years this department has been working on the problem of state taxes, and this year for the first time, the Farm Bureau has approached the county tax problem. In eighteen different counties hearings have been held before Boards of Review. At this writing six of them have secured results.

In general, the facts are these: City property is assessed lower than farm lands. However, this is not invariably true. Village property is usually assessed higher than city property. Farm lands have been going down in value and at the same time city property has been increasing in value. There has not been sufficient adjustment to make an equal basis of taxation.

Getting Facts

"The facts of the case within the county, is what counts," Mr. Watson says. So the first thing to do is to make an investigation. To get the sale value of city property and farm lands, the actual sales are taken from the books of the county recorder. These figures are compared with the actual full assessed values of the same properties, taken from the books for the same year.

Many of the Boards of Review invited and welcomed Farm Bureau arguments. Others seemed to resent the fact that farmers are taking an interest in tax problems. In several places there has been some warm battles. But the Farm Bureau policy of having the amunition, the facts, before going to battle has made it necessary for the opponents to do most of the looking on.

Watch Dog Needed

Some of the discoveries made go to show that it would be a pretty good thing to have a watch dog on the job all of the time. In one county it was found that a very large business was assessed for $200,000. It didn't look just right, so the case was followed up. The balance sheet of that corporation showed that it owned property in the county to the value of $3,200,000. In another county, several small corporations were assessed for less than ten percent of their value.

The whole story cannot be told in this issue. We are going to do a lot of talking on this subject from now on. This fall the question of state taxes will be up again, and we hope there will be more to talk about.

Let's see what results the counties are getting:

In Macoupin County

Last spring the Macoupin County Farm Bureau made a thorough investigation of their tax situation. They found out that farm land was assessed at 49 percent of its transfer value and city property at less than 31 percent. Farm land was carrying the heavy end of the tax burden.

The Farm Bureau executive committee and tax committee met with the assessor of the county and pointed out that the law required all classes of property to be assessed on an equal basis.

In July another investigation was made. The actual sales of farm lands and city property since January 21 was compared with the new assessed value. It was found that city property had been assessed 32.1 percent of its transfer value, while farm land was assessed at 32.5 percent of its transfer value.

Lawrence Is Equalized

The Farm Bureau investigation in Lawrence County showed that real estate in the city of Mt. Vernon had a full assessed value amounting to 39.1 percent of the actual sales value. The actual sales value was determined by taking the average of 102 sales in the city.

In other towns and villages of the county, real estate was assessed at 43.2 percent of the actual sales value.

The investigation covered the sale of farms comprising 1,950.84 acres. The total transfer value was $105,484 or $54.07 per acre. The total full assessed valuation of this land is $46,624 or $24.41 per acre. The ratio of full assessed valuations to actual transfer values is 44.2 per cent.

The Board of Review was told that it would be necessary to decrease the present assessed valuation on farm lands about 33 percent or increase the full assessed valuation on city real estate by 48.8 percent, in order to place the assessments on the same basis.

Mt. Vernon Increased 50 Percent

Here is what happened: Real estate in the city of Mt. Vernon was increased to 50 percent on full valuations. In five other townships, town and village real estate was increased from 10 to 25 percent. In ten townships village and town lots remained stationary, and in one township village real estate was decreased 10 percent. Valuations on farm lands will remain the same.

This change in valuations practically evens up the situation in Lawrence County.

Good Case In Clay

The Clay County Farm Bureau has a good case. The investigation disclosed that Flora real estate and improvements was assessed 36.9 percent of actual sales values. Towns and villages in the county were assessed 50.6 percent of actual sales value, and farms were assessed 53.5 percent of actual sales value.

Farm Adviser W. E. Hart says, "Our Board of Review is working on a reduction on farm lands amounting to something like 25 percent. Flora real estate has been brought up something like nine percent and they are planning to increase it still further. It may be that the percent suggested will be approximated at least. So far as I know there is no serious opposition being made to the changes requested, although the board was very slow to make any decision."

Scott Decreased

The Scott County Farm Bureau investigation showed that farm lands and city property was assessed at about the same percent of its real value. There was no problem of equalization, but the figures of the Farm Bureau proved that Scott County real estate was being assessed at a much higher percent of its sales value than the average for the whole state. This meant that it was paying more than its share of state taxes.

As a direct result of the Farm Bureau hearing, the Board of Review has decreased all real estate ten percent which means a saving of about $4,000 in state taxes. A large share of the real estate in the county is in farm lands.

Industries Hire Best Attorneys

Farm Adviser Alden Snyder, of Montgomery County, writes: "Glad to say that we were able to get two members of our tax commission on the County Board of Review. Their plan is to cut farm lands 15 percent. This, no doubt, will make considerable difference in the reduction of taxes on farm land.

"There has been some increase on the value of city property, however, we did not have much success in getting an increase in the valuation of industries, such as the smelters, coal mines, etc., as these industries in all cases are represented by a firm of the best lawyers in the county."

Trouble In Kane

"We obtained the record of all sales for both farm land and town real estate from January 1 to June 1," says W. B. Richards, Farm Adviser of Kane County. "We also secured the amounts these properties were assessed for from this year's books. This investigation shows that farm lands have been assessed at 45.7 percent of the sale value. The town real estate was assessed at 34.6 percent of its sale value. These facts were presented by J. C. Watson at a hearing before the Board of Review on August 6. To date we have not been advised what action the board is going to take as a result of this hearing. It has come to me indirectly that they do not intend to take any action.

I am very much disappointed with the attitude of the Board of Review toward the work we are doing. They seem to resent the fact that we are investigating these matters. This is not to be wondered at, considering that heretofore no one has ever attempted to get an equalization between different classes of property.

"In this county it is very important that real estate be assessed on an equal basis of farm land, inasmuch as it represents a large amount of property in the county. I do not doubt but what we will get a decrease on farm land in some townships as a result of this hearing."

Champaign Checks Up

In Champaign County the assessors were instructed to reduce land valuations ten percent. C. H. Oathout, Farm Adviser, says this was done approximately, but the assessors in the towns of Champaign and Urbana also did the same thing, so it left the farmer in the situation as before.

"We had a hearing with the Board of Review on July 29," says Mr. Oathout. "They received us very pleasantly and favorably and told us they were glad to get all of the information that we could give them because so many complaints were made without any grounds.

"The facts as we presented them to the Board of Review showed that farm land in the county is being taxed upon approximately 40 percent of its real value, property in Urbana on 37 percent of its real value, small towns in the county on 42 percent, and the city of Champaign on only 24.1 percent of its real value.

"The committee seemed inclined at first to simply reduce farm lands 10 percent more. I do not know whether it was this investigation or not that stirred up the people in Champaign. At any rate, we furnished these figures to the City Board of Commissioners and a number of citizens of Champaign have become considerably stirred up because they found that the taxable property in Champaign was decreased more than one-half million dollars in the face of the fact there has been a great deal of building here for some time and is still going on. They have taken up the matter with the Board also. D. J. Holterman, a member of our committee, was told that they would decrease land another ten percent and increase Champaign ten percent.

"I think that eventually these investigations will bring about much good, as they show people what great inequalities and injustices there are in the whole taxation system."

Cut Price On Phosphate 50c; $1.00 To Elevators

A reduction in price of 50 cents a ton, from $6.50 to $6.00, is announced by the Phosphate-Limestone Department for raw rock phosphate containing 13 percent phosphorus. This price reduction is retroactive to July 15.

To encourage elevators and dealers to carry a supply of rock phosphate on hand, the department announces a price of $5.00 a ton. This concession is made by the production companies and is for a limited time only.

"Accounting Records and Business methods for Live Stock Shipping Associations" is the title of a new bulletin announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Our Farm Bureau" Is Latest Movie Release of A.F.B.F.

"Our Farm Bureau," a one-reel feature, is the latest release of the Motion Picture Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago.

While not long enough for an evening's entertainment, it fits in well with any other picture. It contains a bit of good acting, some animated cartoons, beautiful farm scenery and good common sense most happily blended into a happy presentation of the Farm Bureau idea.

RED TOP GROWERS GET STORAGE AND RE-SHIP RIGHTS

Means Freight Saving of $39 On Carload From Carmi To Chicago

A storage and re-shipping privilege goes into effect at Flora on red top seed on September first, which will mean a very definite saving in freight costs. On a carload of seed from Carmi to Chicago with a stop-off at Flora, the saving will be $39 on a carload.

The Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange with headquarters and warehouse at Flora, had a problem in transportation. All of the red top seed in the eight counties which the association is marketing must go to Flora to be cleaned and stored. A large share of this seed is shipped in, and later it is shipped on to its destination. The short freight haul is a high rate, and the longer freight haul, from Flora to the market, is a much lower rate.

The problem was taken to the Transportation Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The whole facts of the case were presented to the railroad. The case later went before the Illinois Freight Association with the result that the privilege of storing and re-shipping of red top seed and other related products was granted, to go into effect September first.

This means that seed may be shipped in carloads from any point in Illinois to Flora, for cleaning and storing, to be re-shipped later to some other point of final destination in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and a portion of New York, on the basis of the through rate from the point of origin to final destination plus a small transit privilege charge.

The Answer in Dollars

At the present the freight charges on a carload of seed from Carmi to Flora is 16½ cents a hundred pounds or $49.50 a carload. If this seed should be re-shipped from Flora to Chicago the rate would be 26½ cents a hundred pounds or $79.50 a carload. The total freight cost from Carmi to Chicago with the stop-off at Flora, would be $129.

Saves $39 on Carload

Under the new transit arrangement the seed can be shipped from Carmi, in carloads, to Flora, and later be shipped to Chicago, at the through rate in effect between Carmi and Chicago. This through rate is 30 cents a hundred pounds or $90 a carload. On this instance, there is a saving of $39 on a carload.

The new arrangement will not make a saving in cases where there is a back haul to Flora.

July Business of Live Stock "Co-op" Shows Big Gain

An increase of 137 percent in the business of the Chicago Producers Commission Company was shown for July, 1923, compared with the same month last year. A total of 1,303 cars of live stock was handled in July this year, compared with 550 during July, 1922.

Rock Phosphate Problems Discussed By Farm Bureau Presidents and Advisers

At the McLean County Farm Bureau office, Bloomington, on August 17th, 40 Farm Bureau Presidents and Farm Advisers met on invitation of the Illinois Agricultural Association, to discuss the problems involved in the phosphate supply and the relation of the work of the I. A. A. Phosphate-Limestone Department to those problems.

The work of this Department has been attacked repeatedly during the last year or two, chiefly by one of the phosphate producing companies that has not been contracting its product through this Department.

Some have been disposed to take these criticisms at their full value or as having some foundation, while in the minds of others the criticisms have raised honest question marks. The meeting was called with the hope of bringing out the facts; making clear the policies and methods of the Department and securing all possible criticism and suggestion.

A Dependable Supply

H. T. Marshall, of LaSalle County, first chairman of the Phosphate Advisory Committee, told briefly of the conditions leading to the establishing of the Department nearly four years ago. At that time there was much trouble in securing satisfactorily prompt deliveries. Often shipments were delayed several months after the time they were desired. The quality could not be depended upon. There was no satisfactory way of securing fair analysis. In short, there was no dependable and reliable supply. The price at that time was, temporarily at least, inflated out of reason.

The Phosphate Department contracted for a large tonnage at an improvement in price and an office and laboratory were established in the phosphate fields in Tennessee, so that the many details of shipment, sampling, and accurate analysis would be taken care of on the ground at the time of shipment.

Several times during the meeting comments were made from the floor which conceded that the work of the Department had solved the problem of prompt delivery and correct analysis.

The Present Situation

In discussing the present situation, Mr. Frank D. Barton of Livingston County, present chairman of the Phosphate Advisory Committee, stated that the financial condition of the farmer during the last couple of years had seriously reduced the demand for rock phosphate and that the demand has not been sufficient to keep the mills running economically. Mr. Barton stated that there is danger that the big commercial fertilizer interests will gradually absorb the better properties of the weakened independent producers of ground rock phosphate. He stated further that the Department has endeavored to keep the phosphate business going as much as possible in order to preserve a source of supply for the future need. The demand in July of this year was greater than that for the same month in either of the past two years.

Future Supply Important

"There is great opportunity for the Illinois Agricultural Association to preserve an adequate supply of rock phosphate for Illinois farmers," said Frank I. Mann of Iroquois County, a member of the Phosphate Committee. He went on to say—"The farmers must get down to brass tacks in economical production. The Illinois System of permanent agriculture including the use of limestone, the growing of legumes and applying phosphate, is the key to such economical production. The application of raw rock phosphate is the cheapest and in the end the most satisfactory way of supplying the phosphorus which is needed in our soils."

Phosphate Quality

Talking on the subject of the measure of quality in raw rock phosphate, Dr. F. C. Bauer of the University of Illinois said that rock phosphate should be purchased on the basis of the total phosphorus it contains as determined by the accepted laboratory methods and that the product should be ground finely enough so that substantially all will pass through a 100-mesh sieve. The fine grinding makes the phosphorus more easily available to the plant roots. He said that these two determinations are the major considerations and that the quantity of iron or aluminum is of no consequence so far as raw rock phosphate is concerned. He pointed out that the manufacturer of acid phosphate finds it necessary to use only material which is low in iron and aluminum for the reason that they effect his chemical processes.

Sources of Supply

Speaking of the question of supply, J. R. Bent, Director of the Phosphate Department, mentioned the various major sources and markets throughout the world and particularly this country, and summed up the situation by stating that Tennessee must continue to be relied upon to take care of Illinois' needs. Competition and freight rates eliminate other fields of production so far as we are concerned.

Secretary Geo. A. Fox said that the I. A. A. would like to make the phosphate supply work of the Phosphate-Limestone Department as nearly self-supporting as possible. On account of the small business the past two years it has not been quite self-supporting. Naturally, the cost of this service depends largely upon the volume of business done. The Association has found it necessary to subsidize the work thus far. Mr. Fox stated that the Association has determined that it is not proper for it to carry sales of phosphate to its members on open account, thus absorbing large amounts of funds and taking some risk, and that therefore the method now being used is that of shipping on order form bill of lading with sight draft attached.

Permanency Largest Interest

"At one time prompt delivery and accurate quantity and quality of the product was a real problem," said Mr. Fox. "These problems have been solved by the Department. Will these problems rise again if this work is discontinued? Or are they permanently in the past? That is one of the questions facing us. Our largest interest in this problem is bound up with the permanency of our agriculture—that of an adequate future supply. The effort is worth while if there is anything we can contribute toward the safety and economy of this future supply."

Producer Finds Fault

The head of one of the Tennessee phosphate companies that has been bitter in his attack upon the Association, was present at the meeting and he was invited to state his criticisms and to make suggestions before the meeting. He accused the Department of selling an inferior and unsatisfactory quality of rock. A major project of the Department has been to secure that grade which gives the maximum amount of phosphorus for the minimum amount of cost to the farmer. Several Farm Advisers expressed their satisfaction in the results of this work and in finding that they can depend upon the Phosphate Department for quality and delivery.

This Phosphate producer said that the I. A. A. largely controlled the business in Illinois and that it would neither push sales itself nor allow other companies to go into the field and do so. His suggestion was for dealers to handle phosphate on a margin of profit and to act as salesmen in pushing its use.

Sales Campaign

"Shall the Department enter a sales campaign to increase the demand?" was one of the chief subjects of discussion. One Farm Bureau representative expressed the opinion that the Phosphate Department had little grounds upon which to ask for support unless it carried on as active a campaign for sales throughout the counties as would be done by the producers themselves. The general opinion of the meeting, however, was to the effect that it would not be wise, especially at this time, to allow indiscriminate and promiscuous sales effort. The chief reasons expressed for this opinion were that many farmers might be induced to purchase, the condition of whose soil or whose method of farming or crop rotation were not as yet such as would insure satisfactory results.

Another criticism which this producer made was that the low price at which the Department is distributing phosphate will have the effect of driving the producers in Tennessee out of business. He named several companies which had already discontinued and others that are in bad financial shape. Director J. R. Bent answered this point in detail. One after another, he named all of the leading companies—told the history of each and the conditions which have led to the suspension of operation or financial trouble of those that have gone down or quit. He showed that the effect of the business secured through the Phosphate Department had been to preserve and encourage the producers who had been willing to contract through the Association and not to discourage or hurt, and that the difficulties which faced the industry as a whole find their origin in the general economic situation and financial inability of the farmer, which has resulted in small tonnage. Mr. Bent emphasized the point that in his opinion the phosphate industry needs volume of business more than it does improvement in price. He stated that the companies with whom the Association has dealt, endorse its work and Mr. Marshall confirmed this statement of Mr. Bent's.

Under-Selling I. A. A.

One Farm Bureau President asked why other independent companies could sell phosphate cheaper than the I. A. A. The criticism of producers has been that the I. A. A. price is too low. Mr. Barton answered this by saying that it is the same question that comes up every time a farmer's organization attempts to go into business in competition with others. The companies or concerns whose toes are stepped upon retaliate by cutting prices to a point even of serious loss in order to discredit and eliminate, if possible, the work of the farmers' organization. Often the price-cut is at the sacrifice of quality.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Fox summed up the matter by saying that the accusations against the work and the personnel of the Department have been without facts or proof. He invited any further statements for discussion which might prove these accusations and told the audience that if the work of this Department is not being conducted along the most effective lines, or is not important enough to be worth while, it is an easy matter to change its character or abolish it altogether.

The meeting concluded by a motion giving a unanimous vote of confidence to the Phosphate Department and urging it to continue.

The DuPage County Farm Bureau offers a reward of $125 to anyone who will give information that will arrest and convict any person stealing from a Farm Bureau member's farm or place of business.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT



Do You Have Any Trouble In Getting Cars? Write the Transportation Department.

Little Chance Seen For Price-Fixing Schemes

"I see nothing to encourage the belief that Congress will pass legislation which will fix the price of wheat or that Congress will go into the business of buying and selling wheat or in any statutory way do anything to put the Government in the wheat business," stated Gray Silver, Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau, recently.

In speaking of the same proposed plans, Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, said, "I am not hopeful of good results from either of these plans. How would the Government dispose of the surplus accumulated? What effect would either action have on wheat acreage? What effect would it have on the acreage and price of other grains and of livestock? Would the same policy be adopted in case of ruinously low prices for other farm products?

LOOKING FOR FEEDERS?

If you are in the market for feeder live stock of all kinds—cattle, hogs, or sheep, write to the Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. which can furnish names of parties who can supply the needs of Illinois farmers in feeder stuff.

POOL YOUR WOOL!

The Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. announces that all who have wool to consign to the pool should do so as soon as possible as the first pool will close at a very early date.

The Clinton County Farm Bureau held a public auction of 75 feeder hogs on August 27.

The Adams County Farm Bureau picnic, August 27, included a trip by steamboat up the Mississippi river to the Keokuk dam.

Phosphate Insures You

Highest Quality Grain
Maximum Crop Production
Surest and Greatest Profits

We Insure You

Prompt Service
Accurate Weight
Dependable Quality

Order through your Farm Bureau.

Phosphate-Limestone Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 1 | Sept. 20, 1923 | Number 13

VALUATIONS CUT IN CASS COUNTY AFTER HEARING

Farm Lands Get 10 Percent Reduction; Beardstown Increased $226,000

As a direct result of the hearing before the State Commission in Springfield, the Cass county Board of Review has announced a flat reduction in valuations of farm lands and increases in duck lands and Beardstown township.

"The Tax Committee of the farm bureau in a meeting with the Board of Review, secured a flat reduction of 10 per cent on farm lands of the county, with an increase on duck land, and an increase on Beardstown township of $226,000, over the assessments of 1923," writes Vice-President J. H. Taylor, who presented the farm bureau case at the Springfield hearing.

Further Cut Promised

"They also promised us an additional decrease of five per cent on farm lands, providing the tax committee of the farm bureau can present figures to show that the best farm lands of surrounding counties, and counties of central Illinois are not assessed at a valuation over $85.00 an acre."

A full account of the situation in Cass county is given in another story in this issue of the Record.

Large Supply of Limestone Makes Lower Quotations

Now is an excellent time to buy agricultural limestone, according to the Phosphate-Limestone Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Owing to the fact that the demand has been below normal for the past three years, due to the farmers' financial condition, the quarries have a large supply on hand and the price now in many quarries is at a point below its relative share in the cost of production.

The heavy demand for commercial crushed stone for concrete purposes, hard road making, and building construction has kept the limestone quarries busy. The specifications call for the elimination of all fine material. It is this by-product, known as limestone screenings, which is in most cases well adapted for agricultural purposes and is sold for agricultural limestone.

GETTING THE CHORES DONE



Land Valuations Decreased In Seven More Counties

Seven more county farm bureaus have been notified of changes in valuation of real estate for tax purposes which equalize or partly equalize the inequalities in assessments. They are Franklin, Richland, Lawrence, Stark, Christian, Clinton and Kankakee.

The counties of Randolph and Monroe have held hearings before the Boards of Review since the last issue of the Record. No changes in valuations have been announced in these counties.

Franklin Equalizes

Cuts of ten to twenty per cent were made in full valuations of farm lands in all but one township of Franklin county. In that township land was raised 15 per cent to place it on a level with the other townships. Valuations of city property were increased from 10 to 20 per cent. Mr. Metzger, of the I. A. A. office, who assisted in this hearing, says that these changes come very near equalizing the situation.

Cities Raised in Clinton

The full valuations on farm lands in Clinton county proved to be about 50 per cent of the sales values, and the full valuations of city property about 40 per cent of the sales values. Before the farm bureau made an investigation last spring, the assessors were instructed to make a cut of 10 per cent on land. The result was that a number of assessors also made a similar cut on city property.

The Board of Review has notified the farm bureau that an increase had been made in every city except New Baden and Trenton. The reduction of 10 per cent made in land last spring was left the same.

In Richland

In Richland County the farm bureau investigation gave a basis for the Board of Review to make changes, however, Farm Adviser W. B. Bunn states that the Board was rather favorable to the farmer. "It was found that the assessed value in each case was practically equal, it being approximately 63 per cent of the actual sales values," writes Mr. Bunn. "Mr. Metzger thought that this county was perhaps paying an excessive state tax. He recommended that the assessed value of farm lands be cut to aproximately $20,000 in this county. They were reduced from a general average of aproximately $25.00 to a fraction over $22.00 by the board."

Lawrence Gets Out

In the September 5 issue of the Record it was stated by mistake that Lawrence county was equalized. The figures used for Law-

(Continued on page 4)

Exchange Sells Peaches Higher Than Growers

Manager A. B. Leeper reports that the Southern Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange sold sixty carloads of peaches this year. Last year the Exchange sold 400 carloads. The explanation of this big difference is in the size of the crop, says Mr. Leeper. He states that the crop was very light; however, the Exchange had the same number of shippers as last year.

Prices secured by the Exchange ranged from $3.00 to $3.40 a bushel at the shipping point. Speculators or track buyers offered $1.75 to $2.75 a bushel, reports Mr. Leeper. The selling charge to members was 15 cents a bushel. The bulk of the crop was sold in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

FEEDING TRANSIT RATES SECURED BY I.A.A. DEPARTMENT

After the request had been made by R. G. Hinch, Marseilles, representing sheep feeders of that locality, that the I. A. A. Transportation Department take action to secure a feeding transit rate on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad on feeder sheep shipped to that point from western states, the Department secured a special rate, not only to Marseilles, but to all points on the Rock Island in Illinois, intermediate to Chicago.

The rate applies to both feeder sheep and cattle and will result in a saving of 13 cents per hundred or approximately $15 per car on single and $28 on double deck shipments of live stock fed in transit. The total saving will amount to quite a large sum, as 5,000 feeder sheep will be purchased by Marseilles farmers alone, it is stated.

Feeder stock may now be rated from point of origin to Chicago, unloaded on Illinois points on the Rock Island in Illinois intermediate to Chicago, fed for the period of a year or less, and reloaded for the market at an additional charge of 8½ cents per hundred, which covers transit privileges. Previous to the reduction, farmers would have had to pay 21½ cents per hundred for reloading.

SERIES DISTRICT CONFERENCES WILL START ON SEPT. 26

Farm Bureau Policies To Be Discussed By Officers and Advisers

A series of district conferences to establish a better understanding of the problems confronting farm bureaus and the I. A. A. will be held in each of the Fifteen Congressional Districts starting September 26 and ending October 26. These meetings will be in charge of President S. H. Thompson, Secretary George A. Fox, and other I. A. A. officials.

Policies, relationships, and program of work of the county bureaus and state association will constitute the scope of the conferences. The marketing problem and the relation of both farm bureaus and the I. A. A. to co-operative commodity marketing enterprises will receive major attention on each day's program.

Walton Peteet, Director of Co-operative Marketing for the A. F. B. F., will attend the meetings to lead marketing discussions. It is likely that Aaron Sapiro, Co-operative Marketing Counsel for the A. F. B. F., will speak at one or two of the assemblies.

All county farm bureau officers and executive committees, voting delegates, farm advisers, co-operative marketing organization officers and managers, and others interested will attend the conferences in their respective districts.

The various district meetings will be held at the farm bureau offices in the respective places designated at 10 a. m. of the days scheduled, except at Carbondale, where the conference will be at the Normal School, and at Centralia in the Fittinger hotel.

Date	District	Place
Sept. 26	20th	Carbondale
Sept. 27	22nd	Belleville
Oct. 2	18th	Vincennes
Oct. 3	19th	DeKalb
Oct. 4	11th	Wheaton
Oct. 16	10th	Danville
Oct. 17	24th	Pinnela
Oct. 18	25th & 23rd	Springfield
Oct. 19	23rd & 24th	Centralia
Oct. 23	17th	Bloomington
Oct. 24	16th	Peoria
Oct. 25	15th	Galesburg
Oct. 26	14th	Monmouth

PUBLICITY CONFERENCE

State farm bureau publicity directors will meet at American Farm Bureau Headquarters, Chicago, September 20, 21, and 22, primarily to establish policies of the farm bureau in relation to motion pictures. Other matters of bureau publicity work will be discussed.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hoopole
16th.....D. G. Reder, Mendota
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....C. R. Finley, Hoopeston
19th.....D. J. Holterman, Sadorus
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....E. L. Corbin, Carlinville
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HERE'S CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Sixty carloads of peaches were sold by the Southern Illinois Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Exchange this year for prices ranging from $3.00 to $3.40 a bushel. The charge to members was 15 cents a bushel.

Track buyers or speculators offered $1.75 to $2.75 a buahel.

The Exchange knows today how many peaches and what kind will be ready to start to market tomorrow. This kind of a wire goes out to 20 or 30 salesmen of the Federated Fruit Growers, with which the Exchange has a contract: "Offer ten cars number one Albertas, Government Inspected, three dollars and half f. o. b." Answers will come back in the evening or in the morning. If sufficient orders do not come in, the Exchange gets busy on the phone with these salesmen on the different markets, and closes a sale.

The Exchange member has the selling ability of these salesmen on all of the different markets.

The individual growers can sell to the track buyer at the price offered, or start his cars rolling to market and take the price that is offered on the market when they arrive.

"STEAL" DOLLARS

Every time you buy a keg of nails or a spool of barbed wire, you pay 45 cents of "Pittsburg Plus," even though the steel is manufactured in Illinois.

A corn cultivator costs you $1.23 "Plus," a mower $1.28, disc harrow $1.89, $6.88 for a corn binder and $19.80 for a tractor. These are the figures of the Deere Company at Moline.

The American Farm Bureau Federation says "Pittsburgh Plus" costs farmers of the United States $75,000,000 each year. The Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers says the 237,181 farms of Illinois pay an average of $10.00 "Plus" a year, or a total of $2,371,810.

"Pittsburg Plus" is the practice of charging for freight on steel from Pittsburg to the point of consumption, regardless of whether it is produced in Pittsburgh, Gary, Indiana, or anywhere else. The Illinois Agricultural Association is represented on committees which are working to abolish this practice.

BOX SCORE ON TAX RESULTS

Champaign: Farm land valuations reduced 10 per cent. City of Champaign increased 10 per cent.

Christian: Farms reduced 10 per cent. This is in addition to a 15 per cent cut made last spring by assessors.

Clay: Board announced plan to reduce farms 25 per cent and increase Flora real estate 9 per cent.

Clinton: Decrease of 10 per cent made by assessors last spring will stand. Board announces increase in lots in all but two towns.

Franklin: Farms reduced 10 to 20 per cent in all but one township. Increased 15 per cent in one township. City property increase 10 to 20 per cent.

Jefferson: Mt. Vernon increased 50 per cent. Town and village property increased 10 to 25 per cent in five townships, remain stationary in 10 townships, reduced 10 per cent in one township. Farms remain stationary.

Kankakee: Reduction of 15 per cent on full valuation of farm lands.

Lawrence: Reduced farms 10.7 per cent.

Macoupin Reduction in farm lands of 33 per cent.

Peoria: Reduction of 25 per cent in lands made last spring still stands.

Richland: Reduced farms 12.5 per cent.

Scott: Ten per cent reduction in valuation of all real estate in county.

Stark: Farm lands reduced 10 per cent.

THE BATTING AVERAGE

County farm bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association held hearings before 24 county Boards of Review. Evidence was presented to show the facts about valuations and real values of different classes of real estate. In most counties the evidence showed that the full valuations on farm lands this year is a much higher per cent of the real sales values, than are the full valuations of city property of the actual sales values. The farm bureau asked for equalization.

In twelve counties definite results were secured: In six counties where wide inequalities existed, and the Boards of Review refused to equalize, the farm bureau asked the State Tax Commission to order reassessments. The State Tax Commission has promised that if these counties do not equalize, it will order a reassessment.

Equalization is expected in three additional counties. In one county there was not much need for equalization. One county, where wide inequalities were found, will be called before the State Tax Commission for a hearing.

WHAT IT MEANS

In counties where reductions have been made and there is no increase in the tax rate on farm lands, the decrease in dollars and cents will be the same per cent as the reductions. Where tax rates are raised there may not be any difference in the amount of taxes, but farm lands will pay less of the total amount of county taxes. It is believed that the per cent of reduction on farm land taxes will be 50 or 60 per cent of the per cent of reduction in valuations of land. The I. A. A. will report the actual savings in money later.

FOR FEEDERS ON ROCK ISLAND

Special feeding transit rates have been secured by the Transportation Department on all stations between Chicago and the western Illinois line, on the Rock Island railroad.

It means that feeders can ship cattle and sheep to these towns, hold and feed them for as long as a year, and ship them on to the Chicago market, at about the same rate as the through rate from original point to Chicago. Before the special feeding transit rates were secured, feeders paid one rate from the original point to their farms, plus the local rate from the farm to the Chicago market.

The saving in freight cost varies with the distance of the town from Chicago. In the case of Marseilles, which is in a large sheep feeding territory, the saving will be 13 cents a hundred pounds. The carload saving will be $15.00 for single deck and $28.00 for double deck carloads of sheep.

S. B. 460 IS WORKING

Senate Bill 460 is the new grading and inspecting act passed by the last State Legislature. Government inspectors working under this act inspected a large share of the peaches sold by the Fruit Growers' Exchange at Centralia this year.

The words "Government Inspected" carry weight with buyers. They have faith in Government inspection. When several quotations come to a buyer on the same day and at the same price, he picks the one that is inspected, for it is insurance to him. The Exchange is using S. B. 460 to good advantage.

SERVICE AND QUALITY

The old idea of a quality product and service has been adopted by the Rock Island Co-operative Dairy Company as a principle to get and hold business. "Make one quart of milk sell another," is the motto of the employes of the company.

The contract with producers states that milk must be cooled to 60 degrees on the farm. Collections start at six o'clock in the morning. At nine o'clock all milk is in the plant. It is all pasteurized and on the ice at 11:30 o'clock.

The delivery wagons are white and are washed every day. Employes in the plant wear white suits, clean every day. Sixty per cent of the labor in the plant is to clean and sterilize equipment.

The Rock Island Company preaches and recognizes that quality and service is one way to increase consumption.

A CHANGE OF HEART

The Cass County Board of Review, one of the six Boards called before the State Tax Commission at the request of the Illinois Agricultural Association to explain why it had not equalized valuations of different classes of property, has changed its mind.

The Cass County Farm Bureau has been notified that a flat decrease of 10 per cent will be made in valuations of farm lands and possibly an additional 5 per cent. Real estate in Beardstown township will be increased $226,000.00 in full valuation.

FIFTEEN DISTRICT CONFERENCES

To find the weak links in farm bureau work, to glean the ideas and suggestions of leaders, and to determine policies, relationship and a program of work, is the purpose of fifteen conferences throughout the state, scheduled to start Sept 26.

The selling agencies of the National Live Stock Producers Association handled 7.3 per cent of the business in the markets on which they were operating, during the first six months of last year. In the same months this year, the selling agencies handled 9.1 per cent of the business in the markets on which they are located. The Producers Association has commission companies on eleven leading markets of the country.

The Indianapolis Producers handled 835 cars of live stock in August. This is 23.24 per cent of the receipts on the market for the month. The nearest old line firm handled 377 cars.

The I. A. A. Transportation Department offers to help you in your problem of securing cars.

State Tax Commission Upholds I. A. A. In Demand For Equalization

Reassessments will be ordered in six counties by the State Tax Commission if the County Boards of Review do not equalize valuations of different classes of property.

That is what the Illinois Agricultural Association asked for after a hearing before the State Tax Commission September 5, at which county farm bureaus and Boards of Review presented their cases. The counties in which the State Commission has said they will order reassessments if valuations are not equalized are Cass, DuPage, Kane, Marion, Montgomery and Vermilion.

In 24 counties the farm bureaus and Illinois Agricultural Association held hearings before the local Boards of Review. The results of long investigations were presented, showing that the full valuations of farm lands was a much higher per cent of the actual sales values than the full valuations of city property were of the actual sales values. And in each case the Board of Review was told that the law directs that valuations must be equalized between classes of property.

The Excuses

In a large share of these counties the farm bureau hearings were taken seriously and in many of them adjustments were made to equalize valuations or at least partly equalize. In the six counties named above, the Boards of Review didn't take much stock in the farm bureau information, and they refused action. "Taxes are already too high" is the brand of weak excuses that were made by the Boards. "We haven't got time," was another, and others are: "It will cost money," and "It's not fair to tax homes as high as farms and business concerns because they have no income."

But there was nothing in the law that made any one of these a valid excuse. So far as the County Board was concerned, there was nothing left for the farm bureau to do. At this point of the game, the State Tax Commission was asked for a hearing of the cases in these six counties. The County Boards of Review were called in by the Tax Commission and the farm bureaus were on hand with their facts.

One by one the county farm bureau representatives were called on to give the facts of their case and the Boards of Review were given opportunity to defend their position. John Watson, in charge of tax work for the I. A. A., and Attorney Newton Jenkins were there to help in making the charges against Boards of Review.

The following table shows the facts of the case in Montgomery county as presented by the farm bureau. The valuation ratio is the per cent which the full valuation is of the actual sales values for each class of property or for towns or cities named.

Kind of Property	Val. Ratio
Farm land	49.9
All towns	37.5
Nokomis	40.8
Litchfield	30.7
Hillsboro	40.9

Martin Bray, a farmer, member of the farm bureau and a member of the Board of Review, testified to the effect that there were inequalities in valuations and it was his opinion that they should be corrected.

The two members of the Board who refused to equalize classes of property did not appear to defend their position.

Kane County Fights

W. C. McQueen, Vice-President of the Kane County Farm Bureau, presented the results of their investigation. Following are the figures showing what per cent the full valuations are of the actual sales values:

Kind of Property	Val. Ratio
Farm land	45.7
Aurora	32.1
Geneva	38.
Batavia	60.
Dundee	39.
Elgin	35.5
St. Charles	30.7

J. W. Winterhalter and H. O. Peterson, two members of the Board of Review, who appeared, tried to excuse their refusal to equalize among the cities, towns and villages and between lots of land by the usual argument of injury to some property owners. One member of the Board argued that homes could not be assessed as high as farms, but later admitted that there was no warrant in the law for such action.

Vermilion Board Split

A former member of the Board of Review, H. L. Bracken, presented the farm bureau case for Vermilion county. Following are the valuation ratios for different classes of property and towns:

Kind of Property	Val. Ratio
Farm lands	52.
Danville	34.1
Hoopestown	46.0
Georgetown	43.6
Small towns & villages	43.3

Two Board members appeared before the Commission—one in opposition and one in favor of equalization. Chairman Snyder, who is an attorney in Danville, had refused to equalize. He said that the Board had considered the matter and that there was not time to do it. He stated that the Board would be glad to "pass the buck" to the state commission if they wanted to take some action.

Sam Purnell, a second member of the Board, strongly supported the farm bureau contention.

The assessor of Danville admitted having received instructions which implied a 60 per cent level of valuations in assessments, yet he lowered assessments on property already assessed last year, making a total decrease of $388,000 in full valuations of town and city lots in his portion of the city.

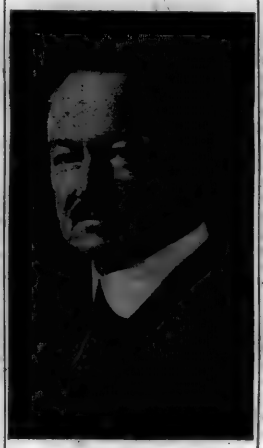
In Marion

Two hearings were held before the Board in Marion county. In the second, the assessor from Centralia, after receiving instructions, with other assessors, to fix full valuations of all property at 70 per cent of the fair cash value, acknowledged that he had tried to fix them at one-third, or less than half the percentage named in the instructions given by the supervisor of assessments.

A wide variation of valuation rates was found in Marion. The figures for different classes of property and for cities follow:

Kind of Property	Val. Ratio
Farm land	59.5
Centralia	38.6
Salem	45.7
Sandoval	59.2
Patoka	41.4
All other towns	42.7

The Board of Review has unanimously agreed to equalize land among the several townships, but two members inconsistently refused to take similar action on equalizing among the cities, towns and villages. The same two men refused to equalize between classes of property. The third man of the Board heartily favored equalization both among cities, towns and villages and between classes of property. He expressed his belief that the farm



JOHN C. WATSON

bureau figures were a substantially accurate measurement of the inequalities existing.

DuPage Stayed Home

The DuPage County Board of Review was not present to explain its action; but the Assistant States Attorney of the county was there to represent the Board, but when the case was called, there was no States Attorney in sight. President Fischer, Farm Adviser E. A. Carncross and several others were on hand to tell their story.

Here are the figures:

Kind of Property	Val. Ratio
All city property	34.7
Downers Grove	41.22
Wheaton	35.
Glen Ellyn	33.
Hinsdale	27.6
Elmhurst	32.6

One member of the DuPage County Board of Review admitted in the Farm Bureau hearing that for years he had known of inequalities in assessments of different classes of property and had not corrected them. His chief defense in refusing to remedy the inequalities of present valuations was the lack of time and the cost it would involve.

Cass Refuses

The three members of the Cass County Board of Review refused to equalize between classes of property. Their only action has been to make some adjustments of individual properties and to reduce valuations of a comparative small amount of farm land. At the Springfield hearing their excuse was that equalization would do injustice to some property owners.

Following are the ratio figures for Cass county:

Kind of Property	Val. Ratio
Farm land	42.46
Swamp or duck land	29.48
Beardstown	35.22
Other cities and towns	59.13

It was way past milking time when all of this information was presented.

At ten o'clock the next morning Mr. Watson and Attorney Jenkins appeared before the commission to sum up the case and ask for action.

Mr. Watson named the facts in each case and accused the Boards of Review of evasion of their sworn duty to observe the law. Mr. Jenkins followed with an interpretation of the law showing that the State Tax Commission not only has the power to call for a reassessment in counties, but that it is its duty to do so. Mr. Jenkins stated that there was not an iota of evidence given by any of the counties that was defensible and not a single Board of Review questioned the power of the State Tax Commission to demand reassessment.

Reassessment was asked for in all of the counties and without any hitch the State Tax Commission gave its answer. It stated to the I. A. A. representatives that it would immediately inform the Boards of Review in the six counties that equalization between classes of property must be made or a reassessment would be ordered.

Farm Bureau To Broadcast Weekly Programs By Radio

The American Farm Bureau Federation installed a regular weekly radio service on Wednesday night, September 5, at Station KYW, Chicago, when President O. E. Bradfute spoke on "The Voice of the Farmer," followed by Secretary J. W. Coverdale, talking on the theme, "Together We Win."

On each Tuesday night following this, the Farm Bureau program will be broadcasted at 8:01 p. m., standard time. Broadcasting is made possible through the courtesy of the Radio Corporation of America and the co-operation of Westinghouse.

Farm Bureau leaders and others with real messages for farmers will speak on the new radio service. Farm Bureau news bulletins will be broadcasted from Station KYW every day as they occur.

The McLean County Farm Bureau has ordered 14 cars of rock phosphate for distribution thus far in 1923.

MADISON WAITS TO TELL BOARD OF TAX FACTS

Livingston Valuation 78.1 Per Cent; Worden, 21.4; Both in Same Twp.

Another chapter is written in the tax situation in Madison county. The Farm Bureau first had trouble in getting access to the tax books so it could make an investigation. After that trouble was ironed out and the case was ready to present, a date was made with the Chairman of the Board by Farm Adviser Alfred Raut, as he states.

But when the Farm Bureau Committee and John Watson of the I. A. A. went to see the Board, the chairman appeared at the door and said that no arrangements had been made for a Farm Bureau hearing and it would be impossible to hear the Farm Bureau before September 7, which happens to be the last day, by law, on which the board may be in session with pay.

The Farm Bureau did not want to run the risk of losing its legal rights by having the information reach the Board later than the seventh of September, so it put the facts of the investigation on paper and handed it to the chairman.

The investigation shows that the full valuations of farm lands are a much higher proportion of the actual sales values than the full valuations of city property are of the actual sales values.

The following table shows what per cent the full valuations are of the actual sales values, for the principal towns in the county and for farm lands.

Place	Per cent
Alton	34.9
Collinsville	28.
East Alton	25.1
Edwardsville	27.2
Granite City	25.6
Madison	29.7
Venice	45.9
Wood River	22.6
Livingston	78.1
Worden	21.4
All other towns	36.2
Farm lands	49.5

Livingston, with a full valuation of 78.1 per cent of the actual sales values, is in the same township with Worden, which has a full valuation of 21.4 per cent of the actual sales values. In only a few instances city property is assessed as high a per cent of the actual sales values as is farm lands, and in several cases the ratio for city property is less than half that of farm lands.

WOOL BLANKETS

The I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department has several hundred wool blankets for sale to farm bureau members at $11 and at $13 to non-members.

"OUR WAGON PASSES YOUR DOOR," SAYS ROCK ISLAND CO-OP



WHITE wagons, drawn by well-groomed gray horses and driven by gray-uniformed drivers, carry milk and other dairy products to the doors of customers of the recently opened plant of the Rock Island Dairy Company. This "co-op" is making the attractiveness and cleanliness of its wagons and other equipment speak of the quality of its products.

E. ST. LOUIS CO-OP DISCHARGED FROM BANKRUPTCY COURT

Committee Assembles Claims of Creditors to Effect Composition

The United States District Court of East St. Louis has discharged the Illinois-Missouri Cooperative Milk Marketing Company from bankruptcy and has restored full property rights to the company as the result of a hearing before special Master-in-Chancery Thomas on August 28.

Discharge from bankruptcy was brought about through the efforts of the Milk Producers' Advisory Committee. The advisory committee assisted in assembling claims of creditors in effecting an arrangement which was accepted by the court. The Illinois Agricultural Association, through the services it rendered, made it possible for the assets of the company to be preserved and through advances properly secured, court charges have been paid.

Plans for the reorganization of the company are in the hands of the Milk Producers' Advisory Committee, composed of E. B. Heaton, Marketing Director of the A. F. B. F., Chairman; Asa B. Richardson, Secretary; George A. Fox, Secretary of the I. A. A.; John L. Boland, President of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation; and Pearlie Haygraft, President of the Southern Illinois Milk Producers Association.

Treasurer R. A. Cowles, of the I. A. A., is trustee to secure advances made by the I. A. A. and county Farm Bureaus.

Why I Did Not Renew Membership In Farm Bureau

Here is another, "Why I didn't renew my membership," which the Record asked sixty former farm bureau members for. This makes nine answers.

M. E. Z. of Hancock county, writes:

"My reasons for not renewing my membership in the farm bureau and I. A. A. are numerous. I believed I could invest $45.00 where I could see returns. I don't approve of the large salaries farm advisers and others are receiving. The three years I was a member I never saw the farm adviser in our locality. I could go on and give other reasons I have, but will stop.

"I don't wish to be misunderstood. I am not a knocker on the farm bureau or I. A. A. I think there is a great work ahead to be done and I hope to see the day when American farmers are so strongly organized that they will be rewarded for their labor. I have talked with hundreds of farmers over all the central states who feel that the small farmer and renter pays the same dues as the big farmer, who think they get the attention.

"I am wishing the whole I. A. A. success and expect to become a member again as soon as a few objectional features have been eliminated, and when I am sure I can make a net profit of $15.00 a year, to pay dues, on an 80-acre farm."

READY TO SERVE THE PUBLIC



THIS new dairy plant, the home of the Rock Island Co-operative Dairy Company, is open to the public for inspection at all times. With its modern equipment for handling dairy products, it represents an investment of about $55,000. The structure is 40x80 in size and has a floor space of 6,400 feet. It is now equipped to handle a capacity of 2,000 gallons of milk daily, but can be easily enlarged if volume of business demands it.

LAND VALUATIONS CUT IN SEVEN MORE COUNTIES

(Continued from page 1)

rence county belonged to Jefferson county.

A cut of 23 per cent was asked for in valuations of farm lands in Lawrence county, figured on the basis of the 1923 figures of the assessors. The Board of Review has made a reduction of 10.7 per cent.

Stark Cut 10 Per Cent

"I am glad to say that a 10 per cent reduction in the valuation of farm lands was secured as a result of the hearing and facts presented by Mr. Watson," writes E. E. Brown, Stark County Farm Adviser. "The Board received Mr. Watson and our tax committee in a very friendly and courteous manner, and they were seemingly impressed by the facts and data presented."

10 Per Cent In Clinton

The Christian County Board of Review has announced a ten per cent cut in land valuations. This is in addition to a cut of 15 per cent made by the assessors last spring. The farm bureau figures showed that lands had a full valuation of 46.8 per cent of their sales values and city property 37.4 per cent.

"Our Farm Bureau Executive Committee is satisfied with the decision as made by the Board of Review," writes C. E. Hay, Farm Adviser. The local tax committee will check up to see that this reduction is made."

15 Per Cent In Kankakee

Real estate in the city of Kankakee has a full valuation of 34.4 per cent of the actual sales values, according to the farm bureau investigation. Bradley has a valuation of 34.2 per cent of the actual sales value and all other towns and villages have a valuation on property of 40.6 per cent of the actual sales values. Farm Adviser John Collier and Mr. Watson, of the I. A. A., presented these facts to the Board of Review on August 29. The Board has announced a reduction of 15 per cent on the full valuation of farm lands.

New Hearings

The Randolph County Board of Review was so eager to get the Farm Bureau information that it waited until nine o'clock on the evening of August 30 for the figures to be completed. Sparta real estate has a full valuation of 30.3 per cent of the actual sales values, according to the investigation. In Chester, real estate has a full valuation of 45 per cent. In other towns and villages of the county, property has a valuation of 48 per cent of the actual sales values. Farm lands in the county have a full valuation of 54.6 per cent of the sales values. The Board stated their intention of making changes that would equalize classes of property.

In Monroe

In Monroe county the Farm Bureau survey showed that farm lands are assessed on 52 per cent of actual sales values while city and town real estate is assessed on 49.8 per cent of the actual sales values. No change has been announced by the Board.

Sangamon Bureau Reports Tax Cut of 32.5 Percent

The Sangamon County Farm Bureau has secured a total reduction of 32.5 per cent in farm land valuations, writes Farm Adviser I. A. Madden. "Last spring our Tax Committee requested the supervisor of assessments to recommend a reduction of one-third in valuations of farm lands. He recommended a cut of one-fourth. When the assessors' books were turned in, the farm bureau Tax Committee went before the board and requested a further reduction in order that the total of one-third reduction would be made. The Board of Review agreed to make another cut of 10 per cent."

Traffic Dep't Is Ready To Assist In Securing Cars

Individual Farm Bureau members or farmers' co-operative associations who have difficulty in securing freight cars should notify the Transportation Department of the I. A. A. as it is ready to assist shippers in every way possible. Telegraphic complaints receive special attention from the department.

It seems hardly possible that this year will go by without a car shortage, according to the department, and all shippers are urged to load and unload cars as promptly as possible and to order only the number of cars actually needed.

From 4.9 to 9.2 Percent Shows Growth of Co-ops

The gradual growth of the various agencies of the National Live Stock Producers Association is demonstrated by the following percentages of the total stock yards receipts handled by all agencies on the markets where they are operating:

Month—	Percentage of total receipts
July, 1922	4.9
August, 1922	5.4
September, 1922	5.1
October, 1922	5.5
November, 1922	7.7
December, 1922	6.5
January, 1923	8.7
February, 1923	9.4
March, 1923*	7.7
April, 1923*	8.3
May, 1923	8.9
June, 1923	9.2

*Declines in percentages during these months are due to the starting of the Kansas City office. The Producers have found that starting on a large market like Kansas City always lowers the percentages, but that within a short time an increase is again shown.

A. F. B. F. Research

Prices of eighteen important farm products were higher than a month ago and six are lower, according to the Department of Research, American Farm Bureau Federation, in a September 4 report. Compared with a year ago, twenty-one are higher and three are lower.

Wool, flax, potatoes, hides, and sugar were lower on September 4 than a month before, while wool, kafir, and hides are the only products lower than a year ago.

1923 Farm Income

Estimates based on the latest production reports and recent market trends indicate that farmers' cash income, from sales, for the crop year 1923-24, will be about $200,000,000 greater than in 1922-23, according to the Department of Research, American Farm Bureau Federation.

This contradicts the current statement that the farmers' income will be one billion dollars greater than last year. The latter figure was derived from an estimate which assumes that all farm products will be sold for cash value. The A. F. B. F. considers cash income as more significant. For instance, only about 20 per cent of the corn will be marketed as corn, while the rest will be sold as pork, beef, etc.

The Department of Research estimates that corn in all forms will yield the farmer practically the same income this year as last, with the pork and beef price trends taken into consideration. The difference between the two methods of computation in the case of this one crop is, therefore, $600,000,000.

WHY I JOINED THE FARM BUREAU, MEMBERS EXPLAIN

Organization Is Best Bet For Solving Problems of Farm

"The greatest reason is that it binds the farmers in one great organization," writes I. A. B., of Crawford county, in answer to the question why he joined the farm bureau. The Record asked sixty members to answer this same question. Here is what some of them say:

"If we ever get anywhere we have got to stick together," writes T. O. H., of Pike county.

"I joined the farm bureau with the thought that co-operation would bring better prices for our products, which I think must come or farming must stop," is the answer of P. G. L., of McLean county.

Chinch Bugs to Taxes

"Organization is the only thing left for us to do," writes R. L. B., of Cass county. "The farm bureau has been a great benefit to all members in the way of culling chickens, spraying orchards, combating chinch bugs and other things. And also our taxes are going to be looked after."

C. A. P., of Marion county, owns a farm and runs a business in town. He says, "I am for our county, state and national organizations, strong, and I am just half a farmer at that. I renewed my membership because I thought it was worth more than it cost. Since all classes are organized there will be slim picking for the farmers until they do likewise."

Good Farm Adviser

"Our farm bureau agent is a great man, always kind, helpful, and a man who knows his business. I find him a friend in trouble," writes C. F. N., of Kendall county. "I can do my vaccination for nearly half the cost of previous years and just as satisfactory. I hope to have my cows tested through the bureau and have applied for a chicken culling demonstration in September at my home."

"In unity there is strength. We farmers must stick together if we expect to accomplish things."—L. M., Vermillion county.

I. A. A. AT TAX CONFERENCE

John C. Watson, in charge of tax work for the Illinois Agricultural Association, will attend the National Tax Conference at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, September 24 to 28.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT



Load and Unload Cars Promptly. It Helps to Prevent Car Shortage.

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Illinois Agricultural Association

RECORD

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RATES REDUCED ON MIXED LOADS OF LIVE STOCK

Saving Will Be Made On 45,000 Carloads of Illinois Stock

The new freight rates on mixed carloads of live stock, which the Illinois Agricultural Association has been working on for over a year in cooperation with the American Farm Bureau Federation and other agencies, went into effect September 28.

Under the old rule, the charges on mixed shipments of live stock in carloads were computed on the basis of the highest rate and highest minimum weight applicable on any species of stock in the car. In other words if the mixed shipment contained hogs and cattle, the rate on hogs would be used, because it was the highest rate and the minimum weight on cattle would be used as it was also the highest. Railroads used the best combination they could.

Under the new ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission the freight charge must be computed on the rate and minimum weight of one species of live stock in the car. Carriers can not use the rate on one kind of stock and the minimum weight of another kind.

Illinois Saving

The four markets which Illinois feeders patronize: Chicago, Peoria, East St. Louis and Indianapolis, receive approximately 45,000 mixed carloads a year from Illinois, says C. A. Stewart, Director of the Live Stock Marketing Department. He estimates the average saving caused by the new ruling will be $6.00 a carload.

Start Renewal of Memberships In Seven Counties

Piatt, Monroe, Schuyler, Bond, Jo Daviess, Scott, Henderson, Richland and Johnson counties started reorganization campaigns during September under the direction of the Organization Department of the I. A. A.

Jefferson and Clinton counties have made plans to reorganize during the fall. They will complete the list for 1923. The memberships in only six county bureaus will expire in 1924, making the reorganization work considerably lighter for the next year.

THE SLUMS KIDDIES

A total of 2,342 children of Chicago slums had vacations on the farm this year, through the efforts of the United Charities. This number is more than double that of last year.

The I. A. A. placed 391 of that number, and the Prairie Farmer, cooperating on this project, placed 358. Let's help double it again next year.

Action Is Taken Toward Violation T. B. Regulations

Northern Illinois farm advisers, officers of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association and others interested held a conference in the I. A. A. offices in September at which resolutions were passed that everything possible be done toward apprehending violations of the rules and orders regulating tuberculosis eradication.

Recommendations were made that farm advisers, herd owners and county breed associations do their utmost to expose all unlawful introduction of untested cattle from without the state into Illinois and to apprehend the violators.

Co-op Spuds Beat Price of Local Market

Sixty carloads of potatoes sold by the Illinois Fruit Exchange shipped out of Belleville, Mascoutah and Quincy, netted growers from 25 to 75 cents more per hundred pounds than the local wholesale prices, according to A. B. Leeper, Manager of the Exchange. This is the first year that the Exchange has marketed any large amount of potatoes.

Prices received for Early Ohios ranged from $1.65 per hundred to $1.90, and Irish Cobblers ranged in price from $1.90 to $2.40 per hundred. The large share of these potatoes were sold in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Leeper states that Illinois potatoes were outstanding in quality this year and for that reason sold at a minimum of about 25 cents a bushel over potatoes from other states.

"One of the lessons learned in marketing potatoes this year," Mr. Leeper says, "is that our quality and neatness of pack is not as good as it might have been." The Exchange is promoting the use of modern grading machinery at local packing sheds to overcome this difficulty.

KEEPING 'EM AWAY



Inspection Plans To Be Considered By Poultrymen

A state-wide meeting of poultry breeders and hatchery owners will be held in Springfield on October 10 to consider a plan of inspection of farm poultry flocks and hatcheries. The purpose of the plan is to insure that they are purchasing eggs of the breed represented and to guarantee purchasers that baby chicks from state accredited hatcheries will mature true to breed.

For several months, J. D. Harper, Assistant to the Secretary of the I. A. A. has studied the Wisconsin plan of accredited farm poultry flocks and hatcheries. At his suggestion a meeting was held at Springfield attended by C. P. Scott, chief Poultryman for the Illinois Department of Agriculture; A. D. Smith, assistant to Mr. Scott; Dr. Leslie E. Card, Head of Poultry Department, University of Illinois; H. W. Day, Supervising Inspector, Illinois Department of Agriculture; and representatives of several large hatcheries of the state.

This body unanimously endorsed the Wisconsin plan and decided to call a meeting of all poultry interests in the state to consider establishing a similar plan in Illinois.

Under the new inspection act, Senate Bill 460, which farm bureau interests were instrumental in passing at the last legislature, it is planned to inspect farm flocks for purity of breed and to place them on a certified list.

Following certification of flocks, hatcheries will purchase eggs only from flocks on the certified list. Hatcheries will also be subject to inspection by the Illinois Department of Agriculture. The ones that pass the requirements demanded will be placed on an accredited list. This list will be made public.

Wisconsin Success

Under a similar plan in Wisconsin, four million certified baby chicks were placed on Wisconsin farms this year, Mr. Harper states. He also says that there has been a phenomenal growth in the hatchery business in the past several years. In his opinion there is a tendency to abolish the old setting hen and home incubator and to purchase baby chicks. A large share of the business done by hatcheries is with farmers. Not all hatcheries have been able to get the quality of eggs for incubation they desired and as a result, black feathers in White Leghorns when

(Continued on page 4)

CONFERENCES OPEN WITH CARBONDALE MEETING, SEPT. 26

Essentials For Success In Co-op Marketing Emphasized

"A sound program, sound management, and a sound finance plan are the three essentials of every co-operative marketing project," said Geo. A. Fox, Secretary of the I. A. A. at the close of the conference of farm bureau and co-operative marketing association leaders for the 25th District at Carbondale on Wednesday, September 26.

"The ups and downs of co-operative marketing organizations vary with these three things," stated Mr. Fox.

The Carbondale meeting was the first of the district conferences called by the Illinois Agricultural Association to find the weak links in the work of farm bureau and co-operative marketing organizations and to define future policies.

Seventy agricultural leaders from seven counties in the district attended the meeting. There are 15 local co-operative associations in the district, mainly live stock and fruit marketing organizations.

The second meeting of the series was held for the 22nd District at Belleville on September 27 but no details were available when the Record went to press.

The following is the schedule of meetings following those at Carbondale and Belleville:

Date	District	Place
Oct. 2	12th	Freeport
Oct. 3	17th	DeKalb
Oct. 4	11th	Wheaton
Oct. 16	19th	Danville
Oct. 17	18th	Tuscola
Oct. 18	20th & 21st	Springfield
Oct. 19	23rd & 24th	Centralia
Oct. 23	17th	Bloomington
Oct. 24	16th	Peoria
Oct. 25	15th	Galesburg
Oct. 26	14th	Monmouth

St. Louis "Co-op" Seeks 20% Cut In Commission Rates

Filing of a new schedule of livestock commission rates approximating 20 per cent reduction from present charges has been made by the Producers Livestock Commission Association at National Stock Yards, Ill. The proposed schedule, if approved by the Packers and Stock Yards Administration, was to be declared effective October 1.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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14th....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th....H. E. Goembel, Hoopole
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23rd....Carlton Trimble, Trimble
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FOR ALL SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS

A new freight rate on mixed carloads of live stock went into effect last week.

Two factors make up the freight charge in live stock. One factor is the rate per hundred pounds which is different with each class of stock. The other factor is the minimum weight of the carload which shippers must pay on. On mixed carloads of live stock the practice of the carriers has been to charge the whole load at the highest rate for any one kind of stock in the car, and charge for the highest minimum weight represented in the car. The combination that made the charge highest was used.

The rate from Galesburg to Chicago on cattle is 18½ cents a hundred pounds, and the minimum weight per car, 22,000 pounds. The hog rate is 22½ cents a hundred and the minimum weight 17,000. The rate on sheep is 29 cents a hundred and the weight minimum, 12,000 pounds. If all three kinds of live stock were in a mixed carload, the rate would be based on the sheep rate and the cattle minimum weight under the old ruling. The charge on this basis from Galesburg to Chicago would be $63.80 per carload.

The new rule of the Interstate Commerce Commission says that both rate and weight minimum must be used on one class of live stock in the car, the one that figures the most freight cost. In the case of the Galesburg example the sheep rate and minimum weight would be used which would make the freight charge $49.30 a car. On this case the saving would be $14.50 the car. It is estimated that 45,000 carloads of mixed livestock are shipped from Illinois in a year. The Live Stock Marketing Department has estimated the saving at $6.00 a carload.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has been working with the American Farm Bureau Federation and other agencies for over a year to secure the new mixed carload rate.

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BIG ORCHARDISTS JOIN FRUIT EXCHANGE

Within the last month, five large orchardists have joined the ranks of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, largely of their own accord.

A problem and admitted weakness of the Exchange has been the lack of big growers in its membership. At a marketing conference a month ago this subject was discussed. It was said that big growers have developed into salesmen and were fairly well satisfied with the results they were getting.

In the meantime the Fruit Exchange has been selling the products of its members. It is not very proud of the prices received for early apples this year but claims that it sold for higher prices than individual growers or other organizations. This claim is not disputed. The last issue of the Record told how it sold peaches higher than others. This month the Exchange reports the sale of sixty carloads of potatoes at prices from 25 to 75 cents higher than local wholesale prices. In the same paragraph it gives the prices received for different varieties so comparison can be made.

The problem of getting the big grower to sell through the Fruit Exchange is dwindling.

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WATCHING FOR LEAKS

A packing company over in Iowa asked the Interstate Commerce Commission that freight rates on dressed meats to New York be decreased to the same rate as live stock, and that the rate for other packing house products, such as cured meats, be decreased to three-fourths of the live stock rate. Other western packers joined in on the request. It doesn't sound so bad on the face.

But such a reduction would make it cheaper to ship dressed and cured meat than to ship stock on the hoof. To do that would deprive the Chicago market of twenty per cent of its business which now goes to eastern buyers. It would eliminate competition and work to the disadvantage of live stock producers. The Chicago market is the lead for all other markets of the country and thus the effect would be felt by all live stock producers.

In the interest of live stock producers the Illinois Agricultural Association has taken a hand in the matter. It is presenting the producer's case at hearings before the Commission.

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THE LITTLE RED HEN

At the suggestion of the Illinois Agricultural Association a meeting will be held in Springfield on October 10, to consider a plan of inspecting farm poultry flocks for the purpose of supplying certified eggs to hatcheries, which in turn will be inspected and placed on an accredited list. The purpose of the plan is to improve the quality of poultry products in Illinois. A quality product is recognized as the first step in successful co-operative marketing.

Illinois stands second in the United states in number of farm fowls. The 1919 census gives the value of Illinois poultry and eggs as $69,000,000. The value of dairy products is only $72,000,000. The value of fruit and vegetables is $45,000,000.

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FOR SUCCESSFUL MARKETING

A sound program, sound management, and a sound finance plan as the three essentials for co-operative marketing projects are being emphasized at the series of district conferences being held by the I. A. A.

Two years ago farmers of Stephenson county began marketing dairy products co-operatively. They organized as the Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company. In order to build and equip their rapidly growing business, it was necessary to use $80,000. Only $55,000 of stock was sold. This proved a handicap and money had to be borrowed.

Too much attention was paid to doing a large volume of business; too little to costs of various operations.

The I. A. A. was asked to help analyze the situation. It conducted a business survey and the recommendations included:

1. A marketing agreement to be entered into between milk producers in the county and the co-operative association for the orderly marketing of the commodity.

2. That new money, through stock sale, be gotten into the business sufficient to handle it effectively.

3. That the company come under the provisions of the new co-operative marketing act.

4. That an appropriate and adequate system of records be installed.

5. That reserves, exclusive of overhead and expense, be created and maintained to take care of emergencies that may arise in business and to provide a basis for obtaining credit if needed.

These recommendations were approved by the company and they have placed organization men in the field to put the new program into operation.

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CONCERNING THE PRODUCERS

With the opening of the Producers at Evansville, Ind., in September, Illinois live stock shippers now have the service of co-operative selling agencies at practically all markets to which live stock from the state is consigned.

The Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria, and Evansville markets all have agencies operating under the plan of the National Live Stock Producers Association. There is no membership fee in any of these "co-ops" to farm bureau members. Anyone may ship to them, but under the ruling of the Packers and Stockyards Administration shippers must be members in order to participate in the refund.

Thirty per cent refund was sent back to shippers by the Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis agencies. Peoria refunded 20 per cent. Approximately $32,500 was mailed back to Illinois shippers by the Chicago Producers alone.

The Producers are proving that farmers can successfully see their live stock to market. The larger volume of business they handle the cheaper it can be done and the larger the refund to patrons. For instance the St. Louis Producers report net earnings of $43,398.51 or 32 per cent of the commissions charged during 1922. During the first six months of 1923, total earnings were $52,303.02 or over 40 per cent of the commissions charged.

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TRUTH THROUGH RESEARCH

A summary of the agricultural and business situation from the monthly review of the Department of Research, American Farm Bureau Federation, appears on Page 4 of the Record under the heading "A. F. B. F. Research."

Each issue of the Record will contain a brief summary of the agricultural situation as determined by the Department of Research. These statements represent a great amount of study and work in searching for the truth in figures from many sources such as the United States Department of Agriculture, United States census, market reports, and economic bureaus.

At an early date the Department of Research will have figures which apply to Illinois agriculture alone and the Record will publish the findings.

This department of the American Farm Bureau has made perhaps the most thorough investigation of actual facts concerning sales of farm products of any agency. It secures the facts for the farmer. Never before the farm bureau was formed did farmers have in their employ statisticians to secure up-to-date economic truths.

This research work is being done primarily for the use of farmers so that they may know the facts of the agricultural situation and probable trend of prices. Large banks, mail order houses, implement firms and railroads all realize the value of the published figures from the Department of Research.

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THE SLUMS KIDDIES

In the slums of Chicago, right here in our own state there are hundreds of little mouths that know nothing about the taste of oatmeal and cream, bacon and eggs, or even a red apple. The glory of sunshine, green grass and the orchard is not to be found in their world.

A farm vacation for 391 of these slums kiddies is the contribution made by the Illinois Agricultural Association, through its members this year.

No Action By Commission As Tax Situation Gets Hot

The Madison county Board of Review confesses that valuations on farm lands are higher than on city and town property, the Montgomery Board uses the argument that it can not reduce valuations of farm lands for the reason that it promised large corporations it would not make a reduction of over fifteen per cent, and in the mean time the State Tax Commission has not announced what it intends to do.

In short this brings the tax situation up to date.

Three weeks after the hearings before the State Tax Commission at Springfield, September 5 and 6, no action has been announced by the Commission.

At that time the Illinois Agricultural Association asked for reassessments in the seven counties of Kane, DuPage, Madison, Vermilion, Cass, Montgomery and Marion. The Commission promised that it would order reassessments in all of these counties if the Boards of Review did not equalize valuations of city and farm property of their own accord.

Following is the letter sent to the county Boards of Review by the Commission following the Springfield hearing:

Commission Letter

"Complaints having been filed with the State Tax Commission by the Illinois Agricultural Association, and a hearing held thereon, we desire to call your attention to the matters presented. Upon the hearing of this complaint, it was charged that the inequalities in valuations for assessment between classes of property in your county existed, with special reference to the valuations of real property in your county, which it is charged are not properly equalized with other classes of property and as between different taxing districts.

"Section 1 of Article 9 of the Constitution of Illinois and the Statutes passed in pursuance thereof, require that all property shall be so valued for assessment as to equitably distribute the tax burden. The fourth and fifth paragraphs of Section 35 of the Revenue Act of 1898 direct and empower the Boards of Review in each county to equalize individual assessments and also equalize classes of property in their respective counties, so that the rule of uniformity of assessed values prescribed by the Constitution may be obtained.

"Subdivision 1 of Section 2 of the Act creating the Tax Commission is mandatory and directs that the Tax Commission "Shall direct and supervise as provided by this Act, the assessment for taxation of all real and personal property in this State to the end that all assessments of property be made relatively just and equal."

"Considerable evidence was introduced at the hearing in support of the complaint of the Illinois Agricultural Association and their representatives requested that the State Tax Commission issue an order for the reassessment of the real property your county.

"Realizing the burden of expense which would be imposed upon the taxpayers of your county and the consequent delay which would result from an order for reassessment as outlined above, we urge you to make every possible effort to adjust such inequalities as exist between individual properties in your county and between classes of property and especially the real property, to the end that your final certification of values may represent as nearly as possible an equitable distribution of assessed values as between the several classes of property in your county.

"It is neither the desire nor the purpose of the Tax Commission to attempt to invade the province of your duties, or the exercise of your judgment under oath of office in the performance of your duties, but we respectfully urge your co-operation to the fullest extent in consideration of these complaints that they may be equitably adjusted and further action rendered unnecessary."

The Cass county board of Review immediately made adjustments in valuations. Since that time no other one of the seven counties has announced any action, and up to the time of going to press, the State Commission has not intimated how soon it would take action.

Madison Confesses

The Madison county Board of Review did not show up at the first hearing, however, made arrangements for a later hearing. Thomas Williamson, U. S. Attorney for the southern Illinois District represented the Madison Board.

In that hearing Chairman Pearl Smith of the Madison Board admitted that valuations on city and town property are not as high as valuations on farm lands. He said that the tax rate is so high in towns and cities that it would be an imposition to increase the valuations on a level with farm lands. He stated that farm lands were valued at about 60 per cent of their real value while city and village property was valued at 40 to 45 per cent of their real value.

State Commissioner Malone asked Mr. Smith if any consideration had been given to the reason why the tax rate was so high in cities. The question was not answered.

The other two members of the Madison Board stated they agreed with Chairman Smith that farm land valuations are higher than city property.

Montgomery Comes Back

At this second hearing, two members of the Montgomery Board of Review, who did not come to the first hearing, explained their reasons for not equalizing. A letter was read into the record written by the Mayor of Litchfield in which he said that Litchfield property is inflated from 25 to 40 per cent. It was stated that the Mayor is also in the real estate business.

Promised Corporations

A second argument used by the Montgomery Board for not equalizing farm land values was the fact that the Board had agreed with the large corporations of the county that it would not make a greater reduction in farm lands than fifteen per cent.

Clay Changes Mind

In the last issue of the Record it was stated that the Clay County Board of Review had announced their intenton of reducing farm land values 25 per cent and increasing Flora real estate nine per cent. The cut made by the board on farm lands amounts to 8.6 per cent and the increase on Flora real estate 6.5 per cent.

With this change farm lands of Clay county are valued on a basis of 50 per cent of their actual values and Flora property at only 40 per cent of its sales value.

Overcharged On Freight Bills? Write To I. A. A.

Farm bureau members are requested to send any freight bills on which they feel they have been overcharged to the I. A. A. Transportation Department. This applies to both carload and less than carload shipments of inbound and outbound shipments.

The department finds that many farmers have been incorrectly charged. This is particularly true on shipments of ground phosphate rock and agricultural limestone. In a great many instances the agents at smaller stations are unfamiliar with the freight rates and in many cases do not have the proper tariff to determine the correct rate.

All freight bills sent in will be handled promptly.

"Co-op Marketing—The Golden Rule of Agriculture"

What is the name of the new book published under the insignia of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

It tells the story of the development of growers' co-operation in America. It is a picture book of the co-operative marketing movement. It presents the facts as they exist. Every person interested in co-operative marketing will find value in this new book.

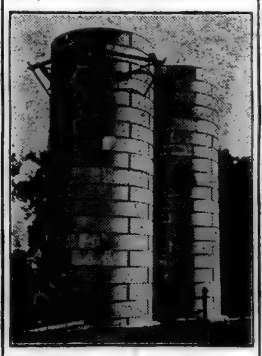
In size and material contained, it is equal to books selling for twice the cost. The price is $1.00 post-paid. Send your order to the American Farm Bureau Department of Information, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago; or to Publicity Department, Illinois Agricultural Associaties.

A.F.B.F. Committee To Work Out 1923 Program of Work

A Steering Committee charged with the duty of working out a program of work for the American Farm Bureau Federation for next year, was elected at a meeting of the Executive Committee held in the A. F. B. F. offices, September 22. This Committee will report back to the Executive Committee and to the annual convention to be held in Chicago, December 10 to 13.

The Committee is composed of Wm. H. Settle of Indiana, Frank App of New Jersey, John K. Orr of Texas and John F. Burton of Utah.

AT EL PASO



HERE'S the new phosphate storage plant of the El Paso Co-operative Phosphate Company in Woodford county. It has a capacity of 600 tons. The picture shows the plant in process of construction.

El Paso Farmers' Phosphate Plant Near Completion

The new phosphate storage plant at El Paso, Woodford county, is practically completed, states J. R. Bent, Director of the I. A. A. Phosphate-Limestone Department. It has a capacity of 600 tons and is the property of the El Paso Co-operative Phosphate Company, an association composed of leading farm bureau members in the vicinity of El Paso.

Both of the Tennessee phosphate quarries under contract to supply rock phosphate through the I. A. A. are running at full capacity, according to Mr. Bent. The department is keeping abreast of all orders and can fill new orders promptly.

Huey County Live Stock Shippers received $2,187.24 as their share of the 20 per cent refund declared by the Chicago Producers.

Producers Report Success At New Evansville Agency

The Evansville (Ind.) Producers Commission Association, the twelfth agency to open under the plan of the National Live Stock Producers Association, is handling a proportionate share or about one-third of the business on that market, although it only opened for business on September 1, states F. M. Simpson, General Manager of the National Live Stock Producer's Association.

The Evansville market is a small one, serving nearby counties in Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois. There are three commission firms operating on the market now, including the Producers.

Membership is free to live stock shipping association or farm bureau members. Others may obtain membership by paying a five dollar fee. Anyone may consign to the agency, but only members are eligible to the refund.

Formation of the new co-operative was made possible by the backing of state and county farm bureaus of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois. The principal Illinois counties tributary to the market are White, Gallatin, Wabash and Edwards. L. L. Pinnell, New Haven, Gallatin county, represents Illinois on the board of directors of the agency.

MORE MEMBERS GIVE REASONS FOR RENEWING

"I renewed my membership in the farm bureau because I believe that it is slowly but surely bringing good results to the farmer," states J. E. G. of Menard county. "If we do not stand by the bureau in its struggles, we cannot expect it to succeed."

This is one of the replies that the Record received from farm bureau members in many counties of the state as to their reasons for renewal of membership. Here's some more of them:

"I consider it a farmer's duty to join an association that is trying to help him in his daily tasks. If he will seek the assistance of his farm adviser along with the corps of assistants of the state university and the benefits of legislation secured by the state and national farm bureaus, and will make use of the same, the money paid for membership is well invested." Thus writes E. T. B. of Marion county.

Two Big Reasons

R. M. G., Winnebago county, has many reasons for supporting organized agriculture and he tells the Record two which he considers sufficient to warrant his membership.

"First, I want to be identified with any movement which aims to uplift and advance the farmers' interests, and second, I believe that indirectly I more than receive the amount of my membership fee," says Mr. G.

Money Well Spent

"Every farmer should be a farm bureau member," states J. E. H. of Sangamon county, "because if is money well spent and it comes back tenfold. Where there is union there is power!"

F. B. of Coles county sees in organized agriculture the only hope for farmers but he desires more progress if his support is to be secured again.

Says Mr. B.: "I renewed my membership in the agricultural organization because I was for it, knowing that it is our only hope, but if it doesn't make more progress by the time my three years are up I don't think I will renew again."

DANGER AHEAD IN PACKER REQUEST FOR FREIGHT CUT

Would Eliminate Eastern Buyers From Chicago Market

On the grounds that eastern live stock buyers will be forced out of Chicago and other western markets, which will eliminate competition to the disadvantage of live stock producers, the Illinois Agricultural Association has intervened against interior Iowa packers in a case before the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for freight rate reductions on fresh meats and other packing house products moving east.

Interior Iowa packers asked for an eastern freight rate on dressed meats the same as the live stock rate, and on other packing house products, 75 per cent of live stock rates. Swift and Wilson packing companies filed a separate complaint asking for similar reductions which Iowa packers may receive. Other big packers intervened along with smaller companies, some on behalf of the original complainants and some on behalf of the defendants.

Eastern packers oppose the freight reduction, western packers favor it and packers doing business in both east and west are taking a neutral position.

Objections

The outstanding contention of the Illinois Agricultural Association is that these reductions would make it impossible for the eastern packer to buy in the Chicago market and would thus eliminate competition. That the activity of eastern packing interests is a very desirable competitive factor in Chicago, is shown by the fact that an average of 20 per cent of live stock on the Chicago market goes east. Lower prices to the producer caused by eliminating this competition would reflect to all markets of the country.

I. A. A. at Hearings

L. J. Quasey, Director of the Transportation Department, says that packers have not asked for increases in rates on live stock rates. However he is not sure that an increase would not be asked for if organized agriculture was not represented. The Transportation Department appeared at hearing June 14 and September 12, and again at New York, October 3.

RADIO PROGRAM

The Farm Bureau radio program from Station KYW, Chicago, 8:01 P. M. is as follows: on Sept. 9: "The Farmer's Wagon," by James R. Howard, former president of the A. F. B. F. and talk by A. R. Simpson of the Relations Department, A. F. B. F. On Sept. 16, C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, will speak.

LARGE GROWERS SIGN UP WITH FRUIT EXCHANGE

Five Large Orchards To Market Through Cooperative

Snedeker Brothers, owners of 200 acres of orchard in Macoupin county and four other large orchards in Jersey and Bond counties have signed contracts with the Illinois Fruit Exchange for the marketing of their produce.

The Shackelford orchards, located at Grafton, one of the largest orchards in Jersey county, is also a new member of the Exchange. The three largest commercial growers of Bond county have recently become members of the Exchange. They are Arthur Merrill and Son located at Mulberry Grove, Dr. L. A. Floyd whose orchards are located at Keysport, and Talmage Defrees of Smithsboro.

At a marketing conference in Centralia a month ago, Manager A. B. Leeper stated that one of the handicaps of the Exchange was the fact that few large growers were selling their produce through the Exchange.

Co-op Gets Prices

Mr. Leeper states the Exchange has sold, early apples, peaches and potatoes at higher prices than individual buyers secured. Peaches and potatoes sold at very satisfactory prices. The price of early apples was not very satisfactory, Mr. Leeper states, chiefly for the reason that there was a large amount of poor grade fruit on the market which hurt prices. However, Mr. Leeper says the Exchange price for early apples was better than the price received by individual growers or other organizations.

Ask Commission To Cut Canada Cattle Tariff

"Write to the Tariff Commission in Washington if you are interested in reducing the tariff on Canadian cattle," says C. A. Stewart, Director of the Live Stock Marketing Department.

This department of the Illinois Agricultural Association was instrumental in the filing of an application with the Tariff Commission asking for an investigation of the situation. The Association contends that the tariff resulted in Canadian cattle going to England which worked a hardship on American live stock producers by curtailing our supply of feeders and by hurting our export demand.

The preliminary investigation has been made and the commission will probably report soon. The President has the power to reduce the tariff up to the amount of 50 per cent if the Commission's report appears to justify it. Mr. Stewart says that now is the time to get our arguments to the Commission.

The Canadian cattle tariff amounts to 1½ cents a pound on all cattle weighing up to 1,050 pounds and 2 cents for cattle over that weight. Up to this date over 60,000 Canadian cattle have been shipped to England.

FOR RED TOP STORAGE



THIS warehouse, located at Flora, Clay county, is the property of the Red Top Growers Warehouse Company, a subsidiary of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange. The Exchange stores a large part of its pooled red top seed in the structure. It is 50x100 feet in size, has 14-ft. eaves and is constructed of red tile, covered with steel sheeting. Three large clipper mills clean the red top before storage.

Cleaning Red Top Seed Keeps Exchange Busy

Three large clipper mills are running ten hours a day in the big new warehouse of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange at Flora, and they will continue to run for the next three months cleaning red top seed for the 800 grower members of the association. A second warehouse and cleaning establishment owned by the Exchange is located at Geff.

A little group of counties in Southern Illinois including Clay, Wayne, Marion, Jefferson, White and small portions of several others produce 95 per cent of all the red top seed in the country. Growers say that the buyers were well organized. They had their meetings and even divided territory in which each would buy. Whether this is true or not individual growers had little opportunity to know the size or worth of the crop. The buyers named the price.

Must Stick Together

It was to overcome this difficulty that the Exchange was organized. "The idea of all growers uniting together, doing their own cleaning and selling looks right to most all of the growers," says Manager Curt Anderson, "but not all of them are ready to ride the road that is necessary to get there. The buyers are not giving up their business without fighting. The Exchange has made some mistakes which it is best for us to admit to our members, and it will probably make more. The success of the Exchange depends upon how well it is managed, how efficient the organization can be in all of its dealings. But if we ever expect to market our seed we have got to go through the first stages of opposition and getting experience."

The Exchange started in late last year. It did not have its own warehouses or cleaning plants. The warehouse with which the Exchange contracted to do its cleaning did not start work until November.

Rather than doing its own selling, a contract was made with one of the largest seed dealers in the United States to sell the seed. The Board now believes that was a bad mistake. Mr. Anderson has reason to believe that the Exchange was boycotted in its sales work.

Crop Short

The crop of red top seed was short and prices were high. The Exchange sold eight carloads at high prices. Thirty-two carloads were held over. When the contract with the large seed company expired July first, other companies started to purchase and considerable seed has moved at very satisfactory prices.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILLINOIS, 10-N.L.-7-22

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LARGE GROWERS SIGN UP WITH FRUIT EXCHANGE

Five Large Orchards To Market Through Cooperative

Snedeker Brothers, owners of 200 acres of orchard in Macoupin county and four other large orchards in Jersey and Bond counties have signed contracts with the Illinois Fruit Exchange for the marketing of their produce.

The Shackelford orchards, located at Grafton, one of the largest orchards in Jersey county, is also a new member of the Exchange. The three largest commercial growers of Bond county have recently become members of the Exchange. They are Arthur Merrill and Son located at Mulberry Grove, Dr. L. A. Floyd whose orchards are located at Keysport, and Talmage Defrees of Smithsboro.

At a marketing conference in Centralia a month ago, Manager A. B. Leeper stated that one of the handicaps of the Exchange was the fact that few large growers were selling their produce through the Exchange.

Co-op Gets Prices

Mr. Leeper states the Exchange has sold, early apples, peaches and potatoes at higher prices than individual buyers secured. Peaches and potatoes sold at very satisfactory prices. The price of early apples was not very satisfactory, Mr. Leeper states, chiefly for the reason that there was a large amount of poor grade fruit on the market which hurt prices. However, Mr. Leeper says the Exchange price for early apples was better than the price received by individual growers or other organizations.

Ask Commission To Cut Canada Cattle Tariff

"Write to the Tariff Commission in Washington if you are interested in reducing the tariff on Canadian cattle," says C. A. Stewart, Director of the Live Stock Marketing Department.

This department of the Illinois Agricultural Association was instrumental in the filing of an application with the Tariff Commission asking for an investigation of the situation. The Association contends that the tariff resulted in Canadian cattle going to England which worked a hardship on American live stock producers by curtailing our supply of feeders and by hurting our export demand.

The preliminary investigation has been made and the commission will probably report soon. The President has the power to reduce the tariff up to the amount of 50 per cent if the Commission's report appears to justify it. Mr. Stewart says that now is the time to get our arguments to the Commission.

The Canadian cattle tariff amounts to 1½ cents a pound on all cattle weighing up to 1,050 pounds and 2 cents for cattle over that weight. Up to this date over 60,000 Canadian cattle have been shipped to England.

FOR RED TOP STORAGE



THIS warehouse, located at Flora, Clay county, is the property of the Red Top Growers Warehouse Company, a subsidiary of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange. The Exchange stores a large part of its pooled red top seed in the structure. It is 50x100 feet in size, has 14-ft. eaves and is constructed of red tile, covered with steel sheeting. Three large clipper mills clean the red top before storage.

Cleaning Red Top Seed Keeps Exchange Busy

Three large clipper mills are running ten hours a day in the big new warehouse of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange at Flora, and they will continue to run for the next three months cleaning red top seed for the 800 grower members of the association. A second warehouse and cleaning establishment owned by the Exchange is located at Geff.

A little group of counties in Southern Illinois including Clay, Wayne, Marion, Jefferson, White and small portions of several others produce 95 per cent of all the red top seed in the country. Growers say that the buyers were well organized. They had their meetings and even divided territory in which each would buy. Whether this is true or not individual growers had little opportunity to know the size or worth of the crop. The buyers named the price.

Must Stick Together

It was to overcome this difficulty that the Exchange was organized. "The idea of all growers uniting together, doing their own cleaning and selling looks right to most all of the growers," says Manager Curt Anderson, "but not all of them are ready to ride the road that is necessary to get there. The buyers are not giving up their business without fighting. The Exchange has made some mistakes which it is best for us to admit to our members, and it will probably make more. The success of the Exchange depends upon how well it is managed, how efficient the organization can be in all of its dealings. But if we ever expect to market our seed we have got to go through the first stages of opposition and getting experience."

The Exchange started in late last year. It did not have its own warehouses or cleaning plants. The warehouse with which the Exchange contracted to do its cleaning did not start work until November.

Rather than doing its own selling, a contract was made with one of the largest seed dealers in the United States to sell the seed. The Board now believes that was a bad mistake. Mr. Anderson has reason to believe that the Exchange was boycotted in its sales work.

Crop Short

The crop of red top seed was short and prices were high. The Exchange sold eight carloads at high prices. Thirty-two carloads were held over. When the contract with the large seed company expired July first, other companies started to purchase and considerable seed has moved at very satisfactory prices.

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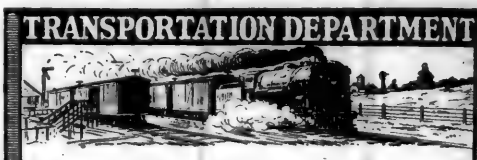
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OFFICERS
President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th.....Henry McGough, Maple Park
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hoopole
16th.....D. G. Reder, Mendota
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....C. R. Finley, Hooperston
19th.....D. J. Holterman, Sadorus
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....E. L. Corbin, Carlinville
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....Carlton Trimble, Trimble
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Leasley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. D. Harper; Field Organization, J. C. Sailor; Organization Publicity, G. E. Metzger; News Publicity, E. L. Bill; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Lesper; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent. Legal, Newton Jenkins.

I. A. A. STAND ON GRAIN MARKETING

The Illinois Agricultural Association is in favor of co-operative grain marketing.

The Association has demonstrated this fact by appropriating large sums of money and spending much time and effort in perfecting and carrying out plans.

The Association has not endorsed any one plan of co-operative grain marketing since the start of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. Its policy on grain marketing is expressed in a resolution unanimously endorsed by Mid-West State Farm Bureaus, and subsequently approved by the Executive Committee of the I. A. A.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved by this meeting of President and Secretaries of Mid-West Farm Bureaus in session at Chicago, July 3, 1923:

"1. That the American Farm Bureau Federation be requested through its Co-operative Marketing Department, to formulate a national grain marketing policy, based on organization of producers by states, with long-term contracts, pooling by grades on basis of milling value, core to be dealt with separately and that appropriate action be taken to conduct organization campaigns in the several grain growing states in the order of their readiness to begin such work.

"2. That we request the Executive Committee of the U. S. Grain Growers to co-operate with the American Farm Bureau Federation in carrying out the program outlined above.

"3. That pending the organization of state co-operative grain marketing organizations as above, we approve the plan of the Board of Directors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to engage in grain selling on the plan submitted to us today, the same to be merged into or supplanted by the organizations contemplated in paragraph 1 hereof at such time as the latter are ready to begin operations."

In this resolution a definite plan of co-operative grain marketing is asked for. It states that the plan devised shall carry provision for merging or supplementing the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. The Illinois Agricultural Association believes the plan expressed in the mid-west resolution to be correct and fundamentally right.

The new national plan of wheat marketing, announced in this issue of the Record, has not been submitted to the Association otherwise than in the form of a press statement. It is the desire of the Illinois Agricultural Association that the plans of the new association will carry out the principles expressed by the mid-west committee.

LET'S FACE THE FACTS

The district conferences were scheduled primarily for farm bureau and co-operative marketing association leaders to tell about their troubles, to find the weak links in their work. Here are some of the troubles and weak links disclosed at the first five conferences that must be faced and solved.

A few live stock shipping associations are falling off in business and many are standing still.

Local stock buyers and old-line commission companies are working hard to get business, even going to the extent of spreading false stories to discredit co-operative effort.

Farm bureaus and shipping associations are doing little to overcome this opposition, or to increase or hold business.

Many co-operative shipping associations are sending only a part of their business to co-operative commission companies.

The manager is the leading spirit in many shipping associations, little part being taken by officers or executive committees.

These weaknesses were reiterated by live stock shippers at several meetings. In the same discussions where these faults were told, opinion was unanimous in favor of co-operative marketing of live stock and many experiences were told of the good work of shipping associations and Producers' commission companies.

One remedy has already been started to overcome these weak links. The Illinois Agricultural Association has perfected arrangements with the Producers' commission companies at Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis and Indianapolis for paying the expenses of three men to work in the field with local shipping associations, under the direction of the I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department.

A big part of the problem must be solved by the local association. There were no discussions or suggestions how shipping association associations or county farm bureaus could overcome these problems, at the conferences. In counties where these conditions exist these problems must be faced with action.

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LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF A. F. B. F.

At a luncheon with President Coolidge, members of the American Farm Bureau Legislative Committee outlined the legislative program of the Federation for the next session of Congress.

It is restricted to eight general points, as follows:

1. **Immigration.**
   Favors further restriction.
2. **Price Fixing.**
   Opposes governmental price fixing.
3. **Taxation.**
   Opposes sales tax.
4. **Consolidation of Railroads.**
   Decision held pending referendum.
5. **Merchant Marine.**
   Wants Merchant Marine without subsidy.
6. **Crop Insurance.**
   Desire government to investigate.
7. **Truth-in-Fabric.**
   Insists goods to be labeled showing percentage of virgin wool.
8. **Muscle Shoals.**
   Favors original Ford offer and amortization plan.

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S. B. 460 AGAIN

Senate Bill 460, passed by the last State Legislature comes into swing again on the program of inspection, certification and state accrediting of farm poultry flocks and hatcheries.

The work of inspection will be carried on by the Division of Standardization and Inspection, created by the new act. It is the machine that makes it possible to carry out the poultry program.

S. B. 460 is one of the several bills which the I. A. A. worked for in the last legislature.

CO-OP MARKETING RESULTS

Co-operative fruit and vegetable marketing saved the situation at Quincy.

There was practically no market for strawberries at Quincy this year. The Quincy local of the Illinois Fruit Exchange sold 8,320 crates of strawberries at a net average of $2.10 to growers.

At the same time Quincy dealers were offering 75 cents per crate for cabbage, the Exchange sold carloads at a net average to growers of $1.04.

Local dealers offered from 50 to 60 cents a bushel for potatoes. The Exchange sold 26 carloads of potatoes for 78 cents net to growers.

These are the facts that can be proved by figures. What would have happened to prices of strawberries, cabbage and potatoes, if all the business of the Exchange had been dumped on the Quincy market?

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FOR POULTRY BREEDERS

Problems arose with the passing of the setting hen and with the coming of the baby chick business. One of them was the unscrupulous hatchery which sold White Leghorn chicks that matured with a few black feathers. Another was the problem of hatcheries getting eggs that could be relied upon.

The Illinois Agricultural Association studied this problem, visited other states, found that Wisconsin had a plan of inspection, certification and accrediting that is working. Poultry interests of Illinois were called together and the problem was talked over.

All forces joined together at Springfield, October 10, and inaugurated a program to overcome these problems and will improve quality and build a reputation for Illinois poultry products. This is progress for the poultry industry of Illinois. Let's make it work.

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FACTS ON SALES

Last year Illinois farmers sold almost $469,500,000 worth of farm products; in 1921, $386,000,000 worth; in 1920, $564,000,000 worth; in 1919, $770,500,000 worth; and in the pre-war year, 1909, sales totalled $381,400,000.

Corn and hogs brought Illinois farmers 34 per cent of last year's cash receipts; cattle supplied 12 per cent; dairy products, 18 per cent; and poultry, 8 per cent.

These are facts derived from an exhaustive study of sales of Illinois farm products over a period of several years, by the Department of Research, American Farm Bureau Federation.

These facts, together with more detailed ones, are told on page 4 of this issue of the Record. Study them.

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NO REASSESSMENT DECISION

The I. A. A. has no information from the State Tax Commission as to any steps taken to correct the inequalities of valuations between city and farm real estate in the counties on which hearings were held before the Commission.

We hope to give this information in the next issue of the Record.

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TUNE IN ON THE FARM BUREAU

Every Tuesday night at 9:01, standard time, the farm bureau's voice is "in the air" from Station KYW, Chicago. Wave length is 536 meters. At that time the American Farm Bureau Federation presents two speakers with a worth-while message for farmers. Fifteen-minute talks are given by each individual.

Announcements of programs are given in the Record as they are available in advance. Have you tuned in yet?

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The unanimous sentiment of delegates at the National Tax Conference in West Virginia was that a comparison of actual sales values is the most practical way to determine real values of real estate for tax purposes. This upholds the method used in tax work of the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus this year.

Apple Marketing and Transportation Are Big Problems of Calhoun County

The party will visit the cider mill first, Farm Adviser J. H. Allison announced, and there was a scramble to find jugs.

The Calhoun County Farm Bureau had invited a little party to tour the county and see the apple industry. In the party there were Professors Lloyd and Brock of the University, Manager Leeper and A. O. Eckert, of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, Walton Peteet, Marketing Director of the American Farm Bureau, and from the Illinois Agricultural Association, President S. H. Thompson and Earl Smith, executive committee member from the district.

After the cider mill raid, the party drove for nine miles up and down crooked, narrow roads from Hardin to Hamburg, and every foot of the way within a stone's throw of heavy-laden apple orchards.

A half million barrels of apples will go to market from Calhoun this season. That comes close to being half of the apple production of the state. When the young orchards of the county get into bearing, that figure will reach the million mark on good production years. Mr. Allison told the party.

No Better Quality

On the question of quality all of the horticulturists agreed there is no better to be found any place than in Calhoun. No, not even in the far northwest. Growers opened up barrels to show the quality when we visited packing crews and some of them took out a stave to prove that the middle of the barrel was the same as the ends. There was no question about quality.

Mr. Eckert compared methods with St. Clair county and discovered that it takes about half of the spraying in Calhoun that it does in other southern Illinois apple districts. Part of the reason for that is because there are no apple orchards full of disease, Mr. Allison thinks. He does not know of an orchard in the county that is not sprayed.

It was about noon when the party reached the top of the ridge with a view of the Mississippi in the valley. The old gentleman on the ferry boat had told us there was a ridge from one end of the county to the other. At some points the Illinois river can be viewed on one side and the Mississippi on the other. In his description of the county he said there was not a railroad or negro in the county. He might have added, not a half-mile of road without a crook.

A Marketing Problem

Down a winding road the party drove, headed for the river town, Hamburg. Three teams with sixty barrels of apples pulled to a siding to let the party pass.

On the streets of Hamburg there were six thousand barrels of apples, stacked up in front of business houses right out to the wagon path. "I have apples here on the streets that have been here a week," said Banker Spencer Waldron. Mr. Leeper added that 24 hours in the sun would ripen the fruit as much as thirty days in the cooler.

With all of the wonderful quality, color and enormous production, Calhoun county has some problems. Those 6,000 barrels were waiting for boats. The big boats can make only two trips to St. Louis a week and there are more apples than they can carry. The party was told that conditions are better this year than last. "But if they don't stack up here, they stack up on the levee at St. Louis," Mr. Allison said.

Dump On Market

"The trouble is that we market the whole crop in a very few weeks," stated Mr. Allison in telling about marketing methods. "We dump them on the market. Close to a hundred thousand barrels are shipped out of the county every week for six weeks. Most all of them are consigned to commission men in St. Louis. Only a few are sold in the orchard or put in the cooler. The buyers take advantage of our dumping and they buy them at their own price."

The party hurried back to Hardin for a meeting with the executive committee of the farm bureau. On the way, Mr. Allison told about the Farm Bureau Federal Farm Loan Association in the county, the Farm Bureau Mutual Fire Insurance Company, about pruning and spraying demonstrations and the purchase of spray material, and he wound up by saying "The future work of the farm bureau must be to improve our marketing methods."

Calhoun Sets Price

The question was faced squarely at the farm bureau meeting. Transportation and marketing are the big problems of Calhoun county farmers. Mr. Peteet talked about co-operative marketing for a little while and he promised to come back and tell the whole county about it. Manager Leeper of the Fruit Exchange said it was a purely selfish mission that brought him there. "Calhoun county apples set the price that we sell on, and we are anxious to see you tackle the marketing problem," he said.

President Thompson told the Executive Committee that the Illinois Agricultural Association was organized upon the principle that there are problems in every county that can not be solved by farmers within that county alone. "Marketing is one of those problems," he said. "Transportation is another and taxation is a third."

Mr. Peteet carried a gallon jug of cider with him when the party was loaded into an auto, ferried across the river and taken to railroad towns. It is said that the cork blew out of the jug while he was in a restaurant in St. Louis that evening.

APPLES, APPLES EVERYWHERE



HERE'S a scene at the pier on the Mississippi at Hamburg, Calhoun county, showing hundreds of barrels of apples from that county ready for shipment by boat to the St. Louis market. Hamburg is one of the chief shipping points for apples in Calhoun county. The county has no railroads.

Big Increase In Use of Phosphate Among Producers

Phosphate shipments over Illinois showed an increase of 75 per cent in September, 1923, over September last year, according to J. R. Bent, Director of the I. A. A. Phosphate-Limestone Department. Limestone shipments show a big increase also.

Mr. Bent attributes this increase to better financial conditions among farmers and to the fact that many have learned the value of the use of phosphate and limestone through actual experience.

A. F. B. F. Receipts Show Illinois At Head of List

The Illinois Agricultural Association led all other state farm bureaus in amount paid in to the treasury of the American Farm Bureau Federation from January 1 to September 1, 1923.

The I. A. A. had paid in $25,562.40. Iowa ranked second with $25,304.70, while Ohio was third with $17,176.29. Illinois headed the list in amount paid in for 1920 and 1922, and was third in 1921, being surpassed by Iowa and Ohio.

Illinois Broom Corn Growers In Plan To Organize

Broom corn growers in the district of which Coles county is the center have appointed a committee of seven to formulate plans toward the formation of a permanent organization for the orderly marketing of the crop raised in that section.

This is the outcome of a temporary organization formed last year for the growers to better inform themselves on market conditions, acreage, and other factors affecting the price received for the broom corn crop.

Some very well attended meetings have been held in Mattoon by the farmers interested, as many as 400 to 500 being in attendance. Frank Harry, Mattoon, is chairman of the temporary organization, and H. E. O'Hair, Bushton, is secretary.

Illinois, Oklahoma, and Texas are the leading states for the production of broom corn in the country. Oklahoma growers already have an organization and are co-operatively marketing this year's crop.

STEERING COMMITTEE

A mistake was made in naming the American Farm Bureau Steering Committee in the October 5 issue of the Record, the name of President O. E. Bradfute as chairman, being omitted. Mr. Bradfute, together with Frank App, New Jersey; W. H. Settle, Indiana, J. T. Orr, Texas, and J. F. Burton, Utah, constitute the committee which will make plans for 1924.

Legislative Committee Outlines Plans of A.F.B.F.

Members of the American Farm Bureau Legislative Committee, composed of O. E. Bradfute, president; General E. H. Wood, Kentucky; Frank App, New Jersey; W. G. Jameson, Colorado; and Edward B. Reid, assistant Washington representative, lunched with President Coolidge on October 4 and discussed in detail with him the farm bureau legislative program for the next session of Congress.

Eight Points

Here are the eight general points of the program:

1. Selective immigration as at present, but that the passports should be vised at ports of embarkation and that the quota should be based upon the numbers of foreign born in this country as reported in 1890 instead of 1910.

2. Opposition to price fixing and such legislative panaceas, the price fixing position to be further established by referendum.

Oppose Sales Tax

3. On taxation, if more money has to be raised, the farm bureau favors an excess profit tax and will fight a general sales tax.

4. Decision on the proposed plan for consolidation of rail roads is to be reserved until a referendum is taken and further studies made by Transportation Department of A. F. B. F.

5. While believing that farmers want a merchant marine and believe in co-operative effort between the government and shipping interests in keeping our flag on the sea, the farm bureau is opposed to a direct subsidy.

6. Favor crop insurance and want Federal Government to make available such information as is now being obtained upon which reliable crop actuarial tables can be formed.

Want Truth-in-Fabric

7. Will fight for Truth-in-Fabric legislation.

8. Farmers favor Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals offer—the manufacture of cheap fertilizer and amortization of hydro-electric power.

GROWERS NET GOOD PRICES THROUGH FRUIT EXCHANGE

Quincy Organization Beats Offers of Local Dealers; Makes Market

The Western Illinois Fruit Exchange, Quincy, a subsidiary of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, has secured very good results in shipping fruits and vegetables for its members during the summer and fall. It has virtually "made" a market for some products and has beaten the prices of local dealers in handling others.

The Exchange handled 26 cars or 12,810 bushels of potatoes, receiving $12,780.81 in gross receipts or an average of 99 cents per bushel. The net price returned to growers was 78 cents per bushel, compared with an average of between 50 and 60 cents per bushel paid by local dealers in Quincy.

During June and early July, the Exchange handled 28 cars of strawberries, two of cherries, and several smaller shipments of peas and beans. Sales of these commodities totalled $21,497.46, and $20,116.67 was returned to growers. A net price of $2.10 per crate was paid to growers for 8,320 crates of strawberries. According to A. R. Waite, Manager of the Exchange, there was practically no local market for strawberries.

Sells Cabbages

The "co-op" sold 23 cars of crated and three cars of bulk cabbages for members. An average of $1.71 gross per crate or $1.04 net-to-grower was received for the cabbage crop. At the same time Quincy dealers were offering an average of 75 cents per crate for cabbages.

There was hardly any local market for black raspberries, according to Mr. Waite, and the Exchange shipped out seven cars which returned $7,731.87 net to growers.

"While we beat the prices of local dealers in handling potatoes and cabbages by a considerable margin," states Mr. Waite, "it must be kept in mind that without the Exchange, these 26 cars of potatoes and 31 cars of cabbages would have been dumped on the Quincy market and local markets for these products would have been much lower than they were."

Tax Conference Upholds Farm Bureau Method

On the question of how to find real values of real estate for tax purposes, the unanimous sentiment of the National Tax Conference held at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, was for comparison of actual sales values, John Watson of the I. A. A. states, upon his return from the conference.

"The conference discussed the very method that the I. A. A. and country farm bureaus used this year," says Mr. Watson, "and it upheld that method. Any number of states and even state commissions are using this same method. I only wish that the county boards of review that objected to our plan, and the State Tax Commission could have heard this discussion."

FACTS GIVEN ON SALES OF ILLINOIS FARM PRODUCTS

Sources of Income Listed; Comparison By Years Made By A.F.B.F.

Prospects for the new crop year, 1923-1924, are somewhat better in Illinois than for the country as a whole, according to the Department of Research, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Corn and oat crops are especially large compared with last year and the general price tendencies for these grains have been upward. The income from the large cattle and hog feeding and dairy industries promises to be at least no less than last year, states the Department of Research.

Last year, Illinois farmers sold $470,000,000 worth of products. There are 237,181 farms in Illinois and the gross sales receipts were therefore $2,066 per farm. The value of all farm property in Illinois in 1919 was $6,667,000,000 and the sales turnover was 12.6 per cent of this capital sum.

Sources of Income.

Further research shows that 38 per cent of the cash income of Illinois farmers last year was derived from sales of crops, 35 per cent from live stock, and 27 per cent from animal products.

The leading items were hogs, of which $89,000,000 worth were sold; dairy products, furnishing $85,000,000 cash return; corn, $71,000,000; cattle, $55,000,000; wheat, $47,000,000; poultry and eggs, $17,500,000; and oats, $24,000,000.

Corn and Hogs Lead.

Corn and hogs together brought in $160,000,000 or 34 per cent of the total cash receipts. Cattle supplied 12 per cent of the gross receipts; dairy products, 18 per cent; and poultry, eight per cent.

Farm income in Illinois the past fifteen years has shown somewhat different trends from that of the country as a whole, which is attributed to the fact that the state has long been a highly developed agricultural region.

Comparison.

At the present time, income from sales in Illinois is 123 per cent of the 1909 receipts; for the United States it is 157 per cent. From 1909 to 1919 the increase in Illinois was 100 per cent; for the country as a whole, 150 per cent. Illinois farm sales declined 50 per cent from 1919 to 1921, which was somewhat greater than the average of all states. The Illinois figure for this year was barely above the 1909 level, whereas the total for the country remained 30 per cent above 1909 figures.

Severity of Depression.

Deflation of wheat prices, low prices for corn and oats, and the short crops of oats in 1921 and 1922, made the severity of the depression intensified in Illinois.

The increase in wheat growing was made largely at the expense of corn. Wheat in 1909, furnished but eight per cent of the farm income and corn 22 per cent. In 1919, wheat had risen to 17 per cent in the sales account and corn had declined to 18 per cent. Wheat acreage has remained large since that date, but price declines have reduced its relative standing, wheat sales supplying but 10 per cent of last year's receipts.

Hogs Gain.

Hogs have gained substantially in relative importance since 1920, while horses, which in 1909 were an important sales item, have fallen to a position of minor significance.

Dairy and poultry products about held their own between 1910 and 1920 in relation to total sales, but have gained relatively since that time as a result of the severe deflation of crop farming.

SUMMARY OF SALES—ILLINOIS

(In millions of dollars)

	1909-1910	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923
Crops:					
Corn	$ 82	$136	$ 81	$ 49	$ 71
Wheat	33	130	81	43	47
Oats	36	53	56	22	24
Hay	5.3	10.5	10	5.5	6
Fruits	2	7.5	8.5	3.5	3.5
Vegetables	6.5	9	11.5	7.5	8
Miscellaneous	4.6	14	15	10	12
Total	$168.4	$364.0	$265.0	$140.5	$176.5
Livestock:					
Cattle	49	92	53	32	55
Hogs	55	135	94	63	89
Sheep, etc	2.5	8	4	3	3.5
Horses	26.5	16.5	12.5	11	11
Mules	7	9	7	5.5	5.5
Total	$140.0	$261.5	$160.5	$120.5	$164.0
Animal Products:					
Dairy	45	90	90	82	85
Poultry	31	45	41	37	37.5
Miscellaneous	7	10	7.5	6	6.5
Total	$ 73	$145	$138	$125	$129.0
Total Sales	$381.4	$770.5	$564	$388	$469.5

Traffic Dep't Can Secure Lowest and Best Rail Routings

The I. A. A. Transportation Department states that it can serve farm bureau members through the correct routing of shipments so that the lowest rates and quickest service can be secured.

An example of incorrect routing was the complaint received by the department from Paris, Ill., when the freight charges on a car of cattle shipped there from Waukesha, Wis., seemed excessive.

Investigation by the department disclosed the fact that the shipment was badly misrouted, going from Waukesha to Leithton, Ill., to Coster, Ill., to Indianapolis, Ind., and then to Paris. The through rate on this routing is 67½ cents per hundred.

The shortest routing would have been from Waukesha to Chicago to Danville and then to Paris, the through rate being 43 cents per hundred for this routing.

Nothing could be done by the Transportation Department as the shipper had accepted the bill of lading with the specific routing and so signed his name to it. In cases of this kind if the consignee is in doubt as to the best routing, the information will be given by writing to the department, which should be done, of course, before the shipment leaves its shipping point.

Farm Bureau Radio Program

Every Tuesday evening the Farm Bureau Radio program is broadcasted from KYW, Chicago, starting at 9:01 P. M. The time has been temporarily changed to this hour.

"From Orchard To Table," will be the subject of C. E. Durat of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers on Tuesday, October 23. At 9:20 P. M. A. F. Taylor of the American Farm Bureau will speak on, "A Little Group of Farm Folks At The Cross' Roads."

On Tuesday evening, October 30, J. D. Harper of the Illinois Agricultural Association speaks on, "Farm Worker and Wage Worker," at 9:01 P. M. H. N. Noble, Secretary of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work will follow on the subject, "Our Farm Boys and Girls."

Grain Growers Funding Debts With Debentures

Debentures have been tendered to the creditors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to fund the debts of the organization and acceptance had been general when this issue of the Record went to press.

The I. A. A. is recommending to its members this step of the Grain Growers, which includes, in brief, the pledging of all present tangible assets (except needed office furniture) to creditors and in addition is making provision, whereby its debentures may sometime be paid in full.

This is being done in such a manner that the obligation to such future payment will not prejudice its admission to membership privileges on contract grain exchanges and will not jeopardize future operations.

A. F. B. F. Research

"Prices of fifteen important farm commodities are higher than a month ago, eight are lower, and one is unchanged. Compared with a year ago, seventeen are higher and seven are lower." This is the summary of the report of the American Farm Bureau Department of Research on October 2.

Hogs

Hog price decline is partly seasonal as spring pigs are arriving in large numbers. Receipts continue abnormally heavy compared with previous years. Nevertheless, the stocks of hogs in storage are being distributed at a satisfactory rate. Domestic consumption remains high and exports continue to run ahead of last year. Foreign countries purchased about one-third more hog products during the first eight months of 1923 than in the same period of 1922.

Cattle

An increase in receipts of shortfed cattle has caused a decline in prices on practically all grades. Total arrivals have been in excess of the corresponding time a year ago and well above the seasonal average. Stocker and feeder shipments into the main feeding states have been heavier than in the corresponding period last year.

Sheep and Lambs

A heavier market supply of sheep and lambs than last year has weakened prices somewhat. Shipments of feeder lambs and sheep from the leading markets have been about 60 per cent heavier than last year.

The wool market, while lower than a year ago, is beginning to show more firmness and activity. Foreign markets are strong at prices above an importing basis so that but little wool is coming into this country. Consumption by domestic mills continues at a fairly high rate.

More Opinions Received From Voting Delegates

Expressions of their opinion on the wheat situation have been received from more voting delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Letters were sent by the News-Publicity Department to all voting delegates to get their opinions on the solution of the wheat situation after the I. A. A. Executive Committee issued its wheat statement in August.

"I am heartily against price-fixing by any political organizations," states T. R. Lovett, Clark county, "I am strongly in favor of co-operative marketing of any or all farm products and I feel that I speak for the more progressive body of our farmers here when I say that we are sure that such marketing will be the only salvation from the present condition.

Better Marketing.

H. B. Koeller, Madison county, sees more common sense in marketing as a great aid to the situation. He says, "Farmers as a rule are poor business men. Very few pay much attention to that end of farming—the most important. We don't market produce today; we dump it at the consumer's door as fast as we produce it and nearly always at a loss—then raise a big howl the way they treated us. It's up to us to help ourselves and we can do it. We need a marketing system that starts right on the farm."

Mr. Koeller urges warehousing on the farm if a certain standard type of warehouse can be agreed upon. Then a marketing system built with township, county, state and national units could be built up.

World Market

Fixing of a minimum price on wheat by law would cause more vexing problems than it would solve, according to George Fulk, Moultrie county. He sees the farmers' big difficulty caused by selling his products on a world market.

"The truth that hurts is that we are selling on a world market and being denied the privilege of buying on this same market. If we wheat farmers, after selling on the world market today were allowed to turn around and buy on this same market, we should all have a balance left in our bank accounts," writes Mr. Fulk.

Mr. Fulk says it would be hopeless to try to force the prices of grain far above the world market prices but thinks that a lowered tariff will compel the manufacturer to lower his prices through competition with lower-priced goods from abroad. Farmers could buy on a world market.

Eliminate Competition

"I believe that we should practice efficient farming, diversified farming, and co-operative marketing," writes John P. Stout, voting delegate of Sangamon county, "but until we, as farmers, are relieved of world competition just as the manufacturers and the laborers have been relieved of it, we will never find farming a profitable business.

"Until our leaders are willing to take some aggressive action toward solving this big problem of world competition, we may expect to donate our labor and that of our families to produce food for those who are protected from world competition."

Mr. Stout thinks that the next 15 or 20 years will decide whether American agriculture is to be maintained on the standards of today or whether the standards will be those of farming in Europe.

MANY IMPORTANT FACTS REVEALED AT CONFERENCES

(Continued from Page One)

DeKalb. Many carloads of dairy cattle are coming into the dairy district. This district is not supporting the Chicago Milk Marketing Company, it developed. At Belleville a plan for reorganizing the Illinois-Missouri Milk Marketing Company was announced.

Business Methods Needed

A need for better business methods in all co-operative marketing associations was outstanding in the discussions. In all of the conferences co-operative marketing was looked upon as the solution of the economic problem facing farmers.

President S. H. Thompson, Secretary George Fox, and Walton Peteet, Marketing Director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, are attending all of the conferences.

This week conferences were held at Danville, Tuscola, Springfield, and Centralia.

On October 23, a conference will be held at Bloomington for the seventeenth district; October 24, at Peoria; October 25, at Galesburg; and on October 26 at Monmouth.

The Pike County Farm Bureau collected $200 rain insurance for which it paid $16 premium when a heavy rain the night before and threatening weather during the picnic caused a small attendance.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT



Do You Know the Lowest and Best Route? Ask the Transportation Department.

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WATERWAY BILL SHOULD PROTECT FARMS ON RIVER

I. A. A. Takes Stand On Bill To Open Waterway From Chicago To Gulf

"The development of water transportation must come and the Illinois Agricultural Association is for it," President S. H. Thompson told U. S. Senators at a hearing on the McCormick waterway bill in Chicago, "but while you are providing for this public improvement you must also protect farm lands along the Illinois river from an increased flow of water."

The McCormick bill provides for an appropriation of $5,700,000 to be expended under the direction of the war department for making a nine foot navigable channel from Utica, Illinois, down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to a point below the mouth of the Ohio river. There is already a 9 foot channel from that point to the gulf, and an Illinois appropriation provides for the completion of a navigable channel from Utica north to Lockport. From Lockport to Lake Michigan at Chicago there is a navigable channel which is controlled by the Chicago Sanitary district.

In the bill the Chicago Sanitary District is authorized to withdraw water from Lake Michigan. This is for the purpose of taking care of Chicago sewerage.

The I. A. A. Stand

The I. A. A. takes the position that the flow of water out of the lake should be controlled by the Government rather than by Drainage District, and that the bill should carry provision to protect farm lands against the increased flow of water. These provisions would protect land owners and would make the Government responsible.

The association also contends that Chicago sewerage should be purified before dumping in the river, as a health precaution.

Railroads Grant Reduced Fares To A. F. B. F. Meeting

Arrangements have been made with the railroads for reduced round trip passenger fares applying from all points in the United States to Chicago for the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation which will be held December 10-14, inclusive.

Pass Resolution To Support I. A. A. In Co-op Marketing

The following resolution was passed by representatives of the 15th district in conference at Galesburg on October 25:

"Resolved that we, as members of the Conference on Marketing Problems for the Fifteenth Congressional District, do heartily endorse and pledge our support to any program backed by the Illinois Agricultural Association for the marketing of farm products. We do this with the full knowledge that the farmer will only come to his own when he properly organizes for marketing."

I. A. A. Taking Part In Better Sire Campaign

The I. A. A. is co-operating with agricultural departments of railroads, University of Illinois, Illinois State Dairy Extension Division, dairy breed associations and dairy manufacturing associations in a campaign of dairy improvement work under the name of the Illinois Allied Dairy Interests.

Placing of better dairy sires on Illinois farms is the main purpose of the campaign. Dairy trains will be chartered to stop in towns throughout the state. The work will extend over a period of several months and will start at once.

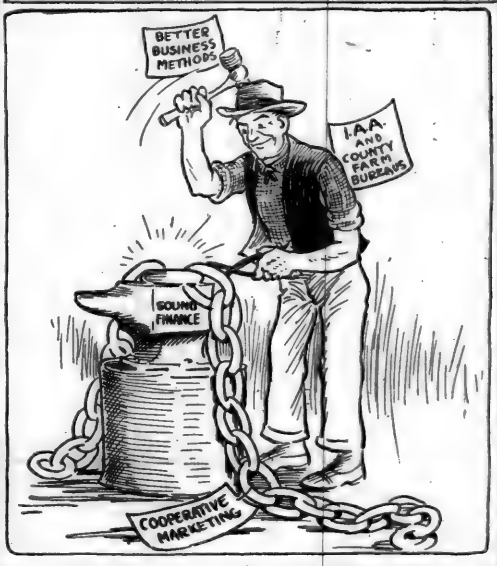
I. C. C. Announces General Inquiry Into Grain Rates

A nation-wide inquiry into rates and charges on grain and grain products has been announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission to begin shortly. This will apply to rates on common carrier shipments on rail and by water and by rail and water.

This action follows requests by the American Farm Bureau Federation and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that reductions in export rates be made. The A. F. B. F. asked a cut of 20 per cent on export wheat, while Secretary Wallace has suggested 25 per cent reduction on all agricultural commodities.

The Transportation Department of the I. A. A. expects to take part in this investigation as affecting Illinois farmers.

AT THE CONFERENCES



Conference Sidelights

"It is no reflection if a co-op goes bad now and then, if we profit by their experience."—Peteet.

Two shipping associations in Knox county are trying out the idea of having signed contracts with members.

"Some times our own folks accept the criticism of outsiders without first finding the facts."—Secretary Fox.

"There is too much tendency to leave the whole work of the shipping association to the manager."—McLean Co. man.

"Send the best man you have in the district to the I. A. A. executive committee, regardless of what county he is from."—Fox.

"Our big trouble is that there is too much sentiment and not enough business in a lot of our cooperatives."—President Thompson.

"Every shipper wants to see the cooperative commission companies tried out, but they want the other fellow to do the trying."—At Peoria meeting.

"The way the truck haulers pull business for the old-line commission companies, it looks like they might have a personal interest in it."—Fulton Co. man.

"Half of our stuff is going to the Producers and it is increasing. We have got to talk to some of our managers."—Putnam county man.

"We have monthly meetings of the Board and direct the business of our shipping association, rather than leaving it all to the manager."—Coles county man.

"The Chicago Producers need to tighten up on their cattle sales. They have done so well selling hogs that they almost have a monopoly on our business."—Farm Adviser Allison.

"The class of service performed in your organizations will be no better than the men you have. This is a fundamental question."—Secretary Fox.

"There was only one case of propaganda against the Producers in Ford county and we got the facts and nailed it in a hurry. That was all that was necessary."—Farm Adviser Swaim.

"You red top men must control the large part of the crop in your marketing association. It is better to wait a year than to start without it. Then you must know more about red top than any one else in the world."—Peteet.

CO-OP MARKETING DECISION MADE BY BROOM CORN MEN

Peteet Speaks At Mattoon Meeting; Committee To Work Out Plan

A meeting of 200 broom corn growers at Mattoon, October 19, instructed an organization committee to go forward with the organization of a cooperative marketing association on the commodity basis with five year binding contracts and pooling by grade and quality.

Growers in the Mattoon district have a verbal agreement to hold for the price of $300 a ton. Weekly meetings are being held to find crop conditions and prices offered in the different sections of the district. At the October 19 meeting it was agreed to continue the holding policy.

Walton Peteet, Director of Cooperative marketing of the American Farm Bureau Federation, explained the commodity plan at the meeting. He advised growers to do the work of soliciting for contracts rather than hiring experts, and to sign up at least sixty per cent of the crop before permanent organization. "If you can't do this you had better not start at all," he said.

Secretary George A. Fox of the I. A. A. told the growers at the meeting that the Commodity plan is sound and the best that has been worked out.

The new association will not attempt to market the 1923 crop.

The counties of Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Shelby, Jasper and Moultrie produce 15,000 acres of broom corn which is practically all of the Illinois crop, according to Melvin Thomas, chairman of the organization committee. Other members of committee are Howard Barker, Arcola; Ernest Hogland, Mattoon; W. A. Temple, Oakland; Charles Lucas, Sullivan; C. J. Fearda, Neoga; and J. Brewster, Mattoon.

Red Top Exchange Sends Out Final Checks For Pool

The Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange, Flora, closed the 1922 red top pool on October 10 and has been busy of late sending out final checks to members. An average of 12¾ cents per pound was received for the pool, netting growers 10.9 cents. An advance of 3 cents per pound was made when the crop was delivered.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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THE DISTRICT CONFERENCES

At thirteen district conferences representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association, county farm bureaus and cooperative marketing associations gathered to talk over their problems, to dig into the troubles and to find the reasons for the weak links in the work of organized agriculture.

Certainly there is great encouragement in the fact that we are facing the problems. Because there are problems is no reason to be discouraged. We should not be ashamed to admit our weaknesses, nor should we shrink from them.

The chief topic of discussion at all of the meetings was cooperative marketing, and many problems and weaknesses were found. Criticisms were made by friends of the movement and in a constructive way, rather than destructive. A hopeful angle of the question is that there are organizations in every district that have avoided many mistakes and are successful. From these organizations, others can learn.

If the conference idea is worth while, the idea of talking problems together, swapping experience and admitting faults, why not have county conferences? Why not make it a year around affair by visiting successful organizations, studying their methods and profiting by the experiences?

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IF IT HAD BEEN IN COURT

At several of the district conferences, officers and directors of cooperative marketing associations were asked when they first found out that the association was in trouble. The usual answer was at the end of the year when the books were audited and a statement of the financial conditions made out, long after the mistake had been made.

This question followed: Do you have a financial statement once a month, analyzed in such a way that you can tell what part of the business is making money and what part is losing money? Many times the answer is no.

The lesson in the questions and answers is very apparent, but for the sake of clinching the lesson let us imagine that the scene had been in court before a jury, and attorneys were doing the questioning.

Question: Then you admit that you served as a director for a year without knowing the financial conditions of your organization?

Answer: Well no, we had a statement every month, but it was so complicated that I could not understand the meaning of it.

Question: You were aware then, at every meeting during the year that you did not know the financial conditions of your company?

Answer: Yes Sir.

Question: Being conscious of the fact that you did not know the financial condition of your company, did you ever admit it to the board of directors, or did you ever demand or ask for an explanation of the statement?

Answer: No sir.

A lawyer could make a pretty good speech to the jury on these questions and answers, couldn't he? Let's not give the lawyer a chance to make that speech.

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TAX COMMISSION FAILS TO ACT

After waiting six weeks for the Illinois Tax Commission to take action toward equalizing valuations of farm and city real estate in six counties where wide inequalities were admitted by the Commission, the following letter was sent to the Commission under the date of October 20.

The Illinois Tax Commission,
Hon. Percy B. Coffin, Chairman,
Springfield, Illinois.

Sirs:

On September 6, following the hearing given by the Illinois Tax Commission to the complaints filed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Commission unanimously sustained the contention of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus participating in the hearing that gross inequalities still existed in the assessment of farm land in six counties as compared with the assessments of town and city lots. At that time, also, against the protests of the representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association, you asked that the Boards of Review be given further time in which to correct the inequalities of assessments of the different classes of property, with clear expression of your intention to order reassessments if the inequalities complained of were not corrected. You assured us that the delay would not be permitted in any way to prejudice the complainant's case.

On September 12, your honorable body gave a hearing to the Board of Review of Madison County and to two members of the Board of Montgomery County. In this hearing the members of the Madison County Board of Review, though not admitting the comparative figures submitted by the Illinois Agricultural Association, did, however, admit that farm land in that county was assessed, full valuations, at 60 per cent of their fair value and that town and city lots were assessed at 40 or 45 per cent of their fair value. The arguments presented by the two members of the Montgomery County Board of Review also clearly implied that they were setting up mere speculation as to the course of future values as the basis of 1923 valuations. They also testified that certain corporation lawyers had aided them not only in fixing the valuations placed upon the corporate property in the county but upon that of farm lands as well.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has information that the inequalities complained of in Cass County have only partly been corrected. It has no information about any action or refusal to act in Marion County. In the other five counties it is certain that nothing has been done. In fact, two Boards of Review, though they knew that a decision was pending, adjourned on September 7, before they could receive any official notice from the Tax Commission.

More than a month has now passed since the hearings were held. There is widespread comment on the delay of the Tax Commission in taking action toward correcting the inequalities of assessments which were admitted, either openly or by implication, by the Boards of Review. The delay of the Tax Commission has seriously prejudiced the complainant's case, if the Commission refuses to correct these flagrant inequalities in valuations. The land owners in the counties affected, together with the farmers all over the state, are wanting to know why the Illinois Tax Commission has failed to act in this important matter.

I am writing, therefore, to ask that the Tax Commission give me a statement of what it has done or why it has failed to act, or of what it proposes to do to correct the inequalities complained of.

Respectfully yours,
Newton Jenkins.
Legal Counsel, Illinois Agricultural Ass'n.

Copies of the above letter were sent to all members of the State Tax Commission. As we go to press a week after this letter was mailed, no answer or explanation has been made by the Commission.

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MALONE FLAYS THE COMMISSION

Wm. H. Malone, member of the State Tax Commission forwarded the Record copy of a letter which he sent to Chairman Percy B. Coffin of the Commission. The letter follows:

Colonel Percy B. Coffin, Chairman,
Illinois Tax Commission,
306 South Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Colonel Coffin:

I have just been advised by Mr. Newton Jenkins, who represented the Illinois Agricultural Association before our Commission, that you had not ordered the local assessors in the counties complained of to make a re-assessment. This information was indeed a surprise to me for you will recall that it was understood and unanimously agreed upon by our Commission that in all of the counties where the testimony clearly proved the law was violated to the detriment of the farmer, a re-assessment would be ordered.

The Commission agreed that the element of time or expense could not justly be raised by the various local assessors as an excuse to avoid the work of re-assessing in their various districts.

The witnesses representing the farm bureau, as well as the members of the various Boards of Review, established very definitely the fact that the local assessors did not comply with the law to the end that the farmer in the districts complained of is carrying more than his fair share of taxation.

The various industries of the country are indeed prosperous, work plentiful, wages good and most of our industries running overtime. This prosperity, however, is unknown to the farmer. All the goods which he buys are at peak prices, and yet he is compelled to sell everything he produces at a much lower price then for years past. Coupled with this is the fact that his taxes are higher than ever in the history of our nation. SOMETHING MUST BE DONE FOR THE FARMER. Particularly do I believe that we, as Tax Commissioners, ought to do everything in our power to protect him.

The great industries of the nation are not paying their just share of taxes in spite of the fact that they are enjoying an unusual run of prosperity, and when these large industries, railroads and public utilities escape paying their just part, the burden falls upon the shoulders of those less able to pay. The corporations of the State, as you know, employ the best legal talent money can afford to watch and protect their every interest. The farmer has no such talent at his disposal. This being true for so many years, the burden has been skillfully and deliberately shifted to those who can least afford to carry it.

I am one of those who believe that the very foundation of our government rests upon the great open fields of farm land, and that it is the duty of every patriotic public servant to direct his attention toward the protection of this foundation. With this thought in mind I urged a re-assessment in all of the assessing districts complained of by the representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association. I recognize the weaknesses of the law under which we operate and realize that even though a re-assessment is ordered the same assessors will do the work. However, that does not relieve the Tax Commission from its responsibilities, and I know of no better way to make the weaknesses of a law apparent than by its enforcement.

The law under which the Tax Commission is operating stipulates that "whenever it shall appear to the Tax Commission that the real or personal property in any county or any assessment district thereof has not been assessed in substantial compliance to the law, or has been unequally or improperly assessed, the Tax Commission may in its discretion in any year order a reassessment for such year of all or any class of the taxable property in such county or assessment district thereof."

I urgently request that we notify at once all the assessors in the districts complained of to re-assess with the hope that the farmers may receive some relief from a condition which I believe to be unfair.

Very respectfully yours,
Wm. H. Malone.

Here Is Aim and Plan of Commodity Marketing

It was the same story, the story of commodity marketing that Walton Peteet, James Stone and Aaron Sapiro told at the district conferences.

Mr. Peteet, Marketing Director of the American Farm Bureau Federation spoke at all but one conference and led the marketing discussions. At Springfield and Centralia, Mr. Stone, President and Manager of the Burley Co-operative Association of Lexington, Kentucky, told how commodity marketing is solving the problems of tobacco growers of the south.



Walton Peteet

At the Peoria conference, Aaron Sapiro, Attorney for a number of organizations, including the marketing department of the American Farm Bureau related the results of commodity marketing in California.

To Merchandise

The aim of cooperative marketing is to merchandise, the three speakers said in one way or another. It is to stop dumping crops on the market without knowledge of the supply, demand, absorbing power of markets, and grade of product.

The first of the six steps in merchandising is to grade and standardize the product. In the next issue of the Record will be a story about what standardization has done for the Quincy milk cooperative. Manager Leeper of the Illinois Fruit Exchange says grading is one of the most important things in fruit marketing. Mr. Sapiro says we sell wheat on Government grade while the miller buys on its gluten content.

To have the right kind of package is the second step. This point don't mean so much when it comes to grain and live stock, but it has significance in the marketing of eggs, fruit, butter and other products that go direct to the consumer.

Extend Markets

The third step of merchandising is to extend the market. The Fruit Exchange is selling apples in many states where they never sold before. The Quincy milk company extended its market by selling milk to factory workers and to the schools.

To get people to eat more is the next thing. That means we should be interested in selling two bottles of milk in the place of one to a family.

Control Flow of Product

We must control the flow of the product so no market will be glutted and no market will have a famine. In other words we don't want a big run of livestock on the market today that breaks the price and a famine tomorrow. Mr. Sapiro said 70 per cent of the wheat crop is sold in 60 days and he added that it is rotten merchandising.

The last of the six points of merchandising is to make the price at the point of consumption and not at the point of production. We should our own grain until we sell it to the miller rather than selling at home. When we sell at home it goes into the hands of other people and the opportunity of merchandising is lost.

These six things are the aim of cooperative marketing. Mr. Peteet said the aim of cooperative marketing is not intended to fix prices or hold for high prices.

Binding Contracts

A long time binding contract with growers calling for the delivery of their crop to the association is the very heart of the plan all three men stated. It holds the man that might sell for a few cents higher to a competitor who is trying to break the co-op. It makes possible the borrowing of money so growers can be advanced a share of the price immediately. It gives the association title of the product so it can merchandise. It assures the organization that it will have the product to do business with.

How To Do It

The first principle of organization is to organize by the commodity and not by locality. If we are ever going to sell grain so we will not have gluts and famines, all the growers of grain in the country must be organized or tied together in one organization. Now every grower sells when he gets ready. All of the farmers' elevators sell without knowing what other elevators are doing. One little elevator for one little locality cannot merchandise grain. When the whole commodity is organized together there is opportunity to merchandise.



Aaron Sapiro

Cooperative association should be organized not for profit with democratic control, all three men said.

Pooling

Pooling by grades and quality is another principle of organization. In the burley tobacco association all the tobacco of one grade is pooled together, and every man in the pool will get the same price. Without the pool the problem arises of whose tobacco will be sold today on the good market and whose a month from now on a poor market.

This is the commodity plan of cooperative marketing and is the plan used by burley tobacco growers, by cotton growers and by practically all of the cooperative associations of California.

APPOINTED FIELD MAN

F. H. Kelley, farm adviser of Edwards county, will take up his work as field man for the St. Louis Producers on Nov. 5, having been hired by the I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department. He will be financed by the selling agency and will travel in all the Illinois territory which is tributary to the St. Louis market.

GALLATIN TO REORGANIZE

The Gallatin County Farm Bureau has made arrangements with the I. A. A. Organization Department to start its three year reorganization campaign on November 10. The township unit plan will be used.

Tune In On These!

Here are the Farm Bureau Radio programs for the next three Tuesday evenings. The time has been set permanently at 8:01 p. m., from Station KYW, Chicago.

Tuesday, Nov. 6, John G. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Producers, will speak on "Orderly Marketing of Live Stock," followed by E. H. Heaton, Dairy Marketing Specialist of the A. F. B. F., with the subject, "A Bottle of Milk."

E. G. Thiem, secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, will be the first speaker Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, with the subject, "Exit the Scrub." Immediately following, H. W. Moorhouse, Research Director of the A. F. B. F., will talk on "Price Fixing."

On Nov. 20, C. B. Hutchins, of the National Transportation Institute, and R. C. Pollock, managing director of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, will talk. Their subjects have not been announced yet.

RULES ANNOUNCED FOR CERTIFICATION OF FARM FLOCKS

At a meeting in Springfield, Oct. 27, the committee in charge of poultry flock and hatchery certification formulated rules specifying requirements which flocks and hatcheries must meet in order to be accredited.

This committee is composed of D. E. Hale, Chicago, chairman; J. D. Harper, assistant secretary of the I. A. A.; C. P. Scott, chief of poultry department, Illinois Department of Agriculture; L. E. Card, head of U. of I. poultry department. Miss Dorothea Rainey, representing the hatcheries; and Lyle Funk, representing the breeders.

Rules

Any poultry flock supplying eggs to an accredited hatchery must meet and maintain the following standards and requirements which are hereby officially prescribed.

1. No breeding birds other than those passed by an authorized inspector shall be kept in these flocks during the hatching season.

2. All birds must be pure bred.

3. Only one variety shall be allowed on a farm, unless where more than one variety is kept, ample provisions have been made to keep these varieties and their eggs separate.

4. Each bird must conform in a reasonable degree to the standard for the breed and variety as set forth in the American Standard of Perfection. This shall be construed as meaning that no birds decidedly off type or color or disqualified specimens shall be allowed to remain in the flock.

Egg Production.

5. Each bird must conform in a reasonable degree to the standard for high egg production as set forth by the Poultry Division of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. It is suggested that every flock owner keep a record of the daily egg production of the flock.

For the season of 1924 this shall be construed as meaning that females shall have medium length heads, prominent eyes, deep, rectangular bodies, soft and pliable in the abdominal region. No extremely small or unusually large coarse birds or those lacking in strength and vitality shall be passed. Males should be quick maturing, medium size for the breed and show vitality as indicated by the head and body shape.

Diseased Birds.

6. If disease should develop during the breeding season, the affected birds shall be immediately removed from the flock.

7. Each male bird and female shall be sufficiently matured at the time of inspection to reach with reasonable care full growth and maturity by January 1, preceding the hatching season.

8. Close inbreeding shall not be practiced and a statement of the name of the breeder and the known blood lines of all males shall be made to the inspector.

9. Each bird passed by the inspector will be banded with a sealed numbered leg band furnished at cost by the Division of Standardization and Markets.

10. When the flock meets the above requirements an inspection certificate is issued to the flock owner.

Trade-Mark

The Illinois Department of Agriculture has designed and will furnish a distinctive trade-mark to be used on Illinois chicks produced by accredited hatcheries subject to the following regulations which are hereby prescribed:

1. Only chicks hatched from eggs produced by accredited hatchery flocks may be sold under the State Trade-Mark.

Grades of chicks shall be recognized as follows:

Grade A: Chicks from flocks meeting the foregoing requirements.

Grade AA: Chicks from flocks that in addition to meeting the foregoing requirements have been accredited by the State Veterinarian as being free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. Additional grades based on production records will be recognized later.

Inspect Chicks.

2. Chicks must be carefully inspected at the time of shipment and must be normal. Delayed hatches, "helpouts," premature hatches, partially absorbed yolk-sacs, weak, deformed, crippled, fed, watered, chilled, or chicks injured in any other way shall not be sold under the State Trade-Mark.

3. Chicks over forty-eight hours old shall not be sold under the State Trade-Mark.

4. Off-color chicks not representative of the variety shall not be sold under the State Trade-Mark.

5. No chicks shall be sold for resale as day-old chicks under the State Trade-Mark.

Stone Tells of Co-op Tobacco Merchandising

"I was a speculator for twenty-five years," said James C. Stone, President and Manager of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, at the Springfield and Centralia conferences.



James Stone

"In 1919 I sold 42 acres of tobacco for $46,000 and the next year that same 42 acres lost me $14,000. It was too much for me. No business can stand up under such fluctuations. It is the thing that brought cooperative marketing of burley tobacco."

From 12 to 21 Cents

"In 1920 the price of tobacco was approximately 12 cents a pound. The first pool of the association in 1921 averaged approximately 21 cents a pound. Of the 200 million pounds in the 1922 pool, 155 million pounds have been sold and my judgment is that the average price to growers will be twice as high as the 1920 price. The whole overhead cost of the association in the first year was $1.55 per hundred pounds. Of that amount 30 cents was for the purchase of warehouses and is an investment rather than a cost."

"The greatest thing we have in the Burley Association is the Social Service Department which works with the growers in the field. The aim of cooperative marketing is to first get a fair return for the product, but after all the final result is in how that money is spent.

The Valley Cabin

"On the hill there is a mansion and there lived the landlord family with all the refining influences that money could buy. In a cabin in the valley the tenant family lived, toiling out a meager living in the tobacco fields—mpther, kids and all. It is wrong. You can't make good citizens out of that condition."

NO RAISE WANTED IN FRUIT RATES, DECLARES I. A. A.

Traffic Department Enters Protest In Complaint Made Before I.C.C.

The I. A. A. Transportation Department is representing the interests of Illinois shippers in protesting a possible raise in fruit and vegetable rates in the state as a result of the complaint brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Indiana Public Service Commission against the Baltimore & Ohio and other railroads.

The complaint charges that rates on fruits and vegetables from points in Indiana to Chicago are unreasonable and unduly indiscriminatory to shippers from that state in comparison with rates paid by Illinois shippers.

"We are trying to prevent any raise in rates for fruit and vegetable producers of southern Illinois," states L. J. Quasey, Director of the Transportation Department. "We do not object if the Indiana rates are lowered, but we do protest any raise in our rates. Although the railroads are defendants in this case, they would welcome an increase in Illinois rates, because they have made attempts in the past to have them raised."

Mr. Quasey says that present economic conditions among southern Illinois fruit growers do not warrant any increase in rates on fruits and vegetables and would hinder development of the industry.

He also states that the present rates have been in effect for many years.

Inspection Law Backed By I. A. A. Is Working Well

That the grading and inspection service of the Illinois Department of Agriculture is functioning well for the benefit of growers is shown in the following examples cited by H. W. Day, Supervising Inspector of the Division of Standardization and Markets.

In one case, two growers who lived 10 miles apart each shipped 15 to 18 cars of peaches during the season, the quality being approximately the same. Both sold through the same broker. One used the state grading and inspection service. The other did not.

The grower who used the service averaged about 20 cents more per bushel for his entire crop than the other grower. The reason was, states Mr. Day, that the graded and inspected shipments were sold on the basis of government inspection certificates.

In another case, a grower shipped a car of peaches from Centralia to Memphis, Tenn. The car was inspected at the shipping point. The market on peaches dropped while the car was en route and the buyer wired back on receipt of the shipment that it was not up to grade and asked for disposition of car.

The shipper ordered the car reinspected in Memphis and it was found up to grade as reported. The buyer took the car without further argument.

Here Are Yours Answers To The Problems of Illinois Agriculture

To begin with, it was the first time the Illinois Agricultural Association and county farm bureaus have deliberately faced their troubles. At every one of the thirteen district conferences, a large part of the day was spent in digging into the troubles of farm bureaus and cooperative marketing associations.

Next comes the fact that our greatest problem is with marketing and distribution of crops. Cooperative marketing was the major subject at every conference. This question was discussed up to the very last hour of the day, and even then it was hard to get away from it.

Not once in any one of the conferences was there an expression of doubt about cooperative marketing being the way to solve the problems of selling and distribution. At four of the meetings, the questions of political action, tariff, and price-fixing were introduced, but with very little discussion or support. Over and over there was very definite expression showing that you are expecting to go forward on a program of cooperative marketing.

The whole question was recognized very definitely as an economic problem which must be solved by an economic remedy, and by farmers themselves if it is to be solved at all.

Live Stock Marketing

Cooperative live stock shipping associations and producers cooperative commission companies were discussed at every meeting. The sum-up of the evidence on shipping associations points straight to the conclusion that where there is a board of directors who are meeting regularly, a good manager has been employed, and all work together on the job, at that point the shipping association is successful and growing. The only exception to this is where there is not sufficient business to support an association or trucking has taken the place of shipping by rail.

Let's take a look at some of the admissions made. Some testimonials were made that boards of directors do not meet more often than once a year, some not more than two or three times, and some just when they have to.

Some of you stated that your managers, the men you hired, are not sold on cooperative marketing.

Many of you declared that old line commission companies and local stock buyers are fighting you and a few said that not much is being done to overcome this opposition.

Many of you stated that your association is not incorporated.

Practically all shipping associations were organized by farm bureaus. In the majority of cases the farm bureau has a relation to the association and is helping to work out its problems, but in a few instances this is not true.

Cooperative Commission Companies

Not all associations are consigning all of their shipments to Producers' cooperative commission companies at Chicago, East St. Louis, Peoria, and Indianapolis, but all of them are hoping that the commission companies will grow to such an extent that they will be the dominating factor and can stabilize live stock prices.

After all, the manager of the association has more influence in determining the place where stock shall be shipped than any other person, according to all of the evidence presented. In a few cases the boards of directors have passed a resolution to the effect that all stock is to be shipped to the Producers' companies.

If there was one outstanding criticism of the Producers' companies, it was that there is need of a field service to go into the country and explain the whole thing. All evidence pointed to the fact that the confidence of shippers in the Producers' companies is growing and a larger percentage of shipments are going to them. Several times it was said that farmers want the Producers' companies to have the most expert salesmen there are to be found.

Grain Marketing

A discussion of farmers' elevators in several districts revealed the fact that many concerns are stock companies rather than cooperative elevators. Several elevators paid dividends in the face of the fact that they had not earned the money. An outstanding weakness, according to many men, is that they do not have an analyzed statement of the financial affairs of the elevator oftener than once a year. Mistakes usually happen because they do not have the facts.

There Is a Bright Side

Yes, there is a wonderful story of achievement of the work of organized agriculture in Illinois, but at this particular series of conferences, the weak links were being hunted.

Just keep in mind that only 13 years ago the first farm bureau was organized; that today there are 95 of the 102 counties that have organizations and that all have combined together in a business organization.

Don't forget that the live stock marketing plan started less than two years ago, and that today there are 525 cooperative shipping associations in the state handling approximately 20,000 carloads of live stock; that the Producers Co-operative Commission companies on the four markets to which we ship are substantial, going concerns.

There is a bright side, but looking at the bright side all of the time will never make both sides bright, will it?

At all of the conferences in the grain section, Robert Cowles, Treasurer of the I. A. A., speaking for the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., explained that every effort is being made to get the financial affairs of the organization in shape so it can sell grain on the Exchange.

It was explained that officers of mid-west State Farm Bureaus requested the Marketing Department of the American Farm Bureau to form a national grain marketing plan based on contracts with growers and pooling by grade. In the same resolution the officers approved the plan of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to sell through the Grain Exchange, with the idea of later merging the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., with the national plan when it was approved.

Walton Peteet, Marketing Director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, stated that the new national wheat marketing plan recently announced was intended to fulfill the first clause of the mid-west resolution.

The new national wheat marketing plan has not yet been submitted to the I. A. A.

The Fruit Exchange

The Texico unit of the Illinois Fruit Exchange is functioning one hundred per cent and growers are well satisfied. The Alma unit is handling about 50 per cent of the produce of the district. There, many growers have not kept their contracts. Representatives of locals said they are well pleased with the sales work of the exchange, but more members are needed and there are several production centers that want organization. It is probable that the Exchange will carry on a campaign this winter to increase membership and organize new local associations.

Confidence in Co-ops

"The confidence of men of mature judgment in cooperative marketing is the thing that impresses me," President S. H. Thompson says about the district conferences. "Poor management and the lack of an accounting system has caused more failures than any other thing. No, the directors can not blame the manager, it is their own fault."

"The need of leadership is apparent," Mr. Thompson says. "There is too much of the 'let George do it,' idea in our organization after they are started."

The Next Step

"The time has come for the next step in live stock marketing," said Mr. Peteet in summing up the conferences. "Shipping association do not have the feeling of ownership of the commission companies, which they must have. After all it is their commission company. Our organization is too loose.

"Where the board is active, the organization is uniformly good and growing. Where the whole thing is left to the manager, it may be good and it may be bad."

Greene County Man Tells What Bureau Means

"What is the Farm Bureau?" asks L. R. Lee, Roodhouse, Ill., in the Green county newspaper Farm Bureau special edition. "It is not our office at Carrollton. It is not our farm adviser. It is not our executive board. It is an organization of farmers, for farmers, and run by farmers. It has saved the farmers money directly through their taxes, shipping associations, farm loan associations, legislation, and in many other ways.

"But its greatest good is done indirectly, which we can see if we look deep into the very points that I have mentioned. Every other industry seems to realize what the Farm Bureau does better than the farmers does himself," concludes Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lee is president of the Greene County Farm Bureau.

The Knox County Farm Bureau reports the strongest demand for limestone in the history of the county bureau. Several elevators and shipping associations are now handling the product at the request of the farm bureau.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN TAXATION

Since the letters on page 2 were put in type, the press has carried an account of the resignation of Col. Percy B. Coffin, Chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission. In some quarters his resignation has been ascribed to charges brought against him by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Whatever the reason for Colonel Coffin's resignation, the Association wishes it understood that it has made no charges against any individual on the Tax Commission. It has charged the Tax Commission with breaking its promise and with failure to do its lawful duty. Before Colonel Griffin's resignation the Illinois Tax Commission was on trial before the farmers of Illinois. The resignation of the chairman of the Commission, and the appointment of a new member have not changed the situation in the slightest degree. The Tax Commission is still on trial before the farmers of Illinois. One member of the Commission has declared himself ready to carry out his promise and perform the duty laid upon the Commission by the law which created it. What are the other members of the Commission going to do?

A. F. B. F. Research

Under date of October 23, out of 24 farm commodities, 9 are above a year ago in price and 15 are below. Compared with last month, 13 are higher, 9 are lower, and 2 remain unchanged. Cattle, hogs, and sheep are under last month and last year. Corn is the only grain above a year ago. Dairy and poultry products are running about the same.

Corn Higher

Corn production is forecast at a trifle over three billion bushels. About one-fifth will be sold as corn. Price at Chicago is now 14 cents higher than last month and 31 cents above the same date last year. The average price for this crop year promises to be enough above last year to yield at least $100,000,000 additional income.

Wheat Situation

Wheat is six cents higher at Chicago than a month ago and 10 cents above three month ago, but five cents under one year ago. Wheat shipments abroad since July 1, have been 40 per cent less than the same period in 1922. Foreign demand yet to be exerted, coupled with low supply east of the Rockies, and the thirty cent tariff give hope for a rising wheat market.

FOUR FUNDAMENTALS FOR COOPERATIVES BY SECRETARY FOX

Correct Organization--Proper Finance--Good Management and Accounting

"There are four fundamentals that we must carry out in our cooperative marketing associations," said Mr. Fox. "The first one is to be organized right. The directors have a proper function in the management of the organization that can not be carried on in any other way. The manager can not afford to do without the judgment of the directors.

"The second point is that you must be properly financed. Better not start until you are financed right.

"You must have good management and that means the directors of the association as well as the hired manager.

"Next comes a good accounting system. If at the end of every month your board of directors could have a financial statement analyzed so that it shows the profit or loss of each department of work, I would trust their judgment in directing the affairs of the association. But the trouble is that the Boards of directors do not have such a statement.

"We consulted one of the foremost accountants in Chicago and he told us how the books of 127 elevators in Minnesota are kept in one office. Every night that office knows the exact standing of every association. Cooperative associations are not now getting that kind of service, but they must get it. We are studying a plan to do that thing now."

Big Gain Shown In Receipts and Profits of Agency

The Indianapolis Producers Commission Association received 3,217 cars of live stock during June, July and August, 1923, as compared with 1,683 cars for the same period last year. This is an increase of 91 per cent.

At the same time, the profits for the period showed an increase of 170 per cent this year over 1922. Profits for June, July and August, 1922, were $7,449.81; for the same months this year, $20,480.84.

This example illustrates how handling costs are reduced with volume of business and larger refund is assured to member shippers.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT



We Take An Active Part In All Rate Changes On Farm Products.

Professor W. H. Smith,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Ill.

Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 1 | Nov. 20, 1923 | Number 17

I. A. A. ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD JAN. 16-17

Sessions At Galesburg; May Hold State-wide Markets Conference Jan. 15

The ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held in Galesburg on January 16 and 17. These dates were set by the executive committee at their meeting November 9.

A meeting for managers, boards of directors and officers of marketing organizations is planned for January 15, the day prior to the annual meeting proper. Definite announcement will be made later.

Committees Appointed.

By motion of the committee the president was asked to appoint a committee on constitution and by-laws which will make a study of the constitution and will review all changes suggested. The motion carried the suggestion that proposed changes be sent to this committee thirty days prior to the annual meeting date.

Budget Committee.

A committee to prepare the budget for next year, composed of President S. H. Thompson, Secretary George A. Fox and the Finance Committee, composed of Charles Finley, Henry McGough and A. O. Eckert, was elected by the executive committee. The report of this committee will be in the form of a recommendation to the new executive committee elected at the annual meeting.

New Fruit Committee

An advisory committee of six for the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department was appointed upon the recommendation of A. O. Eckert, chairman of that committee. The new members of the committee are Prof. W. S. Brock and Prof. W. H. Lloyd, both of the Horticultural Department of the University, I. D. Snedeker, Jerseyville; Willis Seward, Quincy; Robert Endicott, Villa Ridge; and Frank Lanter of Belleville.

Co-op Marketing Day To Precede A. F. B. F. Meet

A co-operative marketing conference has been called by Walton Peteet, Marketing Director of the A. F. B. F. for Saturday, December 8, which precedes the four day annual meeting of the Federation.

Reward Offered For Bootleggers of T. B. Cattle

To stop the bootlegging of T. B. cattle into the state, the Illinois Agricultural Association offers a reward of $100 on the first conviction in each county for violation of state or national law or regulation, prohibiting the importation of tuberculous cattle into the state.

The I. A. A. offer is made on the provision that the farm bureau within the county offers a similar amount for first conviction, making a total reward of $200. The conviction must be for a violation committed after this reward offer is made, and is not retroactive.

Numerous reports clearly indicate to I. A. A. officials that tuberculous cattle are being smuggled into the state without regard for law. This is especially true on the northern border line of the state.

An urgent demand by many interested in eradicating tuberculosis in the state has resulted in this action.

Many Poultrymen Apply for Use of Inspection Plan

A large number of poultrymen and hatchery owners have applied to the I. A. A. and the State Department of Agriculture at Springfield for inspection of flocks and hatcheries under the new plan of state-certified flocks and accredited hatcheries, according to J. D. Harper, assistant secretary of the I. A. A.

An examination for inspectors to work under the plan was held at the University of Illinois on November 13, and subsequent examinations will be held as men are needed for the work.

Trip To Europe Is Planned For Illinois Boys

Plans were made for sending the Whiteside county dairy cattle judging team, champions of the United States, to the Royal Stock Show in England to compete for world honors, at a recent meeting of farm organization and dairy manufacturing interests.

Secretary George A. Fox of the I. A. A. was appointed chairman of a committee to finance the trip and Mr. L. P. McMillan, Banker of Rockford was appointed secretary-treasurer.

PULL OUT, PLOW AROUND, OR TURN IN FOR THE DAY?



It's at Galesburg, Jan. 16 and 17!

At Galesburg, January 16 and 17, the ninth annual meeting of the I. A. A. will be held. Save these dates and make plans to be on hand. Make a vacation out of it and bring your wife along; it will help to make the work easier all year.

The program in the making promises to be one of the best. A previous one day meeting is planned for executives and managers of marketing companies, a new feature for the annual meeting.

Send your hotel reservations to the I. A. A. office. Other definite announcements of the meeting will appear in the next issue of the Record.

More Than 165,000 Pounds of Wool To 1923 Illinois Pool

Illinois farmers have consigned approximately 165,000 pounds of wool to the 1923 wool pool which is about 20,000 pounds more than last year, according to C. A. Stewart of the I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department.

The wool market is very slow at present, says Mr. Stewart, and it is not likely that conditions will favor movement of the pooled wool in the near future.

TO USE NEW LAW

Officers of the Ozark unit of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, in Johnson county, are making plans to reorganize soon and to incorporate under the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Act which went into effect July 1. This unit will be the first to come under the act. All other units are expecting to reorganize during the winter.

Fruit Interests Asked To Fight Freight Boost

Effort is being made by the I. A. A. Transportation Department to get all fruit and vegetable interests of the state to assist in the fight against an increase in freight rates.

The Indiana Public Service Commission complained before the Interstate Commerce Commission that freight rates on fruits and vegetables to Chicago are out of line with Illinois rates to Chicago. A hearing was held March 7, at which time the fruit and vegetable interests of Illinois were not represented.

The I. A. A. and Illinois Commerce Commission have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing of the case. The I. A. A. is inviting al interests to work with the Transportation Department on this problem.

FARMERS NOT OUT OF THE RUNNING ON TAX PROBLEM

All Illinois Knows That State Body Has Broken Its Promise

The State Tax Commission knows that the farm bureau is able to sit up in bed even if valuations of farm land are not of line with city real estate in seven counties.

At the same hour the last Record was going to press, I. A. A. Information Department released a story to the press charging the Commission with evading their lawful duty as laid down by the act that created the Commission and of breaking their promise made to the Illinois Agricultural Association to order reassessments in seven counties where wide inequalities of assessments existed.

In the Press.

The next morning the Chicago Tribune carried a front page column story telling all about the I. A. A. charge and printing part of the letter Attorney Newton Jenkins sent to the Commission. All of the Chicago papers carried the story, the press wire associations ticked the charge off to papers all over the state, and a few days later the Orange Judd Farmer and Prairie Farmer both carried first page stories.

The Chicago American waited a few days and came out with an editorial warning the powers-that-be that it would be a good idea to play square with the farmer crowd.

But No Answer.

But no answer or excuse has come from the Tax Commission to the I. A. A. office, in the face of this barrage.

A few days after the newspapers carried the story that

(Continued on page 4)

A. F. B. F. Meet To Hear About I. A. A. Tax Work

"The taxation work accomplished by the I. A. A. is the best project carried on by a state farm bureau that I know of," says Secretary John Coverdale of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Coverdale has asked John C. Watson, in charge of tax work for the I. A. A., to tell about his work at the annual meeting of the Federation in December.

Illinois Agricultural Association
RECORD

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President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hoopole
16th.....D. G. Reder, Mendota
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....C. R. Finley, Hoopeston
19th.....D. J. Holterman, Sadorus
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THE REAL TAX PROBLEM

Not a word from the State Tax Commission. No answer to our letter asking what it has done, why it has failed to act, or what it proposes to do.

This is after the Commission agreed with us that our contentions are correct. This is after the Madison County Board of Review admitted to the Commission that farm land valuations are higher than city real estate. It is after the Montgomery Board of Review testified to the Commission that it could not reduce valuations on farm land because it had an agreement with corporations of the county. The State Tax Commission has not answered our letter after 23 days of waiting, even though it promised us that it would order reassessments in seven counties where there are wide inequalities of assessments, if the county Boards of Review did not correct the inequalities of their own accord.

The Commission has not offered an argument why it cannot do the thing it promised. It has not offered an excuse. It has not refuted an argument.

That is where we are in this question of reassessments in seven counties, but the immediate question begins to look like the small end of the real problem facing Illinois farmers. With the I. A. A. Tax Department on the job, and with plenty of ammunition left, let us leave that question for a moment to look at the big problem.

The State Tax Commission is created to carry out a state law. The members take an oath of office, swearing they will do their duty.

County farm bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association have presented a problem to this Commission. The farm bureau has spent much time and money on getting facts and truth to present to the Commission. The farm bureau presented hard, cold facts to the Commission, not bunk, not half truths. It has steered clear of politics, wire-pulling and trickery to win its case. It has played a clean, square game. It has not had to back up on any point. And up to this date the Commission created to carry out a state law has not shown the courtesy of an answer.

If this is the kind of treatment that organized farmers will continue to get, the big problem is not the reassessments in these seven counties.

While we are on the subject, let us not forget that it is organization that has made the whole work on the problem of farm taxes possible. It is not a mere "happen-so." It is self-help. Illinois farmers are paying the bill through their membership fees to county and state farm bureaus. The tax work started three years ago. This is the first year that the county tax problem has been tackled.

If we are going on and solve the tax problem, get the final answer to it, it will be accomplished by self-help, by organization. Mere promises will not solve the problem. The right kind of laws may have a part in it, but the real answer is organization. We are down the main highway to another crossroad on the tax problem.

—o—

CO-OPS AND FARM BUREAU

What relation should the county farm bureau have to co-operative marketing associations within the county? That was one of the questions up for discussion at the district conferences. From the evidence presented, not many county farm bureaus have a very definite relation to the marketing associations. The general trend of thought leaned toward the idea that the county farm bureau must have some kind of interest in marketing organizations if they foster their organization. Several times it was stated that a few farm bureau members said they did not need the farm bureau after the live stock shipping association was organized.

In this issue of the Record Farm Adviser Eyman tells how Jersey county has solved this problem. The Jersey county plan is working well under the conditions of that county.

Let's make the Record a clearing house of experience on this question the next several months. Write us the experience you have had in your county. Will the Jersey county plan work in your county, and if not, why not? Should there be a relation between farm bureau and marketing associations? Send the Record your ideas.

—o—

CLEAN MILK INCREASED DEMAND

The experts say that a standard, quality product is the first thing for cooperative marketing organizations to strive for. Is it all theory and bunk or is there some truth in it?

Here are some cold facts bearing on the subject that come from a year and half of experience of the Quincy Cooperative Milk Producers' Association.

In 1921 fifty-five milk dealers of Quincy were charged with selling unsanitary milk. There was more milk than there was demand for.

The Quincy co-op produced a clean, standard product and advertised it. Milk consumption has increased 25 per cent in the past year and the demand is greater than can be supplied. The City Health Department is a real friend and help to the Quincy cooperative association.

Quincy consumers used good judgment in not drinking more milk when 55 dealers were charged with selling unsanitary milk. The wonder is that they drank any milk. No, the idea of a standard quality product is not theory or bunk. City folks are not much different from farm folks. If we go to town and get in a dirty restaurant, we don't eat much, and we don't go back, and we warn our friends to keep away from that place.

Ask your wife if she ever got a bad sack of flour, and if she has, ask her if she still buys that brand of flour. Her answer will be the answer to the question of standard and quality in the product that we sell through cooperative marketing associations.

A standard, quality milk produced by the Quincy association has given city consumers faith and confidence in milk, with the result that they buy more.

—o—

An increase of 29,099 paid up members is the record of the American Farm Bureau Federation for 1923 over last year.

LIVE STOCK MARKETING

During the week of November first, the savings of the East St. Louis Producers' Live Stock Commission Company was 40 per cent of the total commission charges. This is in the face of the fact that the Producers' company has a commission rate 20 per cent lower than other commission companies at that yards. The Producers handled 295 carloads of stock that week which is 14 per cent of the business of that market.

This is a fine showing and it denotes efficiency but according to the things said at the district conferences it is not the answer to the live stock marketing problem. What do you fellows expect this live stock marketing plan to do for you anyway? That was the question put up to the audiences at most of the meetings. The unanimous answer was that it is expected to go on and grow to the point that it will dominate the market so that it can be in a position to stabilize prices. It is to stabilize prices, to cut out gluts today and famine tomorrow, that the live stock marketing plan is expected to accomplish.

—o—

ORGANIZATION LESSONS

The organization department points out three significant findings in its work this year.

Community organizations within the county are a big help in organization work. Where the shipping association is going good and is tied to the farm bureau, there is little organization trouble. A definite program mapped out and carried out by the county farm bureau is a real asset in organization work.

All over the state there are county organization chairmen, township and community chairmen, farm advisers and others who have been through organization work this year. You men can add to this experience and all counties can profit by it.

The Record will hold some space open for your letters on this question in the next several issues. Come on with your organization experience.

—o—

LIKE THE RECORD?

At several of the district conferences it was stated that there is need for more information about what the I. A. A. is doing. The Record, going to all members twice a month is our chief means of telling you what is going on.

How do you like the Record? Do you stop everything to read it through when it arrives, and do you know any more about what is going on after you have read it? Do you find what you want to know about the I. A. A. in the Record? We would be very glad to have your criticisms and suggestions.

—o—

GOOD MANAGEMENT

How often does the board of directors of your cooperative marketing association meet? At the district conferences several members of shipping association boards said that they did not meet oftener than once a year. Others said they did not meet more than two or three times a year. One said the board was called together when there was trouble.

Good management is held up as one of the essentials of success in cooperative marketing associations. Sure that means to have a good manager, but doesn't the direction and responsibility of management rest with the board?

—o—

FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPPERS

There is a move on foot to increase freight rates on Illinois fruits and vegetables. The Transportation Department of the I. A. A. is watching this problem and fighting to prevent an increase.

—o—

The experience of the Cass County Farm Bureau points to the fact that farmers must be interested in how their tax money is spent as well as in knowing that they are paying their just share of taxes.

Quality Plus Co-operation; That's What Turned the Trick at Quincy

"The present rate of milk consumption is fully 25 per cent greater than it was a year ago"—so reads the annual report of the Quincy, Ill. Board of Health of April 1, 1923.

In an adjoining paragraph we read: "The development of the Quincy Cooperative Milk Producers Association by upwards of 75 of the former raw milk producers and its increasingly successful operation as a milk pasteurizing plant during the past eight months, has not only greatly reduced the number of raw milk distributors but has materially aided in raising the general standard of purity of milk throughout the city."

To find the "whys and wherefores" of such statements as the above, we visited the city of Quincy early in October to get this story of "quality" through co-operative marketing, for such it seemed to be.

We found the home of the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers Association on east Broadway. The building was a large battery shop when taken over by the farmers' company. Some changes and the addition of up-to-date dairy equipment fitted the structure into a first class milk plant.

J. A. Connery, manager, and E. L. Selhaver, superintendent, showed us through the building.

Home of the "Co-op"

The business office and retail room of the "co-op" are located in the front of the plant. Directly behind the retail room is the refrigeration room, where all the milk and other products are kept cool before going out to customers.

Patrons unload their milk on the receiving platform in the rear of the plant, where it is weighed, samples are taken, and the testing is done. From the receiving vat, most of the milk is pumped through a filter up into the pasteurizer which is on a platform raised about ten feet from the floor. Correct pasteurization temperature is assured by a recording thermometer, which records in red ink on a chart both the temperatures and time of holding.

After pasteurization, the milk flows by gravity over a brine cooler before being bottled on the rotary bottling machine.

Everything Clean

A cream separator, cottage cheese vats and churn comprise the major portion of the remainder of the equipment. We noticed that the plant was well-screened and that the floor, walls, and all equipment seemed scrupulously clean. Even the basement, which contains the ice machine and provides room for storage, was well swept.

In remarking concerning this fact, Mr. Selhaver said: "We always try to keep everything looking clean and in such condition that we are never ashamed to show our customers or other visitors through our plant. Since our opening day, when we had 'open house' to the people of Quincy, we have aimed to be always ready for inspection."

Mr. Selhaver and Mr. Connery gave us some facts concerning the organization.

How It Was Organized

Plans were started toward the formation of the association in 1921 through the Adams County Farm Bureau. Advisory aid was given by the Dairy Marketing Department of the I. A. A. The plant was capitalized at $50,000. After the stock sale and other preliminary arrangements, the company opened for business on May 30th, 1922.

"Open House" to the people of Quincy featured the opening of the new plant. Over 1500 gallons of milk was given away during the day. Two movie films from the National Dairy Council were shown. Everything possible was done toward interesting folks in quality milk and other dairy products.

Milk In Schools and Factories

"We have introduced milk into the schools and factories," stated Mr. Connery. "Each noon we take cases around to thirteen factories to supply the employes for their noon lunch, one factory alone taking from 7 to 14 cases each day. Last year 'co-op' milk was used in several schools of Quincy and the demand has increased materially this year. We cannot get enough milk to supply the demand."

Further insight into the "supply and demand" problem disclosed the fact that whereas farmers near Quincy seemed to produce more milk than the city could consume before the coming of the "co-op," now the producers cannot keep up with the consumption. The association is receiving milk trucked in from 30 to 40 miles away from Quincy.

Pays $3.50 per Hundred

At no time has the company paid less than $2.40 per hundred for 3.5 milk we learned. When we made our visit, $3.50 was being paid, with five cents added or deducted for each point above or below 3.5 milk.

One remarkable fact is that milk in Quincy retails for only 10 cents per quart, which is said to be the lowest price for any city in the country of the size.

"Creamy Products"

The association is now operating eight retail and three wholesale milk routes. The wagons, drawn by gray horses, display the "Creamy Products" brand with "The Taste That Wins" as the slogan.

Besides selling milk, the Quincy co-operative handles culture buttermilk, cottage cheese, cream, butter, and the chocolated drink, "400." Only sweet cream is purchased for the manufacture of butter. The high quality of that product is attested by the fact that it commands a premium of from three to five cents per pound over the market price of butter in Quincy. And still they cannot secure enough cream to supply the demand for quality butter.

Business Has Grown

The growth in sales of the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers Association is shown in a comparison of the first year's business with the second. For the first seven months that the company operated—June through December, 1922, the average monthly sales were $11,979.87. For the next eight months, from January through August, 1923, sales averaged $15,007.38, an increase of $3,027.51 per month.

Producers Get 61 Per Cent

July and August business statements of the association show that members of the company were paid approximately 61 per cent of the consumer's dollar.

In July, the total sales were $15,194.99 and the amount paid patrons was $9,323.03. In August, out of sales totalling $15,491.84, patrons received $9,307.93. Deductions included sales expense, operating expense, depreciation, dividend reserve, and general reserve fund.

Six Per Cent Divided

At the close of its first year's business, six per cent dividend was paid to stockholders of the association.

Noting the good volume of business of the "co-op" as well as the increase in dairy products consumption, we interviewed other milk dealers in Quincy to find out what had been their experience since the co-operative organization had become a factor in the milk market.

"It has not hurt our business in the least," stated George Durst, of Durst Brothers, who wholesale milk and ice cream. "We have been on the most friendly terms with the 'co-op' at all times and believe that such relations are best between competitors."

Competitor is Booster

When we met E. M. Hodgdon, proprietor of Hodgdon's dairy, we found an enthusiastic booster for the producers' association instead of a disgruntled competitor, which one so often finds.

"I really don't know how to express my gratitude to the 'co-op' for the way it has helped me," declared Mr. Hodgdon. "I'll admit that when it started up I thought it was going to hurt my business. Instead, my business has increased my milk trade at least 35 per cent.

"I was the first dealer to pasteurize milk in Quincy," he continued, "but somehow people didn't know what it was and seemed prejudiced against it. Along came the 'co-op' and gave pasteurized milk a lot of advertising which helped me greatly.

Quality Did It

"And when they stressed quality and sold milk that wouldn't sour over night, all other dealers in the city commenced to take better care of their milk, to ice it, and the result has been a higher quality of milk throughout the city with the resultant increased consumption."

A short history of the milk situation in Quincy was related to us by Dr. J. W. H. Pollard, Public Health Officer of the city.

Health Officer's Statement

"We have never had a city ordinance requiring pasteurization of milk," said Dr. Pollard. "Most of the milk sold up to the formation of the co-operative organization was raw milk. It was not satisfactory.

"During 1921 we had 55 milk dealers who were charged with selling unsanitary milk. I made a visit to several grocery stores and found that people were buying hundreds of cases of 'canned' milk. They were afraid of our raw milk supply. Thus you can see why the Health Department backed the establishment of the co-operative association to better Quincy's retail milk supply. And the result is stated in our last annual report."

Ninety Members

There are about 90 members under contract in the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers Association at this time, according to Mr. Connery, manager of the company. John B. Peters is president; Joe Bockhold, vice president; Albert Hecke, secretary; and Wilbur Coe, treasurer. These men with Anton Hoebing, Hugh Reeder, William Boge, George Wissman and John Hemme, constitute the Board of Directors.

He's From Missouri, Too

Let C. M. Gray, who lives over the river near Palmyra, Mo., express the sentiment of patrons of the Quincy "co-op:" "The Quincy co-operative milk plant has been a help in making better market for us. We have received quite an advance in price for our milk—perhaps as much as 15 per cent.

"The feeling is very favorable indeed for co-operative milk marketing among producers around here."

QUINCY'S QUALITY DAIRY PLANT



THIS is the home of the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, an organization formed through the efforts of the Adams County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association. The company "has materially aided in raising the general standard of purity of milk throughout the city," says the Quincy Board of Health. Milk consumption increased fully 25 per cent in the city since the "co-op" opened for business, states the Board.

Radio Programs!

As the Record goes to press, the American Farm Bureau radio service was uncertain as to whether future programs would be broadcasted at 8:01 on Tuesday or Wednesday evenings, as Station KYW, Chicago, was making a change in its schedule.

On Nov. 20 (or 21), at 8:01 p. m., C. B. Hutchings, secretary of the National Transportation Institute, will speak on the subject, "The Transportation Knot," followed by H. C. Pollock, director of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, on "The Nation's Food Supply."

For Nov. 27 (or 28), at the regular hour, Walton Peteet, director of marketing for the A. F. B. F., will discuss "Co-operative Marketing of Wheat." He will be followed by D. O. Thompson of Homestead Films, Inc., who will speak on some phase of farm movie work.

Do you tune in on the Farm Bureau programs? If you do, write the Record about it and tell us how you like them.

DELEGATES CHOSEN FROM ILLINOIS FOR A. F. B. F. MEETING

Five Will Serve As Voting Directors From Illinois; Dates Dec. 10-14

S. H. Thompson, Quincy, president of the I. A. A.; Henry McGough, Maple Park; C. R. Finley, Heopeston; Curt Anderson, Xenia; and D. J. Holterman, Sadorus were elected as members of the House of Directors of the American Farm Bureau annual meeting by the executive committee at their monthly session, November 9.

Earl C. Smith, Detroit, was elected first alternate and Frank D. Barton, Cornell, second alternate. All of the directors were chosen from the executive committee.

Meeting in December.

The A. F. B. F. annual meeting will be held in Chicago, December 10-14.

According to the constitution of the American Farm Bureau Federation, each state is entitled to one voting director and one additional director for each 20,000 paid up members or major portion thereof. The paid up members are counted from December 1 to December 1.

Others as Delegates.

The remaining members of the I. A. A. governing committee will attend the A. F. B. F. annual meeting as members of the House of Delegates where they will have all the privileges of directors except the right to vote.

Each state is allowed one delegate for every 10,000 paid up members.

Watson Gives Aid To Cass County In Examining Records

John C. Watson, Statistician for the I. A. A., was called to Cass county by the farm bureau recently to examine county records and to make a report showing how the taxpayers' money is being expended in maintaining the county offices.

The township plan of government for Cass county was up to the people for vote in the November 6 election and farmers and most of the people in towns outside of Beardstown were for its adoption, as they believed that it would make fairer representation for the Board of Supervisors and would help to make more economical county government.

Mr. Watson's findings confirmed previous showings of extravagance in county expenditures and the existence of a much larger floating debt than was generally known. His report was given much publicity and in the election the township plan carried five to one.

All Co-ops in Jersey County Linked To Bureau

When the Jersey County Farm Bureau started co-operative marketing work, action was taken right then and there to see that a working relationship was maintained between the organizations formed and their 'daddy," the Farm Bureau. So today Jersey county farmers find it well worth while to tie up with the bureau if they expect to market live stock through the shipping association, fruit through the Illinois Fruit Exchange, or purchase serum through the Jersey County Farm Bureau.

There were two big reasons why the action was taken, according to Farm Adviser, R. L. Eyman.

"First, we wanted everything that we did tied up with the farm bureau because without counsel and our help the thing might go wrong," he states, "and second, because if it was a success we wanted it to strengthen the organization. We didn't want to trust to luck that the fellows whom we were helping would, out of gratitude hold up the hands of the parent organization. We just expected that human nature wasn't that way."

Fifty Cents Per Hundred.

A man must be a farm bureau member to ship through the Jersey County Shipping Association at its regular charges. If he is not a member, he must pay 50 cents per hundred extra for the privilege of the service.

This results in most live stock shippers joining the farm bureau, states Mr. Eyman. Once in a while a man who has only a little stuff ships it through, but whenever his extra costs are going to amount to as much as $15.00, right away he joins the farm bureau, "and when we get him in we can do a lot of things for him other than shipping his live stock."

Fruit Exchange.

The farm bureau has made it a ruling that if a man belongs to and ships through local units of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, he will be charged a sum greater than his membership in the bureau if he is not already a member. They naturally take the option that is cheaper, says Mr. Eyman. However, it is not compulsory that farmers be farm bureau members in order to belong to the fruit exchange.

Serum Purchasing.

Another activity that the Jersey County Farm Bureau controls is serum purchasing. It makes arrangements with a local dealer to handle serum, dictating to him where it shall be bought, the price paid for it, and the margin of profit. Under the terms agreed upon, the dealer cannot sell to anyone except farm bureau members or the agency is taken away from him.

The result is that many farmers just naturally come in and join the farm bureau because, in their mind, the organization is greatly strengthened and is doing much for them.

Farm Bureau at Head.

"Farm bureau leaders in Jersey county are very anxious at all times that organized agriculture, and especially the farm bureau shall have complete control of organized activities of our county at all times," declares Mr. Eyman, "and this is the reason why we have everything sewed up in the farm bureau."

Series of Farm Bureau Business Meetings Are Held

R. A. Cowles, Director of the Finance Department of the I.A.A. is holding a series of farm bureau business meetings over the state at points to serve the best convenience of all county farm bureaus.

The purpose of these conferences is to provide opportunity for officers and farm advisers of each county to discuss the business problems of the farm bureau, particularly collection problems. The I. A. A. collection plan is being fully explained at the gatherings.

Meetings have been held recently at Kankakee, Bloomington, Tuscola, Taylorville, Belleville and Murphysboro. One is scheduled for today at Harrisburg; Olney, Nov. 21; Jacksonville, Nov. 22; and Quincy, Nov. 23.

FARMERS NOT OUT OF THE RUNNING ON TAX PROBLEM

(Continued from Page One)

Chairman Percy Coffin had resigned from the commission, a second announcement appeared stating that James Telford, member of the Commission from Marion county had been appointed chairman. The story carried the intimation that this move was made to please the farmers.

"Whether there is any truth in that or not," says John C. Watson, in charge of tax work for the I. A. A., "the only thing that is going to please the farmers is for the Commission to act, to carry out the law and their promise."

"We Want Action."

"I want it understood that the Association is not attacking any individual member of the Commission. We have tried to steer clear of wire pulling and political angles of the whole question. We based our arguments on facts, facts that took long hours and hard work to get.

"And these facts have not been questioned by the Commission. The Commission as a whole agreed with us and made us a promise, and we have not even had the courtesy of an answer. No, any changes which have been made in the personnel of the Commission is not going to satisfy. What we want is action by the Commission. We want the Commission to live up to its oath of office."

MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED

G. E. Metzger of the I. A. A. Organization Department, who has been addressing many annual meetings throughout the state this fall, reports that there is a larger attendance and more interest displayed on the part of the farm bureau membership than ever before.

THREE FIELD MEN ARE EMPLOYED FOR PRODUCERS' CO-OPS

Kelley, Grimes and Orndorff Engaged Through Joint Agreement With I. A. A.

The three field men, whose appointment was authorized by the I. A. A. executive committee about two months ago, have been employed by the Live Stock Marketing Department of the I. A. A. to work for the Producers' commission companies at Chicago, Peoria, and East St. Louis.

F. H. Kelley, formerly farm adviser in Edwards county, started work November 5, for the St. Louis agency. He will cover all southern Illinois territory from which shipments go to that company.

Grimes Continues

I. C. Grimes, who has been doing field work for the Chicago Producers Commission Association, started work November 19, to cover the Chicago territory in Illinois, exclusively, under the agreement with the I. A. A.

To work for both the Chicago and Peoria Producers' agencies, R. B. Orndorff, president of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, has been employed.

Duties

These three field men will be financed exclusively by the Producers' agencies. They will endeavor to strengthen the relationship existing between the agencies and the farm bureaus; make personal calls on managers and directors of shipping associations, individual live stock feeders, and all others interested in consignment of live stock to terminal markets; assist in organizing shipping associations and attend meetings of associations; and, when requested, aid in adjusting complaints.

Feeding-Transit Rates Granted On C. & N. W. Railroad

Feeding-in-transit rates on cattle and sheep to apply at points in Illinois directly intermediate to Chicago have been announced on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, according to information received by the I. A. A. Transportation Department.

The Transportation Department will be glad to advise any shippers along the C. & N. W., who contemplate buying feeders in the West, as to how the rates apply and what advantages they may have in its use.

WANT A WOOL BLANKET?

On these cool and shivery fall nights with winter coming on soon, just think how much more "comfy" you'd be after you crawl into bed if you had one or two of those virgin wool blankets which the I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department has for you. They are double blankets, 72x84 inches in size, and weigh six pounds. Only blue and gray colors are left. They're going fast so you'd better get your order in soon. Remember the price is $11 to farm bureau members and $13 to non-members.

J. C. Sailor Will Retire On Dec. 1st From I. A. A. Work

Our John Sailor, who has been traveling the state ever since the I. A. A. was first organized on the five dollar membership basis, handling organization crews and preaching the gospel of organized agriculture, told the Executive Committee that he will retire from active service December first.



J. C. Sailor

Mr. Sailor was one of the early leaders of th farmers' elevator movement and later was president of the state organization. With the coming of the Farm Bureau he first tied into the county organization work and in 1919 took charge of organization work for the I. A. A.

Under Mr. Sailor's direction a farm bureau membership of a hundred thousand was rolled up in Illinois. Mr. Sailor gave all that he had in him to this big work and he put it over.

"We appreciate your faithful work," the Executive Committee told Mr. Sailor. "Good-bye and good luck to you."

A. F. B. F. Research

Of date November 6, 1923, prices of seven farm products were higher than a month previous, fourteen were lower, and three were unchanged, according to the Department of Research, American Farm Bureau Federation. Compared with a year ago, thirteen were higher and eleven were lower.

Cattle, butter, eggs, rye, barley, kafir and cotton were higher than a month ago; hogs, lambs, sheep, cheese, poultry, wheat, corn, rye, hay, sugar, apples, onions, beans, and flax were lower; while hides, potatoes, and wool remained unchanged.

Compared with a year ago, sheep, butter, cheese, eggs, corn, kafir, barley, hay, cotton, potatoes, onions, sugar and apples were higher than a year ago; while hogs, cattle, lambs, wool, poultry, wheat, oats, rye, flax, beans, and hides were lower.

It is interesting to note that 26 per cent more hogs were slaughtered at markets under federal inspection in the first eight months of 1923 than in the same interval of 1922. Average weights were practically the same both years.

45 COUNTIES HOLD MEMBER CAMPAIGNS DURING THIS YEAR

Four Bureaus Affiliate With I. A. A.; Gain Lessons From Organization Work

Forty-five county farm bureaus have carried on reorganization work this year, reports the Organization Department.

Johnson, Clinton, White and Jefferson counties are winding up campaigns now and Gallatin county has just started. Eleven other counties are doing clean-up organization work.

Four New Counties

During the year four county farm bureaus have affiliated with the state and national organizations. They are Lawrence, Pulaski, White and Jefferson. Calhoun and Massac counties are the only two not affiliated with the I. A. A. and A. F. B. F.

Organization Lessons

"Where the live stock shipping Association is functioning in good shape and is closely tied up with the county farm bureau, we have little or no trouble in organization," says G. E. Metzger of the Organization Department, in commenting on the work of the year.

Community Organizations

"Another outstanding thing," says Mr. Metzger, "is the fact that not in a single county have we had any particular difficulty in organization work where community organizations have been developed.

"Where the county farm bureau has mapped out a definite program of work and has carried out that program, it has been of great help in organization work," Mr. Metzger says.

Junior Winners To Banquet With I. A. A. Officials

Two hundred farm boys and girls, winners of county club work, will be entertained by the I. A. A. on the evening of December 5, during their visit to the International Live Stock Show.

The full executive committee and all employees of the Association will banquet with the club winners, after which there will be entertainment given by both the boys and girls and I. A. A. officials. Six thousand boys and girls took part in club work in Illinois this year. This number exceeds last year by 600, according to E. I. Pilchard, in charge of junior club work at the College of Agriculture.



Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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MARKETING, TAXES, TRANSPORTATION--AT I.A.A. MEETING

Expert Authorities Will Lead Discussions At Galesburg, January 16-17

Co-operative marketing, farm taxes, and transportation will be the chief subjects of discussion when delegates from every Illinois county farm bureau get together at the ninth annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Galesburg, January 16-17.

Marketing problems will occupy the major part of the first day's program. There will be no special marketing day on January 15 as previously announced.

Stone to Speak

James C. Stone, President and General Manager of the Kentucky Burley Tobacco Growers Association, will be the principal speaker on cooperative marketing. Mr. Stone is well known to farmers who heard his talks at the Springfield and Centralia district conferences in October.

George E. Frazer, Chicago, a national authority on accounting and business methods, will speak upon the necessity of sound business methods for successful marketing associations.

Tax Speaker

Richard T. Ely, Professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin, has been secured to discuss taxation. He is considered a national authority on the subject.

Other speakers who will appear on the program will be announced later.

Talk Limestone Situation At Six Meetings

A series of six meetings are being held by the Phosphate-Limestone Department of the I. A. A. to discuss the agricultural limstone situation and problems. The first of the meetings was held at St. Louis for a group of nine counties in that territory supplied with limestone from East St. Louis quarries.

Other meetings are planned for the extreme southern Illinois, for western Illinois which gets its supply of limestone from Buffalo, Linwood and Bettendorf, Iowa; for the southeastern section depending on Greencastle and Mitchell, Indiana, for their supply; for the Chicago territory supplied by quarries at Chicago, Kankakee and Joliet; and for the extreme north group of counties supplied by Rockford quarries.

If You're Going!

If you're planning to attend the I. A. A. Annual Meeting at Galesburg, Jan. 16 and 17, better send in your reservations immediately to Reservation Committee, Knox County Farm Bureau, Galesburg, saying for what night or nights you desire rooms.

I. A. A. Employs Accountant and Finance Expert

In recognizing the need for more knowledge on the technical and practical side of finance and accounting problems of cooperative marketing association, the Illinois Agricultural Association has employed George E. Fraser of Chicago as consulting accountant and financial adviser. Mr. Fraser will be at the call of the association on these problems.

Mr. Fraser is one of the outstanding men in his line of work. He was Professor of Public Accounting and Comptroller at the University of Illinois from 1913 to 1915. He devised the Illinois state financial system in 1917, and he acts in an advisory capacity to several large organizations in Chicago.

Hearing Secured Before Tax Body On December 6

The Illinois Tax Commission has granted the I. A. A. an all-day hearing in Springfield on December 6, to take up the question of equalization of valuations for state tax purposes.

This will be the third year that the I. A. A. has appeared before the State Commission with the question of state taxes. John C. Watson, in charge of tax work for the association figures that the reductions in valuations of farm land the past two years, caused by the interest of the farm bureau, has saved Illinois farmers $1,070,000 in state taxes. It is the hope of Mr. Watson that every county in the state will be represented at the hearing.

Although valuations of farm lands have been equalized for state tax purposes by the Commission, city property has not been touched since 1917, Mr. Watson states.

MARKET CONFERENCE

A general marketing conference has been called by the A. F. B. F. in Chicago, Dec. 8. It will convene at the Sherman Hotel.

OPEN SEASON IS HERE!



War Is Declared in Five Counties on T. B. Outlaws

Five county farm bureaus have matched the $100 reward offer of the I. A. A. for conviction of the first offender of laws and regulations forbidding trafficking of tuberculous cattle within the county. Several other counties have stated their intention of accepting the offer, but have not taken formal action.

The five counties offering rewards in cooperation with the I. A. A. are Whiteside, Boone, DuPage, Will and Rock Island. DeKalb and McHenry counties have signified their intention of accepting the offer, according to M. H. Peterson, who is assisting in this work for the association.

Six counties have formed local associations for the purpose of carrying out a program of clean-up. These six counties are Whiteside, McHenry, DuPage, Cook, Lake and Boone.

Following is the reward offer being published by the five counties:

The Illinois Agricultural Association will pay $100.00 and in addition thereto, the.....County Farm Bureau will also pay $100 for information and evidence which will be the basis for the first arrest and conviction in.....County of any person violating the law of the State of Illinois or of the United States forbidding the transportation or disposition of tubercular cattle into or within the State of Illinois for a violation on or after the.....day of....., 1923.

Information and evidence of violation must be furnished to .....of....., Illinois, who shall have the conclusive right to determine as between informants the first and best evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

Tax Commission Still Marking Time-No Answer

Nothing new on the county tax situation except that the State Tax Commission has let another fifteen days slip around without giving Illinois farmers an answer to their letter. It is now 37 days since the Commission was asked what it was going to do.

In the meantime both Orange Judd Farmer and Prairie Farmer have continued their exposure of the State Commission. A long editorial in the Chicago American quotes from both farm papers and the I. A. A. Record, showing the feeling of Illinois farmers on this question.

SUBJECTS NAMED FOR DISCUSSION AT A.F.B.F. MEET

Nationally Known Speakers To Talk On Leading Farming Problems of Today

When the fifth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation convenes in Chicago, December 10, 11 and 12, legislation, marketing, transportation, taxation, community development and program building will be the outstanding subjects of discussion.

Several nationally known speakers will address the sessions which will be held in the Hotel Sherman.

Herbert Hoover Speaks

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is on the program for the first day and will speak on the subject of commerce and its relation to agriculture.

Gray Silver, farm bureau Washington representative, will lead a discussion on agricultural legislation the first day, and B. H. Hibbard, Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Wisconsin, will talk on basic agricultural economics.

Sapiro and Howard

Aaron Sapiro, co-operative marketing counsel of the A. F. B. F., will discuss marketing on the second day, while James R. Howard, former president of the A. F. B. F., will present a national picture of the farmers' transportation problem.

John C. Watson of the I. A. A. will talk on a uniform taxation program and Mrs. H. W. Lawrence of the Home and Community Committee of the A. F. B. F. will talk on her subject as other features of the second day.

Farm Credits

Farm credit will be the chief subject for the third day of the annual meeting. E. H. Cunningham of the Federal Reserve Board, will tell of the functions of that board, and W. L. Corey of the Federal Farm Loan Board will explain how organized farmers can use intermediate credit.

The 1924 executive committee of the A. F. B. F. will go into session immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting.

TO TAKE REFERENDUM

The American Farm Bureau Federation is planning to take a referendum to get the opinion of farmers on the American Merchant Marine at an early date, from which the Federation's legislative policy on that question will be based.

Illinois Agricultural Association
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OFFICERS

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Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

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12th.....G. F. Tulloch, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hoopole
16th.....D. G. Reder, Mendota
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....C. R. Finley, Hoopeston
19th.....D. J. Holterman, Sadorus
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....E. L. Corbin, Carlinville
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....Carlton Trimble, Trimble
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

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62,000 MEMBERS

Maybe you have heard the story already, that the farm bureau is going to the dogs, lost most of its membership, won't last much longer. One story that is going the rounds is that the big loss in membership is a demonstration of farmer opinion against the passage of the Capper-Tincher Act, the Board of Trade regulation law, and the Stock Yards Administration Act. Looks like these two laws are drawing a little blood. One thing sure they would never be on the statutes if it hadn't been for organized agriculture.

Next we are liable to hear that the work in reducing farm taxes is the reason.

There are 62,000 members of county farm bureaus, Illinois Agricultural Association and American Farm Bureau Federation in Illinois. It is not a paper membership. Every member is signed up for three years on a post-dated check. The whole family isn't counted.

This record of membership was made at the bottom of a financial depression, as against a period of prosperity in the first round. Just a lot of men have said they are in sympathy with the farm bureau but could not take on the additional debt of $45.00 for three years dues.

In the first round of organization there was a lot of good-will membership. Often business houses took out several memberships to get the work started, business men joined in many counties and both land owner and tenant joined in a good many cases. The need of economy has cut a lot of this good-will membership.

On the first round of membership campaign, the soliciting for members was done largely by men employed to do that work, with experience in their line. Farmers themselves did not take a big hand in it.

Quite different this time. The large share of this membership was signed by farmers, the organization department says four-fifths of it. It means that the membership was interested enough in the organization to do this work. It is the first time this plan has been tried out. This has resulted in much good to the men that sold the membership too. It has made them realize how much or how little their organization is doing. It has made them more interested men, made that many more leaders in the work.

There is no need to be ashamed or to make excuses for a membership of that number. It may be a greater achievement than a membership of 100,000 three years ago. The man that must look for excuses is the man that is not a member, the man that wants to ride on a free ticket. There are some that want taxes reduced, want fair railroad rates, want better prices for products and all the other things that come with organized agriculture but don't want to join.

The testing-time comes in hard times doesn't it? Many times the argument comes in that the 62,000 membership is a real one, one that understands and believes, one that will help in the program, one that doesn't need to be bolstered up every week, one that will speak out when a false tale is told on the farm bureau.

There is no use trying to "kid" ourselves into believing there are no troubles in organization work, for there are. Sure, the farm bureau should have a membership of a hundred thousand or more in Illinois. It must aim at that membership and work for it. There is no stronger way to do it than for every member of the organization to sell his neighbor.

—o—

THAT'S THE SPIRIT, ROCK ISLAND

There was some sad talk and long faces as members of the Rock Island Cooperative Dairy Company filed into a meeting a few nights ago. You know a hundred and ten dairymen started to retail milk out there on September 25. Everybody was happy at the end of the first month for the milk check amounted to $2.67 a hundred. But the check for the second month was for only $1.09 per hundred pounds.

If that little crowd of dairymen was like all other crowds, among them were some who saw the new little brick building, the fine equipment, the new white delivery wagons, go floating off to be added to the list of dead co-ops.

No one was dead anxious to have the first crack at the meeting. What were the facts about it anyway? Well, the first month, to tell the truth, the company didn't earn $2.67 a hundred. In fact the income just paid for the labor and that is all. The $2.67 was taken out of the capital stock. It sounded bad.

But you know all the milk was given away on the opening day. Yes, and there wasn't a customer on the list next morning when the company started business. A lot of the skim milk was returned to members, wasn't it? Well, that's true.

The bookkeeping and accounting system was a good one. The answer to a penny was there in black and white at the end of the month. Couldn't stay in business long at that rate. The thing to do would be to pay what the company earned. That is exactly what was done the second month. You mean to say it earned $1.09 per hundred the second month and did not pay more than the labor the first month? Yes, that is right. Well, that looks like we are going up hill.

There is a little more explanation to that. You know the company has a bonded indebtedness of $15,000 that must be taken care of by paying one-tenth of it a year. The share for the month was taken out before paying $1.09. And the share of interest on that debt was taken care of. The amount for dividends for the two months was taken out too. In addition to that the insurance fund decided upon at the start, was taken out. That amounted to three per cent. Then the answer is that all of these things were taken care of, all overhead and other expenses were taken care of and the company still paid $1.09 per hundred? Certainly. Not so bad.

And how are things going now?

The company started without any customers and you will remember we decided not to buy any routes. Now there are four good routes and 750 quarts of milk a day are being retailed. The routes are worth money. The first month the company handled the milk of only thirty members. That is all it could take care of. Now we are handling the milk of all 110 members. The wholesale business is growing fast. It was necessary to put on another truck. Listens pretty good, doesn't it?

And something else. Our sales in September brought us in about $85 per day; in October, $146 per day; and this far in November we are getting an average of $231 in sales daily. That's not so bad either, is it?

And then some one got up, pulled an I. A. A. Record out of his pocket and read the story of the Quincy Cooperative Milk Producers Association, how they had increased consumption of milk 25 per cent, how they claim that quality counts, that producers are receiving $2.50 per hundred and that the company is 18 months old.

The crowd had full faith in their cooperative organization. It was about ten o'clock and time to get home. But wait a minute. There is a motion to be made. I move you that when the Rock Island Cooperative Dairy Company receives 18 cents a gallon for milk, that all over that amount be laid aside to pay back what the thirty men lost on last month's milk check. The motion carried and the meeting adjourned.

There are a dozen good lessons in that little meeting of dairymen. One of them is that the laws of business must be followed when farmers start in business. Another is that the value of an accounting system that will tell the exact standing of the company at the end of every thirty days. A third lesson is the necessity for having full and complete information about every detail of the business and giving that information to members of the association.

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BUSINESS METHODS

The existence of cooperative marketing associations in Illinois has clearly demonstrated the need for an accounting system that would give a clear and simple statement of the standing of the association, a statement that would tell at the end of every month which parts of the business are making money and which are losing. More recently the district conferences showed that few cooperatives have such an accounting system.

Probably more cooperative organizations have failed because they disregarded the fundamentals of business and finance than for any other reason. There has been a feeling that cooperative business is peculiar and different from other forms of business. But we are beginning to learn that co-op business is not much different from other business. The rules of the business game are the same in cooperative business as in business run by a corporation or individual.

Finance problems come up in cooperation as well in the corporation. Accounting is as important to co-op marketing organizations as it is in the grocery business. Organized agriculture is awakening to the realization that the business world has a long and wide experience that is useful to cooperative marketing organizations. The lesson of instituting business principles into cooperative marketing organizations has been costly. It has cost the life of many organizations.

To help solve this problem the Illinois Agricultural Association has drafted a man from the business world, a man with technical training and a volume of practical experience in the business world. In this issue of the Record the employment of a consulting accountant and financial advisor is announced.

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ATTEND THE HEARING!

The Illinois Agricultural Association will hold a hearing before the State Tax Commission on Thursday, Dec. 6, at Springfield. Facts and figures will be presented to prove that there should be further equalization of valuations between farm lands and city property for state tax purposes.

At similar hearings held in 1921 and 1922, a large number of farm bureau members, representing many counties, appeared to strengthen the I. A. A. stand. It is hoped that one or more men from every county in Illinois will be present at this hearing to back the I. A. A. case for fair taxation.

Fourth Year of A. F. B. F. Completed in December

The annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 10-14, winds up the fourth year of our national organization.

The fifty cent membership dues of Illinois farm bureau members, along with the dues from 43 other states makes the American Farm Bureau possible. Our representatives along with those from other states determine the policies of the national association. Let's look back over the year and see what the results are.



O. E. Bradfute, President

From a list of 44 accomplishments, we have picked those of greatest importance to Illinois. In addition to these, many other worth while things were accomplished, laying a foundation for the future protection of agriculture.

Cooperative Marketing

Cooperative marketing has been a major project of the Federation this year. The big work of this department has been to build a national program of commodity marketing, a program for each commodity made so that all growers of the country can work together. In doing this it has helped many states in securing uniform cooperative marketing laws, and has given 21 states direct assistance in marketing projects.

62 Days in Illinois

The men in this department spent 62 days in Illinois, at marketing conferences and helping fruit, red top, and dairy marketing organizations and assisting with the Illinois cooperative act.

This department developed a national potato marketing plan and helped in eight state campaigns. It developed a national onion marketing plan and helped the first state to organize. Illinois growers of these commodities may want to join with these agencies. It fostered the national live stock marketing plan which is in operation to a large extent in Illinois. It backed up the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., through which the Illinois Fruit Exchange is now selling.

Legislation.

Probably more worthwhile legislation for farm people was passed by the last Congress than all the farm legislation of the last decade. The American Farm Bureau Federation initiated or championed 26 laws passed by the Sixty-seventh Congress.

Of very direct help to Illinois farmers is the amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act, which increases the amount that an individual can borrow from $10,000 to $25,000.

Our National Federation was the outstanding champion of the Intermediate Credits act written into the laws of the nation. Through the twelve Federal Farm Loan Banks this act gives farmers an ultimate credit reservoir of $660,000,000. An Illinois law does not make this act of great value to individuals in this state, however, it can be used to good advantage by cooperative marketing associations, and is being used by the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange.

Capper-Tincher Act.

The Federation worked for the Capper-Tincher Act placing the grain exchanges under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the prevention of injurious speculation in grain.

Other outstanding laws secured are the Warehouse Act amendment which increases facilities for borrowing money on farm products stored in licensed warehouses; the revival of the War Finance Corporation for the year; a flexible tariff provision; a law protecting dairymen against adulterated milk products by prohibiting interstate shipment of filled milk; and an act establishing an 80 per cent butter standard.

Transportation Work.

The Transportation Department helped to secure a cut of $1,000,000 in the farmers' freight bill through a favorable ruling of the Interstate Commerce on mixed carloads of live stock, a fight waged since 1920. It means a very definite saving to every Illinois farmer who ships live stock in mixed carloads.



J. W. Coverdale, Secretary

This Department helped to lower the minimum weight on single deck loads of hogs upon which freight must be paid in ten states, however, there is a chance that Illinois shippers will be allowed this decrease later on.

A booklet on the pros and cons of the transportation act was issued by this department, giving full information on this national question.

Research Work.

Research is a high sounding name, but the big idea of this work sounds practical.

This Department recognizes that there are two fundamental factors in profitable farming. The first is production in the volume for which there will be a demand at a price that will yield a profit, and second, marketing when and where the profit will be the greatest.

Reason for Research.

It is the work of the Research Department to give us all of the facts and figures involved in these questions, so we can act with knowledge. For instance, of how much importance is the income from wheat in Illinois as compared with the total income? Do the facts of the last twenty years show that it pays to hold or sell wheat at threshing time? What do all the conditions of business and agriculture point to for the next few months? Is there likely to be a large foreign demand for our grain in the next few months.

The Research Department has issued regular reports on agriculture and business conditions. In the last several issues of the Record, a sum-up of these reports has been printed.

PROGRAM STARTED TO STOP TRAFFIC OF T. B. CATTLE

Committee of Five Named To Recommend Program of Action To Executive Committee

A committee of five to study the problems of enforcing laws and regulations pertaining to the importation of tuberculous cattle has been named by President S. H. Thompson.

This committee has been asked to recommend a program of action to enforce laws and regulations, to the I. A. A. executive committee at the December 5th meeting. The committee is composed of Henry McGough, Kane county, Chairman; George Hunt, McHenry county; Harry Wood, Tazewell county; Carlton Trimble, Crawford county; and C. E. Bamborough of Ogle county.

T. B. Association asked Help

This action was taken after the Illinois Anti-T. B. Vigilance Association asked the Illinois Agricultural Association to take charge of the problem of law enforcement.

M. H. Peterson of Lake county who has been working with the Vigilance association has been employed temporarily by the I. A. A. to assist the committee.

Other Associations Favor

Secretary George A. Fox talked the proposition of enforcing tuberculosis laws and regulations with the Illinois Bankers' Association and Illinois Chamber of Commerce. Secretaries of both organizations stated that they are ready to go along on a program of law enforcement.

Grain Committee Will Make Study Of Wheat Growers

It is probable that the new National Wheat Growers organization will be discussed at the December 5th meeting of the executive committee. The grain marketing committee of the I. A. A. will meet on the day previous to the executive committee meeting to discuss this and other subjects.

The grain marketing committee is composed of H. E. Goembel of Hoopole, Curt Anderson of Xenia, D. J. Holderman of Sadorus, G. E. Reder of Mendota and W. A. McNeill of Chandlerville.

Lynch Advises Milk Producers At Mt. Carmel

A. D. Lynch, Director of Dairy Marketing for the I. A. A., made a survey of the milk situation at Mt. Caramel in November at the request of the Wabash County Farm Bureau. At a meeting with dairymen furnishing milk to that city, Mr. Lynch advised the producers upon methods for improving the quality of milk, increasing its consumption in the city, and standardizing prices.

Definite decision was reached to test all herds so that the milk supply of Mt. Carmel will be from tuberculosis-free herds only.

In a visit to Granite City, Mr. Lynch assisted Farm Adviser Raut and a Madison County Farm Bureau Committee in a study of the milk supply of that city with special reference to the possibilities of increased use in schools and factories.

62,000 MEMBERS IS NEW RECORD OF FARM BUREAU

Four-fifths By Neighbor-Sign-Neighbor Method; The Tide Has Turned

A membership of over 62,000 with the prospects of adding several thousand more before the end of the year, is the record for the second three-year period of organization of county farm bureaus and Illinois Agricultural Association.

During the past two years all but seven of the 92 county farm bureaus affiliated with the I. A. A. have conducted reorganization campaigns. Forty-five of that number carried on campaigns this year.

"An outstanding feature of this second round of membership campaigns, is the fact that about four-fifths of the members have been signed up by neighbor signing neighbor," states G. E. Metzger, Director of Organization work.

Going Up Hill

"Conditions are getting better all of the time," Mr. Metzger states. "State solicitors were signing up from 8 to 10 members a week a few months ago and now they are signing up from 8 to 20 members a week, and in some cases more. It looks as if the bottom of the depression is over.

"I attended 16 annual meetings in October and nine in November, and only two of them had an attendance of less than 100. At some of the meetings there were as many as 600 present."

White Going Good

Word from the White County Farm Bureau states that 200 members have been signed up in four townships. There are four townships left to work. Gallatin county signed up 43 members the first day of its campaign.

Baby Chicks Looked Like Cross Between Leghorn and a Crow

Experience has led Mrs. Guy Smith of Shawneetown to believe that the new plan of inspecting and accrediting farm poultry flocks and hatcheries is a good thing. Mrs. Smith writes the following:

"I wanted to get some new blood in my flock so I ordered 100 baby chicks of the best quality from a hatchery. They all looked like Barred Rocks until they feathered. Some looked like a cross between a Leghorn and a crow after they feathered out. I wrote the hatchery asking if they guaranteed their chicks and I never heard from them, so you see, I believe in inspected flocks."

Leadership and Clubs Are Organization Helps

The local community club and local leadership are great helps to the farm bureau at the time of organization, according to letters from several counties.

The community organization is the very heart and soul of the farm bureau, John Conrad of Whiteside county, tells the Record. The community club unifies the community and makes it possible for all to work together on their problems, he says.

The township is divided into school districts and every district has a chairman in Whiteside county. The township club meets every two weeks in the winter at one of the schools. The school teacher is held responsible for a social program put on by local talent. There is a talk and discussion on some problem of the farm.

"This kind of organization has made it possible for us to use the farm bureau and it has made us of use to the farm bureau," says Mr. Conrad.

Leadership

Marrobone township, Moultrie county, has one-fourth of the farm bureau membership in the County. Farm Adviser Allen Higgins was asked the reason for it. Here is what he says: "I believe that local leadership is the biggest factor in successful organization and I believe that the same results can be obtained in almost any township where a few loyal members will give as freely of their time and effort as they did in Marrobone township.

"A successful farmers' elevator at Bethany has been of considerable influence. The men who have been the backbone of the elevator and are responsible for much of its success are largely the men who have been active in supporting the farm bureau and making it a success."

A Church Community

"You ask if we have any community that is stronger in membership than another, and the reason for it," writes Farm Adviser L. R. Marchant of Knox county.

"We have one community with a rural minister as director," Mr. Marchant says. "That community leads in membership. In this particular case every member of this church is a member of the farm bureau."

Hog Vaccination

"We found that the hog vaccination program has added membership to the farm bureau and made old members stronger boosters," writes L. S. Griffith, Farm Adviser of Lee county. "Soil testing by the new method, ordering limestone at a saving in price, and our eight-page publication going out twice a month are other services of special interest to membership."

THE ADAMS COUNTY FARM Bureau Executive Committee recently took action authorizing the offer of $50 reward for the arrest and conviction of a person stealing chickens from a farm bureau member. Preliminary steps are being taken for the organization of local protective units in each township.

A. F. B. F. Steering Committee To Meet For 1924 Program

The A. F. B. F. steering committee, composed of President O. E. Bradfute; Wm. H. Settle, Indiana; Frank App, New Jersey; John K. Orr, Texas; and J. F. Burton, Utah; will meet at the Chicago office December 4 to work out an A. F. B. F. program of work for 1924. It will report to the final general meeting of the 1923 executive committee on December 8.

Many Counties Secure Tax Cuts During 1923 Through Self-Help

While John C. Watson of the I. A. A. Tax Investigation department has been busy in about 50 Illinois counties getting facts and figures to find out if farmers ware paying more than their just share of taxes and presenting these findings in hearings before Boards of Review, many county farm bureaus have, of their own accord, made an investigation of local taxes this year and secured substantial reductions in farm taxes, where justified.

From Macon county comes word that last spring the county farm bureau tax committee recommended a general cut of 25 per cent in farm valuations. Farm Adviser E. H. Walworth states that the Board of Review followed this out for the most part and that land valuations were pretty well equalized throughout the county.

A member of the Board of Review was chairman of the farmers' tax committee in Macon county.

Grundy Gets Reduction

The farm bureau tax committee was on the job in Grundy county and was able to secure a general reduction of 12½ per cent in land valuations. There was no change in town property valuation.

Two members of the farm bureau executive committee were on the Board of Review in that county.

Cut in Jersey

The farm bureau cooperated with the supervisor of assessments and the Board of Review in Jersey county, according to Farm Adviser R. L. Eyman. A blanket cut of 10 per cent in land valuations was made in comparison with 1922.

Much work was done by the farm bureau to get a uniform valuation on properties for all townships in the county. This was the first year that the supervisor of assessments has given out instructions to his assessors, states Mr. Eyman.

Livingston cuts 10 per cent

In Livingston county, Farm Adviser H. O. Allison appeared before the Board of Review and was instrumental in securing a cut in valuations of 10 per cent in farm lands, compared with the 1919 basis. There was no reduction in city property valuations.

In Cumberland

Chas. B. Price, farm adviser in Cumberland county, writes that the president of the farm bureau and other farmers met with assessors last spring and made recommendations.

The result is expressed in a statement which shows that farm lands have been reduced approximately 29.8 per cent in assessed valuations, compared with 1922. There was a very slight reduction in town and city lots.

15 per cent in Coles

The Coles County Farm Bureau recommended a cut in land valuations to the supervisor of assessments. A general reduction of 15 per cent on farm lands with little or no change in city property assessed valuations was secured, states Farm Adviser Melvin Thomas.

In Pike County

The Pike County Farm Bureau was denied the right to appear before the board of assessors by the county treasurer, writes Otis Kercher, farm adviser. However the farm bureau made known its wishes for a reduction in valuations on farm lands before the board through one of the assessors.

A committee of farm bureau members in each township offered its services to local assessors in equalizing valuations. About 50 per cent of the assessors accepted the services of these committees. After these equalizations were made, the I. A. A. checked over the figures from the county and found that town lots and farm lands were assessed on the same basis.

Reduce in Warren

In Warren county, average assessed valuations on land were reduced 15.6 per cent while town and city lots were decreased only 2.9 per cent this year.

Farm Adviser A. A. Olsen, states that the farm bureau does not claim any credit for this reduction but thinks that perhaps the work that the I. A. A. has been doing in other counties did influence the Warren county Board of Review.

Equalize in Gallatin

Farmers in Gallatin county brought pressure to bear upon the Board of Review which resulted in equalization of assessment between townships in the county, states Farm Adviser Simpson.

There was little difference found between the assessed valuations of farm lands and town property, he says.

In Jo Daviess

Two members of the farm bureau executive committee upon the Board of Review in Jo Daviess county have taken care that no unjust discrimination has been made against farm property, writes Farm Adviser Banter. Investigation by the farm bureau has disclosed that valuations are equitable there.

Decrease in Henry

Comparison of land valuation in Henry county with that in surrounding counties helped a great deal in securing reduction in land valuations of 4.6 per cent, according to J. W. Whisenand, farm adviser.

At the same time, city lots were increased very slightly, .03 per cent. Farm animals were decreased in this county; horses, 19.3 per cent; cattle, 6.2 per cent; hogs, 8.8 per cent. Personal property was decreased 12.7 per cent.

White reduces lands

In White county, assessed valuations on lands have been decreased 5.3 per cent for 1923 while town lots have been increased 1.6 per cent, states Farm Adviser Creighton.

In commenting on the reduction, Mr. Creighton says that it cannot be directly attributed to farm bureau work, but that indirectly, the I. A. A. tax work was responsible.

Decrease in Woodford

Last January the Woodford County Farm Bureau appointed a tax committee which gathered facts concerning farm land valuations. This committee and the farm adviser met with the Board of Assessors when it received instructions. The bureau also secured the appointment of a farmer on the Board of Review.

To this activity on the part of the farm bureau is attributed the decrease of 29 per cent in land valuations and the increase of 9 per cent in town and city lots, the comparison being made on the 1922 basis.

In Mason County

Farm Adviser Isaacs writes that in Mason county, the farm bureau had a tax committee which met with the assessors and also with the Board of Review. The result was that a reduction of a little over 10 per cent was made on farm land valuations.

At the same time, town and city lots were increased in valuation. In the city of Havana, the increase was 7.4 per cent.

20 per cent in Henderson

In Henderson county, Farm Adviser Bane reports that the farm bureau executive committee met with the assessors early last spring and secured an agreement whereby the assessed valuation of farm lands would be reduced 20 per cent and the valuation on town and city lots not changed.

A check-up by the I. A. A. late in the summer indicated that this agreement was carried out very effectively. The reduction left the assessment of town property on a basis of 46.3 per cent of its actual sales value and reduced farm lands to 51.5 per cent, which the farm bureau decided was not sufficient difference to make further change this year.

Adams cuts 15 per cent

Adams county farm lands are assessed at 15 per cent below 1919 valuations, due to farm bureau activity. Quincy property was left on the old basis.

In Bond county the bureau was on the job and farm lands were reduced approximately 9 per cent in valuation with no change in town property.

De Witt County

A reduction of from $90 per acre on prairie land to $60 with poorer land in proportion was secured in De Witt county, with no change in town and city assessments.

Both town and city property have been reduced 15 per cent in Effingham county this year.

Reduce in McLean

The average reduction secured in McLean county on land valuation is 9% per cent, compared with 1919, and town and city lots remain unchanged.

In Marshall county, land assessments are 10 per cent lower than those of 1919.

Mercer does well

The Mercer County Farm Bureau was on the job last year to reduce county taxes and secured 17½ per cent decrease in valuations which means a saving of about $80,000 in taxes both last year and this year.

Sangamon county assessors cut land assessments 25 per cent this year and the Board of Review took off 10 per cent more, making 32½ per cent in all. The farm bureau was active in this reduction.

Big Cut in Winnebago

After facts and figures were presented by the Winnebago County Farm Bureau, assessors cut land valuations 40 per cent which was approved by the Board of Review. This is one of the largest cuts secured in the state.

Farm property in Will county was reduced 10 per cent in valuation while values of town and city lots were left standing. The farm bureau had a hand in securing this reduction.

I. A. A. in Williamson

Williamson county was one of those not previously reported in the Record where the I. A. A. helped to get the facts and figures and the farm bureau held a hearing before the Board of Review. The result was a reduction of 18 per cent in farm land valuations and an increase of 3.4 per cent in city property.

In other counties

With some activity on the part of the farm bureau, the assessed valuations of farm lands were decreased by 10 per cent in Peoria county, states Farm Adviser Wise.

The Fulton County Farm Bureau was on the job, and while finding that assessed valuations of farm and city property were practically on a par, it helped to secure considerable adjustment between the different farm lands in taking care of the equalization of property values between the townships.

Ralph E. Arnett, Farm Adviser of Tazewell county, writes that in response to a request from the farm bureau, the Board of Supervisors asked the assessors to make a 10 per cent reduction in farm land valuation. He says, "It is my opinion that there would have been no reduction this year had not the farm bureau been on the job."

Town and city lots were also decreased 10 per cent in Tazewell county.

For Radio Fans!

On November 26, the American Farm Bureau started broadcasting programs from Station WRC, Washington, D. C., with a fifteen-minute talk by Edwy B. Reid, assistant Washington representative of the farm bureau. Programs will be broadcasted from this station regularly each Monday night at 8 o'clock, Washington time, under farm bureau auspices.

As the Record went to press, the only future programs available from the A. F. B. F. for its radio service at KYW, Chicago, at 8:01 Tuesday nights, were as follows: Dec. 4, "The Farm Problem an International Problem," by C. T. Crofton, State Speaker, Illinois Farmers' Institute, followed by Arthur Page, Editor, Orange Judd Farmer, who will have the subject, "The Farmer, Builder;" and on Dec. 11, "News on the Fifth Annual Meeting," by S. L. Strivings, New York, ex-member of the A. F. B. F. Executive Committee.

A. F. B. F. Research

The new corn crop, together with the carry-over of old corn will furnish a bushelage approximately one per cent greater than last year but less in feeding value, according to a recent report of the Department of Research, American Farm Bureau Federation. The quality of the new crop is 79.4 per cent compared with 85 per cent in 1922.

The number of hogs, cattle and sheep to be fed is greater than last year but the present tendency is to use corn more frugally and larger crops of oats, barley, grain sorghums and the use of more low-grade wheat will take care of part of the increase in feeding requirements.

Sell More Corn

Due to the unfavorable feeding ratio between prices of hogs and corn, the present tendency is to curtail hog production and to sell more corn. Furthermore, corn prices may have some stimulating effect on acreage next spring. The outcome is likely to be lower prices for corn and a higher hog market ultimately but it will take some time to bring this readjustment about.

Based on present indications, corn prices until well along in 1924 should remain as high or higher than in the corresponding months of last year. It is not likely, however, that the extremely high prices which prevailed in October this year will be duplicated.

Receipts Small

Receipts of corn at primary markets have been small during the last six months. Reserves at terminal points accumulated during the winter were practically used up by midsummer so that arrivals have commanded good prices. The market has declined to some extent as the new crop reached a better condition for shipment and a further moderate decline may take place during the heavy winter movement.

BROOM CORN MEN "READY TO GO" ON CO-OP MARKETING

New Feature in Agreement; Will Organize Under Five-Year Contract With Pooling

A meeting of broom corn growers at Mattoon on the night of November 21, donated $200 to pay for printing contracts and marketing agreements for their proposed cooperative marketing organization. At a second meeting, November 28, plans for a membership campaign were made.

An unusual feature of the marketing agreement, which outlines in detail how the association shall be organized, is a clause calling for three outside men on the board of directors. The agreement calls for 12 members on the board, one of which is to be nominated by the Bankers' Association of the district, one to be nominated by the Dean of the College of Agriculture and one by the President of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Represent Public

The primary purpose of these three men on the board, according to the agreement, is to represent the interests of the public. The membership fee will be $10, and the association will market broom corn only and for members of the association only.

Must Sign Half Crop

The agreement stipulates that an acreage equal to one-half of the 1923 crop in the counties of Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Jasper, Moultrie, Shelby, Clark and Edgar must be signed up by contract before May first. It also provides that legal organization must be made before July 1.

The contract binds growers to sell their broom corn through the association for five years and provides for pooling. Both the agreement and contract have the full approval of the I. A. A.

Adams Co. Wants Live Stock Loan Equal To Grain

In view of the movement on foot for Government appropriations to extend loans to foreign nations for the purchase of grain, the Adams County Farm Bureau has asked that similar consideration be given to live stock products.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT



Let us know if railroad fences are defective.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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GRAIN MEN WANT ACCOUNTING FOR FARM ELEVATORS

Farmers' Grain Dealers Ask Committee To Make Plan of Co-operative Accounting

Meeting at the invitation of the Illinois Agricultural Association, officers of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association of Illinois and managers of several elevators asked a committee of four to outline a definite accounting and auditing plan for farmers' elevators.

The Committee is composed of President Fred A. Mudge of Peru and Secretary Lawrence Farlow, of the Grain Dealers' Association and President S. H. Thompson and Secretary George A. Fox of the I. A. A. This committee will work with George E. Frazer, consulting accountant of the I. A. A.

Recognize Problems

Recognizing that farmers' marketing organizations have a very definite problem in accounting, bookkeeping and auditing, the I. A. A. made a study of this subject and recently employed Mr. Frazer to advise and assist in the work. Presidents of several successful elevators were asked in to talk over the relation of the problem to their organizations. Later a second meeting with both presidents and managers was called.

It was the opinion of these meetings that standardized accounting and centralized bookkeeping would be an advantage. With each organization doing

(Continued on page 3)

Incorporate New Producers Dairy Co-op at Decatur

Articles of incorporation have been received by the Producers Co-operative Dairy of Decatur, the newest co-operative dairy company started with the help of the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing department. It is capitalized at $75,000.

The Macon County Farm Bureau with E. H. Walworth, farm adviser, was instrumental in starting this organization. Plans are being laid at present for the sale of stock and the purchase of a business location.

Incorporators of the new association are: John A. Record, Guy E. Hockaday, Lewis Bear, James F. Watkins, Guy Heckel, Valentine Cravens, C. E. Weikel, L. V. Wheeler, J. E. Underwood, Howard A. Beverly and H. L. Butt. All except the last two named are members of the Board of Directors.

Three More Added To Budget Committee

Three additional members were elected to the I. A. A. Budget Committee for 1924 at the December meeting of the Executive Committee. They are C. E. Bamborough, W. H. Moody, and Vernon Lessley.

Other members of the committee, chosen in November, are President S. H. Thompson, Secretary Geo. A. Fox, Chas. Finley, A. O. Eckert, and Henry McGough.

"Eradicate T. B." Aim of County Farm Bureaus

Logan, Ogle, and Marshall-Putnam counties have recently hired veterinarians to start area testing for bovine tuberculosis, according to reports coming to M. H. Petersen, in charge of tuberculosis eradication for the I. A. A. Adams county has secured an appropriation to hire a county veterinarian.

Educational campaigns toward securing county appropriations have been started by the Washington, Henry, Carroll, and DeKalb county farm bureaus, states Mr. Petersen.

Grain Committee Making Study of Marketing Plans

Pending a thorough understanding and working agreement between the National Wheat Growers Advisory Committee and the U. S. Grain Growers, the I. A. A. grain marketing committee recommended to the executive committee at the December 5 meeting, that action or endorsement be deferred.

The grain committee considered the recent report of the U. S. Grain Growers announcing that the organization is ready to sell grain, and it met with representatives of the National Wheat Committee, who offered a plan for starting an Illinois wheat growers' organization and working relation with the Grain Growers.

The grain committee asked that it be given more time to study the plan submitted. In its report the committee stated that the I. A. A. should do everything within its power to aid co-operative marketing and to encourage co-operation between farmers' organizations engaged in co-operative marketing. In making the report, Chairman H. E. Goembel stated that the committee is just as anxious as all others to see a plan started, but he thought it best to have a thorough understanding first.

HE IS GOING TO SOLVE IT



(This cartoon first appeared in 1921. It is reproduced by request.)

"Give Us Equal Values," Forty Co. Bureaus Ask

"We ask you to place valuations of all classes of property on the same basis in the counties where the facts prove that farm land valuations are high, and we ask you to treat all classes of property alike in raising or lowering valuations in the counties where valuations are now on an equal basis," John C. Watson of the I. A. A., told the State Tax Commission at a hearing in Springfield, December 6.

One hundred representatives from 40 county farm bureaus were there to present the facts in their counties. The hearing was on the question of state taxes. The final figures of county boards of review are taken by the Commission as a basis for state taxes. It is the duty of the Commission to equalize for state tax purposes, to see that valuations of all classes of property are on the same basis.

City Values Same

Mr. Watson was first on deck. He told the Commission that the figures from 99 county boards of review showed that the average valuation of city real estate is somewhat lower this year than last. "We know that there has been a big increase in building, yet we find no real increase in this class of property," Mr. Watson said.

Lands Reduced 10.6

"The figures from the same 99 counties, not including Cook, Lake and LaSalle, show that farm land valuations were reduced 10.6 per cent under the valuations of 1922," Mr. Watson told the Commission. "This reduction is about half as much as it should be to be on the same basis as city real estate. Our investigation shows that farm land valuations average 45 per cent of their real values and that city real estate is valued at less than 40 per cent of their real values. It will take another reduction of ten per cent to equalize farm lands for state tax purposes."

Counties Testified

In support of this argument representatives of 10 counties told how they had carried on investigations to get the facts on valuations of different classes of property, and they presented evidence showing that farm lands are valued higher than city real estate.

(Continued on page 3)

STATE TAX BODY PRESS STATEMENT IS NOT CORRECT

Commission Figures Reduction Made in 1922 Twice; Failed To Equalize

According to a press statement made by the State Tax Commission, the Commission has approved the valuations made by county boards of review in 99 counties of the state for state tax purposes. The counties not included are Cook, LaSalle and Lake.

In the statement the Commission says, "There was a decrease of $105,894,378, or 10.6 per cent under the valuations of 1922." It further states that "the total reductions of land valuations in the state for state tax purposes by the Commission in the years 1921 and 1922 amounted to $126,235,708; adding this to the reductions made by the boards of review in 99 counties this year, we have a total reduction of land values in three years, under 1920, for state tax purposes of $288,130,086.

Is Not True

The figure $288,130,086 is an error, says John C. Watson of the I. A. A. The reduction of $68,922,086 made in valuation of land in 1922 is included twice in the total figure, Mr. Watson states. It is first included in the reduction made by the State Commission in 1922 and again in the county valuations of land for assessment purposes this year.

The total reduction for state tax purposes is about $220,000,000 as compared with 1920, rather than $288,130,086, Mr. Watson states.

Refused in 7 Counties

The Commission's acceptance of the valuations of land placed by county boards of review for state tax purposes means that it has refused to equalize valuations in the seven counties discussed at the Sept. 6 hearing for either county or state taxes.

A complete statement of the results of the tax work will be made in the next issue of the Record by Mr. Watson.

ASKS FOR HEARING

The I. A. A. Transportation department has asked for a hearing before the Illinois Freight Association for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the railroads in the observance of the strictest sanitary precautions in loading pens, cars, etc., to aid in the tuberculosis eradication campaign.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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A. F. B. F. PROGRAM

Following is a digest of the chief resolutions passed by the voting directors at the fifth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, signifying the trend of thought for the program of work next year:

Organization Work.

We urge throughout the coming year that organization be made a major activity of the A. F. B. F.

National Taxation.

We re-affirm the three principles adopted last year as the basis of our tax work. These principles were stated as follows:

The measure of ability to pay taxes for the support of the national government is net income.

The tax should be progressive; that is, the greater the income the higher the rate.

Insofar as it is practicable, taxes should be so laid as to tend to the equitable distribution of wealth.

We re-affirm our objection to a General Sales Tax.

We recommend that the issuing of all tax-free securities be stopped.

We recommend that all deductions allowed in figuring income taxes first be set-off against tax-free income.

We urge that steps be taken to stop the leaks in the 1921 tax law, including an amendment whereby profits derived from the sale of stock, received as stock dividends, shall be taxable at the regular surtax rates.

We urge upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury the necessity of speeding up income and profits tax adjustments and of securing a more efficient Income Tax Bureau to the end that these forms of taxation be not brought into disrepute by poor administration.

We oppose any reduction of income taxes. We believe that the excess of national income over expenditures should be applied towards reducing national indebtedness.

We recommend that federal statute number 5219 be so amended so all states can tax national banks as other business and farmers in the locality are taxed.

Price Fixing.

We believe government price fixing for agricultural commodities to be unsound and that it has heretofore failed to serve the purpose for which it was intended.

Truth in Fabric.

We reaffirm our stand in favor of the truth-in-fabric bill which merely calls for common honesty in the labeling of woolen goods.

Foreign Marketing.

We commend the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce for the work they are doing in the foreign marketing field and urge that it be continued.

Transportation.

We urge upon Congress the great importance of establishing a co-ordinated policy of transportation involving farm-to-market roads, the railroads, the construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and Lakes to Gulf Waterways, and an American Merchant Marine so that the products of the farm may be moved to the consumer rapidly, cheaply, and efficiently.

All facts incident to costs and division of costs should be investigated by Congress. Not only should it look into the basis upon which the Interstate Commerce Commission has arrived at the valuation of railroads, but it should determine carefully what revenue the railroads require in order to obtain a fair return on a fair investment valuation. It should indicate the proper distribution of this revenue as between passenger and freight and as between different kinds of freight. It should go into the situation thoroughly as regards possible consolidation and indicate a policy for further governmental dealing with the railroads.

Further immediate action should be taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce freight rates on agricultural products which are sold at low prices.

Standerdization and Grading.

We favor the further study and development of grades of agricultural commodities, the improvement of present grades, and promulgation of laws, rules and regulations as rapidly as feasible.

Immigration.

We favor a limitation of the number of immigrants permitted to enter this country to approximately the present total.

We recommend that all immigrants be selected after physical, mental and other tests, in the land of their nativity by representatives of our Government and that the Congress take proper steps to put such plan into operation.

Intermediate Credits.

We urge an amendment to the intermediate credit act changing the minimum loan period from six to four months.

Federal Reserve Rate.

We favor an amendment to the eligibility clause of the federal reserve act to limit all rediscounts including commission and brokerage, to 2 per cent above the base federal reserve rate.

Tuberculosis Eradication.

The present excellent progress in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis should be continued and accelerated.

Merchant Marine.

We favor a well balanced and properly equipped merchant marine for carrying our goods by the most direct route to the principal distributing ports of the world. We are opposed to subsidies or other gratuities.

Tariff.

We believe that the making of tariff schedules is of such great importance that the United States no longer can afford to permit it to be subjected to political determination. We urge a vigorous, continuous study by the Tariff Commission with authority to change schedules as changing conditions warrant.

Flood Control Bill.

We urge Congress to appropriate annually the full amount authorized under the Flood Control Act for levee construction and channel improvement along the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

Licensing of Commission Men.

We recommend the adoption of a plan for the licensing of all commercial dealers and shippers engaged in interstate shipments of agricultural products, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Purnell Bill.

We favor the Purnell Bill calling for additional appropriations for agricultural research in the State Experiment Stations under a stipulation that the additional funds be designated for research in marketing, finance, and betterment of conditions of rural life.

Truth in Seeds.

We favor the enactment of a federal truth-in-seeds law to the ends that purchasers may be protected against adulteration and false labeling.

Muscle Shoals.

We reaffirm our advocacy of the Henry Ford offer relating to water power, steam power and nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals and urge Congress to give us a vote upon this matter without further delay.

Grain Futures Act.

We confirm our endorsement of the grain futures act and packers and stockyards control act.

Marketing.

We reaffirm our endorsement of co-operative marketing as offering the most practical means of stabilizing agriculture on a profitable basis and urge universities, colleges, public schools and high schools to establish regular courses in co-operative marketing based upon successful experience.

Livestock Producers.

We endorse the work of the National Live Stock Producers and recommend a closer co-operation with the farm bureau.

State and County Recommendations.

We earnestly urge that every county and state farm bureau adopt such methods as are necessary to bring about a full transmission of membership dues regularly every month.

We suggest that states still relying upon the General Property Tax undertake a careful study of State and local tax methods. A tax committee should be formed in each state federation for the study of state taxation, and in each county farm bureau for the study of local tax problems.

We recommend that state farm bureau officials in co-operation with the counties, actively participate in the promotion of a comprehensive program of vocational education in agriculture adapted to the needs of rural communities with proper committees in each county which shall co-operate with teachers of vocational agriculture.

We recommend a full development of the home and community program and urge that the county, state and national organizations place women on their governing boards so that the whole program, social, economic, legislative and marketing may be worked out by men and women together.

We believe that a liberal interpretation should be placed upon the powers of the county agents, home demonstration agents and boys and girls club agents in lending assistance to farmers in the building and maintaining of co-operative and general farmers' organizations.

Super Power.

Super power, hydro-electric development and the storage and utilization of water for electrical purposes should be synonymous terms in America. The cost factor as regards power must be decreased, and the price of hydro-electricity must be such as will permit and encourage its use for agricultural purposes.

Waterpower resources should be developed so as to provide cheap power for all, when used for production purposes, in large or small amounts.

Foreign Relations.

We urge the immediate adoption by the American government of a vigorous foreign policy designed to carry out America's obligations resulting from her war aims and the terms of the armistice.

500 At Fifth Meeting of American Farm Bureau

O. E. Bradfute of Xenia, Ohio, was unanimously re-elected President of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the fifth annual meeting in Chicago, December 10, 11 and 12. J. F. Reed of Minnesota was elected Vice-President. President S. H. Thompson of the Illinois Agricultural Association was elected a member of the executive committee from the central section. Nine new members were elected to the executive committee of twelve.



O. E. Bradfute
Re-elected

About 500 people were present at the meeting. Thirty-four states were given voting privilege, based on the paid up membership. Illinois and Iowa stood highest in number of voting directors, each having five. Ohio was entitled to four voting directors and all other states had three or less.

Illinois Active

On two different occasions Illinois took part in the national convention. On Tuesday afternoon John C. Watson of the I.A.A. addressed the meeting on the subject of taxation as a farm bureau project. On Wednesday evening voting directors of Illinois made a plea for passing a resolution endorsing the National Wheat Growers' Advisory Committee of which Frank O. Lowden is chairman.

The resolution also endorsed the work of the A. F. B. F. co-operative marketing department in the formation of the National Wheat Committee and instructed the marketing department to work in close harmony with the wheat committee. The resolution was reported to the convention without recommendation.

Thompson For Action

Walton Peteet talked in favor of the resolution. S. H. Thompson made a motion that the resolution be adopted. In talking for the resolution Mr. Thompson said that mid-west farm bureaus and American Farm Bureau had been working on the grain marketing problem for three years. He said that the resolution adopted by the mid-west committee and approved by President Bradfnte had been accepted as the grain marketing policy, for the A. F. B. F.



S. H. Thompson
On Committee

The mid-west resolution called for a national grain marketing plan, based on state organizations with contracts and pooling. Pending the organization of the national plan, the resolution committee approved the selling plan submitted by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the same to be merged into or supplanted by the national plan when it was ready to begin operation.

Must Go Forward

"Our people expect us to go forward on the problem of grain marketing," Mr. Thompson said. "We cannot continually pass up this important question."

Secretary George A. Fox of the I. A. A. stated that he wished those who objected to the resolution would take the responsibility of offering a substitute resolution that would settle the question of grain marketing.

The resolution was referred to the new executive committee with power to act. Immediately after this action, Mr. Peteet resigned as marketing director.

New Board

The executive committee is made up of three representatives from each of the four sections, west, south, east and central sections. Following are the members of the new executive committee by sections:

Western Section
A. C. Hardison.....California
Frank Evans.....Utah
C. E. Gibson.....Colorado

Southern Section
E. P. Cohill.....Maryland
E. O. O'Neill.....Alabama
W. D. Ferris.....Texas

Eastern Section
G. M. Putnam...New Hampshire
F. M. Smith.....New York
S. M. Buckingham..Connecticut

Central Section
C. E. Hurst.....Iowa
S. H. Thompson.....Illinois
Ralph Snyder.....Kansas

O'Neill, Putnam and Smith are the only members of the committee re-elected.

Secretary Asked to Quit

At the December 8 meeting of the A. F. B. F. executive committee, Secretary John Coverdale was asked to resign.

The new executive committee meeting on December 13 had not employed a secretary up to the time of the Record going to press.

Speaker Points Out Economies of Deep Waterway

"It costs 25 cents per hundred pounds to ship grain by rail from St. Louis to Baltimore, 18 cents per hundred to ship from St. Louis to New Orleans by rail, and 11½ cents from St. Louis to New Orleans by water."

This statement was made by Theodore Brent of the Mississippi and Warrior Service, a government agency. He was speaking at a luncheon for those interested in the Chicago to the Gulf waterway project, at the A. F. B. F. annual meeting. It was attended by several I. A. A. leaders and Geo. A. Fox presided at the meeting.

Producers Make $84,000 Profit First 11 Months

Joe Fulkerson, former executive committee member of the I. A. A. and now director of the East St. Louis Producers' Commission Company, tells the Record that the earnings of the agency up to December first of this year is about $84,000, twice as much as the full year of 1922. "Be sure to tell your readers that this earning will not mean a larger dividend than last year," Mr. Fulkerson said, "because business of the company is nearly double the last year."

This earning is in the face of the fact that the Producers' commission charge was 20 per cent lower than other firms on the market, during the last two months.

COUNTIES ASK FOR EQUALIZED VALUES

(Continued from page 1)

Following are listed the counties where wide inequalities of valuations between classes of property exist. The figure opposite each county is the per cent of reduction necessary to place farm land valuations on the same basis with city and town lots. These reductions are necessary on the present valuations of farm lands within the county.

County	Reduction Necessary
Cass	15% to 20%
Clay	10%
Champaign	10%
DuPage	10%
Kane	20%
Madison	33%
Marion	30%
Montgomery	25%
Peoria	18%
Vermilion	20%

The Cass county reduction is on farming land only. Land belonging to duck hunting clubs is valued even lower than city and town lots.

Many other counties testified that farm land valuations now on an equal basis with city property, or close to it, and they asked that all classes of property be treated the same if the State Commission raised or lowered the values set by county boards of review, for state tax purposes.

In 54 counties there has been no change in valuations of city property for 21 years, Mr. Watson told the Commission. "For six years you have not touched the values of city property. We maintain that it is not fair where all classes of property are assessed on the same basis to equalize one class of property without equalizing all."

Railroads Low

A valuation of only 23 per cent is made on the 1500 miles of railroads on the lines of the Nickel Plate, Lake Erie and Western, and Toledo, St. Louis and Western in Illinois, Mr. Watson said, based on the appraised value placed on these roads by engineers employed by the Guarantee Trust Company of New York for the purpose of issuing securities on the properties.

In answer to this argument, Oscar Carlstrom, acting chairman of the Commission, said that it was his belief that some allowance must be made when railroads are in a bad financial condition or are on the verge of bankruptcy. He said that if railroads had to discontinue business it would mean a loss to every community through which the road runs.

"What are you going to do about the valuations on these farms where their owners are going bankrupt?" asked Mr. Watson. Mr. Carlstrom said that he did not know.

Counties Represented

The counties represented at the hearing were Monroe, Livingston, Tazewell, Macoupin, Franklin, Adams, Kendall, Coles, Mason, Woodford, Morgan, Henry, Clay, Winnebago, Pike, Marshall, Stark, Rock Island, Johnson, LaSalle, Putnam, Gallatin, Effingham, Brown, Randolph, McDonough, Moultrie, DeWitt, Will, Sangamon, Kane, DuPage, Vermilion, Cass, Montgomery, Madison, Peoria, St. Clair, Champaign and Christian.

J. R. Bent, director of the Phosphate-Limestone department, has called a state-wide meeting at the Chicago office, Jan. 9 and 10, to discuss the agricultural limestone situation and problems.

U.S. Grain Growers Handling Grain On The Chicago Market

The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., announced on November 28 that it was ready to handle grain on the Chicago market. Since that date several cars of grain have been consigned to the concern. Officials of the organization report that the grain which has come in has been unsolicited, no active work having been done to date to secure shipments.

The co-operative has filed an application for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade, which had not been acted upon as the Record went to press. With the application, a surety bond of $50,000 was filed, guaranteeing integrity of its contracts made on the Board. A one million dollar line of credit has been contracted for by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

GRAIN MEN WANT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

(Continued from page 1)

business its own way, an advantage was seen in comparing costs. There was need for strengthening the weaker elevators.

This body was convinced that a worthwhile plan could be worked out. However, it wanted to get the support and co-operation of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association.

Committees

The original committee of presidents and managers of elevators is composed of Homer W. Bell, Manager of the Watseka Farmers' Elevator Company; G. E. Mellen, Manager of the Mason Farmers' Elevator Company; D. J. Holterman, President of the Sadorus Co-operative Elevator Company; and L. A. Null, President of the Blandinsville Farmers' Elevator Company.

This group asked in the following representatives of the Grain Dealers' Association to consider the project: President Fred A. Mudge of Peru; Secretary Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington; Director Herman Danforth of Washington; H. M. Wood of Delavan and Fred Stout of Ashkum, President of the Managers' Association.

Homer Bell Says Accounting Will Give Protection

Homer W. Bell, Manager of Watseka Farmers' Grain Company, is of the opinion that something along the line of a uniform system of accounting and auditing as recommended by the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers Association and the I. A. A., for co-operative elevators is absolutely necessary to the permanent success of the movement.

"It should give the same means of protection to the investors in stock of these companies and their patrons that the state bank examination gives to banks," writes Mr. Bell. "The very fact that elevators belong to this branch of the association and have an audit at least four times a year and supervision at all times, should give them financial standing in their communities equal to that of state or national banks.

"No co-operative elevator in the state can afford to be without this service. The cost of this service should be slightly more than that of a prolonged audit at the end of the fiscal year."

WALLACE FAVORS BOARD OF TRADE AND PACKER LAWS

If Their Claims of Efficiency Are True, Official Confirmation Will Help, Not Hinder

Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, had many good things to say about the packer and stockyards act and the futures trading act, designed to regulate the big packer and the board of trade, at the fifth annual meeting of the A. F. B. F.

"Producers and consumers should have the opportunity to know about these agencies," said Mr. Wallace. "Nobody knew the amount of future trading going on. The Capper-Tincher act is giving us the answer and in a few years we will know if that is a fair way to determine grain prices.

"The packer stockyards act forbids unfair practices, unfair to producer and consumer. Among other things it requires packers and others to keep their books and records in such a way as to fully and correctly disclose all transactions. The packers seem to think it is none of our business how their books are kept. Now they propose to appeal to the courts to keep us from knowing the truth. What is there they do not want us to know? If what they have claimed in the past as to their efficiency of their methods, and the reasonableness of their costs and profits is true, then official confirmation would help them, not hurt.

"Congress has deemed the packing business vested with public interest and subject to supervision as such. The packers' books are no more sacred than the books of banks which are examined in the most thorough way."

The farm bureau worked hard for these two regulation laws.

Central Illinois Bureaus Organizing For Baseball

At a wild duck supper given at Virginia by the Cass County Farm Bureau baseball team, November 27, steps were taken toward the formation of a county farm bureau baseball league in central Illinois. Representatives from Morgan, Sangamon, and Macoupin counties were present and indicated their support while farm advisers of Mason, Menard, and Logan counties have given approval.

A committee was appointed to make plans for organization and eligibility rules and as soon as various counties have organized teams and selected managers, a meeting will be called to make a schedule of games for next summer.

This committee is composed of Geo. R. Cline, Virginia; E. W. Rusk, Macoupin county adviser; E. L. Corbin, I. A. A. executive committeeman from Macoupin county; I. A. Madden, Sangamon county adviser; and J. H. Checkley, Logan county adviser.

Interest in farm bureau baseball teams was started when games were played in connection with the farm bureau picnics of Menard and Cass counties in 1920 and 1921, according to Farm Adviser Dickenson, Cass county.

During the summers of 1922 and 1923, Cass county farmers had a team which played other teams in the vicinity,

ST. LOUIS MILK CO-OP TO REOPEN PLANT, JANUARY 1

Will Receive Cream and Make Butter; Lynch Aids In Re-establishment

The plant of the Illinois-Missouri Cooperative Milk Marketing Company at E. St. Louis will resume cream shipments and begin to manufacture butter on January 1, 1924, according to an announcement of the Farm Bureau Advisory Committee appointed by President O. E. Bradfute of the A. F. B. F. last spring to assist the dairymen in freeing themselves from bankruptcy.

A. E. Richardson, secretary of the committee, has been vigorously carrying out the liquidation program since the company has been out of court and states that enough funds have been collected from outstanding accounts and sale of property to make available immediate cash payments for cream claims, to reduce substantially the indebtedness to the I. A. A., and to have left a working fund sufficiently large to handle daily cream receipts and to pay spot cash for all such shipments.

Lynch Gives Help

A. D. Lynch, director of Dairy Marketing for the I. A. A., has spent some time recently at the plant making suggestions pertinent to the operation of the plant as a butter factory. He reports that the plant is back in good shape for that purpose.

"As high a quality of butter as possible will be made under a brand name," states Mr. Lynch. "Distribution is contemplated, as in the past, among retailers in St. Louis, E. St. Louis, and surrounding towns. Prior to closing about a year ago the plant was turning out about 1,000 lbs. of butter daily and had a ready market for it."

Has Good Name

The company has already established a reputation among cream shippers for square and honest dealing, Mr. Lynch says. It is generally believed that many of the former shippers will return, once they are assured of the company's readiness to resume handling their business.

"A large cream business means not only a better market for cream shippers but in due time, with good management, should assure earnings to apply on the funded indebtedness of the marketing company," declares Mr. Lynch.

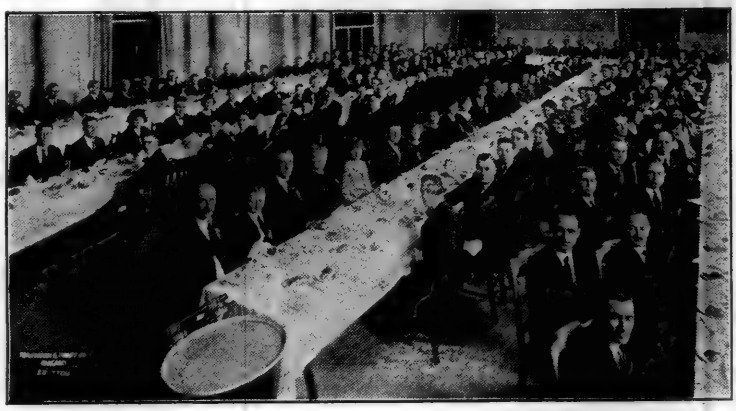
A meeting of dairymen of the district to explain the reopening plans was held December 18.

Macoupin Claims Largest Annual Meet Attendance

"You should have been down to the Macoupin county annual meeting," said E. L. Corbin of that county and member of the I. A. A. executive committee. "Over 1,200 people were present and we had a fine time. We claim that's the record for any county bureau annual meeting in the United States."

Macoupin county has 1178 farm bureau members. There are 26 organized communities. "These community organizations are responsible for much of the interest in the farm bureau," Mr. Corbin declared. "You're not in the swim at all if you don't belong to the bureau in Macoupin county."

WHEN ILLINOIS CLUB WINNERS WERE ENTERTAINED



I. A. A. Banquet Best Event Of Week, Say Club Winners

"Say, is this the fourth or fifth banquet we've been to since we've been in Chicago?" said a club boy from Ford county to another from Marshall county just before the I. A. A. banqueted the youngsters at the Lexington hotel, Chicago, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 5.

"Gosh! I can't remember. We've been on the go so much that I haven't tried to keep track of all the banquets we've eaten or all the sights we've seen up here at the International," replied the Marshall county boy.

Anyway, they were all there, the 150 Illinois boys' and girls' club champions and their leaders, the I. A. A. Executive Committee, and the entire I. A. A. office force. All were determined to have the best possible time at this get-together of the present and future leaders of organized agriculture in Illinois.

Everybody Sings

The banquet was served and between courses E. I. Pilchard, club work specialist from the U. of I., led in community singing. "Smiles," "There's a Long, Long Trail," "I'll Liza Jane," and lots of other familiar tunes were sung with farm bureau and club work variations.

"I'm mighty proud to speak in behalf of the Illinois Agricultural Association in welcoming the boys and girls who are champions in the club work in Illinois," said President Sam Thompson of the I. A. A., who presided as toastmaster. "The association is interested in you and we want you to know that we're back of you in the splendid piece of work that you are doing."

Introduces I. A. A. Family

President Thompson introduced Secretary Geo. A. Fox, who spoke a few words before introducing the entire I. A. A. family of "bosses" and employes.

"You've probably heard about many of the members of our family before," said Mr. Fox, "and now I want you to get personally acquainted with them."

Several of the club winners were introduced by President Thompson. Arthur Manock, Peoria county, who is 1923 state champion in pig club work, made the first talk. Arthur lives with his aunt on a Peoria county farm and takes an active part in the farm operations. He is president of his local pig club. His winnings this year included first on Chester White litter and second on gilts in the club class at the Illinois State Fair and first, second, and third on boar, first on gilt, and first on litter at the National Swine Show in the club classes.

Club Work Valuable

"Pig club work is certainly interesting as well as educational," Arthur said. "Last spring I became a little discouraged and didn't go into the work at first. However I finally joined the club again and helped increase its membership. I certainly wish I had started when I was younger. Next year I will be too old to join the pig club, but I am going to encourage every boy and girl that I can to get into club work."

Donald Williams of the national champion dairy judging team from Whiteside county spoke. "We sure felt our responsibility at the National Dairy Show in representing the boys' and girls' clubs of all Illinois, and we determined to do our best, not for selfish reasons, but for those whom we represented," he said, "and when we get to the judging contest in England next spring we are going to do our best for Illinois."

Winning Whiteside Team

Donald introduced the other members of his team, Harold Gaulrapp and Elwyn Folkers, and also the coach, Farm Adviser "Dad" Wise. "It's an honor to stand up with such boys as these," said "Dad."

Other club champions spoke. There was Dorothy Basting, McLean county, state champion in girls' work, Geneva Smith, Woodford county, member of the winning agricultural demonstration team, and Helen Wade, member of the Rock Island county home economics demonstration team.

"We certainly appreciate this entertainment by the I. A. A.," said Helen Wade. "When we go home, we boys and girls are going to interest other boys and girls in club work and soon we will have a much greater army of coming leaders for the farms of Illinois."

Six Thousand Enrolled

Mr. Pilchard, club work specialist from the university, spoke. "Six thousand Illinois boys and girls have been enrolled in junior club work this year," he declared.

IT was a happy event when 150 boys' and girls' club winners and their leaders were entertained at a banquet by the I. A. A. executive committee and entire office force on Wednesday night, Dec. 5, during the International Live Stock Exposition. Everyone enjoyed it.

"Next year we are going to work for an enrollment of 10,000."

"Not many years hence these young folks who are here tonight will be the leaders in the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus," stated John W. Coverdale, secretary of the American Farm Bureau. "In the place of these men who are sitting around this table tonight will be these boys—trained for a better agriculture through club work."

"Finish Well"

H. W. Mumford, Dean of Agriculture at the university, was a speaker. "Finish well," he said. "After you have completed your club work, enroll at the university of Illinois to further fit yourself as leaders in agriculture."

Howard Leonard, former president of the I. A. A., and D. O. Thompson, former secretary, also spoke words of greetings to the club folks. Then the tables were cleared away and lively games were entered into under the leadership of Nina B. Lamkin, well-known as the director of the Farm Bureau Decennial Pageant at DeKalb last summer.

"The kids voted the I. A. A. entertainment the best of the entire week's program," declared Mr. Pilchard the next day. "They're strong for the I. A. A. Watch for us next year."

Farmers Week at the University of Illinois is scheduled for January 19-26, and an open rate of fare and one-half has been granted by the railroads from Illinois points.

VIGOROUS ACTION AGAINST T. B. IS VOTED BY I. A. A.

Farm Bureau Will Co-operate With All Agencies in Fight; Ask Budget of $7,000

Action was taken at the December 5 meeting of the Executive Committee authorizing that the I. A. A. assist in every way possible to make the campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis more effective and to do everything in its power to aid both federal and state authorities in enforcing the law.

A recommendation was made to the budget committee that the sum of $7,000 be provided for the work. It will be handled jointly by the I. A. A. Live Stock and Dairy Marketing departments. M. H. Petersen, who was employed temporarily to start the work, will continue in charge of it.

Endorse I. A. A. Action

Since the I. A. A. took over the work a few weeks ago, a large number of counties have asked that the association continue its activities.

Iroquois, DeKalb, DuPage, McHenry, Rock Island, Will, Jo Daviess, Crawford, Boone, Kendall and Whiteside counties have matched the $100 reward offer of the I. A. A. for the first arrest and conviction of T. B. cattle bootleggers within the counties.

The association has helped to organize vigilance committees in nine counties and 14 more have stated that they desire help in forming such organizations.

Much Interest

Two counties not now doing tuberculin testing have asked for help in planning a campaign to secure an appropriation to help them carry on the work. Several counties desire help for an educational campaign with a view of obtaining an appropriation from their board of supervisors during the coming winter.

Program

In its program for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, the I. A. A. will carry on an educational campaign to give the facts regarding the T. B. situation and will coordinate the efforts of all counties in uniform methods of attack.

It plans to co-operate with state and federal authorities, medical associations, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, bankers' associations, milk dealers, railroads and other forces which can help to bring about tuberculosis-free herds in Illinois.

The Macon County Farm Bureau has opened a public market in the farm bureau building in Decatur.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT



Farming and Transportation Are Mutual Interests

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 2 | January 5, 1924 | Number 1

ALL ABOARD FOR ANNUAL MEETING JAN. 16 AND 17

Election of Officers and Banquet First Night—Complete Program

All aboard for the ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association! This year it will be at Galesburg, January 16 and 17. Another year has rolled around and it is time to get together to discuss problems and elect officers.

The large part of the first morning will be spent in reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and the President's Address. The program calls for the appointment of committees at that time.



James C. Stone

Co-op Marketing

Co-operative marketing will take up practically all of the first afternoon, O. B. Goble of Charleston, Director of the Indianapolis Producers will talk on livestock marketing. Two angles of the financial control of co-operative associations will be discussed, one by George Wicker of the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture and one by George E. Frazer, Consulting Accountant to the I. A. A. On the same program, James C. Stone, President and Manager of the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association of Kentucky will talk about the managerial control of co-operatives.

Nominations

At the close of the afternoon sessions, voting delegates from the districts will caucus to nominate members of the executive committee. The election will be held at the end of the evening program.



George E. Frazer

Banquet

At 6:30 P. M. the whole meeting will banquet together followed by addresses from Dr. Tilden, President of Lombard College, John Camlin, President of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and James C. Stone. Election of officers will conclude the evening program.

Second Day

Richard T. Ely, Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin, outstanding authority on farm land taxes will speak at nine o'clock. Congressman C. A. Newton of Missouri will follow on the subject of transportation. A round table discussion will be conducted after each address.

Community Centers

Benjamin H. Darrow, Secretary of the County Y. M. C. A. at Revenna, Ohio, will talk on the organization of community centers at 1:30 P. M. Reports of the committees on resolution and constitution and by-laws will follow. The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to round table discussion.

This Edition

With this issue the Record is summarizing the work of the I. A. A. for the past year, relating some of the more important accomplishments of each department of work as secured from the annual reports of each director. The only report omitted is the 1923 financial statement, which will appear in full in the January 20 issue.

He Got Results When the I. A. A. Got After 'em

R. E. Fildes, Farm Bureau member of Wayne County, sent a check to a poultry farm for four cockerels in September, asking for prompt delivery. By November 26 he had no cockerels and no reply to three letters which he had written to the poultryman. So he wrote to the I. A. A. to take up the matter to see if action could be secured.

Here's what Mr. Fildes wrote to the I. A. A. in December: "Will say that I received my cockerels within about four days after I got your first letter informing me that you had taken the matter up with the poultry farm. This proves to me that the I. A. A. can get results after individuals fail. I thank you for your services."

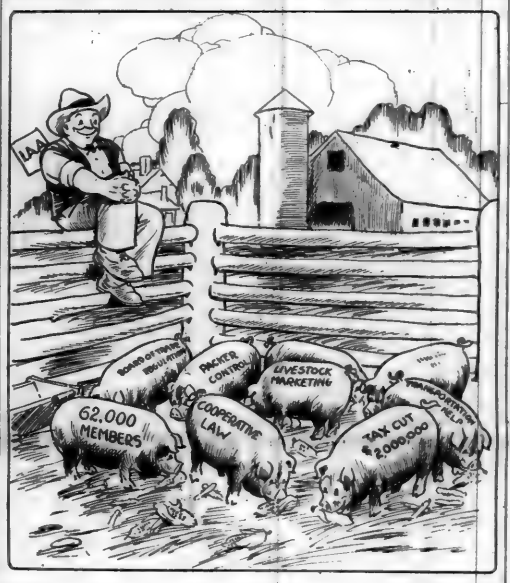
New Directors of Chicago Producers Will Be Elected

The election of three directors will be among several important considerations at the first annual meeting of the Chicago Producers Commission Association at Chicago, January 8.

Directors will be chosen to succeed W. B. Elliott, Williamsfield, Ill., and Frank Coyne, Montrose, Ia., whose one-year term of office expires at this time, and the third member will fill the vacancy made by J. W. Crabb, Delavan, Ill.

Each member is entitled to one vote at the meeting.

ANOTHER ILLINOIS TON LITTER



Stewart Reports Growth in Shipping Associations

The livestock shipping association movement has continued to spread, says C. A. Stewart, Director of Live Stock Marketing for the I. A. A., in his annual report.



C. A. Stewart

Judging from reports from one-fourth of the shipping associations, Mr. Stewart estimates that 20,000 carloads of livestock, valued at $25,000,000, have been shipped to terminal markets. All but ten counties of the State are served by shipping associations.

Some Failures

Yes, there have been some failures, but not many. Not more than 50 associations can be classed as inactive or defunct, Mr. Stewart reports. The outstanding reason, he says, is that some organizations were organized before there was real need or demand for them by the livestock producers of the community. Poor management and lack of business methods contributed to the downfall of some and the fact that others accorded their managers the privilege of buying livestock caused the reorganization of several.

I. A. A. Help

The department has attended meetings in 38 counties, assisting shipping associations. It has helped with the incorporation of 38 associations. Four shipping association schools were held in different sections of the State in co-operation with the Extension Department of the University.

A number of associations adopted the accounting system recommended by the department and others have patterned after it. The membership agreement drafted by the department has been placed into effect by three associations and two county organizations have adopted it as part of their constitution.

Farm Bureau Relation

Sixteen local and three county shipping associations have amended their constitutions to accord recognition to farm bureau members and there is increased interest in this form of organization in other sections of the state, Mr. Stewart says.

Three counties are now being organized on the county basis and there is a growing tendency on the part of local associations in a number of counties to form county federations.

WHAT'S COMING IN NEXT FIVE YEARS FOR FARM BUREAU?

Secretary Fox: "Organized Agriculture Will Be Established"

The next five years of farm bureau work should build much more rapidly and more substantially than the past five years during which time leaders were pioneering their way to practical lines of work, states Secretary George A. Fox in reviewing the past and looking into the future.

"The I. A. A. begins 1924 with confidence and assurance. The past year practically closes a two-year period of membership reorganization. The renewals and new members represent a stronger membership personnel than ever before in the history of the institution," Mr. Fox says.

Notes Progress

"The farm bureaus and the I. A. A. started with ideals and without a well defined program or a background of actual experience. Today both have a wealth of experience, both good and bad, successful and otherwise, from which to draw valuable lessons for future guidance.

Substantial Membership

"The I. A. A. has a substantial solid membership. Its financial condition is sound, and it has well defined lines of service with many substantial accomplishments to its credit. The future was never brighter. Another five years should thoroughly establish organized agriculture in Illinois."

Secretary Fox will give a report of work for the year at the opening session of the annual meeting at Galesburg.

Like Backing Winning Horse, Sweetnam Says

"It makes a fellow feel good to hear that the organization he belongs to is going strong," writes R. L. Sweetnam of Sweet Clover Stock Farm, Lee County. "It is like backing the winning horse.

"It is sure amusing to hear people stand around and tell how little they know about what the Farm Bureau is really doing. Most of those birds are too cheap to belong to anything. When you do convince them to join, they want their money back the next day.

"The I. A. A. is doing good work. More power to its efforts."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th.....Henry McGough, Maple Park
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hoopole
16th.....D. G. Reder, Mendota
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....C. R. Finley, Hoopeston
19th.....D. J. Holterman, Sadorus
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....E. L. Corbin, Carlinville
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....Carleton Trimble, Trimble
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, E. L. Bill; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Poultry and Egg Marketing, I. D. Harper; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; Legal, Newton Jenkins.

DOLLARS IS NOT THE ONLY MEASURE

All of us like to see the results of the farm bureau set down in terms of cold dollars and cents saving, but the projects that can be figured in money saved are not always the projects that mean the most for agriculture.

There is the packer control law and the grain exchange futures act, both designed to make fair play for the producer, with the government as referee. Your officers believe they mean much to agriculture, but there is no way of measuring the benefit in money saved.

The new filled milk law prevents the manufacture and sale of milk substitutes in Illinois. Illinois dairymen do not compete with cocoanut milk now. The truth-in-advertising law put a stop to butter substitutes sailing under the flag of the dairy cow. It prevents the use of dairy terms and names in advertising substitutes for dairy products.

The Illinois wool pool is another example. Our pool along with the pools from other states has helped to bring about orderly marketing of wool. It has prevented a break in wool prices, the Live-stock Marketing Department says. It would be a guess to try to determine the value of this work in dollars and cents.

The advice given one county by the Limestone-Phosphate Department on the question of opening up a local limestone quarry, saved farmers of that county from going forward on a project that would ultimately fail.

The very fact that there is a farm bureau looking out for agricultural interests has a moral effect, or at least many believe that it has, but there is no way to measure the value.

THE COMMUNITY CLUB

The local community club and local leadership are two great helps to the farm bureau, several counties say in telling about their reorganization experience. Leadership is responsible for one-fourth of the membership of Moultrie county being in Marrobone township. We are told by a Whiteside county man that the local club is the very heart and soul of the farm bureau. In Knox county the largest membership is in the neighborhood of a rural church where the pastor is the leader of the community.

Is it true that the farm bureau is going good in the community where there is a good community organization? Does a community club help to develop leadership? In what township do you have the largest membership and what is the reason for it? Tell us about your community club and what it has done for the farm bureau.

WATCHING FARMERS' TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

You know there is a continual change going on in freight rates and rulings. Hearings are going on before the Interstate Commerce Commission and state commerce bodies. Every week or two a new tariff schedule is issued showing the changes made.

Practically every interest has a department watching every change, studying its particular problems and plugging for its side. A change in the brick freight rates in Iowa may mean all the difference in the world to cement interests of Illinois. Their transportation department knows all about it the minute a change is mentioned, and is right after it with all the facts and arguments.

In the scramble of interests to protect themselves, you can guess what happens to the interest that is not continually studying and working on the problem. That is just what has happened to farmers for a long time. Outside of hollering pretty loud when we get hurt, not much work has been done on the freight rate problem until the last few years.

The purpose of the I. A. A. Transportation Department is to be on deck where there is an issue that affects Illinois farmers. This year the department attended some eighty hearings, conferences and various meetings concerning traffic matters. On another page the result of this work is told about.

The new lower rate on mixed carloads of live-stock is an outstanding example. A lot of time was put on the case to lower the minimum weight of a carload of hogs necessary to pay freight on, but Illinois did not get the decrease in this instance.

A reduction was obtained from the Wabash on cattle and hogs from points west of the Illinois river to East St. Louis. A grazing-in-transit privilege was obtained from the Rock Island railroad for all points on that road in Illinois on stock shipped from Montana. A transit privilege on red top seed was secured at Flora. Four East St. Louis terminal roads sought to relieve themselves of the provision made for icing service. The department took up the case with the Interstate Commerce Commission and Illinois Commerce Commission and the case was dismissed.

Right now the department is fighting a proposed increase in fruit and vegetable freight rates, and also working against a proposed decrease in rates of dressed meat products, which would drive eastern buyers out of our livestock markets, the department maintains.

These are a few of the outstanding examples. The problem is not always in lowering rates. Sometimes it is in preventing a higher rate, sometimes it is checking up on a road that has not put a new rate or ruling into practice, and often it is securing a so-called privilege on a certain product for a territory.

ORGANIZATION IS THE ANSWER

"If agriculture is ever to accomplish anything either in shaping revenue laws which will be fair to farmers, or in securing an honest and effective administration of fair revenue laws, it can only be done by organization."

That is what John C. Watson told the American Farm Bureau annual meeting in Chicago. And further on this subject he said:

"Legislation nearly always operates to the advantage of those who are least able to resist. The administration of the law is subject to the same influences. It is entirely proper and necessary, therefore, that farmers' organizations should make taxation one of their projects. It is the only way by which farmers can find out the facts, give them the necessary publicity, formulate sound policies, secure fair legislation, defeat unfair legislation and establish efficient administration.

"The program is not a temporary one, but a continuous performance. It will cost money to maintain the program, but it should save farmers a hundred times, perhaps a thousand times, as much as it costs."

NO LUCK ABOUT IT

The total assessed valuation of farm land for tax purposes in 99 counties was decreased $106,000,000 in 1923, as compared with valuations of 1922.

It is estimated that this decrease in valuation will make a reduction of at least $2,000,000 in taxes paid by land owners.

There was no good luck about it. It is the result of hard work by many people, the result of organized effort of farmers. It first started three years ago when the I. A. A. began to study taxation, thinking there might be some need for farmers to spend some time on this problem. At the beginning of 1923 it was apparent that assessed valuations of farm lands were higher, according to their real value, than assessed valuation of town and city lots.

Then the work of getting the proof started. Dozens of farm bureau people spent weeks in county court houses making investigations to get the actual figures. The assessors were first approached. Then the question was taken up with county boards of review and later with the State Tax Commission. The proof of a real case was made by the farm bureau. Often the farm bureau men had more facts at hand than the tax bodies, both county and state.

More than the reduction of $2,000,000 is the example of what is possible to do through organized effort. It is a starter, just half the reduction which should have been made this year, and it is only one of several problems connected with the whole taxation question. It is reason to be encouraged, to go forward and finish the job.

$67,000 SAVED ON LIVESTOCK FREIGHT

The new lower freight rate on mixed carloads of livestock was in effect the last three months of 1923. After considerable figuring it was estimated that the reduction is saving Illinois farmers $6.00 per carload. Illinois farmers ship in the neighborhood of 45,000 mixed carloads of livestock per year.

If one-fourth of the livestock was shipped during the last three months of the year, the cash saving was $67,000. If the ruling remains in effect all of this year, the saving will be $270,000.

PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE

Every month the Rock Island Co-operative Dairy Company deducts three per cent of the net amount due to the producer-members to place in an emergency fund. This fund will be kept growing until it reaches an amount equal in volume to the largest previous month's volume of business. While it remains the property of the producer, it is the intention of the company to invest the money for him in good bonds or liquid securities.

Why do this? The president of the "co-op" says, "It is because we are not building for today alone but for the future. We want a good reserve just as a bank or any other sound business institution has a reserve."

For example—if there are bad accounts or some calamitous emergency arises, this fund is available without causing undue burden upon the producers who are selling at the time. When a producer goes out of the milk business or withdraws from the company for any reason, his pro-rata share of the emergency fund is paid him as soon as it has reached its required volume. In addition to this emergency fund, the company has its other reserves, for depreciation of plant and equipment, interest, taxes, insurance, dividends, and other overhead items.

$115,000 IN COMMISSIONS RETURNED

Illinois farmers shipped approximately 19,000 carloads of livestock to the four Producers Commission Companies at Chicago, Peoria, East St. Louis and Indianapolis, in 1923.

The rebates on commission charges to Illinois farmers for the year will be in the neighborhood of $115,000.

Forward Farm Bureau—A Year of I. A. A. Work

OVER 31,000 SIGN DURING YEAR IN 45 FARM BUREAUS

Organization Department Sells Bureau Accomplishments to Farmers of State

"No apologies need to be offered for the work of the farm bureau, county, state and national," says G. E. Metzger in making the annual report of the Organization Department. "Their accomplishments are plentiful," he states.



G. E. Metzger

"The big work facing the department in the future is to sell the accomplishments to the ments to the farmers of the state," Mr. Metzger says.

Signed 31,000

During the year organization work has been carried on in 45 counties and membership campaigns have been completed in 33 counties. Some clean-up membership work remains to be done in 12 counties. In addition to work in these 45 counties, clean-up work carried over from last year has been completed in 11 counties. In these campaigns over 31,000 members have been signed up for a three-year period.

Township Unit Plan

Toward the close of the year a new plan of organization was tried out in seven counties. Instead of having one county school of instruction for local solicitors, three such meetings were held in each township, teaching from 7 to 15 men in each community how to solicit membership. After three days of teaching the fourth day the men attending the three township meetings are called together for final instructions and are assigned territory to solicit.

The township membership is then cleaned up before the county organization director and I. A. A. man leave the township which does away with the long drawn-out clean-up campaign which accompanies the county unit plan of reorganization.

In discussing the neighbor-sign-neighbor method of campaigns Mr. Metzger says that it has trained from 50 to 300 men in each county to sell the farm bureau to their neighbors and to meet opposition in quite an effective way.

Community Clubs

Without exception the cost of reorganization is lower in counties where community organizations have been developed, Mr. Metzger states. Through community meetings a connecting link is established with the membership.

"We observe that where the membership is meeting regularly in community meetings, studying the problems of agriculture and probably not devoting all of their time to hard work, but spending some time socially, the leadership has developed so that it is a comparatively easy task to carry on work in that community," Mr. Metzger says in his report.

Recommends Local Clubs

"We recommend local community organization as one of the projects which should be featured during the present organization period. It is the belief of the department that if community organization can be developed and a good program worked out which will fit the needs of each community, the cost of organization in the future will be materially reduced."

Lawrence, Pulaski, Jefferson and White counties, not heretofore affiliated with the I. A. A., were reorganized during the year under the joint membership plan.

PRESIDENT



S. H. Thompson

Lots for I. A. A. to Do Yet, Says Pres. Thompson

"We don't need to be discouraged because all of our problems have not been solved this year," says President S. H. Thompson. "Of course we would like to be strong enough to be a real factor in marketing, but after all the I. A. A. has had only four years of real organization work, and in that time we have had difficulty in finding ourselves.

"There is one thing sure—organization of farmers is the way to solve our problems. We can't do without it. It is common talk that if this thing fails, the effects of it will be felt for twenty-five years.

"This organization has got to go on and stabilize prices. There is no sense in hogs being worth fifty cents more today than yesterday. The grain market is so sensitive that it is subject to a telegram or a drought scare. The organization is a fizzle if it does not solve this big problem."

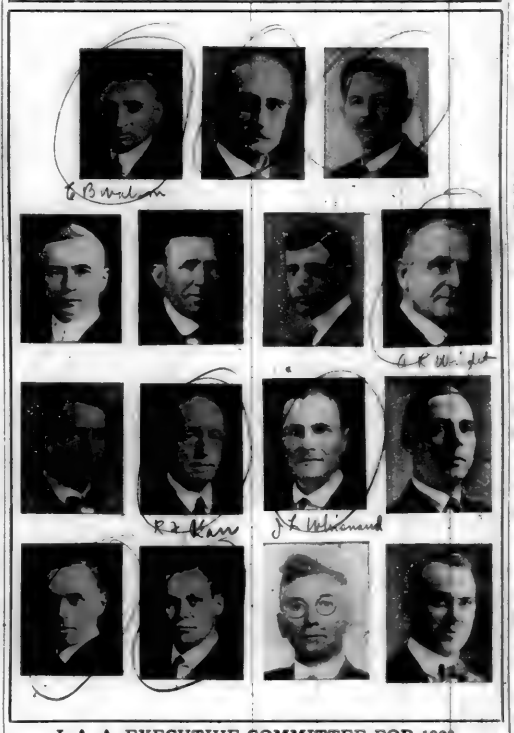
I. A. A. Seeks Equal Distribution of T. B. Indemnity Funds

Approximately 75 per cent of the state and federal indemnity appropriation of over $700,000 yearly is being used in the 43 counties which have employed area veterinarians, while the remaining 25 per cent is spread over the 59 counties which have made no appropriation, states M. H. Petersen, in charge of tuberculosis eradication work for the I. A. A.

"The amount of taxes contributed to the indemnity appropriation is proportionally the same in every county in Illinois," he declares, "but the farmers in counties which have not appropriated money to hire an area veterinarian are paying for the reactors found in the herds of farmers who live in counties that have."

To correct this state of affairs, the I. A. A. is giving help to many County Farm Bureaus to aid them in securing appropriations from their Boards of Supervisors for funds to hire area veterinarians.

THEY GOVERNED THE I. A. A. IN 1923



I. A. A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1923

Top row: A. O. Eckert, Belleville, vice-president; Henry McGough, Maple Park, 11th district; G. F. Tullock, Rockford, 12th district.

Second row: C. E. Bamborough, Polo, 13th district; W. H. Moddy, Port Byron, 14th district; H. E. Goembel, Hoopole, 15th district; G. E. Reder, Mendota, 16th district.

Third row: F. D. Barton, Cornell, 17th district; C. R. Finley, Hoopeston, 18th district; D. J. Holterman, Sadorus, 19th district; Earl J. Smith, Detroit, 20th district.

Fourth row: E. L. Corbin, Carlinville, 21st district; Carleton Trimble, Trimble, 23rd district; Curt Anderson, Xenia, 24th district; Vernon Lesley, Sparta, 25th district.

Not in picture: Stanley Castle, Alton, 22nd district.

Legal Department Doesn't Bring $$ But It Saves 'em

You can't always figure up the value of an I. A. A. department by the amount of money it saves the farm bureau membership in cold cash. Such is true of the Legal Department of the association, composed of Newton Jenkins, Director, and Donald Kirkpatrick.



Newton Jenkins

But whenever another department desires assistance in legally setting up a co-operative association, or a co-operative organization wishes to reorganize, or a county farm bureau wishes to incorporate, all find that lawyers are pretty handy to prevent possible legal pitfalls which would be disastrous later on.

Bureaus Helped

The work which the Legal Department is doing for county farm bureaus is each year becoming more extensive, says Mr. Jenkins in his annual report. Legal assistance has been given to 64 county bureaus this year. Fifteen have been incorporated with help from the department. Some have had their charters amended so as to broaden their powers. Personal matters effecting members have often been referred by farm advisers to the department.

Aids Tax Work

When John C. Watson wished to find out just how far the I. A. A. could legally go in its tax investigations, he consulted the Legal Department, which also assisted in presenting evidence before the Illinois Tax Commission.

Thirty-eight shipping associations have been incorporated during 1923 with the aid of the department, co-operating with C. A. Stewart of the Livestock Marketing Department.

Assists with Legislation

"There was more legislation of interest to agriculture secured at the last session than has been obtained in many previous sessions of the General Assembly," states Mr. Jenkins in his report. "The Legal Department rendered some assistance to the Legislative Committee both in the preparation and interpretation of various measures considered during the session."

Every other department of the I. A. A., Finance, Limestone-Phosphate, Transportation, Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, Dairy Marketing, have all received legal aid from Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Kirkpatrick

FARMERS SECURE BENEFICIAL LAWS AT SPRINGFIELD

Co-op Act, T. B. Measures and Inspection Laws All Secure Passage

The Co-operative Marketing Act stands out as the big piece of state legislation passed at the last session of the Illinois Legislature at Springfield. From the time the bill was introduced early in the session until it was passed in the closing days, the I. A. A. Legislative Committee



was on hand to see it through. Already a number of co-operative marketing organizations have found it to their advantage to organize under the new act and several others are planning reorganization under the act.

Three T. B. Laws

Three laws with the aim of eradicating bovine tuberculosis were passed, all championed by the Farm Bureau. First came the appropriation of a million dollars to assist in payment for condemned cattle.

A law was passed permitting the state to pay out money up to the limit of the appropriation to the extent of two-thirds of the appraised value of animals condemned, in case the Federal Government should withdraw its support or its funds be inadequate. The third law permitted county boards to appropriate money to carry on eradication work.

Inspection Law

A law making possible standard grades of farm products and inspection by the state at local shipping points was enacted. The Illinois Fruit Exchange made good use of the inspection service this year, and the poultrymen found that it was just the legislation needed in setting up their new hatchery and farm flock inspection plan.

For Dairymen

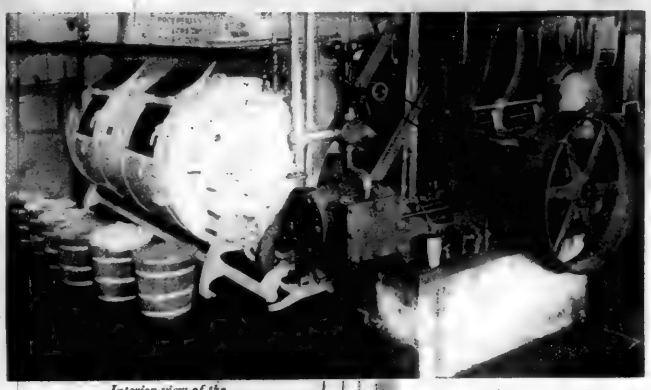
The committee helped dairy interests to secure the Truth in Advertising Law, prohibiting the use of dairy terms in advertising dairy substitutes, and the Filled Milk Law which prohibits the manufacture and sale of fake milk products.

Newspapers Serve Farm Bureau with Special Editions

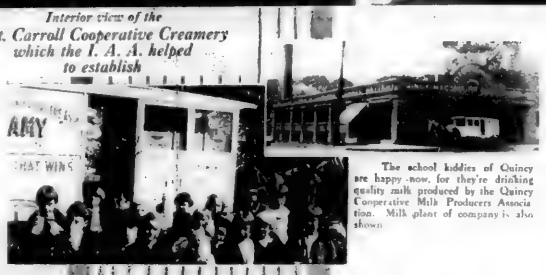
That Illinois newspapers, both daily and weekly, are fully alive to the importance of the Farm Bureau is shown by the fact that 36 special Farm Bureau Editions of newspapers have been published during 1924 in every part of the State in connection with reorganization campaigns.

Preparation of these editions, which varied in size from 8 to 38 pages, shows what can be secured through co-operation, for newspapers, county farm bureaus, the I. A. A. Information and Organization Departments, and the American Farm Bureau Information Service co-operated to make the editions tell the Farm Bureau story

A GLIMPSE AT FARM BU



Interior view of the Mt. Carroll Cooperative Creamery which the I. A. A. helped to establish



The school kiddies of Quincy are happy now, for they're drinking quality milk produced by the Quincy Cooperative Milk Producers Association. Milk plant of company is also shown.



The Illinois-Missouri Cooperative Milk Marketing Company, E. St. Louis, wh cream and manufacture butter on January 1, 1924. It has not been in operation for creditors. The I. A. A. helped to make it possible for the plant to open again.



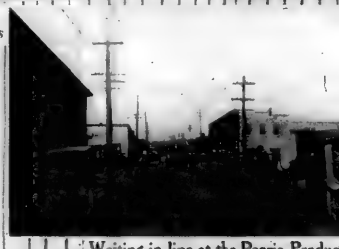
Offices of Indianapolis Producers



"Hey! Skinney! Look what we got!" The I. A. A. believes in cooperation in all fields to make lives happier so it has cooperated with United Charities for the past three years in placing Chicago slums children into the homes of Farm Bureau members for two-weeks outings. This year 391 kiddus were sent out through the I. A. A.



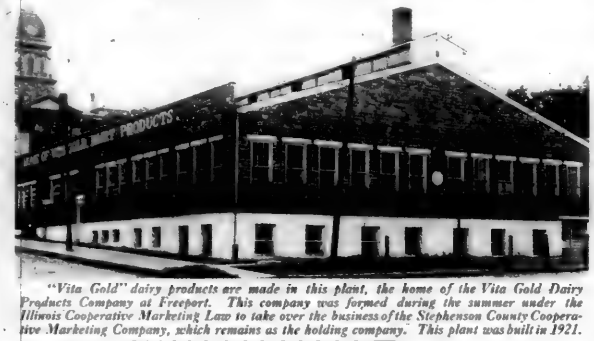
Here we have the home of the Piatt County Cooperative Soy Bean Milling Association, only one of the many enterprises started in Illinois through Farm Bureau work.



Waiting in line at the Peoria Produc



The four Producers Livestock Commissi at Chicago, Peoria, East St. Louis and Indian ized by Illinois farmers, received 47,390 carloa in the first two months of 1923. This is the business of 1922. There are 585 loc livestock shipping associations in the state.



"Vita Gold" dairy products are made in this plant, the home of the Vita Gold Dairy Products Company at Freeport. This company was formed during the summer under the Illinois Cooperative Marketing Law to take over the business of the Stephenson County Cooperative Marketing Company, which remains as the holding company. This plant was built in 1921.



The Farm Bureau believes in play, too. This is the champion "barnyard golf" team of Illinois, Harry and Walter Torbett of DeWitt County, who won the cup offered by the I. A. A. at the annual picnic at Urbana, June 29. They won over 18 other Farm Bureaus teams in pitching horseshoes.





Most recent to start among the co-ops helped by the I. A. A. is the Rock Island Cooperative Dairy Company, which began distributing Riverside milk and other dairy products on August 25. Pictured above is the plant and lineup of the delivery wagons of the co-op.



Many Illinois Farm Bureaus have splendid homes. the McLean County Farm Bureau, Bloomington. It Bureau market place.

ARM BUREAU ACTIVITIES



cting Company, E. St. Louis, whose home is shown above, started to buy It has not been in operation for over a year, being forced into bankruptcy by for the plant to open again.



In the Chicago Producers Cattle Pens



in line at the Peoria Producers



ducers Livestock Commission Companies East St. Louis and Indianapolis, patron- ners, received 47,390 carloads of livestock nonths of 1923. This is nearly double 922. There are 585 local cooperative associations in the state.



n Bureaus have splendid homes. This is headquarters for arm Bureau, Bloomington. It also contains the Farm



Yes, the I. A. A. helps in marketing problems. Red top seed is one of them. Here are pictures of wagon loads of seed ready for the red top pool which is stored in the warehouse of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange at Flora. The two gentlemen in the center are George Orr, president, and Curt Anderson, manager of the exchange.



All aboard for the Illinois Wool Pool! Loading Sangamon County wool at Springfield consigned to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, Chicago. Farm Adviser I. A. Madden is at steering wheel. Illinois farmers shipped nearly 200,000 pounds of wool to the farm bureau pool in 1923.



LIMESTONE NO LIMESTONE

Results of applying limestone on sweet clover in Stark County



NO PHOSPHATE PHOSPHATE

Results of applying rock phosphate on wheat in Livingston

The chief object of the I. A. A. Limestone-Phosphate department is to assure Illinois farmers an adequate and economical supply of agricultural limestone and raw rock phosphate, the two important mineral elements called for in the Illinois system of permanent agriculture.



"Farm Bureau, you're up to bat!" This is the Cass County Farm Bureau baseball team which has been organized for the last two years. It is the nucleus for a Central Illinois Farm Bureau baseball league, now in process of formation.



Ever taste the delicious "Illini" brand of fruit? Here's scenes at the Ozark local of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, which helps to collect, grade and pack fruit for distribution by the exchange to all parts of North America. The Ozark packing shed—the largest in southern Illinois—has a capacity of five cars daily.

Transportation Dept. Is Watchdog for Farmers

The new lower freight rate on mixed carloads of livestock probably means more in direct saving than any other one project worked on by the I. A. A. Transportation Department in 1923. However, it is only one of a long list of similar problems which the department has solved or had a big hand in.



L. J. Quasey

It is estimated that the new mixed carload freight rate will save Illinois farmers on the average of $6 a carload, Illinois farmers ship about 41,000 mixed carloads of livestock a year.

A Cut on Wabash

As a result of negotiations extending about a year, a reduction in rates was obtained from the Wabash Railroad on cattle and hogs from points west of the Illinois River at East St. Louis.

Rock Island Privilege

A grazing-in-transit privilege was obtained from the Rock Island Railroad for all points on the road in Illinois intermediate to Chicago on stock cattle, calves and sheep from Montana.

Taking Marseilles, Ill., as an example, the arrangement would result in a saving of 13 cents a hundred pounds, or about $15 for a single car and $28 for a double deck car of sheep. Previously a feeder was required to pay the rate from Montana to Marseilles and later the rate from Marseilles to Chicago. Now the sheep may be fed for a period of a year or less and reshipped to Chicago at the through rate from Montana plus a small additional transit charge.

Mr. Quasey reports that similar action is being taken with other roads.

Red Top Privilege

A similar transit privilege on red top seed was secured at Flora, Ill., for the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange. The privilege applies on seed moving from points in Illinois to Flora, to be cleaned, graded and stored, and then reshipped to other points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and New York.

For Fruit Shippers

Of particular interest to fruit and vegetable shippers of southern Illinois is the case of four railroads of East St. Louis which sought to relieve themselves of the provisions made for icing service. The department objected to the Interstate Commerce Commission and Illinois Commerce Commission and a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission was granted. At the hearing a representative of the lines informed the commission they would drop the matter.

Algonquin Saved $45 a Day

Considerable survey work was done on milk and cream rates by the department. This was largely supplementary to work done in 1922. The principal purpose of these surveys was to get complete information about rates in various sections of the state.

Mr. Quasey points to a case of milk and cream shipment from Algonquin to Chicago, to show what was made possible through the rate survey. Algonquin is so situated that the mileage to Chicago can be figured two separate routes. The rate in question was figured on the longer route and of course at a higher rate. The matter was taken up with the railroads and adjustment was made. Here is what B. B. Stewart of Algonquin wrote to the department:

"You secured the lower rate for us and we get 8 cents a hundred pounds more than before. We are shipping about 56,000 pounds a day from this station. That makes a daily saving of $45."

Producer Agency Buys 600 Cars of Feeder Live Stock

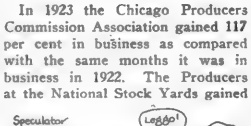
Lee Divine, formerly with the I. A. A. Live Stock Marketing Department and now in charge of the stocker and feeder division of the East St. Louis Producers Commission Company, tells the Record that 600 carloads of stock were purchased for feeders by the Producers this year. It's going fine, Lee says.

Last year the stocker and feeder division purchased 345 carloads of stock for farmers. The idea of having a farmer representative on the market every day in the year, a man who knows cattle and market prices, is apparently gaining headway fast. Mr. Divine says that 90 per cent of the cattle purchased for feeders came back to the Producers to be sold.

BIG GAINS SHOWN IN BUSINESS OF PRODUCER CO-OPS

Farm Bureau Support Is Great Help to Agencies; I. A. A. Starts Field Service

In 1923 the Chicago Producers Commission Association gained 117 per cent in business as compared with the same months it was in business in 1922. The Producers at the National Stock Yards gained



73 per cent, the Indianapolis Producers gained 67 per cent and the Peoria Producers gained 100 per cent. These are the four Producers companies patronized by Illinois farmers.

"No one recognizes better than the National Live Stock Producers Association that this growth is the result of support given by the Farm Bureau," says C. A. Stewart, Live Stock Marketing Director of the I. A. A.

Field Service

This department has devoted much time to the promotion of these selling agencies. Among other things, it recognized the need of a field service and worked out a plan. Three field men are already at work, financed by the selling agencies but working under the direction of this department of the I. A. A.

F. H. Kelley represents the department in the St. Louis territory, R. B. Orendorff is the representative in the Peoria and Chicago territory and I. C. Grimes in the Chicago territory. No one has been engaged for the Indianapolis territory.

Make Personal Contact

These men make a personal contact for the selling agencies with shipping associations and producers. They attend meetings of farm bureaus, shipping associations, adjust complaints and call on association managers.

1923 WOOL POOL CONTAINS OVER 198,000 POUNDS

Beats 1922 Pool by Over 50,000 Pounds; Pooling Has Stabilized Market Prices

The 1923 Illinois wool pool, with 198,283 pounds to date, beats the pool of 1922 by over 50,000 pounds. LaSalle County is the leading consignor with over 18,000 pounds from 73 individuals. In all 786 individuals consigned to the pool. The average amount pooled is 258 pounds, 36 pounds above the average of 1922.

To date the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company has disposed of the following grades of Illinois wool at the prices quoted:

¾ Blood Staple	49c
¾ Blood Clothing	46c
½ Blood Staple	46c
½ Blood Clothing	41c
¾ Blood Semi	43.3c
¼ Blood Semi	40c
Low ¼	41c
Braid	36c
Medium Burry & Seedy	37c
Cotts	31c
Dead	33c
Murraine Dead	19c
Tags	14c

These prices are all f.o.b. warehouse and may be subject to slight change. Because these sales were made recently, the Live Stock Marketing Department states that returns cannot be made for a short time and it may be necessary for those having fine grades of wool to wait somewhat longer.

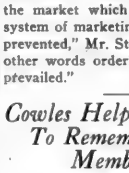
Orderly Marketing

The average price paid in the country was 33 cents a pound, Director C. A. Stewart of the department states, six cents higher than local prices paid in 1922. Many independent dealers became overzealous in their efforts to prevent wool from being consigned to the pool and paid higher prices than the market justified. Much of that wool has already been sold at a loss, Mr. Stewart states, and the pools now control quite a percentage of the wool yet unsold.

"By marketing wool only as fast as the trade could absorb it, the pools have prevented a decline in the market which the independent system of marketing could not have prevented," Mr. Stewart states. "In other words orderly marketing has prevailed."

Cowles Helps You To Remember Your Membership Dues

You know there are bound to be a few among the 62,000 members that will forget all about the Farm Bureau membership dues.



R. A. Cowles

But if there is to be a Farm Bureau there must be membership dues. When the problem of collecting dues arose, Robert A. Cowles, treasurer, figured out a series of reminder letters and other suggestions. Mr. Cowles held a series of meetings over the state at which he invited Farm Bureau officials and Farm Advisers. The problems of collecting dues and other business problems of the county organizations were discussed at these meetings.

Mr. Cowles has assisted co-operative marketing associations in their problems of bookkeeping and financing. He says co-operative associations must play the game of business according to the rules of the game. A complete financial report of the I. A. A. will be given by Mr. Cowles in the next issue of the Record.

SECRETARY



Geo. A. Fox

LIMESTONE SURVEY MADE DURING YEAR BY ASSOCIATION

Illinois Farmers Used 300,000 Tons in 1923; Give Help in Phosphate Purchasing

Where is the best place for our county to purchase limestone, taking into consideration the quality, price and freight cost? To answer questions of that kind, the Phosphate-Limestone Department made a survey of practically all of the commercial quarries in Illinois and neighboring states. The survey covered 31 plants in Illinois, three in Indiana and six in Iowa.



J. R. Bent

Helps with Problems

The department has acted as representative for many county farm bureaus and individuals in dealing with producers in the interest of improving service and making adjustments on quality, weight and price. It has assisted nine counties in the problems surrounding the possibility of starting local limestone crusher and storage plants. At the present time the department is holding a series of seven district meetings to make further study of the limestone problem.

Probably 300,000 tons of agricultural limestone have been used by Illinois farmers in 1923, Director J. R. Bent states in his annual report. Practically every county in the state is now a user of limestone and a future greater user.

Rock Phosphate

The department has continued to serve as the purchasing agent for the collective buying of raw rock phosphate for members of the farm bureau. The branch office at Columbia, Tennessee, has sampled and analyzed every shipment and has supervised shipping, billing and accounting. The tonnage for the year, as in 1921 and 1922, has been below normal. However the commissions earned in this business have been more than enough to pay all the cost of shipping office and laboratory in Tennessee.

Hatchery Work Is Progressing, States Mr. Day

Eight hatcheries have sent applications to the Illinois Department of Agriculture for inspection under the new accredited hatchery plan, according to H. W. Day, Supervising Inspector. Two or three others have stated that they want inspection.

Mr. Day states that inspectors are now at work inspecting farm flocks. Quite a large number of applications are coming in from flock owners, notably in Montgomery and Wayne counties. "It is our desire to develop the work slowly during the first season and to give service rather than to have more hatcheries accredited than we can efficiently take care of," declares Mr. Day.

ILLINOIS IS GOING STRONG IN PROGRAM OF T. B. ERADICATION

I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus Cooperating in Campaign of Education and Action

Illinois now has the largest program for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis of any state in the Union, according to M. H. Petersen, in charge of eradication work for the I. A. A. A total of 44 counties either have county veterinarians employed or have appropriations for their hire to test herds in the county for tuberculosis.



M. H. Petersen

About the middle of November the I. A. A. offered a reward of $100 for the first arrest and conviction of a bootlegger of tuberculous cattle within the county, with the provision that the county match with a similar sum, making the reward total $200.

Fourteen Make Reward

To date, 14 counties have matched this reward, states Mr. Petersen. These counties are, Iroquois, DeKalb, Dupage, McHenry, Rock Island, Will, JoDaviess, Crawford, Boone, Whiteside, LaSalle, Kendall, Peoria, and Cook.

"Sixteen counties are now cooperating with the I. A. A. in conducting educational campaigns to secure county appropriations from boards of supervisors," states Mr. Petersen. "And eight have definitely formed vigilance committees working to stamp out T. B."

Committee Takes Action

At its December meeting, the I. A. A. Executive Committee passed a resolution stating that the association would go forward on a vigorous program to make the program for the eradication of T. B. more effective. It will co-operate to the fullest extent with state and federal authorities.

Recommendation was made that the Budget Committee provide $7,000 to carry on the work in 1924 under the direction of the Livestock and Dairy Marketing Departments, with Mr. Petersen in charge.

New Farm Bureau Markets Doing a Lively Business

The Producers' Market which was opened by the Logan County Bureau at Lincoln, November 27, is doing a fine business, according to J. H. Checkley, farm adviser. He reports that average sales each Saturday from 26 booths are $600. The Farm Bureau Seed Department last year cleaned and found a market for $30,000 worth of clover, timothy, and soy beans, he states.

In Decatur, the Macon County Farm Bureau started a producers market in the farm bureau building on November 10. Average returns each Saturday are around $500. Most of the farmers holding booths come from 10 to 25 miles from Decatur, Farm Adviser Walworth says.

I. A. HELPED TO DEVELOP HATCHERY INSPECTION PLANS

Harper Predicts That Higher Quality of Poultry and Eggs Will Result

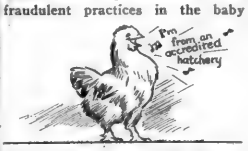
The I. A. A. took a very active part in starting the plan of farm poultry flock inspection and accrediting of hatcheries which was put into operation in the fall. Machinery which made the plan possible was afforded through the farm products inspection and grading law, passed by the 1923 General Assembly, and actively sponsored by the I. A. A. Legislative Committee.



J. D. Harper

In his 1923 annual report, J. D. Harper, in charge of egg and poultry marketing for the association, has the following to say regarding the poultry improvement plan.

"Early in the year complaints and several claims against hatcheries for misrepresentation of baby chicks called my attention to the fraudulent practices in the baby



chick business," says Mr. Harper. "This was connected with the fact that the quality of Illinois eggs was below that of some adjoining states on the terminal markets.

Studies Wisconsin Plan

"A trip was made to Madison, Wis., early in the summer to study their accredited hatchery plan. H. M. Lackie, Chief Hatchery Inspector for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, gave me the plan of their state inspection of flocks and accrediting of hatcheries.

"Mr. Lackie consented to come to Chicago and discuss the whole subject with a committee selected to hear him.

Adopt Plans

"As a result of a conference on this subject in June plans have been developed in co-operation with the University of Illinois Poultry Department, the Division of Standardization and Markets, and the Poultry Division of the Illinois Department of Agriculture until at this time inspectors are at work and a number of hatcheries will be available on the list to furnish state-inspected standard Illinois baby chicks this coming season.

"The accredited hatchery will be a guarantee to farmers and others buying baby chicks that they are getting chicks true to variety and name from state-inspected breeding stock.

Will Help Egg Marketing

"Improvement of the quality of farm flocks of the state will surely follow the breeding-up of flocks supplying baby chicks which are being sold in increasing numbers annually," predicts Mr. Harper.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

A committee of five has been named to review all proposed changes to the constitution and by-laws, and to make a report to the annual meeting. Members of the committee are: Frank Barton, Earl C. Smith, Carlton Trimble, H. E. Goembel and C. E. Bamborough.

Annual Meeting Program

OPENING SESSION 10:00 A. M., JAN. 16

Invocation.....Rev. M. Guy VanBuskirk, Oneida
Address of Welcome.....Ray Arnold, Galesburg
President's Address.....S. H. Thompson
Treasurer's Report.....R. A. Cowles
Secretary's Report.....George A. Fox
Appointment of Committees.

AFTERNOON SESSION 1:00 P. M.

Accomplishments in Livestock Co-operative Marketing.....
.....O. B. Goble
Illinois Director of Indianapolis Producers
State Financial Control of Co-operatives.....Geo. Wicker
Department of Agriculture, State of Minnesota
Self-Imposed Financial Control of Co-operatives....Geo. E. Fraser
Consulting Accountant, I. A. A.
Managerial Control of Co-operatives.....James E. Stone
President and General Manager of Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association
Nomination of Executive Committee Members by Districts.

EVENING SESSION

Banquet—6:30 P. M.
Address.....Dr. Tilden
President of Lombard College
Organized Co-operation in Community Improvement..John Camlin
President of Illinois Chamber of Commerce
Merchandising a Farm Crop for Three States.....James C. Stone
Election of Officers.

MORNING SESSION 9:00 A. M., JAN 17

Music.
The Taxation of Land.....Richard T. Ely
Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin.
Transportation Problems of the Mississippi Valley.....
.....Hon. Cleveland A. Newton
United States Congressman, Missouri
Discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION 1:30 P. M.

Organizing Community Centers.....Benjamin H. Darrow
Secretary of County Y. M. C. A., Ravenna, Ohio
Report of Resolutions Committee.
Report of Constitution and By-Laws Committee.
Round Table Discussion.



Fruit Exchange Has Good Year Says Manager Leeper

The average prices received by the Illinois Fruit Exchange during 1923 were quite satisfactory, according to A. B. Leeper, Centralia, manager of the organization. This is particularly true of strawberries, potatoes, cabbage and peaches, he states.



A. B. Leeper

"In the case of peaches the average price net-to-growers was the highest we have heard of in 1923," declares Mr. Leeper. "The apple and pear prices were the exception. The apple prices were not satisfactory in a good many cases but when comparative prices received by the exchange and prices received in other apple-growing sections of the United States are considered, in almost every case we find a very favorable margin in favor of Illinois fruits.

Apple Crop Large

"The enormous apple crop which was moved during the year was one of the largest ever moved in the same length of time and it was only by distributing apples in carlots to practically every small town in the country that they were able to be sold at any price in the short period in which they were forced on the market.

600 Cars Volume

"Last winter the weather man dealt roughly with the southern Illinois fruit growers and the early apple and peach crops throughout most of the section were badly injured or killed," states Mr. Leeper. "The falling-off of these two important crops reduced the tonnage of the Illinois Fruit Exchange by practically 50 per cent.

"However, there was a considerable gain in the late apple crop and the exchange will finish the season having marketed around 600 cars of fruit."

Shipping Point Inspection

The establishment of government shipping point inspection during 1923 has been a decided step forward in the marketing of Illinois fruits, Mr. Leeper says.

"The Exchange was the first to call on the Illinois Department of Agriculture for this service and it was used on practically all the peaches shipped and also on a great many of the apples.

Insures High Grade Fruit

"There is considerable sentiment among the members of the exchange to install government inspection on every car of fruit shipped by the organization next year," declares Mr. Leeper.

He predicts that if this is done, added to the general supervision of inspection already in use by the exchange, the co-operative will put on the market a product of uniformity and also of superior grade to that of any other growers or shippers in Illinois.

Annual Reports

The annual report of the association for 1923 will be ready for distribution in booklet form at the annual meeting at Galesburg. Detailed summaries of the work of each department are included in the annual report. If you want a copy, secure it at the annual meeting or send your name to the I. A. A. and one will be mailed to you as soon as they are off the press.

HAVE ANY TROUBLE WITH RAILROADS? WRITE THE I. A. A.

Transportation Department Helps With Fences, Livestock Pens and Loading Platforms

H. N. Ripling of Galena wrote the Transportation Department saying that the railroad fences adjoining his property had been bad for a number of years and he was not able to get in touch with anyone locally who could take care of the matter for him.

Upon taking up the case, the railroad informed the department that instruction had been given to put the fences in first class condition. Later Mr. Ripling thanked the I. A. A. for securing a new fence.

The Dahinda Livestock Shipping Association, Knox County, asked that watering facilities and shelter be provided at the local stock pens. The railroad did not respond favorably at first, contending that the volume of business did not warrant any improvements. They stated that there were a number of trees around the yards to give sufficient shade. Photographs of the yards revealed a different situation, however. After submitting the matter to the management again, word was received that the division superintendent had been authorized to provide water and shade at the stock pens.

Bad-Acting Buyers

Another shipping association desired additional pens and wanted to lease a piece of ground for scales. Investigation disclosed that local buyers were not friendly to the shipping association and they tried to hinder it in its operations.

Buyers endeavored to get their cattle to the pens first and to distribute them in as many pens as possible The scale owned by the local buyers was in poor shape and led to much trouble.

The Transportation Department took the matter up with the railroad company with the result that the lease for the scale site was cancelled and given to the shipping association. The railroad promised to make necessary changes in the pens to accommodate shippers.

416 Like These

The Transportation Department has handled approximately 416 matters similar to these instances, Director L. J. Quasey states in his annual report.

NOT WHO, BUT HOW

The question is not who, but how and when, President Bradfute said at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He was discussing politics of the convention and his meaning was that how and when the needed work was to be done is more important than who is to have the glory and profit in doing it.

Our own annual meeting is coming in two weeks.

I. A. A. DEPARTMENT COLLECTS NEARLY $10,000 IN CLAIMS

Traffic Department Represents Farmers' Interests in Railroad Losses

A total of 519 claims were filed and 335 were collected to the amount of $9,457.98, during 1923, by the I. A. A. Transportation Department, according to the annual report of L. J. Quasey, director of the department.

These were all strictly railroad claims and those filed included 161 freight overcharge claims, 325 loss and damage claims, and 33 general loss and damage claims.

Freight Overcharge Example

"Under the first group we have claims that are occasioned either through the application of an improper rate or improper routing and an overcharge is the result," Mr. Quasey states. "In many cases where errors were found, claims were filed and money recovered.

"A member of the McLean County Farm Bureau had a shipment of stock cattle moving from South St. Paul to his local station on which he was charged $106 freight. He suspected that something was wrong and referred the matter to us. Upon checking the rate, we found that he had been charged the fat cattle rate instead of the stock cattle rate. The correct charge should have been $80.80. The difference of $25.20 was refunded by the railroad company."

Live Stock Delayed

Loss and damage claims often arise from loss and damage to shipments en route, states Mr. Quasey's report. In the case of live stock it may be due to delay in arriving at the market thus causing a shrinkage or drop in the market. An example is cited of C. B. Watson, of DeKalb, who shipped a carload of cattle to the Chicago yards which was delayed in getting to market.

The claim was placed with the department for handling and included shrinkage, drop in the market, and extra feed, the total amount of which was $84.16. This settlement was obtained for Mr. Watson. In acknowledging it, he wrote:

"I received check for $84.16, settlement in full from the C. & N. W. railway for claim on load of cattle. I appreciate your efforts in this and the other claim adjusted. It is excellent service you are rendering the farmers of Illinois in getting live stock and other claims adjusted. I hope the time will come when more farmers will avail themselves of the service which the I. A. A. is giving."

Loss by Fire

"Under general loss and damage claims are the fire losses and stock killed along railroad right-of-ways," says Mr. Quasey. "The claim of Mr. J. C. McWhinney serves as an illustration of this class of claims. Mr. McWhinney sustained a loss of 17 acres of meadow and length of fence. The damage amounted to $100. The railroad offered to pay less than half that amount, stating that according to their records that amount covered the loss.

"We made further investigation of the matter and insisted that the full amount of the claim be paid. The claim agent then informed us that he could not pay more than that, whereupon we asked him for evidence to back up his contention. He then sent us the report of the section foreman which he relied upon in making the settlement. This disclosed that the section foreman had greatly underestimated the actual damage. Our evidence was comprehensive and complete and after taking the matter up with the railroad company again, they passed it for payment in the full amount."

$2,000,000 Cut in Taxes Through Organization

TAX VALUATIONS GET GENERAL CUT OF TEN PER CENT

I. A. A. Will Continue Tax Work in Many Other Tasks to Be Done, Says Watson

In spite of the fact that equalization of valuations of farm land in 1923 has not gone more than half as far as it should have gone, it is probable that the decrease in taxes on land owners this winter will amount to at least $2,000,000, according to John C. Watson, Director of Taxation and Statistics for the I. A. A.



J. C. Watson

This is the encouraging news that comes at the end of a year of hard work on the farm tax problem.

10 Per Cent Decrease

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states in his annual report. If this reduction were all reflected in decreased taxes, it would mean a cut of $4,000,000, Mr. Watson states. However, increased tax rates, particularly for schools, are likely to offset the effect for 40 or 50 per cent of the reduction.

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"Questions of constitutional and statutory changes to make the revenue laws fairer to farmers and other tax payers are becoming increasingly important in Illinois The department proposes to give careful consideration to such questions, and to continue gathering information on the working and administration of our present revenue laws.

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"Taxpayers of the state are entitled to information in a form they can understand about expenditures of tax money. At present they do not have such information. Wherever public funds are spent inefficiently, extravagantly or dishonestly, high taxes will be levied.

"A proper system of checks on expenditures, of auditing, and of analyses promotes efficiency, economy and honesty in handling public funds. There can be little doubt that the greatest opportunity for reducing tax levies lies in this direction. The department proposes to give this subject as much attention as its other duties permit."

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But a large number of county farm bureaus and the I. A. A. Taxation Department knows that a lot of that reduction came like pulling teeth. Do your own guessing of how much reduction farmers would have received if continual study and work had not been centered on this problem by the farm bureau.

Mr. Kelker Is New Assistant to Secretary

The I. A. A. office has handled 18,000 outgoing telephone calls, 1,250 long distance calls and has sent out 1,400 telegrams in the year 1923, reports J. H. Kelker, Assistant to the Secretary, who was employed by the Association November 1.



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During the year, 19,602 typewritten letters were sent out and 27,788 pieces of first class mail received. The addressing section which keeps up the list of 70,000 names and mails the Record, the multigraph section, the stock room and filing work all come under the direction of Mr. Kelker. There are 11 persons employed in these lines of work. The real truth of the matter is that this department does everything that does not come under some other department of the Association, including everything from making arrangements for meetings to ordering Farm Bureau signs.

Arthur Says Club Work Is Great; Enjoyed Banquet

"I am writing to thank you for the fine banquet that was given to us boys and girls," says Arthur Manock, Peoria County, boys' pig club champion of Illinois, in a letter to the I. A. A. "It sure was a fine get-together. I enjoyed hearing our I. A. A. leaders speak and also to meet them.

"We belong to the I. A. A. and the Peoria County Farm Bureau. This is an organization that every farmer ought to belong to. If it had not been for the farm bureau, I expect I would never have heard of club work until it would have been too late. As it is, I have had three successful years. It is work that has been an education in itself. I am a club booster forever and ever."

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Watson Says Body Forgot All About City Lots Increase; Count Reductions Twice

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In explaining increases in town and city lots the statement released by the Commission reads:

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Does Not Consider Value Increase

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Much Serum Secured Through Purchasing Committee Contract

C. A. Stewart, Director of Live Stock Marketing Department, served as secretary of the Illinois Serum Purchasing Committee during 1923. Others on the Committee were Farm Advisers J. H. Lloyd, L. R. Marchant, J. R. Shinn, and F. E. Fuller.

As a result of the committee's work, 31 counties contracted for 18,000,000 ccs. of serum and virus from a commercial serum plant at 75 cents per hundred ccs. Up to December 1, a total of 17,117,000 ccs. of this contract had been consumed. Several other counties were also given aid in serum purchasing.

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"The department finds it necessary at times to advise dairymen not to begin the business they might have in mind and for which they believe a need exists," Mr. Lynch says.

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Fruit Co-op Will Reorganize Under Marketing Act

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As soon as arrangements are made for such incorporation, the exchange expects to engage in an extensive membership campaign under the direction of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Many requests are already on file for this organization work which will be started early in January, Mr. Leeper states.

It Pays to Check Over R. R. Rates, Department Finds

All railroad tariffs on agricultural products are kept on file in the office of the Transportation Department of the I. A. A. Every time there is a supplement or a reissue, the department carefully checks them over to ascertain any changes in rates that concern the farmer.

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Up to the present time, the Transportation Department has filed over 40 claims amounting to approximately $300 with the C. B. & Q. for these overcharges.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The I. A. A. Dairy Marketing Department conducts an employment service for organizations desiring managers, superintendents, or other employes, says the annual report of A. B. Lynch, director. A list of available or prospective men is kept on file and from it boards of directors get in touch with prospects and the department aids them in conducting interviews with men in whom they are interested.

DEAN H. W. MUMFORD,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 2 | January 21, 1924 | Number 2

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Efficient Production Alone Will Not Solve Farm Problems Is Opinion of I. A. A. Chief

"Future progress of agriculture depends today more than at any time in the history of our country on strong organization of farmers," said President S. H. Thompson in his address at the opening of the ninth annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Galesburg, Jan. 16. "Efficient production alone will not solve the present day problems.

"We must put agriculture on a sound basis, on equal footing with every other successful business of our country. If we would keep our children on the farm and continue the business, we must put agriculture on a substantial paying basis that will bring returns that are satisfactory so that they can make the home and farm attractive and really worth while for the best of men.



S. H. Thompson

Farm Bureau Won Voice.

"We have through the efforts of the farm bureau, won a voice in the affairs of county, state, and nation and have been instrumental in securing the passage of constructive legislation that will help the farmer to get his business on an equal basis enjoyed by the other businesses of the country and thus have opened the way for cooperative effort, making it possible for him not only to produce efficiently, but also to join with

(Continued on page 3)

John Had Talk All Ready But Censors Didn't Approve It

John C. Watson, Director of Taxation for the I. A. A. was scheduled to tell the world about "Taxation as a Farm Bureau Project," over the American Farm Bureau radio from Station KYW, Chicago, January 4, but his manuscript, prepared in advance, was rejected as "political" by KYW censors. Station KYW is owned and controlled by the Westinghouse corporation. If you want a copy of John's "censored" talk, write the I. A. A.

Annual Meeting Report

As the Record goes to press on the eve of the ninth annual meeting, advance copies of several addresses have been secured and are summarized in this issue. The next issue of the Record will contain further report of this meeting.

Series of Shipping Association Schools To Start on Feb. 12

Farm advisers, directors, managers, and members of livestock shipping associations are invited to attend one-day shipping association schools in their districts, which will be held starting February 12, by the I. A. A., College of Agriculture, and National Live Stock Producers Association, cooperating.

The discussions will be led by C. A. Stewart and L. J. Quasey of the I. A. A.; E. T. Robbins and V. Vaniman of the College of Agriculture; and F. M. Simpson, general manager of the National Producers. The managers of each of the four Producers selling agencies at Chicago, Peoria, E. St. Louis, and Indianapolis will attend the schools in their respective territories and the three I. A. A. fieldmen, F. H. Kelley, R. B. Orndorff, and I. C. Grimes will divide their time between the meetings.

The schools are scheduled as follows: Olney, Feb. 12; Carbondale, Feb. 13; Centralia, Feb. 14; Springfield, Feb. 19; Decatur, Feb. 20; Gilman, Feb. 21; Galesburg, Feb. 26; Dixon, Feb. 27; and Chicago, Feb. 28.

Uniform Purchase Plans Being Made For Limestone

Two more district meetings have been held to discuss plans for the future purchase of limestone on a uniform basis among the county farm bureaus, according to J. R. Bent, Director of the Phosphate-Limestone Department. A meeting was held at Joliet on January 9, and one was planned for Galesburg on January 17 in connection with the annual meeting.

One is planned for Southern Illinois on February 6, at Centralia.

Mr. Bent states that the statewide conference which representatives selected at the district meetings will attend, will probably be held at Springfield, February 20 and 21.

"The meetings are evidencing that the use of limestone is rapidly increasing in all parts of the state, especially in the northern and central parts," Mr. Bent says.

UP TO BAT WITH 1924



Secretary Fox Charts New Year's Program of Work

In his address at the ninth annual meeting, Secretary George A. Fox reviewed and discussed the work of the past five years. He pointed to the failures and strongholds, and made recommendations for the future.

Following are a few outstanding things said by Mr. Fox:

Cooperative Marketing

"We have had four years of intensive experience with marketing problems, some satisfactory and some not. We may become discouraged and overwhelmed or we may capitalize upon our mistakes and make them serve us. The greatest obstacle to overcome at this time is the strife over leadership.

Livestock Marketing

"Where possible livestock shipping associations membership should be confined to farm bureau membership and a differential charge be made for handling in favor of members. Each association would profit by requiring its members to enter into a binding agreement which will be just and fair and at the same time secure the maximum efficiency. Boards of directors need control. Managers need not fear this control. The members do need to fear the lack of control by a board of directors. Well-established locals are the guarantee of successful terminals.

Grain Marketing

"If Illinois is willing to accept U. S. Grain Growers' obligations in Illinois as Illinois obligations, and no longer regard them as obligations of the national institution, then Illinois may contemplate a state grain marketing program. The resolution passed by the mid-west presidents and secretaries in July and later approved by the A. F. B. F. Executive Committee is the best expression of a national policy that has been put forward.

"The National Wheat Committee and the U. S. Grain Growers have not defined their position with reference to this resolution. Until the policy of these two organizations are made clear and points of antagonism between the two removed, there can be no national program upon which Illinois can embark with safety without first accepting that the U. S. Grain Growers obligations in Illinois are state obligations, and thereby assuming the hazard of impairing, if not destroying, the

(Continued on page 4)

I. A. A. NET WORTH TOTALS $214,293 START OF NEW YEAR

$150,000 In United States Bonds And Cash—Treasurer R. A. Cowles Comments

With a net worth of $214,293, of which $150,000 is in Government bonds and cash, the Illinois Agricultural Association starts the year 1924.

On another page is printed the balance sheet of the association, certified by public accountants, and following are comments by Treasurer Robert A. Cowles:

"The balance sheet of the association shows its general fund reserve balance at December 31, 1923 to be $214,293.64. These figures represent the conservative 'net worth' of the association, after having made deductions in ample amount for probable losses, doubtful accounts receivable and advances to affiliated organizations, and reserves for depreciation, and, having listed under its liabilities all accounts payable and other obligations, of every nature.

Other Property

"There might have been listed with some propriety among the assets of the association as a deferred charge, an additional item of substantial amount representing prepaid organization expenses, since during 1922 and 1923 the greater part of the membership in the farm bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association has been signed to new three year contracts.

"The item listed under accounts receivable, $18,409.93, represents membership dues collected by the farm bureaus and unremitted at December 31, 1923. A substantial part of these unremitted balances were received during the first days of January following.

$120,000 In U. S. Banks

"The association has been able during the year to increase its

(Continued on page 3)

Chronic Kickers Past Redemption Says Riplinger

"That banquet given to the boys' and girls' club winners was a hundred per cent good act," writes Henry M. Riplinger of Galena. "The young Americans on the farm are the people that will make America worth while.

"The old chronic kickers are past redemption. They should keep quiet. Keep going and all will be well before long."

$2,000,000 Cut in Taxes Through Organization

TAX VALUATIONS GET GENERAL CUT OF TEN PER CENT

I. A. A. Will Continue Tax Work in Many Other Tasks to Be Done, Says Watson

In spite of the fact that equalization of valuations of farm land in 1923 has not gone more than half as far as it should have gone, it is probable that the decrease in taxes on land owners this winter will amount to at least $2,000,000, according to John C. Watson, Director of Taxation and Statistics for the I. A. A.

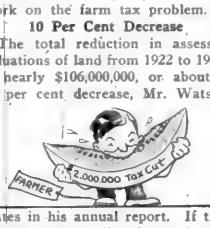


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"We have through the efforts of the farm bureau, won a voice in the affairs of county, state, and nation and have been instrumental in securing the passage of constructive legislation that will help the farmer to get his business on an equal basis enjoyed by the other businesses of the country and thus have opened the way for cooperative effort, making it possible for him not only to produce efficiently, but also to join with

(Continued on page 2)

John Had Talk All Ready But Censors Didn't Approve It

John C. Watson, Director of Taxation for the I. A. A. was scheduled to tell the world about "Taxation as a Farm Bureau Project," over the American Farm Bureau radio from Station KYW, Chicago, January 4, but his manuscript, prepared in advance, was rejected as "political" by KYW censors. Station KYW is owned and controlled by the Westinghouse corporation. If you want a copy of John's "censored" talk, write the I. A. A.

Annual Meeting Report

As the Record goes to press on the eve of the ninth annual meeting, advance copies of several addresses have been secured and are summarized in this issue. The next issue of the Record will contain further report of this meeting.

Series of Shipping Association Schools To Start on Feb. 12

Farm advisers, directors, managers, and members of livestock shipping associations are invited to attend one-day shipping association schools in their districts, which will be held starting February 12, by the I. A. A., College of Agriculture, and National Live Stock Producers Association, cooperating.

The discussions will be led by C. A. Stewart and L. J. Quasey of the I. A. A.; E. T. Robbins and V. Vaniman of the College of Agriculture; and F. M. Simpson, general manager of the National Producers. The managers of each of the four Producers selling agencies at Chicago, Peoria, E. St. Louis, and Indianapolis will attend the schools in their respective territories and the three I. A. A. fieldmen, F. H. Kelley, R. B. Orndorff, and I. C. Grimes will divide their time between the meetings.

The schools are scheduled as follows: Olney, Feb. 12; Carbondale, Feb. 13; Centralia, Feb. 14; Springfield, Feb. 19; Decatur, Feb. 20; Gilman, Feb. 21; Galesburg, Feb. 26; Dixon, Feb. 27; and Chicago, Feb. 28.

Uniform Purchase Plans Being Made For Limestone

Two more district meetings have been held to discuss plans for the future purchase of limestone on a uniform basis among the county farm bureaus, according to J. R. Bent, Director of the Phosphate-Limestone Department. A meeting was held at Joliet on January 9, and one was planned for Galesburg on January 17 in connection with the annual meeting.

One is planned for Southern Illinois on February 6, at Centralia.

Mr. Bent states that the statewide conference which representatives selected at the district meetings will attend, will probably be held at Springfield, February 20 and 21.

"The meetings are evidencing that the use of limestone is rapidly increasing in all parts of the state, especially in the northern and central parts," Mr. Bent says.

UP TO BAT WITH 1924



Secretary Fox Charts New Year's Program of Work

In his address at the ninth annual meeting, Secretary George A. Fox reviewed and discussed the work of the past five years. He pointed to the failures and strongholds, and made recommendations for the future.

Following are a few outstanding things said by Mr. Fox:

Cooperative Marketing

"We have had four years of intensive experience with marketing problems, some satisfactory and some not. We may become discouraged and overwhelmed or we may capitalize upon our mistakes and make them serve us. The greatest obstacle to overcome at this time is the strife over leadership.

Livestock Marketing

"Where possible livestock shipping associations membership should be confined to farm bureau membership and a differential charge be made for handling in favor of members. Each association would profit by requiring its members to enter into a binding agreement which will be just and fair and at the same time secure the maximum efficiency. Boards of directors need control. Managers need not fear this control. The members do need to fear the lack of control by a board of directors. Well-established locals are the guarantee of successful terminals.

Grain Marketing

"If Illinois is willing to accept U. S. Grain Growers' obligations in Illinois as Illinois obligations, and no longer regard them as obligations of the national institution, then Illinois may contemplate a state grain marketing program. The resolution passed by the midwest presidents and secretaries in July and later approved by the A. F. B. F. Executive Committee is the best expression of a national policy that has been put forward.

"The National Wheat Committee and the U. S. Grain Growers have not defined their position with reference to this resolution. Until the policy of these two organizations are made clear and points of antagonism between the two removed, there can be no national program upon which Illinois can embark with safety without first accepting that the U. S. Grain Growers obligations in Illinois are state obligations, and thereby assuming the hazard of impairing, if not destroying, the

(Continued on page 4)

I. A. A. NET WORTH TOTALS $214,293 START OF NEW YEAR

$150,000 In United States Bonds And Cash—Treasurer R. A. Cowles Comments

With a net worth of $214,293, of which $150,000 is in Government bonds and cash, the Illinois Agricultural Association starts the year 1924.

On another page is printed the balance sheet of the association, certified by public accountants, and following are comments by Treasurer Robert A. Cowles:

"The balance sheet of the association shows its general fund reserve balance at December 31, 1923 to be $214,293.64. These figures represent the conservative 'net worth' of the associatiffe, after having made deductions in ample amount for probable losses, doubtful accounts receivable and advances to affiliated organizations, and reserves for depreciation, and, having listed under its liabilities all accounts payable and other obligations, of every nature.

Other Property

"There might have been listed with some propriety among the assets of the association as a deferred charge, an additional item of substantial amount representing prepaid organization expenses, since during 1922 and 1923 the greater part of the membership in the farm bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association has been signed to new three year contracts.

"The item listed under accounts receivable, $18,409.92, represents membership dues collected by the farm bureaus and unremitted at December 31, 1923. A substantial part of these unremitted balances were received during the first days of January following.

$120,000 In U. S. Banks

"The association has been able during the year to increase its

(Continued on page 3)

Chronic Kickers Past Redemption Says Riplinger

"That banquet given to the boys' and girls' club winners was a hundred per cent good act," writes Henry N. Riplinger of Galena. "The young Americans on the farm are the people that will make America worth while.

"The old chronic kickers are past redemption. They should keep quiet. Keep going and all will be well before long."

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Vice-President, A. O. Eckert, Belleville.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

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20th....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
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22nd....Stanley Castle, Alton
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24th....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

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FORWARD! FARM BUREAU!

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On another page of this issue is the complete balance sheet accompanied by an explanation.

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The current collections have also improved this year. In 1922 sixty per cent of the current dues were paid up. In 1923 the percentage of current collections reached 78.5.

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1923 BOX SCORE

Here are some of things that the farm bureau, county and state organizations, have helped to bring about in 1923:

Over 20,000 carloads of livestock with a gross value of $25,000,000 were shipped through Illinois shipping associations in the year. The I. A. A. assisted in the incorporation of 38 associations. Three field men are working in Illinois for Livestock Producers Commission companies under the direction of the I. A. A. Ninety-two counties are served by one or more shipping associations.

A law was enacted prohibiting the manufacture and sale of filled milk in Illinois and another law prohibits the use of dairy terms and pictures in advertising substitutes for dairy products.

Forty-seven counties purchased rock phosphate through the I. A. A. in the year.

The Transportation Department handled 431 traffic problems for members in the year, and collected 349 railroad claims amounting to $9,544. The membership was represented in eighty hearings and conferences on transportation problems.

The 200,000 pounds of wool in the I. A. A. pool in 1923, which is an increase of 52,000 pounds over 1922, netted six cents a pound more than average local prices paid.

Three laws were enacted in the year appropriating $1,000,000 for eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Forty-six counties have employed veterinarians for area tuberculosis testing. Ten counties have tuberculosis vigilance committees and fifteen counties have offered rewards to apprehend violators of tuberculosis regulations and laws.

The reduction in taxes on farm land for both county and state purposes in 1923 as compared with 1922 is estimated at $2,000,000. The reduction on farm land taxes since 1920, when the farm bureau first started work on the problem, is estimated at $3,963,733.

In the year farm bureaus ordered 275,000 tons of agricultural limestone. The I. A. A. sampled and analyzed the product of 31 commercial quarries producing and selling limestone.

Illinois cooperative dairy associations sold $4,900,000 worth of products in 1923. The I. A. A. rendered service to 20 cooperative dairy associations in the year.

Thirty-one county farm bureaus purchased 18,000,000 cubic centimeters of anti-hog cholera serum in the year, at a cost of 75 cents per hundred.

—o—

ACCOUNTING FOR CO-OPS

"Farmers' cooperatives simply must have correct accounting and authoritative auditing or their officers and directors are blindly exercising their trusteeship." That is what George E. Frazer, a man of wide experience in the business world, said at the annual meeting. They must get good accounting and good auditing for the protecting of their members or, like other public institutions, the state must step in and regulate them, Mr. Frazer stated.

It was the recognition of the need for better accounting that brought about the legislation in Minnesota under which an accounting division for cooperative marketing was established in the State Department of Agriculture, said George Wicker at another time during the meeting.

When talking about cooperative dairy organizations, Secretary George A. Fox made the statement that every failure is traceable directly or indirectly to faulty accounting and lack of financial control.

—o—

LET'S NOT FORGET TO PLAY

Forget the business problems for a few minutes and read what Benjamin Darrow said at the annual meeting:

"There is a crushing poverty in playless lives. As the relatives and friends have stood in sorrow on the porch of some farm home, the iron hearse has crunched the gravel of the driveway loudly and it has come to carry away the body of a man who should have given ten or twenty years more of his accumulated wisdom and ability and love to his family. He robbed God of many years more of service on earth. His epitaph should be, 'He Forgot To Play.'

"Young people are not the only ones who need more social enjoyment.

"Choring by lantern light has cost the farmer as much as it has made him.

"Laughter wipes away the worries and music soothes the heartaches."

It is startling to hear this kind of talk in the midst of an annual meeting loaded with problems of cooperative marketing, legislation, taxation and so on. But it is easy to recognize what Mr. Darrow is talking about, and if we will admit it, the most of us are guilty.

Mr. Darrow's remedy is a community club, filled with good times.

—o—

STABILIZING LIVESTOCK MARKETS

The big ultimate aim of the National Livestock Producers Association is to stabilize markets, to cut out gluts and lean runs. Before very much can be done in regulating the flow of livestock to market, the Producers commission associations must have a big volume of the business, and before Producers can get a big volume of business they must sell to the satisfaction of their customers.

A few days ago the Chicago Producers Commission Association reported an increase in business of 133 per cent in cattle, 111 per cent in hogs and 239 per cent in sheep, for the last six months in 1923 as compared with the same period in 1922. The Chicago Producers handled 15,855 carloads of livestock in 1923.

The success of Producers livestock commission companies cannot be measured by the size of the dividend declared, but a big dividend does denote efficiency. The association at E. St. Louis announces a dividend of $80,000.

—o—

SANGAMON FIGURES TAX CUT

The Sangamon County Farm Bureau selected 34 farms of 80 acres each at random from 17 townships in the county. It found that the county tax for the 34 farms in 1923 was $980.46, and in 1924 the county tax will be $816.60 for the 34 farms, or a reduction of six cents per acre. It concludes that this reduction applied to the 500,000 acres of farm lands in the county would make a total saving of $30,000.

The assessed valuation of these 34 farms in 1923 was a total of $152,230, and in 1924, $107,120, a difference of $45,110 on the 2,720 acres in these farms, or about $16.50 per acre. This reduction in valuation, applied to the 500,000 acres of the county would be a total reduction in valuation of $8,250,000. Applying the 1924 state tax rate of 50 cents a hundred to this reduction makes a saving of $40,125.

The Sangamon County Farm Bureau concludes that the saving in county taxes is equal to 2,000 farm bureau memberships of $15.00 each, and the saving in state taxes is equal to 2,675 farm bureau memberships.

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EGGS ARE EGGS IN ILLINOIS

With the view of finding out what Illinois farmers can do to better the marketing of poultry and eggs, the I. A. A. sent one of its men to investigate cooperative marketing organizations in the west and south.

After probing into the affairs of marketing organizations in nine states and asking questions of their competitors, the investigator comes to the conclusion that grading of eggs according to quality and appearance is the most important thing which cooperative marketing is giving to egg producers.

Eggs are eggs in Illinois. The good ones, often the bad ones, the white ones, the brown ones, the speckled ones, the dirty ones, the big ones and the little ones, are all sold or traded for groceries at th ne price per dozen. But before they reach th rket, the big eastern market, all of the eggs ar dled and graded. Country egg shippers an mmission buyers in the terminal markets th ut piles of bad eggs that farmers were paid fo

l on't think for a minute you slipped anythi over on the commission man. As well as throwing out some bad eggs the commission man has many eggs that are of the best grade and they are sold for a whole lot more than the producer received. Car lot buyers of eggs in the country have told our investigator that a good share of their profit is in grading.

The consumer demands uniform grade, high quality eggs and he gets them and pays for them, but the producer does not furnish them, nor does he get paid for them. Most eggs are not sold by grade and quality in Illinois. The man who has good quality eggs has no advantage when selling to his grocer or huckster over the man who cares little about quality. There is no incentive to the producer to better the quality. The I. A. A. is working on this problem.

I. A. A. NET WORTH TOTALS $214,293

(Continued from page 1)

holdings in United States liberty bonds and treasury notes from $80,000 to $120,000, par value. The item is shown on the balance sheet as $119,202.82 which represents the 'book value' or cost to the association.

"The U. S. government bonds and treasury notes are 'bearer' securities, coupon form. They are held as the property of the association, in safe-keeping in the vaults of one of the large Chicago banks, so appearing on their books. The bank has issued to the association safe-keeping receipts for the securities as purchased by the association. The safe-keeping receipts are in turn deposited in a safe deposit box by the treasurer of the association. Access to the safe deposit box referred to is had only by your treasurer and in the presence of one of the several designated representatives of the fidelity and surety company who have bonded the treasurer of your association.

Securities Safeguarded

"The fidelity and surety company keep an accurate list of the contents of the box, noting all additions and withdrawals. This protective feature, properly restricting access to the box, is entirely self-imposed by the present incumbent. It has been accepted by your Executive Committee as a permanent policy of the association by resolution addressed to the Safe Deposit Vaults Company. No deviation in any particular from this policy in the future should ever be made except to further strengthen its protective features, if possible. It is fully as important to the membership of this association, or any organization, to know that its securities are properly safeguarded, as it is to know of what they consist and the amount thereof. The interest coupons are clipped by the bank as they mature and its cashier's draft remitted to the association to cover.

Long Term Loans

"Under 'long term loans,' are listed advances to affiliated organizations. These advances are evidenced by six and twelve month notes, but in practice must be paid out of income or through possible refinancing. Liberal reserves have been set up for possible losses in these items.

"The 'liquid' assets of the association are represented in 'Cash on Hand and in Bank' and 'U. S. Government Liberty Bonds and Treasury Notes'—a substantial sum, immediately available, and in very favorable ratio to current liabilities."

Malone Appointed Head of Illinois Tax Commission

Wm. H. Malone, Cook county, has been appointed as head of the State Tax Commission by the Governor. Mr. Malone has been friendly to the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus in their fight for equalized tax valuations. It will be remembered that he severely flayed the chairman of the commission in October when the latter failed to order reassessments in the seven counties where the local boards failed to equalize, after the tax body had promised the I. A. A. that reassessments would be ordered.

E. St. Louis Co-op Plans To Refund $80,000 Earnings

The Producers Live Stock Commission Association of E. St. Louis will refund more than $80,000 saved this year in commissions on livestock sales made for its members, according to H. D. Wright, manager, who made his report at the annual meeting of the association, January 15.

This saving is made in spite of the fact that the agency reduced its rates during the year 20 per cent from those generally saved, thus effecting additional saving. Approximately 450 shipping associations are members of the agency.

Metzger and Cowles To Represent I.A.A. At Regional Meeting

G. E. Metzger, Director of Organization, and R. A. Cowles, Director of Finance, will represent the I. A. A. at a regional conference of organization workers at Lansing, Mich., February 21 and 22. The A. F. B. F. has called the conference and organization and collection programs will be considered.

Representatives from the Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin state farm bureaus have been invited to the conference.

THOMPSON SPEAKS ON ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 1)

his neighbor in the marketing of farm products.

"Up to the present time, farmers could never conscientiously say that they have really had any influence to make a higher or a lower market for any farm products. The only influence that has really created higher or lower markets has been droughts, freeze-outs, war, failures in other countries or something over which they have never had any control themselves.

All Join Together.

"There is no business that could successfully thrive if it could not have anything to say as to what the price of the commodity or production of the factory was to bring. The time has come when farmers of this country, if they are going to put their business on a substantial basis, must join themselves together in a strong organization, thus affording an opportunity to study the markets as to scope and supply and demand, and to use the same business intelligence to the distribution of the products of the farm as every other line of business is doing today.

"The future of our organization depends on the hearty and loyal support of the members back on the farms."

Start Co-op Accounting Or State Must Step In--Frazer

Illinois now has over 1,000 co-operatives in active business and the time is now at hand for these cooperatives to organize a central auditing service of their own, said Geo. A. Fraser, Consulting Accountant of the I. A. A., at the annual meeting where he talked on the subject, "Financial Responsibilities for Farmers' Cooperatives."



George Wicker

"These cooperatives should have established standards of business practice set forth in the form of a uniform bookkeeping system," declared Mr. Fraser. "They should also have authoritative auditing conducted by the leaders among the cooperatives and not merely casual and private auditing under the control of those audited.

A Business Corporation.

"A farmers' cooperative is first, last, and all of the time a business corporation. The fact that it is cooperative does not change any of the fundamental laws of economics and trusteeship that apply to all business corporations. Farmers' cooperatives simply must have correct accounting and authoritative auditing or else their directors and officers are blindly exercising their trusteeships.

"The cooperative is a public institution in the same category as the bank or the insurance company. Banks and insurance companies are under the strict regulations of state laws. They must make detailed financial statements under oath to state officers and must submit to inquisitorial state audits. It is to the credit of banks and insurance companies generally that in addition to state examinations, they insist upon outside auditors employed by themselves.

State May Step In.

"Farmers' cooperatives must get good accounting and good auditing for the protection of their members or else, like other public institutions, the state must step in and regulate them. There is no more reason for a farmer losing money in a cooperative because of the lack of proper accounts and proper audits, than there would be for a farmer to lose money in a savings bank because of the lack of proper accounts and proper audit."

Mr. Fraser suggested that the directors and officers of Illinois farmers' cooperatives would do better to organize an authoritative accounting and auditing service of their own rather than to depend upon casual private auditors on the one hand or upon inquisitorial state auditors acting under laws as the other alternative.

Could Exchange Experience

"With an authoritative central auditing service established by the cooperatives themselves, the leaders of the cooperative movement can exchange comparative statistics as to costs and margins of savings," declared Mr. Fraser. "Such information would be immensely valuable to the new and unsuccessful cooperatives and would be a fair contribution to the cause from the successful cooperatives."

Mr. Fraser closed by declaring that a man has as much right to protection when he invests his crops in a cooperative elevator or creamery as if he invested his money in a savings bank or in buying securities approved under the Blue Sky Laws of Illinois. This can only be assured when directors and officers of cooperatives actually put into practice good bookkeeping and accounting methods, he said.

Wicker Speaks

"In cooperative companies not large enough to employ a competent bookkeeper, the manager is generally required to perform all the duties," said George Wicker, who is in charge of cooperative accounting for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. "Often the manager has no knowledge of bookkeeping and the records will be inadequate.

State Control in Minnesota

"It was the recognition of this condition that brought about the legislation under which an accounting division for cooperative associations was established in the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. The development of cooperative business will require managers specially trained in business practice, accounting, and a knowledge of the essentials of cooperation."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
BALANCE SHEET—AT DECEMBER 31, 1923

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash on Hand and in Bank		$ 33,704.78	
Accounts Receivable:			
County Farm Bureaus for Memberships	$18,409.93		
County Farm Bureaus for Miscellaneous Items	2,067.47		
Phosphate Accounts	852.70		
Others	6,802.69		
Total	$28,132.79		
Less: Provision for Bad Debts	4,625.83	23,506.96	
Inventories:			
Blankets at Warehouse	$ 4,964.00		
Blankets on Consignment	1,502.14		
Signs	320.40		
		6,786.54	
Accrued Interest Receivable		1,514.58	
Illinois-Missouri Cooperative Milk Producers association		21,368.00	
U. S. Government Treasury Notes and Liberty Bonds		119,202.82	
Total Current Assets			$206,083.68
Long Term Loans:			
Due from Agricultural Organizations for Advances		$ 42,826.47	
Less: Provision for Probable Loss		34,126.47	
			8,700.00
Fixed Assets:			
Office Furniture and Equipment	$25,076.99		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	11,421.20		
		$ 13,655.79	
Automobiles	$ 1,875.97		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	1,425.97		
		450.00	
			14,105.79
Deferred Charges:			
Prepaid Rent		$ 3,428.00	
Inventory of Supplies		1,427.27	
Prepaid Insurance		300.70	
			5,155.97
TOTAL ASSETS			$234,045.44

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 10,430.49	
American Farm Bureau Federation	1,840.99	
Accounts Receivable—Credit Balance	5,581.63	
Accounts Payable—Farm Bureaus	1,343.69	
Total Current Liabilities		$ 19,196.80
Unearned Membership Income		555.00
General Fund Reserve:		
Balance at January 1, 1923	$172,621.42	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 1923	41,672.22	
		214,293.64
		$234,045.44

We have examined the books of account of the above association for the year ended December 31, 1923, and hereby certify that, in our opinion, subject to the comments included in our report submitted herewith, the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Statement of Income and Expenses prepared from the books of account and records truthfully show the financial position of the association at December 31, 1923.

John R. Bartizal
Certified Public Accountant.

SWANSON OGILVIE COMPANY,
By A. W. T. Ogilvie.

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The reduction in taxes on farm land for both county and state purposes in 1923 as compared with 1922 is estimated at $2,000,000. The reduction on farm land taxes since 1920, when the farm bureau first started work on the problem, is estimated at $3,963,733.

In the year farm bureaus ordered 275,000 tons of agricultural limestone. The I. A. A. sampled and analyzed the product of 31 commercial quarries producing and selling limestone.

Illinois cooperative dairy associations sold $4,900,000 worth of products in 1923. The I. A. A. rendered service to 20 cooperative dairy associations in the year.

Thirty-one county farm bureaus purchased 18,000,000 cubic centimeters of anti-hog cholera serum in the year, at a cost of 75 cents per hundred.

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ACCOUNTING FOR CO-OPS

"Farmers' cooperatives simply must have correct accounting and authoritative auditing or their officers and directors are blindly exercising their trusteeship." That is what George E. Frazer, a man of wide experience in the business world, said at the annual meeting. They must get good accounting and good auditing for the protecting of their members or, like other public institutions, the state must step in and regulate them, Mr. Frazer stated.

It was the recognition of the need for better accounting that brought about the legislation in Minnesota under which an accounting division for cooperative marketing was established in the State Department of Agriculture, said George Wicker at another time during the meeting.

When talking about cooperative dairy organizations, Secretary George A. Fox made the statement that every failure is traceable directly or indirectly to faulty accounting and lack of financial control.

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LET'S NOT FORGET TO PLAY

Forget the business problems for a few minutes and read what Benjamin Darrow said at the annual meeting:

"There is a crushing poverty in playless lives. As the relatives and friends have stood in sorrow on the porch of some farm home, the iron hearse has crunched the gravel of the driveway loudly and it has come to carry away the body of a man who should have given ten or twenty years more of his accumulated wisdom and ability and love to his family. He robbed God of many years more of service on earth. His epitaph should be, 'He Forgot To Play.'

"Young people are not the only ones who need more social enjoyment.

"Choring by lantern light has cost the farmer as much as it has made him.

"Laughter wipes away the worries and music soothes the heartaches."

It is startling to hear this kind of talk in the midst of an annual meeting loaded with problems of cooperative marketing, legislation, taxation and so on. But it is easy to recognize what Mr. Darrow is talking about, and if we will admit it, the most of us are guilty.

Mr. Darrow's remedy is a community club, filled with good times.

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STABILIZING LIVESTOCK MARKETS

The big ultimate aim of the National Livestock Producers Association is to stabilize markets, to cut out gluts and lean runs. Before very much can be done in regulating the flow of livestock to market, the Producers commission associations must have a big volume of the business, and before Producers can get a big volume of business they must sell to the satisfaction of their customers.

A few days ago the Chicago Producers Commission Association reported an increase in business of 133 per cent in cattle, 111 per cent in hogs and 239 per cent in sheep, for the last six months in 1923 as compared with the same period in 1922. The Chicago Producers handled 15,855 carloads of livestock in 1923.

The success of Producers livestock commission companies cannot be measured by the size of the dividend declared, but a big dividend does denote efficiency. The association at E. St. Louis announces a dividend of $80,000.

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SANGAMON FIGURES TAX CUT

The Sangamon County Farm Bureau selected 34 farms of 80 acres each at random from 17 townships in the county. It found that the county tax for the 34 farms in 1923 was $980.46, and in 1924 the county tax will be $816.60 for the 34 farms, or a reduction of six cents per acre. It concludes that this reduction applied to the 500,000 acres of farm lands in the county would make a total saving of $30,000.

The assessed valuation of these 34 farms in 1923 was a total of $152,230, and in 1924, $107,120, a difference of $45,110 on the 2,720 acres in these farms, or about $16.50 per acre. This reduction in valuation, applied to the 500,000 acres of the county would be a total reduction in valuation of $8,250,000. Applying the 1924 state tax rate of 50 cents a hundred to this reduction makes a saving of $40,125.

The Sangamon County Farm Bureau concludes that the saving in county taxes is equal to 2,000 farm bureau memberships of $15.00 each, and the saving in state taxes is equal to 2,675 farm bureau memberships.

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EGGS ARE EGGS IN ILLINOIS

With the view of finding out what Illinois farmers can do to better the marketing of poultry and eggs, the I. A. A. sent one of its men to investigate cooperative marketing organizations in the west and south.

After probing into the affairs of marketing organizations in nine states and asking questions of their competitors, the investigator comes to the conclusion that grading of eggs according to quality and appearance is the most important thing which cooperative marketing is giving to egg producers.

Eggs are eggs in Illinois. The good ones, often the bad ones, the white ones, the brown ones, the speckled ones, the dirty ones, the big ones and the little ones, are all sold or traded for groceries at th[illegible]ne price per dozen. But before they reach th[illegible]rket, the big eastern market, all of the eggs ar[illegible]adled and graded. Country egg shippers an[illegible]mmission buyers in the terminal markets th[illegible]ut piles of bad eggs that farmers were paid fo[illegible]

[illegible]on't think for a minute you slipped anything over on the commission man. As well as throwing out some bad eggs the commission man has many eggs that are of the best grade and they are sold for a whole lot more than the producer received. Car lot buyers of eggs in the country have told our investigator that a good share of their profit is in grading.

The consumer demands uniform grade, high quality eggs and he gets them and pays for them, but the producer does not furnish them, nor does he get paid for them. Most eggs are not sold by grade and quality in Illinois. The man who has good quality eggs has no advantage when selling to his grocer or huckster over the man who cares little about quality. There is no incentive to the producer to better the quality. The I. A. A. is working on this problem.

I. A. A. NET WORTH TOTALS $214,293

(Continued from page 1)

holdings in United States liberty bonds and treasury notes from $80,000 to $120,000, par value. The item is shown on the balance sheet as $119,302.82 which represents the 'book value' or cost to the association.

"The U. S. government bonds and treasury notes are 'bearer' securities, coupon form. They are held as the property of the association, in safe-keeping in the vaults of one of the large Chicago banks, so appearing on their books. The bank has issued to the association safe-keeping receipts for the securities as purchased by the association. The safe-keeping receipts are in turn deposited in a safe deposit box by the treasurer of the association. Access to the safe deposit box referred to is had only by your treasurer and in the presence of one of the several designated representatives of the fidelity and surety company who have bonded the treasurer of your association.

Securities Safeguarded

"The fidelity and surety company keep an accurate list of the contents of the box, noting all additions and withdrawals. This protective feature, properly restricting access to the box, is entirely self-imposed by the present incumbent. It has been accepted by your Executive Committee as a permanent policy of the association by resolution addressed to the Safe Deposit Vaults Company. No deviation in any particular from this policy in the future should ever be made except to further strengthen its protective features, if possible. It is fully as important to the membership of this association, or any organization, to know that its securities are properly safeguarded, as it is to know of what they consist and the amount thereof. The interest coupons are clipped by the bank as they mature and its cashier's draft remitted to the association to cover.

Long Term Loans

"Under 'long term loans,' are listed advances to affiliated organizations. These advances are evidenced by six and twelve month notes, but in practice must be paid out of income or through possible refinancing. Liberal reserves have been set up for possible losses in these items.

"The 'liquid' assets of the association are represented in 'Cash on Hand and in Bank' and 'U. S. Government Liberty Bonds and Treasury Notes'—a substantial sum, immediately available, and in very favorable ratio to current liabilities."

Malone Appointed Head of Illinois Tax Commission

Wm. H. Malone, Cook county, has been appointed as head of the State Tax Commission by the Governor. Mr. Malone has been friendly to the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus in their fight for equalized tax valuations. It will be remembered that he severely flayed the chairman of the commission in October when the latter failed to order reassessments in the seven counties where the local boards failed to equalize, after the tax body had promised the I. A. A. that reassessments would be ordered.

E. St. Louis Co-op Plans To Refund $80,000 Earnings

The Producers Live Stock Commission Association of E. St. Louis will refund more than $80,000 saved this year in commissions on livestock sales made for its members, according to H. D. Wright, manager, who made his report at the annual meeting of the association, January 15.

This saving is made in spite of the fact that the agency reduced its rates during the year 20 per cent from those generally saved, thus effecting additional saving. Approximately 450 shipping associations are members of the agency.

Metzger and Cowles To Represent I.A.A. At Regional Meeting

G. E. Metzger, Director of Organization, and R. A. Cowles, Director of Finance, will represent the I. A. A. at a regional conference of organization workers at Lansing, Mich., February 21 and 22. The A. F. B. F. has called the conference and organization and collection programs will be considered.

Representatives from the Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin state farm bureaus have been invited to the conference.

THOMPSON SPEAKS ON ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 1)

his neighbor in the marketing of farm products.

"Up to the present time, farmers could never conscientiously say that they have really had any influence to make a higher or a lower market for any farm products. The only influence that has really created higher or lower markets has been droughts, freeze-outs, war, failures in other countries or something over which they have never had any control themselves.

All Join Together.

"There is no business that could successfully thrive if it could not have anything to say as to what the price of the commodity or production of the factory was to bring. The time has come when farmers of this country, if they are going to put their business on a substantial basis, must join themselves together in a strong organization, thus affording an opportunity to study the markets as to scope and supply and demand, and to use the same business intelligence to the distribution of the products of the farm as every other line of business is doing today.

"The future of our organization depends on the hearty and loyal support of the members back on the farms."

Start Co-op Accounting Or State Must Step In--Frazer

Illinois now has over 1,000 co-operatives in active business and the time is now at hand for these cooperatives to organize a central auditing service of their own, said Geo. A. Fraser, Consulting Accountant of the I. A. A., at the annual meeting where he talked on the subject, "Financial Responsibilities for Farmers' Cooperatives."



George Wicker

"These cooperatives should have established standards of business practice set forth in the form of a uniform bookkeeping system," declared Mr. Fraser. "They should also have authoritative auditing conducted by the leaders among the cooperatives and not merely casual and private auditing under the control of those audited.

A Business Corporation.

"A farmers' cooperative is first, last, and all of the time a business corporation. The fact that it is cooperative does not change any of the fundamental laws of economics and trusteeship that apply to all business corporations. Farmers' cooperatives simply must have correct accounting and authoritative auditing or else their directors and officers are blindly exercising their trusteeships.

"The cooperative is a public institution in the same category as the bank or the insurance company. Banks and insurance companies are under the strict regulations of state laws. They must make detailed financial statements under oath to state officers and must submit to inquisitorial state audits. It is to the credit of banks and insurance companies generally that in addition to state examinations, they insist upon outside auditors employed by themselves.

State May Step In.

"Farmers' cooperatives must get good accounting and good auditing for the protection of their members or else, like other public institutions, the state must step in and regulate them. There is no more reason for a farmer loeing money in a cooperative because of the lack of proper accounts and proper audits, than there would be for a farmer to lose money in a savings bank because of the lack of proper accounts and proper audit."

Mr. Fraser suggested that the directors and officers of Illinois farmers' cooperatives would do better to organize an authoritative accounting and auditing service of their own rather than to depend upon casual private auditors on the one hand or upon inquisitorial state auditors acting under laws as the other alternative.

Could Exchange Experienc

"With an authoritative central auditing service established by the cooperatives themselves, the leaders of the cooperative movement can exchange comparative statistics as to costs and margins of savings," declared Mr. Fraser. "Such informtaion would be immensely valuable to the new and unsuccessful cooperatives and would be a fair contribution to the cause from the successful cooperatives."

Mr. Fraser closed by declaring that a man has as much right to protection when he invests his crops in a cooperative elevator or creamery as if he invested his money in a savings bank or in buying securities approved under the Blue Sky Laws of Illinois. This can only be assured when directors and officers of cooperatives actually put into practice good bookkeeping and accounting methods, he said.

Wicker Speaks

"In cooperative companies not large enough to employ a competent bookkeeper, the manager is generally required to perform all the duties," said George Wicker, who is in charge of cooperative accounting for the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. "Often the manager has no knowledge of bookkeeping and the records will be inadequate.

State Control in Minnesota

"It was the recognition of this condition that brought about the legislation under which an accounting division for cooperative associations was established in the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. The development of cooperative business will require managers specially trained in business practice, accounting, and a knowledge of the essentials of cooperation."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
BALANCE SHEET—AT DECEMBER 31, 1923
ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash on Hand and in Bank		$ 33,704.78	
Accounts Receivable:			
County Farm Bureaus for Memberships	$18,409.93		
County Farm Bureaus for Miscellaneous Items	2,067.47		
Phosphate Accounts	852.70		
Others	6,802.69		
Total	$28,132.79		
Loss: Provision for Bad Debts	4,625.83	23,506.96	
Inventories:			
Blankets at Warehouse	$ 4,964.00		
Blankets on Consignment	1,502.14		
Signs	320.40		
		6,786.54	
Accrued Interest Receivable		1,514.58	
Illinois-Missouri Cooperative Milk Producers association		21,368.00	
U. S. Government Treasury Notes and Liberty Bonds		119,302.82	
Total Current Assets			$206,083.68
Long Term Loans:			
Due from Agricultural Organizations for Advances		$ 42,826.47	
Less: Provision for Probable Loss		34,126.47	
			8,700.00
Fixed Assets:			
Office Furniture and Equipment	$25,076.99		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	11,421.20		
		$ 13,655.79	
Automobiles	$ 1,875.97		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	1,425.97		
		450.00	
			14,105.79
Deferred Charges:			
Prepaid Rent		$ 3,428.00	
Inventory of Supplies		1,427.27	
Prepaid Insurance		300.70	
			5,155.97
TOTAL ASSETS			$234,045.44

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 10,430.49	
American Farm Bureau Federation	1,840.99	
Accounts Receivable—Credit Balance	5,581.63	
Accounts Payable—Farm Bureaus	1,343.69	
Total Current Liabilities		$ 19,196.80
Unearned Membership Income		555.00
General Fund Reserve:		
Balance at January 1, 1923	$172,621.42	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 1923	41,672.22	
		214,293.64
		$234,045.44

We have examined the books of account of the above association for the year ended December 31, 1923, and hereby certify that, in our opinion, subject to the comments included in our report submitted herewith, the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Statement of Income and Expenses prepared from the books of account and records truthfully show the financial position of the association at December 31, 1923.

John R. Bartizal
Certified Public Accountant.

SWANSON OGILVIE COMPANY,
By A. W. T. Ogilvie.

PLAY IS MISSING PART OF FARM RATION—DARROW

Hogs Root For Missing Elements, So Do Young Folks, Says Ohio Speaker

The big need of the countryside today is play and it is high time that we give the matter serious attention, declared Benjamin H. Darrow, secretary of the county Y. M. C. A., Ravenna, Ohio, in his address before the I. A. A. annual meeting, "Organizing Community Centers."



B. H. Darrow

"Hogs root for the missing elements of food in their ration," Mr. Darrow said." Young people, too, root for missing elements. If their own community does not provide a balanced ration, they go elsewhere for the missing elements, usually entertainment, and frequently overeat. Or if the social events of their community are weak and uninteresting third rate affairs, they know it.

Older People Too

"Young people are not the only ones who need more of the fats of social enjoyment," continued Mr. Darrow. "There is a crushing poverty in playless lives. Too many folks rob themselves and their families of many of the best things of life because they forget to play.

"Why do the young people desert their community for the city to get their entertainment?" asked the speaker. "Because it is more interesting and, shame to admit it, sometimes because their own community offers nothing of a social or entertainment nature.

It can be done

"To revive enthusiasm in some communities is like trying to start a fire with wet wood. But it can be done. Many a man and woman has given up the task in disgust these last few years. The farm bureau program itself falls far short of its possibilities because township meetings are poorly attended. Leadership in the country is really good, but the followership is terrible. There is no question but that the time is here when farming must have more brains and less brawn in the 'brains and brawn mixture.' And chorning by lantern light has cost the farmer as much as it has made him.

Wipes away the Worries

"Laughter wipes away the worries and music soothes the heartaches. Three or four times a winter every community ought to have a social in which the feature is music. Stunt nights as a feature of community entertainment are valuable. I fully expect to see the time when farmers generally will play just as the business man in the city."

FRUIT GROWERS TO REORGANIZE UNDER CO-OP ACT

"Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange" Will Be Name; Member Campaign To Start Soon

A meeting of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee of the I. A. A., officers and directors of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, and several large fruit growers took action to organize a non-stock, non-profit cooperative organization under the Illinois Cooperative Marketing Act to be incorporated as the "Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange," at Centralia, January 5.

The new organization will be, in effect, a continuation of the Illinois Fruit Exchange. However, the latter will not liquidate until some future date, due to unexpired marketing contracts, railroad claims, and present duties and obligations to its members.

Organization under new uniform five-year contracts will be started at an early date under the direction of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The decision to reorganize the Illinois Fruit Exchange has been the result of much thought and study on the part of officials of the exchange. Considerable expansion of the organization was felt necessary and there are many limitations which prevent the Exchange from expanding as it is now organized.

Want R. R. Fences Repaired? I. A. A. Helped This Man

"Let us know if railroad fences are defective," said the I. A. A. Transportation Department's ad in the December 5 issue of the Record. Immediately on receipt of the issue, Chas. R. Birkenmayer, Macoupin county, wrote to the I. A. A. and said that the fence along the C. P. & St. L. railroad adjoining his pasture was badly in need of repair and he wished that the department could at least persuade the railroad to set the posts if he furnished them.

The Transportation Department took the matter up with the C. P. & St. L. general manager. On December 29, the latter wrote: "We have set the posts for Mr. Birkenmayer, furnished wire and staples and he is to do the balance of the work."

And Mr. Birkenmayer wrote to the I. A. A.: "I want to thank you for your efforts with the C. P. & St. L. railroad in having them repair their fence along our land. I think it was a nice favor of you and I truly appreciate it."

JENKINS RESIGNS TO ENTER IN RACE FOR U. S. SENATOR

Restoration of Agriculture Will Be the Paramount Issue

The request of Newton Jenkins, recently announced candidate for United States Senator, to be relieved as legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association was accepted by the executive committee at the January 11 meeting.

In a resolution to Mr. Jenkins the committee stated that the principles of the Association are such that anyone connected with its administrative affairs cannot be a candidate for public office at the same time. The committee extended appreciation of the efficient service rendered to the association and for the courteous manner in which all requests have been handled.

"I am entering the Republican primaries as a candidate for United States Senator," Mr. Jenkins states in his letter to the association.

Agriculture Paramount

"While I expect to appeal to every element of the state's citizenship, Mr. Jenkins continues," the restoration of agriculture will be a paramount issue of my campaign. This issue, of course, is quite non-partisan and I shall do my utmost to carry my message to the farmers in every section of the state."

"We Call Them Cheap Screws Down In Egypt"

"I have been reading my I. A. A. Record and find many good things in it for me that I have helped to do by belonging to the farm bureau," writes Arthur J. Casper, Johnson county. "These things have helped others that don't belong just as well, and won't belong as long as they can reap the harvest without belonging. We call them 'cheap screws' down here in Egypt.

"I am well pleased with what the I. A. A. has done for us. Without organization, we are as far as we can ever expect to get. With organization we can adjust the lid to the lunch box at any degree we desire to fit the agricultural conditions of our country.

"In our drive for membership in December, 1923, we lost more, I think, than we gained. Those we lost were mostly trouble-makers. Those we gained were men that have been reading and making a study of the farm bureau. Not such a bad loss but a better gain."

Mr. Casper asked for 50 January 5, I. A. A. Records to hand out to some of his neighbors.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK CO-OP SHOWS GREAT GAIN IN RECEIPTS

Handled Nearly 16,000 Cars In 1923; Sykes Says Big Problem Now Is Orderly Selling

The Chicago Producers Commission Association handled 15,855 cars of livestock in 1923, over 72 per cent of which came from cooperative shipping associations, said S. W. Doty, manager, in his report at the annual meeting of the agency, January 8. There are now over 78,000 individual members of the Chicago Producers.

Big Increase

Mr. Doty's report showed the following increase in receipts of the agency from July through December, 1923, compared with the same months in 1922: cattle, 133 per cent; hogs, 111 per cent; and sheep, 239 per cent.

"The big problem before the Producers selling agencies is orderly marketing," said A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia., president of the Chicago Producers, in a talk in which he traced the entire growth of the movement. "Refunds are all right but they are not the big thing. There should be closer cooperation between livestock producers so that the flow of livestock to the market can be regulated."

Re-elect Directors

W. E. Elliott, Williamsfield, Ill., and Frank Coyne, Ida Grove, Ia., were re-elected for three year terms as directors of the Chicago selling agency. They were the only directors whose terms expired.

FOX CHARTS NEW PROGRAM OF WORK

(Continued from Page One)

national confidence upon which a national program must be built.

Dairy Marketing

"Dairymen around both Chicago and St. Louis are in need of reorganization. Dairymen around these two cities will never be able to stabilize prices or enjoy the privilege of permanently being the dominating factor in price control until they make adequate provision for local concentration points to care for surpluses and until they are sufficiently well organized to make an equitable distribution of the losses over all producers involved.

"Dairymen around several other cities are making progress in cooperative marketing. Effective organization around these other cities will help in making a successful organization around Chicago and St. Louis. The most difficult factor in all of these efforts is to secure efficient management. Every failure is traceable directly or indirectly to faulty accounting and lack of financial control.

Poultry.

"Standardizing and grading should receive first attention in the poultry and egg marketing question. If egg exchanges and buyers do not fall in line by recognizing grade through prices paid, cooperative marketing of poultry products must and will force the issue.

Fruits and Vegetables.

"The experience of the Illinois Fruit Exchange points the way to successful marketing of Illinois fruits. This institution, while highly successful, needs to be reorganized and its operations extended and improved so as to include more of the successful fruit growers of the state."

Taxation.

Secretary Fox recommended that active work be started in analyzing revenue expenditures for both country and state purposes and he suggested that the project be taken up by the joint efforts of farm bureaus, chambers of commerce, bankers' associations and other groups of citizens.

"The purpose of this undertaking should not be to interfere with the proper functioning of public officials, but should be conducted for the purpose of securing an intelligent understanding of the use that is being made of public money," Mr. Fox said.

Legislation.

In discussing the legislative policy of the association he said that without facts and careful analysis farmers can not hope to arrive at the sound solution of public questions. "In anticipation of the next session of the Legislature, a careful survey and analysis should be taken of the revenue question, the road program, the school problem and law enforcement measures.

Organization.

"Counties that have well developed community centers are maintaining membership at less cost than counties less thoroughly organized. If we will study and develop local community organization within the county, the next campaign should cost less. This should be undertaken in 1924."

Grading Eggs By Quality Is Essential Says Harper

"Grading by quality is the most important service which cooperative marketing is rendering to egg producers," declares J. D. Harper, who has returned from an investigation of cooperative poultry and egg marketing associations in nine western states and in Canada with the view of working out a policy of poultry and egg marketing suitable for Illinois conditions.

"Standardized p[illegible]ts are essential to prop[illegible] marketing. Marketing associ[illegible] that are paying their me[illegible]s on the basis of grade ar[illegible] ones that are succeeding [illegible]etting the best prices for m[illegible]rs.

"In Utah, p[illegible]rmen were paid five cents pe[illegible]n for eggs in May, 1923. [illegible] producers organized a coo[illegible]ve marketing association [illegible]arch, 1923. They pay by gr[illegible] and quality and sell standa[illegible]d products. They now have 1200 members and sold 160 cars of eggs and 20 cars of poultry in 1923. Nearly a million dollars' worth of business was transacted. In 1922, Utah shipped out only 17 cars of eggs. Seven cars were imported."

Similar success with grading by quality was found by Mr. Harper in Washington, Texas, and British Columbia.

Orderly Marketing

"Cooperative poultry and egg associations are able to bring about orderly marketing," declares Mr. Harper. "The great bulk of eggs is produced during about one third of the year and rushed to market and into storage, bringing prices down. By controlling the product and putting the surplus into storage, producers' associations are letting their eggs on the market as they are needed throughout the fall and winter months. This is one of the big services which most of the egg cooperatives are rendering.

All Get Better Prices

"Producers who belong to marketing associations are not, as a rule, getting any more for their products than non-members are," Mr. Harper says. "But members and non-members alike are getting considerably more than they did before the association existed.

"The independent dealers are paying on a much narrower margin as a result of the competition aroused by producer marketing. This was especially noticeable with the cooperative associations in Washington, California, and Texas. A manager in Washington who had been a private dealer for years said that it might be a good thing if the cooperative ceased to function in order to make all producers realize what it is doing for them."

Good Management

Good management was a very noticeable factor which Mr. Harper noted as a prime necessity of successful poultry and egg marketing associations. Most of the managers whom he met were men who were well grounded in experience and a thorough knowledge of the poultry and egg market.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

IAA IAA

Volume 2 | February 5, 1924 | Number 3

CO-OPS MUST FILE CLAIMS TO SECURE INCOME TAX REFUND

I. A. A. Is Handling Exemption Evidence To Present To Government

The I. A. A., through its consulting accountant, George E. Frazer, is preparing claims for income tax refund for farmers' cooperative organizations of Illinois upon request from such associations. Claims from a dozen companies have already been turned in to the I. A. A. for collection. All must be filed before March 15, 1924, in order to be eligible to refund.

Income tax exemption for cooperative associations was granted by a ruling of the Internal Revenue Department last September, providing such organizations filed proper evidence to secure refund.

Must File Returns

Mr. Frazer will be glad to analyze the claims of any cooperative organization which will send the I. A. A. by registered and insured mail copies of each of their Federal income tax returns for the years, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922, and also copies of their outside auditor's reports for each of those years. If there is no outside auditor's report on any year, the financial statements and copies of trial balances should be sent.

Cooperatives are not denied exemption because they have accumulated a reasonable reserve for the retirement of bonds, for losses or depreciation, or for the purchase of buildings and machinery. The payment of dividends on stock, which must be held by producers themselves, does not defeat exemption, provided it is reasonable and does not exceed the legal rate of interest of the state.

Corbin Goes To Missouri As Head Of Organization

E. L. Corbin, Macoupin county, took up his new work in Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 21, as Director of Organization for the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation.

During 1922 and 1923, Mr. Corbin served as I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 21st district. He has also been in the employ of the I. A. A. Organization Department as county organizer in several Illinois counties in 1923.

Marketing Head For A. F. B. F. To Be Chosen Soon

Definite plans to employ a marketing director for the American Farm Bureau Federation were made at the January 24 meeting of the executive committee.

A committee consisting of President Bradfute, A. C. Hardison of California, George M. Putnam of New Hampshire and C. E. Hurst of Iowa, was appointed and authorized to select a marketing head at once. A release from the Federation office states that the selection of a marketing director is expected within a few days.

I. A. A. Asked To Make Milk Survey By Farm Advisers

Asserting their belief that any permanent solution of the problems confronting dairymen in the Chicago dairy district is dependent upon the merchandising of milk on a quality basis so that milk shipped in from a great distance cannot compete with milk produced nearby, seven northern Illinois farm advisers in a meeting at the I. A. A. office on January 26, asked the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing Department to conduct a statistical survey of milk production in the Chicago district.

This survey will determine the amount of milk that is produced from tuberculosis-free herds in each county, the total amount of milk exported from each county for the fluid milk market, and the amount of this volume produced from T. B.-free herds.

Appointment of a committee from the I. A. A. was recommended for the investigation of a plan toward the merchandising of quality milk to come from tuberculosis-free herds only, and to determine the possibilities of selling this milk upon the Chicago market at a premium over the ordinary fluid milk price.

Exchange Ships To 98 Markets In 20 States During 1923

Approximately 600 cars of Illinois fruits and vegetables were shipped by the Illinois Fruit Exchange to 98 markets in 20 states during 1923, according to Manager A. B. Leeper. Distribution was secured through the Federated Fruit and Vegetables Growers, Inc.

States to which shipments went were, Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

ANOTHER PROBLEM TO UNLOAD



Fine Spirit Features Ninth Annual Meeting

The ninth annual meeting of the I. A. A. was a happy and harmonious gathering in the eyes of your interpreter. In the neighborhood of 800 were in attendance representing 91 counties of the state.

At the opening session the executive committee and employees gathered on the platform. The report of work for the year in booklet form was distributed to all, and on the walls of the hall an array of charts and maps visualized the work and activities of the association.

"Future progress depends largely on members themselves," was the keynote of President Thompson's address. The Secretary's report faced issues squarely, and made definite recommendations. Certainly there was encouragement in the financial report.

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The scheduled program continued on through the second morning. All of the addresses had quite a definite relation and bearing to the work of the association, although there was little time for discussion. Many people expressed the belief that it was the best speaking program of any annual meeting.

Retain Secretary

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In endorsing the purpose and intent of the bill, a resolution passed by the committee stated, "desiring, however, that the bill be amended in such a way as to be more useful in times of emergency and more available to and in harmony with the purposes of farmers' cooperative marketing associations."

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The McNary-Haugen bill is the first relief legislation to receive serious consideration by the farm bureau. It will be remembered that Congressman Dickinson of Iowa endorsed the bill in his address at our annual meeting. Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace urged the enactment of the bill before the senate agricultural committee.

The Purpose

The bill provides for an agricultural export commission and an agricultural export corporation with a capital stock of $200,000,000, to be subscribed by the government.

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Mr. McGough was the unanimous choice of the tenth and eleventh districts on the committee for another year, but he declined to serve. In appreciation of Mr. McGough's faithful service, the voting delegates presented him with a gold watch chain.

PLAY IS MISSING PART OF FARM RATION--DARROW

Hogs Root For Missing Elements, So Do Young Folks, Says Ohio Speaker

The big need of the countryside today is play and it is high time that we give the matter serious attention, declared Benjamin H. Darrow, secretary of the county Y. M. C. A., Ravenna, Ohio, in his address before the I. A. A. annual meeting, "Organizing Community Centers."



B. H. Darrow

"Hogs root for the missing elements of food in their ration," Mr. Darrow said." Young people, too, root for missing elements. If their own community does not provide a balanced ration, they go elsewhere for the missing elements, usually entertainment, and frequently overeat. Or if the social events of their community are weak and uninteresting third rate affairs, they know it.

Older People Too

"Young people are not the only ones who need more of the fats of social enjoyment," continued Mr. Darrow. "There is a crushing poverty in playless lives. Too many folks rob themselves and their families of many of the best things of life because they forget to play.

"Why do the young people desert their community for the city to get their entertainment?" asked the speaker. "Because it is more interesting and, shame to admit it, sometimes because their own community offers nothing of a social or entertainment nature.

It can be done

"To revive enthusiasm in some communities is like trying to start a fire with wet wood. But it can be done. Many a man and woman has given up the task in disgust these last few years. The farm bureau program itself falls far short of its possibilities because township meetings are poorly attended. Leadership in the country is really good, but the followership is terrible. There is no question but that the time is here when farming must have more brains and less brawn in the 'brains and brawn mixture.' And chorning by lantern light has cost the farmer as much as it has made him.

Wipes away the Worries

"Laughter wipes away the worries and music soothes the heartaches. Three or four times a winter every community ought to have a social in which the feature is music. Stunt nights as a feature of community entertainment are valuable. I fully expect to see the time when farmers generally will play just as the business man in the city."

FRUIT GROWERS TO REORGANIZE UNDER CO-OP ACT

"Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange" Will Be Name; Member Campaign To Start Soon

A meeting of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee of the I. A. A., officers and directors of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, and several large fruit growers took action to organize a non-stock, non-profit cooperative organization under the Illinois Cooperative Marketing Act to be incorporated as the "Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange," at Centralia, January 5.

The new organization will be, in effect, a continuation of the Illinois Fruit Exchange. However, the latter will not liquidate until some future date, due to unexpired marketing contracts, railroad claims, and present duties and obligations to its members.

Organization under new uniform five-year contracts will be started at an early date under the direction of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The decision to reorganize the Illinois Fruit Exchange has been the result of much thought and study on the part of officials of the exchange. Considerable expansion of the organization was felt necessary and there are many limitations which prevent the Exchange from expanding as it is now organized.

Want R. R. Fences Repaired? I. A. A. Helped This Man

"Let us know if railroad fences are defective," said the I. A. A. Transportation Department's ad in the December 5 issue of the Record. Immediately on receipt of the issue, Chas. R. Birkenmayer, Macoupin county, wrote to the I. A. A. and said that the fence along the C. P. & St. L. railroad adjoining his pasture was badly in need of repair and he wished that the department could at least persuade the railroad to set the posts if he furnished them.

The Transportation Department took the matter up with the C. P. & St. L. general manager. On December 29, the latter wrote: "We have set the posts for Mr. Birkenmayer, furnished wire and staples and he is to do the balance of the work."

And Mr. Birkenmayer wrote to the I. A. A.: "I want to thank you for your efforts with the C. P. & St. L. railroad in having them repair their fence along our land. I think it was a nice favor of you and I truly appreciate it."

JENKINS RESIGNS TO ENTER IN RACE FOR U. S. SENATOR

Restoration of Agriculture Will Be the Paramount Issue

The request of Newton Jenkins, recently announced candidate for United States Senator, to be relieved as legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association was accepted by the executive committee at the January 11 meeting.

In a resolution to Mr. Jenkins the committee stated that the principles of the Association are such that anyone connected with its administrative affairs cannot be a candidate for public office at the same time. The committee extended appreciation of the efficient service rendered to the association and for the courteous manner in which all requests have been handled.

"I am entering the Republican primaries as a candidate for United States Senator," Mr. Jenkins states in his letter to the association.

Agriculture Paramount

"While I expect to appeal to every element of the state's citizenship, Mr. Jenkins continues," the restoration of agriculture will be a paramount issue of my campaign. This issue, of course, is quite non-partisan and I shall do my utmost to carry my message to the farmers in every section of the state."

"We Call Them Cheap Screws Down In Egypt"

"I have been reading my I. A. A. Record and find many good things in it for me that I have helped to do by belonging to the farm bureau," writes Arthur J. Casper, Johnson county. "These things have helped others that don't belong just as well, and won't belong as long as they can reap the harvest without belonging. We call them 'cheap screws' down here in Egypt.

"I am well pleased with what the I. A. A. has done for us. Without organization, we are as far as we can ever expect to get. With organization we can adjust the lid to the lunch box at any degree we desire to fit the agricultural conditions of our country.

"In our drive for membership in December, 1923, we lost more, I think, than we gained. Those we lost were mostly trouble-makers. Those we gained were men that have been reading and making a study of the farm bureau. Not such a bad loss but a better gain."

Mr. Casper asked for 50 January 5, I. A. A. Records to hand out to some of his neighbors.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK CO-OP SHOWS GREAT GAIN IN RECEIPTS

Handled Nearly 16,000 Cars In 1923; Sykes Says Big Problem Now Is Orderly Selling

The Chicago Producers Commission Association handled 15,855 cars of livestock in 1923, over 72 per cent of which came from cooperative shipping associations, said S. W. Doty, manager, in his report at the annual meeting of the agency, January 8. There are now over 78,000 individual members of the Chicago Producers.

Big Increase

Mr. Doty's report showed the following increase in receipts of the agency from July through December, 1923, compared with the same months in 1922: cattle, 132 per cent; hogs, 111 per cent; and sheep, 239 per cent.

"The big problem before the Producers selling agencies is orderly marketing," said A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia., president of the Chicago Producers, in a talk in which he traced the entire growth of the movement. "Refunds are all right but they are not the big thing. There should be closer cooperation between livestock producers so that the flow of livestock to the market can be regulated."

Re-elect Directors

W. E. Elliott, Williamsfield, Ill., and Frank Coyne, Ida Grove, Ia., were re-elected for three year terms as directors of the Chicago selling agency. They were the only directors whose terms expired.

FOX CHARTS NEW PROGRAM OF WORK

(Continued from Page One)

national confidence upon which a national program must be built.

Dairy Marketing

"Dairymen around both Chicago and St. Louis are in need of reorganization. Dairymen around these two cities will never be able to stabilize prices or enjoy the privilege of permanently being the dominating factor in price control until they make adequate provision for local concentration points to care for surpluses and until they are sufficiently well organized to make an equitable distribution of the losses over all producers involved.

"Dairymen around several other cities are making progress in cooperative marketing. Effective organization around these other cities will help in making a successful organization around Chicago and St. Louis. The most difficult factor in all of these efforts is to secure efficient management. Every failure is traceable directly or indirectly to faulty accounting and lack of financial control.

Poultry.

"Standardizing and grading should receive first attention in the poultry and egg marketing question. If egg exchanges and buyers do not fall in line by recognizing grade through prices paid, cooperative marketing of poultry products must and will force the issue.

Fruits and Vegetables.

"The experience of the Illinois Fruit Exchange points the way to successful marketing of Illinois fruits. This institution, while highly successful, needs to be reorganized and its operations extended and improved so as to include more of the successful fruit growers of the state."

Taxation.

Secretary Fox recommended that active work be started in analyzing revenue expenditures for both country and state purposes and he suggested that the project be taken up by the joint efforts of farm bureaus, chambers of commerce, bankers' associations and other groups of citizens.

"The purpose of this undertaking should not be to interfere with the proper functioning of public officials, but should be conducted for the purpose of securing an intelligent understanding of the use that is being made of public money," Mr. Fox said.

Legislation.

In discussing the legislative policy of the association he said that without facts and careful analysis farmers can not hope to arrive at the sound solution of public questions. "In anticipation of the next session of the Legislature, a careful survey and analysis should be taken of the revenue question, the road program, the school problem and law enforcement measures.

Organization.

"Counties that have well developed community centers are maintaining membership at less cost than counties less thoroughly organized. If we will study and develop local community organization within the county, the next campaign should cost less. This should be undertaken in 1924."

Grading Eggs By Quality Is Essential Says Harper

"Grading by quality is the most important service which cooperative marketing is rendering to egg producers," declares J. D. Harper, who has returned from an investigation of cooperative poultry and egg marketing associations in nine western states and in Canada with the view of working out a policy of poultry and egg marketing suitable for Illinois conditions.

"Standardized products are essential to proper marketing. Marketing associations that are paying their members on the basis of grade are the ones that are succeeding at getting the best prices for members.

"In Utah, poultrymen were paid five cents per dozen for eggs in May, 1922. The producers organized a cooperative marketing association in March, 1923. They pay by grade and quality and sell standardized products. They now have 1200 members and sold 160 cars of eggs and 20 cars of poultry in 1923. Nearly a million dollars' worth of business was transacted. In 1922, Utah shipped out only 17 cars of eggs. Seven cars were imported."

Similar success with grading by quality was found by Mr. Harper in Washington, Texas, and British Columbia.

Orderly Marketing

"Cooperative poultry and egg associations are able to bring about orderly marketing," declares Mr. Harper. "The great bulk of eggs is produced during about one third of the year and rushed to market and into storage, bringing prices down. By controlling the product and putting the surplus into storage, producers' associations are letting their eggs on the market as they are needed throughout the fall and winter months. This is one of the big services which most of the egg cooperatives are rendering.

All Get Better Prices

"Producers who belong to marketing associations are not, as a rule, getting any more for their products than non-members are," Mr. Harper says. "But members and non-members alike are getting considerably more than they did before the association existed.

"The independent dealers are paying on a much narrower margin as a result of the competition aroused by producer marketing. This was especially noticeable with the cooperative associations in Washington, California, and Texas. A manager in Washington who had been a private dealer for years said that it might be a good thing if the cooperative ceased to function in order to make all producers realize what it is doing for them."

Good Management

Good management was a very noticeable factor which Mr. Harper noted as a prime necessity of successful poultry and egg marketing associations. Most of the managers whom he met were men who were well grounded in experience and a thorough knowledge of the poultry and egg market.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
URBANA, ILLINOIS, 10-N.L.-7-28

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 2 | February 5, 1924 | Number 3

CO-OPS MUST FILE CLAIMS TO SECURE INCOME TAX REFUND

I. A. A. Is Handling Exemption Evidence To Present To Government

The I. A. A., through its consulting accountant, George E. Frazer, is preparing claims for income tax refund for farmers' cooperative organizations of Illinois upon request from such associations. Claims from a dozen companies have already been turned in to the I. A. A. for collection. All must be filed before March 15, 1924, in order to be eligible to refund.

Income tax exemption for cooperative associations was granted by a ruling of the Internal Revenue Department last September, providing such organizations filed proper evidence to secure refund.

Must File Returns

Mr. Frazer will be glad to analyze the claims of any cooperative organization which will send the I. A. A. by registered and insured mail copies of each of their Federal income tax returns for the years, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922, and also copies of their outside auditor's reports for each of those years. If there is no outside auditor's report on any year, the financial statements and copies of trial balances should be sent.

Cooperatives are not denied exemption because they have accumulated a reasonable reserve for the retirement of bonds, for losses or depreciation, or for the purchase of buildings and machinery. The payment of dividends on stock, which must be held by producers themselves, does not defeat exemption, provided it is reasonable and does not exceed the legal rate of interest of the state.

Corbin Goes To Missouri As Head Of Organization

E. L. Corbin, Macoupin county, took up his new work in Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 21, as Director of Organization for the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation.

During 1922 and 1923, Mr. Corbin served as I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 21st district. He has also been in the employ of the I. A. A. Organization Department as county organizer in several Illinois counties in 1923.

Marketing Head For A. F. B. F. To Be Chosen Soon

Definite plans to employ a marketing director for the American Farm Bureau Federation were made at the January 24 meeting of the executive committee.

A committee consisting of President Bradfute, A. C. Hardison of California, George M. Putnam of New Hampshire and C. E. Hurst of Iowa, was appointed and authorized to select a marketing head at once. A release from the Federation office states that the selection of a marketing director is expected within a few days.

I. A. A. Asked To Make Milk Survey By Farm Advisers

Asserting their belief that any permanent solution of the problems confronting dairymen in the Chicago dairy district is dependent upon the merchandising of milk on a quality basis so that milk shipped in from a great distance cannot compete with milk produced nearby, seven northern Illinois farm advisers in a meeting at the I. A. A. office on January 26, asked the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing Department to conduct a statistical survey of milk production in the Chicago district.

This survey will determine the amount of milk that is produced from tuberculosis-free herds in each county, the total amount of milk exported from each county for the fluid milk market, and the amount of this volume produced from T. B.-free herds.

Appointment of a committee from the I. A. A. was recommended for the investigation of a plan toward the merchandising of quality milk to come from tuberculosis-free herds only, and to determine the possibilities of selling this milk upon the Chicago market at a premium over the ordinary fluid milk price.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th.....Jacob Olbrich, Harvard
12th.....G. F. Tulicek, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hoopole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....A. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, E. L. Bill; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; in charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, J. D. Harper.

ANNUAL MEETING RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions passed at the annual meeting express the trend of thought on important questions before us. To an extent they point to the platform or program of work for the year, although they were not adopted with that idea in view.

Following is a summary of the resolutions:

Holding District Conferences

Recognizing the importance of establishing a closer relation between the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus, we hereby direct and require that the executive committee shall direct each member of the committee to hold at least three conferences in his district during the year of county executive committeemen and officers, members of the I. A. A. board of delegates and farm advisers. The meeting places shall be selected by the I. A. A. delegates within the district. Each county shall bear the expenses of its own representatives and all overhead expenses of the meetings shall be prorated among the counties in the district.

To Study School Laws

The stability of institutions and the welfare of our people depend largely upon the proper education of our citizens. The farmer has always been and still is in favor of adequate school facilities. The boys and girls of the farm are entitled to as adequate educational facilities as are the children of the cities and towns. Farmers are willing and should bear their just share of the burden. A study of the school laws and their application reveal the facts that many gross inequalities and acts of injustice are possible and have occurred. We therefore recommend that a thorough and comprehensive survey and study of the entire school system and the laws relative thereto be made to the end that we may give intelligent support to a revision of the laws relative to education which will eliminate as far as possible the injustice which now exists.

Cooperative Marketing

A resolution endorsing the actions of I. A. A. voting delegates at the American Farm Bureau annual meeting in their stand for a constructive program of cooperative marketing and endorsing the actions of the I. A. A. in upholding the grain marketing resolution passed by mid-west farm bureau presidents and secretaries last June. The executive committee of the I. A. A. was urged to take immediate active steps to create and put in operation a comprehensive cooperative marketing plan.

Farm Bureau Relation to Co-ops

We urge the tying together as effectively as possible the farm bureaus and I. A. A. with cooperative commodity associations.

Loyalty to Co-ops

We urge the loyalty of farm bureau members to the various cooperative agencies to the end that a greater volume of business handled by such cooperative agencies may exert every increasing influence upon the stabilization of prices.

Relief Legislation

We urge the consideration and passage of such laws as are economically sound and that have for their purpose the relief of agriculture and the stabilization of prices and the re-establishment of an equitable exchange relation between the products of the farm and other necessaries of life.

Local Community Clubs

We urge the development of community organizations in the county farm bureaus for the purpose of obtaining a closer relationship with the membership. We urge the I. A. A. executive committee to cooperate with county farm bureaus in establishing community organizations and that it take such steps to carry forward and develop our community life as in their judgment may appear to be feasible.

Balanced Production

We recognize the influence of the production of farm commodities to the markets and the prices of said commodities. We therefore urge constructive thought on the part of the farm bureaus and the members of the association with reference to a better balancing of their production to the end that a more stable supply be maintained, thereby rendering a greater degree of stability to the prices of farm products. We recommend the increased use of legumes to supplant a portion of the present large acreage devoted to grain production to the end that over-production of grain may be eliminated and that the soils may be rendered more productive in the future.

Water Transportation

We urge the development of the waterways of the nation wherever development is feasible and we endorse and urge the early construction of the lakes to gulf and St. Lawrence river waterway projects, provided that the rights and interests of parties directly affected shall be properly safeguarded.

Law Enforcement

We urge the rigid enforcement of all laws destined to suppress vice, intemperance and other evils, and we recommend the adoption of such law enforcement agencies free from political control as will give the rural communities adequate protection from law violation.

Pure Seed Protection

In a resolution warning the membership against the purchase of alfalfa and clover seed imported from foreign countries the delegates recommended the adoption of such measures as will protect the purchaser of seed from fraud.

To Consider Office Location

Inasmuch as some difference of opinion may have arisen with reference to the location of the I. A. A. offices, and inasmuch as by our constitution the executive committee is charged with the responsibility of securing the best possible location, we recommend that the executive committee give due consideration to all claims with reference to location and that they act in the matter as may seem to them wise and proper.

—o—

Illinois farm bureaus and the I. A. A. are carrying on an intense program to free Illinois herds of bovine tuberculosis. The big purpose of this work is to fulfill the demand of purchasers and to make a market for Illinois cattle. Now comes the idea that milk from tuberculosis-free herds should be merchandised upon a quality basis.

FARMER RELIEF LEGISLATION

For a long time farmer relief legislation has been talked of, and now the first measure is before Congress in the form of the McNary-Haugen bill. It is explained on another page in this issue.

The purpose and intent of the bill has been endorsed by the American Farm Bureau executive committee, the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Our annual meeting failed to endorse the Wallace plan of an export corporation, which is included in this bill. However, another resolution urged the passage of such laws that are economically sound and have for their purpose the relief of agriculture and the stabilization of prices of the farm products. In no way has the I. A. A. contended that there is not room for constructive legislation to overcome our marketing problem.

A little study of this particular bill shows that it is more than political campaign medicine. It drives at the heart of our problem, the buying power of the farm dollar. The bill delegates broad powers and would put drastic actions into effect. It has teeth.

The I. A. A. is making a study of this bill.

—o—

A FARM BUREAU RECORD

For four years Henry McGough of Kane county was a member of the I. A. A. Executive Committee and during that time he never missed a meeting, never was late, and on every issue put before the committee he voted yes or no. It is a record to be proud of.

There are 1600 county and state officers in farm bureau work in Illinois, and there are several times that number in township and community organizations. All of us cannot be members of the I. A. A. Executive Committee but all have the opportunity and responsibility to do our share in the same faithful way Mr. McGough has carried out his office.

Answer the question of how many officers and members are carrying their end of the load and you have the answer to how fast the farm bureau can make progress.

—o—

THAT FARM BUREAU SPIRIT

"After all, this farm bureau thing in which we are all so much interested is not a big concrete structure upon which folks may gaze in wonderment but rather it is a thing cherished in the hearts and exhibited in the lives of its members." These are the words of "Farmer" Rusk, farm adviser in Macoupin county, and they express what they call down there "That Macoupin County Farm Bureau spirit."

It was that spirit that brought 1,261 farm bureau members and their wives to the Macoupin annual farm bureau meeting in November. How did they get that spirit? It was through "conscientious, insistent, consistent, continuous community organization work," Mr. Rusk says. They have 36 community organizations in the county and all the way from 150 to 1,000 people gather together regularly to talk over their mutual problems, to see some farm movies, and to enjoy some "eats."

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COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Approximately twenty per cent, or $1.00 out of each $5.00 paid into the Illinois Agricultural Association by each member, goes toward the maintainance of state and county membership. Fifty cents of the $5.00 membership fee to the I. A. A. goes to the American Farm Bureau Federation, leaving $3.50 for administrative and other service work of the I. A. A.

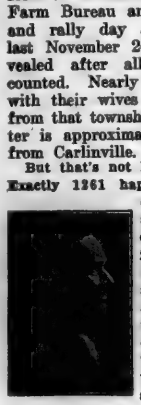
Can the cost of maintaining membership be decreased so as to leave a larger amount for other services?

Without exception, the Organization Department states, the cost of maintaining membership is low in counties in which there are local community organizations. The department recommends that community organization work be featured this year.

Community Organization Puts the Pep in the Macoupin Farm Bureau

Farm bureau members from North Otter township were given the reserved seats on the platform at the Macoupin County Farm Bureau annual meeting and rally day at Carlinville last November 24, it was revealed after all noses were counted. Nearly 100 members with their wives were present from that township, whose center is approximately 30 miles from Carlinville.

But that's not half the story. Exactly 1261 happy farm folk dined that day at the expense of the Macoupin County Farm Bureau, and they were all farm bureau members or their wives. "Altogether it was an impressive meeting and we felt that it was the outgrowth of our community organization work," says "Farmer" Rusk, farm adviser.



H. J. Shultz
President

"We had with us that day, Secretary John Coverdale of the American Farm Bureau, and J. C. Spitler, assistant state leader from the University of Illinois, and both stated publicly that they had never attended a farm bureau meeting of its kind before where the right sort of farm bureau spirit was so evident. We call it the Macoupin County Farm Bureau spirit.

Community Organization Did It

"In making a sort of an inventory of the work done during the past three years, we have simply come to the conclusion that after all this thing we call the Macoupin County Farm Bureau spirit is the one thing of greatest importance to all organizations," declares Mr. Rusk. "We believe very strongly that our success thus far in this direction has been due primarily to our conscientious, insistent, consistent, continuous community organization work."

The community organizations are the most important cog in the farm bureau machinery in Macoupin county, Mr. Rusk says. The idea was not born with the organization of the bureau but came as the need developed for a better means of contact with the membership. The plan of community organization was developed after the farm bureau was three years old. The constant working of the bureau through its many branches has been the chief cause of the development of the splendid Macoupin County Farm Bureau spirit existing throughout the organization today.

Bureau Organized in 1917

The farm bureau was organized in the "State of Macoupin" in the fall of 1917 and for two years the membership was 330. Then in the fall of 1919, the big drive was put on and even the farm hands were signed until the number reached upwards of the 1600 mark.

Start to Organize Communities

When "Farmer" Rusk got on the job on January 15th, 1921, there were just three community organizations functioning in Macoupin county. By the middle of February, H. W. Rice, then president of the bureau, had, with the approval of his executive committee, appointed 22 community chairmen over the county and community meetings were started.

How to get the farm folks out to "meetin'" was the next big problem. H. J. Shultz, now president and at that time a member of the executive committee, suggested "eats" as the best means. "H. J." was right, it seems, for from that day to this and for all time to come, Macoupin county farm folks are strongly in favor of "eats."

How They Connected Up

So they began getting in neighborly community groups at the various community centers over the county. In each of these groups they had their community leader who was marshal of the day on these occasions and who at all times was the connecting link between the local community farm bureau group, the executive committee and the county farm bureau office.

"And it came to pass that the bureau looked upon its creation and was pleased," says "Farmer" Rusk. "Indeed the results of the work were gratifying. The county is large with 500,000 big acres within its confines. There was need for more and more community organizations and as this need was recognized, more were created until by the middle of the year 1923 there was a total of 36 community organizations making up the most important part of the Macoupin County Farm Bureau machinery."

Attendance Always Good

The attendance and interest in the community farm bureau meetings in Macoupin county have always been encouraging. During 1922, especially, many summer evening meetings were held on farm lawns with moving pictures shown on the side of the house or barn for a part of the entertainment. Often ice cream and cake were served.

Attendance at meetings ranging from 150 to 1000 made these meetings full of enthusiasm and enjoyment. In 1921, the farm bureau held 145 such community meetings. In 1922, the number was boosted to the total of 151 and during 1923, the total was 111, aside from 23 demonstration meetings held during the year.

What "Farmer" Says

What does the Macoupin County Farm Bureau feel has been gained by three years of community organization activity? "Farmer" Rusk sums it up as follows:

"The Macoupin County Farm Bureau believes that greater success is attained in the solving of farm problems, big and little, through community effort than in any other way, for it has developed that chief among the big jobs of the farm bureau is the job of keeping up the organization and to keep in close touch with its membership in order that the will of the members may be carried out and that the members may keep informed concerning the activities of the organization.

Offers Best Means

"Community and demonstration meetings offer the best means of carrying out this job. More and more the farm bureau is taking on the form of a business-like organization operating as a big extension concern, not for the mutual advantage of its membership alone, but in cooperation with other legitimate organizations for the benefit of agriculture and society in general.

"The farm adviser is not looked upon so much as a hired hand as in the past but more and more as a general manager under the direction of a board of directors of a concern of consequence in the county and state and in which all members must needs interest themselves.

That Macoupin Spirit

"Thus the Macoupin County Farm Bureau spirit is being developed, the sort of a feeling inside of folks that kindles the latent interest in one another—a genuine feeling of hospitality, if you please."

Macoupin Is Doing It!

We would all like to see the farm bureau so well organized that it reaches right down to the everyday life of the individual member. That means not only the county unit but the township or community unit as well. Down in the "State of Macoupin" they've got 36 community organizations and they call them the most important cogs in the farm bureau machinery of the county. The accompanying story tells how they do it.

ADVISERS



Here are the Macoupin county farm advisers, "Cracker" Johnson, assistant, at the left and "Farmer" Rusk, adviser, at the right. They help keep the community work going in Macoupin county.

Gov't Must Deal With Organized Bodies—Dickinson

"No government function can go out and deal with the individual direct," said L. J. Dickinson, Congressman from Iowa and House farm bloc leader, at the I. A. A. meeting. "Every plan devised by Congress thus far for farm relief implies that it will work through cooperative bodies."

This makes the need for farm organization more imperative, he said. Only by cooperation can the farmer hope to survive financially.

Congressman Dickinson stated that he believed that corn growers of Iowa and Illinois can control the price of corn by the farmers' elevators uniting together and selling through a single selling agency.

He also gave his indorsement of the Wallace plan for control of export wheat.

Water and Rail Rate Comparison Made By Newton

Railroads themselves acknowledge that water transportation is practicable and that it is cheaper than by rail by the rates which they establish between water points, declared Congressman Cleveland A. Newton of Missouri at the I. A. A. meeting, arguing for completion of the river projects in the Mississippi Valley.

"The rail rate from St. Louis to New Orleans, a distance of 718 miles, on 100 pounds of first-class freight is $1.73½ because the Mississippi river flows between these points," he said, "while the rail rate on 100 pounds from Ft. Smith, Ark., to New Orleans, 494 miles, but where no water competition exists, is $1.94½. The rail rate on 100 pounds of first-class freight from Dallas, Texas, to New Orleans, 515 miles, is $2.08½.

"From Minneapolis to St. Louis, 586 miles, the freight rate is 96 cents because there is a possibility of water competition between these points while the rail rate on the same freight from Minneapolis to Kansas City, 86 miles less distance and over a more level haul, is $1.29½."

Mr. Newton stressed the need of farmers uniting with other organizations for the improvement and navigation of inland rivers.

ENDORSES FARM RELIEF MEASURE

(Continued from Page One)

modities for the years 1905 to 1914 inclusive, shall be compared with the price of all other commodities for the same time. The ratio between any one agricultural commodity and all other commodities is used for comparison with current prices.

Commission Directs Selling

The commission makes a study of current prices of farm commodities with relation to the current prices of all other commodities. When the current price of a farm commodity is below the ratio of pre-war prices, it makes recommendations to the corporation for purchasing and selling, and it is the duty of the corporation to carry out the recommendations of the commission. When the current price of a farm commodity is more than 10 per cent lower than the pre-war price, the commission shall make recommendation to the corporation to purchase such amounts so as to raise the domestic price to the level of the pre-war ratio price. It can also direct the corporation to sell in the domestic market, but at not less than the ratio price.

Producers Pay Cost

In order that the producers of each agricultural product may pay their share of the expenses of the corporation, and their share of losses sustained by selling surplus in foreign markets, the corporation keeps part of the price paid for an equalization fee and it issues script or a certificate of indebtedness for the amount kept back. Thus the producer of the commodity bears all expenses of the corporation.

The heart of the bill lies in the fact that when the current price of a commodity goes 10 per cent below the pre-war ratio, the corporation buys to the extent, at the pre-war ratio price, that domestic prices will raise to the pre-war ratio price.

CO-OP CREAMERY AT MT. CARROLL HAS GOOD YEAR

Sales Over $115,000; Seven Per Cent Dividend and 1-2 Cent Lb. Refund Declared

The Mt. Carroll Cooperative Creamery Company closed its second year's business on December 31, with total sales of $115,307.16 in butter, poultry and eggs according to the report of Secretary H. P. Hostetter at the stockholders' annual meeting, January 26. This is an increase of nearly $30,000 over gross sales of the same products last year.

A dividend of 7 per cent was declared on all stock and in addition, a patronage dividend of one-half cent per pound was voted for all butterfat delivered to the creamery in 1923, totalling 160,225 pounds. The company added $4,260 worth of new equipment during the year.

The lowest price paid for butterfat was 40 cents per pound and the highest was 50 cents, with an average of 46.8 cents. "This certainly emphasizes the fact that the creamery is making a fine market for our dairymen," states Farm Adviser Bliss, Carroll county. "It also points out how foolish the farmers of this vicinity are who have been bringing this cream to the stations and selling it for four or five cents per pound less than the creamery is paying.

"Even they, however, have profited by the creamery being here, as the stations would probably have paid on the average of four cents per pound less than they have been paying, had there been no creamery. We positively know this to be true from past experience. We have the records back for six years."

Ely Cites Some Startling Facts On Tax Situation

"If the present movement of taxation on farm land continues unchecked, taxes will absorb farm land values and the farmers' land will be confiscated by the state and our farmers will become tenants of the state," declared Richard T. Ely, Professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin before the annual meeting.

The speaker showed charts to prove his statements. He showed how the total per capita taxes in the United States had increased from about $23 in 1912-13 to around $80 in 1923. The underlying cause of increased and increasing public expenditures, he said, is found in the development of the state and nation as cooperative institutions for promoting the public welfare.

His remedy was for more indirect taxation to supplement direct taxes.

Fruit Exchange To Hold Annual Meet On February 19th

The annual meeting of the Illinois Fruit Exchange will be held in Centralia, February 19, at which time the plan of reorganization will be fully explained and definite action taken toward the campaign. It is expected that incorporation papers will be in the hands of the officers by that time. The reorganized Exchange is to be incorporated as the "Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange."

SEVEN CHANGES IN OFFICERS MADE AT ANNUAL MEETING

Pres. Thompson Re-elected; De Kalb Man Vice Pres.; Six New Committeemen

President S. H. Thompson of Quincy was re-elected president of the I. A. A. for 1924 at the annual meeting. Frank D. Barton of Cornell, Livingston county nominated Mr. Thompson. The nomination was seconded by E. H. Meyers of Adams county. By unanimous vote nominations were closed and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for all voting delegates electing Mr. Thompson.

Former Vice-President A. O. Eckert of Belleville, St. Clair county nominated Charles Finley of Hoopeston, Vermilion county for that office. H. A. Platt of DeKalb county nominated Chauncey B. Watson of Dekalb, and Howard Leonard of Eureka, Woodford county seconded the nomination. The first ballot was a tie, each candidate having 87 votes. A second ballot was taken and Mr. Watson was elected. Mr. Watson received 89 votes and Mr. Finley 83 votes.

Six New Committeemen

Six changes were made in the executive committee of fifteen members. In the tenth and eleventh districts, represented by one member of the committee, Jacob Olbrich of Harvard, McHenry county was elected in the place of Henry McGough who has served on the committee for four years. In the caucus of voting delegates, Mr. McGough was again chosen to represent the district, however he refused to accept the nomination.

Other Changes

In the sixteenth district A. R. Wright of Varna, Marshall county was elected in the place of D. G. Reder. R. F. Karr of Iroquois, Iroquois county took the place of Charles Finley in the eighteenth district. A. R. Whisnand of Charleston, Coles county was elected in the place of D. J. Holterman in the nineteenth district.

In the twenty-first district, Samuel Sorrells of Montgomery county was elected in the place of E. L. Corbin, and in the twenty-third district, J. E. Lingenfelter of Lawrence county was elected in the place of Carlton Trimble.

A total of 177 voting delegates were seated in the meeting representing 91 counties.

TO I. A. A. FIELDMEN

Through the columns of the I. A. A. Record I wish to express my deep appreciation for the beautiful remembrance sent by you. I wish to assure you that I am unable to express the fullness of my feelings to the men whom, through our associations together the past few years, I have had the privilege to learn to know and to love as brothers. You have endeared yourselves to me by ties that only death can sever.

The beautiful gold knife, with the little chain, shall never be used by me to cut or to destroy the relations with you which I love to think about and to cherish. My sincere wish is that you may all enjoy God's richest blessings.

Yours sincerely,
J. C. Sailor.

Meet the New Members Of I. A. A. Committee

Chauncey B. Watson, newly elected vice-president is a cattle feeder on a 480 acre farm in DeKalb county. He is a graduate of the College of Agriculture and was on the University football team. Mr. Watson was a member of the state council of defense during the war. For six years he served as appraiser for the St. Louis Federal Land Bank. He is president of the DeKalb county farmers' institute.



C. B. Watson

With two partners, A. R. Wright of Varna, Marshall county, is farming 690 acres. Mr. Wright is the new member of the executive committee from the sixteenth district. He is president of the Marshall County State Bank located at Varna. He is secretary of the county farm bureau and is an officer in the local cooperative elevator. During the war he served as county food administrator.



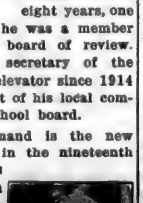
A. R. Wright

R. F. Karr is a stock farmer on 350 acres near Iroquois in Iroquois county, new committeeman from the eighteenth district. Mr. Karr was president of the county farm bureau for four years. He served on the county board of supervisors for eight years, one year of which he was a member of the county board of review. He has been secretary of the local farmers' elevator since 1914 and is president of his local community high school board.



R. F. Karr

A. L. Whisnand is the new committeeman in the nineteenth district. His home is in Charleston, Coles county. In cooperation with four tenants he is farming 725 acres on the share system. One of his tenants has been with him for 17 years. Mr. Whisnand was a member of the Charleston school board for 15 years and was county superintendent of schools for one year. He served two years on the county board of supervisors, one year as chairman.



A. L. Whisnand

Samuel Sorrells is a general farmer on 200 acres in Raymond township, Montgomery county. Mr. Sorrells is the new member of the executive committee from the twenty-first district. He is also president of his county livestock shipping association. During the annual meeting he was elected director of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association.



Samuel Sorrells

J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville, Lawrence county is the new member of the executive committee in the twenty-third district. He is engaged in general farming operations and has always taken a leading part in movements for better farming. He has been president of the Lawrence County Farm Bureau for the past four years.



J. E. Lingenfelter

Jacob Olbrich, new committeeman from the tenth and eleventh districts, is a dairy farmer near Harvard, McHenry county. Mr. Olbrich is a leader in county farm bureau work. He served as treasurer in the county association for four years and was a member of the I. A. A. dairy marketing committee in 1920 and 1921. Farm Adviser A. J. Gafke says Mr. Olbrich was the first to join the cow testing association, first to raise legumes and first in all progressive moves.

FOR MR. SAILOR

A happy event at the annual meeting was when O. L. Hatch, in behalf of the I. A. A. organization force, announced the presentation of a gold watch chain and knife to J. C. Sailor, for five years director of organization work. Mr. Sailor was not at the meeting, being sick in a hospital at Danville. He gave up his work with the I. A. A. last December 1.

Delegates Made Three Amendments To Constitution

The most important of three amendments made to the I. A. A. constitution at the annual meeting is a change providing for executive committee members to serve two years in the place of one.

In order to make this change operative immediately, the amendment provides that the new executive committee members from even numbered districts serve for two years and new committee members from odd numbered districts serve for one year. After this year, all committee members will be elected for two years, half being elected one year and the other half the next.

A second change was made providing that all proposed amendments to the constitution be in the hands of the secretary at least 20 days previous to meetings of the board of delegates and that the secretary supply executive committee members and county farm bureaus with copies of proposed amendments at least 15 days previous to delegate meetings.

The third amendment provides that no member of the executive committee may be a regular paid or salaried employee of the association.

I. A. A. Men On Radio!

G. E. Metzger, A. C. Everingham and Robert A. Cowles, all well known to Illinois farm bureau members, are scheduled to speak upon the American Farm Bureau radio program from Station KYW, Chicago, within the next three weeks. Don't forget to tune in on these programs at 8:01 Tuesday nights.

February 5—"Agriculture under Organization," by G. E. Metzger, I. A. A. Director of Organization, followed by F. A. Wirt of J. I. Case Co., with the subject, "Let the Truth be Known about Farm Machinery."

February 12—"It's What the Farmer Sells," by H. W. Moorhouse, Director of Research, A. F. B. F., and "Balanced Production and Stable Marketing," by A. C. Everingham of the I. A. A. Legislative Committee.

February 19—"Some Business Aspects of Farm Organizations," by Treasurer R. A. Cowles of the I. A. A. and "The Dairy Industry and Its Relation to Public Health," by Louise Fitzgerald, National Dairy Council.

Vision Greater Than Progress O. B. Goble Says

"Greater than all the growth in the business of producers commission companies is the vision that has opened up to the livestock producer as to the possibilities of having within his own grasp the power of having something to say about the price of his livestock," said O. B. Goble of Charleston at the annual meeting.



O. B. Goble

"It has been proven that his own marketing agency can be run intelligently, successfully and economically under the cooperative plan. From a spirit of doubt and despair he has gained a feeling of confidence and an insight into the value of joining with his fellow producers to work cooperatively."

Mr. Goble is Illinois Director of the Indianapolis Producers Commission Company.

Harper Tells Egg Men To Purchase On Quality Basis

In talking before the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association in Chicago, J. D. Harper of the I. A. A. declared that the time has come for eggs to be purchased on the quality basis, just as grain, cotton and other farm products are purchased.

"When the producer of high quality eggs gets a premium and the low quality producer is penalized, it will mean that consumers will get a much more dependable egg supply, they will eat more eggs, and the producer will find a better market than at present," Mr. Harper said.

During the meeting of the national association, action was taken favoring the adoption of the government standard of grades on terminal markets. Mr. Harper made the point that this action should be followed up by introducing the grading system at country buying points.

I READ EVERY WORD

"I consider the Record a great help to farm bureau work. I read every word of it. I think it is time and money well spent, therefore I say keep the good work going."
—Fred Dietz, Jackson county.

SERUM PURCHASING BODY FORMED BY COUNTY BUREAUS

Directors Chosen To Head Association Which Will Unify Collective Buying of Serum

At a meeting of over 40 county farm bureaus interested in the collective purchasing of serum and virus, the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association was formed at Galesburg at the time of the I. A. A. annual meeting.

R. A. Norrish, Whiteside county, was elected president of the organization and chairman of the board of directors of seven. The state was divided into six districts and Mr. Norrish represents the first district.

Directors Chosen

Other directors elected were, J. H. Lloyd, Hancock county, second district; L. F. Boyle, Putnam county, third district; Sam Sorrells, Montgomery county, fourth district; O. B. Goble, Coles county, fifth district; and J. W. Gillispie, Lawrence county, sixth district. C. A. Stewart, director of the I. A. A. Livestock Department, was chosen as director-at-large and secretary-treasurer of the new association.

Membership in the organization is limited to county farm bureaus or other county or state organizations whose membership is limited to farm bureau members. The membership fee is $10.00 with annual dues of the same amount.

Collective Bargaining

The board of directors is authorized to canvass members to obtain the quantity and kind of serum needed and to collectively bargain for the purchase of quantity supplies needed.

Over 21,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum was purchased collectively through county farm bureaus in 1923 at a considerable saving to farm bureau members. The new serum organization puts the purchase of serum upon a more uniform basis, unifying collective purchasing under one association.

Leaders of 21st District To Meet Four Times a Year

During their caucus at the annual meeting, the I. A. A. voting delegates of the 21st district decided that it would be a good plan to have quarterly meetings of farm advisers and county executive committees. A date was set for this group to meet with the Macoupin County Farm Bureau, February 15.

FINE SPIRIT SHOWN AT ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

committee failed to recommend was brought before the convention from the floor, but failed to pass. The resolution endorsed the Wallace plan of a government finance corporation for handling surplus products, charging the cost of the corporation to the producers of the commodity.

In other columns of this issue complete reports of committees, election of officers and summaries of addresses are given.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 2 | February 20, 1924 | Number 4

I. A. A. COMMITTEE ENDORSES FARMER RELIEF MEASURE

McNary-Haugen Bill Is Designed To Establish Fair Prices For Farm Products

The executive committee at its meeting, Jan. 31, unanimously carried a motion made by F. D. Barton, Cornell, and seconded by Stanley Castle, Alton, that the committee "concur in the resolution passed by the American Farm Bureau Federation at its last executive committee meeting, endorsing the intent and purpose of the McNary-Haugen bill," an emergency relief measure designed to equalize the ratio between the selling price of farm products and the price of what the farmer must buy.

President S. H. Thompson, in speaking for the bill, said, "I feel as I never felt before that there is a real emergency now. There is no doubt about the condition of agriculture. The livestock farmer today is in a worse condition than a year ago. I don't believe in political remedies as a rule, but this bill looks like an honest effort to overcome the emergency problem.

Compulsory Pool

"Both livestock and wheat prices were limited during the war, and it is these two commodities that are in the worst condition now. The chief purpose of the bill is to give a bushel of wheat the same buying power it had in pre-war days. As I see it, the bill is a national compulsory pool with the whole cost of operation on the farmers. It is not paternalism, but does take care of the emergency."

Vice-President C. B. Watson

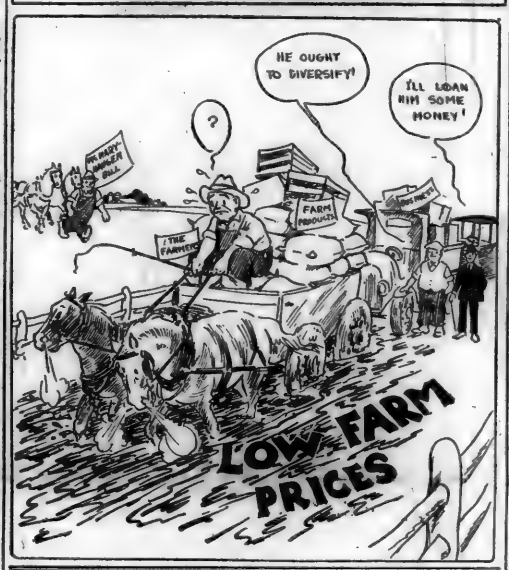
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Change In I. A. A. Office Location Being Considered

In accordance with the resolution passed at the annual meeting that the executive committee give due consideration to a change in the location of the I. A. A. offices, President Thompson has appointed a committee consisting of Earl C. Smith, Detroit, chairman; Frank D. Barton, Cornell; and Stanley Castle, Alton, to investigate the question thoroughly.

The committee was instructed to report back at the next meeting of the executive board on March 5 and 6 with recommendations and reasons therefore. Springfield is the location that is being considered.

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY



Frazer Suggests Co-op Accounting To Elevator Men

Speaking at the twenty-first annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois in Peoria, February 7, George E. Frazer, consulting accountant for the I. A. A., suggested that cooperative elevators form themselves into regional groups to carry on standard accounting and to enforce authoritative auditing.

Mr. Frazer referred to the idea as a farmers' elevator clearing house association. He said that there is no reason why a farmer should not have the same degree of safe deposit on his grain in the elevator as on money in the bank. The I. A. A. service of collecting income tax refunds for cooperative associations was explained by Mr. Frazer.

M. F. B. F. Asks Co-operation In Egg Marketing

The Missouri Farm Bureau Federation has invited Illinois farmers to cooperate with them in the egg marketing association to be started with headquarters at Hannibal.

On Feb. 5 a state meeting at Moberly determined to organize an egg marketing association, the first buying center to be located at Hannibal. The new organization will have contracts with its membership and will buy on the basis of grade and quality and will pool orders and sell at eastern markets.

J. D. Harper, in charge of egg marketing of the I. A. A., was present at the meeting and stressed the point of producing a quality product.

1923 Pool of Red Top Seed Closed; 1,250,000 Pounds

With the exception of about a carload which is to be kept in the warehouse for sale to members for planting purposes, the entire red top pool of 1,250,000 pounds has been closed out and deliveries will probably be completed by March 1, according to Curt Anderson, manager of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange at Flora.

Workmen have practically completed cleaning seed in the Flora warehouse.

"The board of directors of the exchange are well satisfied with the pool this year and are making plans to increase our membership in the spring," says Mr. Anderson. "Results have been much better than last year when we organized too late to take advantage of the early market.

"This year's pool promises to net our membership a higher average than non-poolers received. However, the average net price cannot be stated until deliveries are all made and our returns and expenses are calculated."

A. F. B. F. Budget For Year 1924 Totals $160,000

The American Farm Bureau Federation has adopted a budget of $160,000 for the year 1924. This figure was made $30,000 less than the probable income for the year in order to take care of a deficit of that amount carried over from last year.

The I. A. A. executive committee agreed to advance the A. F. B. F. $5,000 of 1924 dues immediately to assist in the present financial condition. Other states are making similar advances. President S. H. Thompson of the I. A. A., has been appointed chairman of the A. F. B. F. finance committee.

Grant Re-hearing In Fruit-Vegetable Rate Case, March 7

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the I. A. A. and Illinois Commerce Commission a re-hearing in the fruit and vegetable rate case. It will be heard at 10 a. m. on March 7 at the Great Northern hotel, Chicago. The Transportation Department will represent the I. A. A.

The original proceedings were brought by the Public Service Commission of Indiana, attacking the rates on fruits and vegetables from Illinois points to Chicago, stating that the Illinois rates are discriminatory.

Delegates From 74 Counties Attend Limestone Meets

Seventy-four county farm bureaus have been represented by farm advisers or farm bureau members at the eight limestone meetings which have been held this winter at the call of J. R. Bent, Director of the Phosphate-Limestone Department. Farm advisers from 32 counties attended the last meeting, at Urbana during Farm Advisers' week.

Mr. Bent announces that 25 delegates from these eight meetings will gather at a state-wide conference at Springfield, at a date not yet definitely set, to effect a program for the standardization of limestone buying in the state on a basis that is fair to both producers of limestone and to farmers. The relation of the county farm bureaus and the I. A. A. to limestone purchasing will also be decided, he states.

ILLINOIS LED ALL AS PATRON OF LIVE STOCK CO-OPS IN '23

Shippers of State Saved $130,000 In Commissions By Selling Co-operatively

Illinois shippers consigned 17,431 cars or 25.2 per cent of the livestock handled by all Producers agencies in the United States in 1923, according to figures of the National Live Stock Producers Association. A total of 69,101 cars, 4,831,174 head of stock, with a gross value of $90,073,623.25, was marketed through the 14 Producers selling agencies now operating on as many markets.

Four other states that ranked high as Producer patrons were Indiana, with 14,080 cars; Iowa, 8,037 cars; Missouri, 6,885 cars; and Texas, 4,587 cars. Shipments originating in 39 states and one Canadian province were handled by Producers agencies during the year.

Illinois Savings

Savings in commissions to Illinois farmers who shipped to Producers agencies were approximately $130,000 for the calendar year, 1923. This saving in the form of refunds will come principally from the Chicago, E. St. Louis, Indianapolis and Peoria selling agencies. Illinois shipments to these agencies were as follows: Chicago, 8,147 cars; E. St. Louis, 5,461 cars; Peoria, 2,035 cars; and Indianapolis, 1,739 cars.

Three other agencies received shipments from the state during 1923, as follows, Evansville, 38; Buffalo, 9; and Cleveland, 2.

The Producers Commission Association at Indianapolis handled an average of 24 per cent of the livestock upon that market during 1923. Peoria handled 23 per cent; E. St. Louis, 11.7 per cent; and Chicago, 5.3 per cent.

1922 Comparison

The first Producers agency opened at E. St. Louis early in January, 1922. Six agencies, in all, opened that year and handled 18,590 cars of livestock valued at $26,688,363.17. Comparing these with 1923 figures, the volume of livestock handled by these cooperative commission companies increased 271 per cent in 1923.

They handled 8.4 per cent of all cars of livestock shipped to the markets where they operated, as compared with 6.6 per cent in 1922. Eight new agencies opened in 1923.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

11th.....Jacob Olbrich, Harvard
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hoopole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, E. L. Bill; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; in charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, J. D. Harper; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Petersen.

The 1924 Program

The 1924 budget recommended by the outgoing executive committee was one of the chief subjects of discussion at the first meeting of the new committee, January 31. It was decided to defer action on the new budget until the next meeting, at which time a two-day session will be held and all department directors will present their program of work for the year. The next meeting of the executive committee will be held March 5 and 6.

In the meantime the departments are planning their program of work for the year. On February 18 the departments will present their programs to the policy committee, and the policy committee will make definite recommendation to the executive committee. The policy committee consists of ex-presidents of the association, Dean Mumford of the Agricultural College and the President and Secretary.

The President and Secretary were empowered to employ a man to head the grain marketing work of the association by the executive committee. The association has not had an employee to head this work for two years.

The question of employing a man to head all marketing work in the association was discussed but no definite action or conclusion was reached.

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No Room For Personalities

The I. A. A. has not hitched its wagon to any one of the cooperative marketing factions or faction leaders. It believes that cooperative marketing is greater than all faction leaders. It believes in taking the worth-while suggestions and ideas of all factions and applying them to the extent that is possible under existing conditions in Illinois.

This statement is made because leaders have failed to eliminate personal antipathies in the struggle to put over their ideas.

Only a few days ago Theodore Macklin of the University of Wisconsin in a series of lectures before Illinois farm advisers, dealt in personalities in differing with some parts of the Sapiro program of cooperative marketing. Other leaders and men of influence are guilty of the same thing. The incident has caused a stir in the state. There has been much talk about it. That part of Mr. Macklin's teaching has disturbed the confidence of farmers in leaders and in the whole movement.

The farm bureau wants and needs all of the constructive arguments, fundamental differences and suggestions that all leaders have to make. In that way there is hope of finding the right way of carrying out the big program of cooperative marketing. There is no room for personal scraps between leaders.

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To Help Poor Farmer

A new organization called the Association to Restore Free and Unrestricted Grain Markets was recently organized in Chicago. It is composed of grain men, manufacturers and others and its purpose is to "secure such changes in existing statutes as will permit of normal operation with assurance that the necessary speculative and investment trade for carrying the farmer's surplus of grain will not be driven from the market by restrictive laws."

It doesn't say to fight the Capper-Tincher act, but that is what it means.

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We're For Emergency Help

The executive committee endorsed the intent and purpose of the McNary-Haugen bill, now before Congress, because it believes it provides a way to overcome the emergency facing agriculture, the low buying power of the farm dollar.

The general belief and policy of the association is that final solution of the economic problems of agriculture will come through self-help. It has said that cooperative marketing holds forth more hope than any other remedy. In general the association has shied at political remedies.

At this particular time the I. A. A. believes that an emergency exists. Hard working, clear thinking, worthy farmers are going broke. After long waiting and hoping a new year is here with little relief in sight. That an emergency exists is not disputed. The President of the United States and banking and business interests admit it in their eagerness to loan farmers more money.

It is pretty generally conceded that cooperative marketing can not at once meet and cope with this emergency. That does not mean that the marketing program should not go on. The loan of more money to diversify production without better prices in sight is not a solution for the emergency. The McNary-Haugen bill deals directly with the problem. It designs to restore pre-war buying power of the farm dollar. True, it will increase the price to the consumer just as protective tariffs increase the price of many things we purchase, but the consumer will not be paying a greater portion of his dollar for farm products than he paid before the war.

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Future Taxation Program

A saving of $2,000,000 in 1923 taxes sounds big, but, after all, organized agriculture has not much more than scratched the surface of the taxation problem. One of the big opportunities ahead is to secure changes in the constitution and in the revenue laws so that all classes of property will pay their just share of taxes. Another opportunity is to see to it that economy and honesty are used in spending tax moneys.

The resolution passed by the annual meeting expresses the stand of the Association on this question. The resolution follows:

"We recommend such changes in the Constitution and revenue laws of Illinois and in their administration as will equitably distribute the burden of taxation upon the net income of tangible property, intangible property, and personal service in proportion to the ability of such property and such persons to bear the burden.

"We deplore the issue of tax exempt securities, as leading to extravagance in public improvements, diverting vast sums of wealth from productive industry, and by affording easy means of escape from taxation, discourages the ownership of real estate. We recommend, therefore, the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution at the earliest possible moment forbidding the further issue of tax-free securities.

"We demand the strictest economy and honesty, with all necessary safeguards therefor, in the expenditure of public money, national, state and local."

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A Market All The Year Around

The milk condensary closed at Freeport the other day and almost immediately the milk received by the Vita Gold Dairy Products Company doubled in volume. Quite a bit of this increased volume came from former members of the farmers' marketing company who went to the condensary last summer because it was overbidding the market on milk—to get business away from the marketing company, it is said. Such things are common in the lives of most co-ops.

During the last three or four months the condensary's price on milk dropped below that of the farmers' company. It is reported that the condensary had large stocks of condensed milk on hand, the market was low, and that the condensary's headquarters in another city ordered the Freeport plant to close. And then a large number of the producers turned to their own company for a market for their milk.

The condensary at Freeport provided a market for milk just as long as there was profit in condensed milk for the manufacturer. Then it closed down. The same thing happened before the marketing company was started, but at that time the producers could not turn to their own company for a market. The lesson is that the cooperative milk marketing company at Freeport provides milk producers a market all the year around. It pays what the market justifies. It manufactures and markets dairy products in the most profitable form that it can, depending upon seasonable conditions and other factors. It does not close down and leave the farmer without a market when the profit in manufactured milk products is not great.

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Progress of Producers

Cooperative commission companies operating under the National Producers plan handled 271 per cent more cars of livestock in 1923 than they did in 1922. Gross value of livestock handled increased from $26,688,363.17 to $90,073,623.25. The first selling agency opened early in January, 1922, five more opened during that year, and eight in 1923. There are now a total of fourteen Producers agencies in operation.

All Producers companies increased the volume they handled on the markets where they were in operation from 6.6 per cent in 1922 to 8.4 per cent in 1923. This also shows growth. Then there is also the fact that approximately $130,000 in commissions was put aside as savings for Illinois patrons alone during the calendar year, 1923.

These facts are all encouraging.

An annual meeting speaker said that at Indianapolis where the Producers handled an average of 24 per cent of the total volume on the market in 1923, the records of the market show that violent price fluctuations from day to day have been largely eliminated. At Peoria, where the co-op took care of 23 per cent of the 1923 volume, the prices have more nearly approached the Chicago level than ever before.

These are facts from markets where the farmers' commission companies exert a controlling influence. They illustrate what must be done elsewhere. They show that the refund is not the big thing but that increased volume of business is absolutely necessary if the Producers selling agencies are to wield greater influence on livestock markets.

Protection Against Purchase of T. B. Cattle Insured By New Agreement

A uniform selling contract has been made between the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Jefferson county (Wis.) Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association to regulate the sale of grade and pure bred dairy cattle between members of the two organizations. This action is declared by I. A. A. officials to be the most important step that has ever been taken by the association to insure farm bureau members that they are purchasing tuberculosis-free cattle.

This agreement, which has been signed by President Thompson and Secretary Fox, is the first one of its kind to be made in the United States. The I. A. A. plans to make similar agreements with breed associations, county farm bureaus, and other farm organizations in Wisconsin and other states which have dairy cattle for sale and are looking for a market in Illinois.

What Led Up To It

Last fall, farm bureau members asked the I. A. A. to engage actively in the tuberculosis eradication program. They charged that unscrupulous cattle dealers were unlawfully bringing tuberculous dairy cattle into the state and thus were nullifying the eradication program.

The I. A. A. immediately offered a reward of $100, to be matched by individual counties for the first arrest and conviction of a bootlegger of tuberculous cattle within the county. M. H. Petersen of Lake county, was employed to take charge of the work under the direction of the Livestock and Dairy departments.

Since that time, much help has been given to counties in their campaigns to secure county appropriations and everything possible has been done to encourage testing. Now comes this first sale agreement to protect farm bureau members from the purchase of diseased animals.

Provisions of Agreement

The sale contract made by the I. A. A. with the Jefferson county association is an agreement entered into between the buyer and the seller, fulfillment of the buyer's part being guaranteed by the I. A. A., and that of the seller by his local bank.

The seller agrees to refund to the buyer the purchase price of any animal which may react to the tuberculin test within a designated period, less the salvage obtained by the buyer, providing that the seller is furnished with an affidavit signed by a qualified veterinarian, stating the results of the test and also with a statement from the commission firm showing the amount received from the sale of the carcass.

Sanitary Quarters

The buyer agrees to keep animals purchased in sanitary quarters and in a herd which the county veterinarian, working under the federal and state tuberculin testing plan, guarantees is reasonably free from tuberculosis. The premises to which the animals are taken must have been properly cleaned and disinfected since a reactor was found.

The buyer also agrees to notify the seller 15 days before the retest is made and allow him the privilege of having his veterinarian present during the retest.

Demand Increasing

"This contract is especially timely now that Illinois has entered into such an extensive tuberculosis eradication program," states M. H. Petersen, special I. A. A. representative in charge of T. B. work. "Even if the cattle dealer system had been satisfactory in the past, it could not operate successfully with the large number of cattle that must be imported to replace reactors.

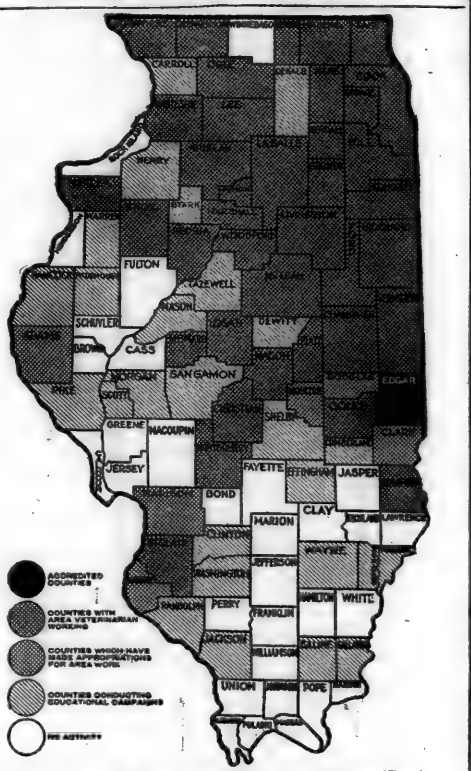
"In 1922, government figures show that over 12,000 dairy cattle were brought into the state from Wisconsin alone. That was before testing had become very extensive in the state. For instance, in November, 1922, 485 reactors were tested out of Illinois herds. In November, 1923, the number was 1,879. Corresponding figures for December for the two years were 425 and 1,222."

The number of reactors is increasing every month, Mr. Petersen declares, and farm bureau members must be protected when they replace these animals. That is the big reason for the new selling agreement.

Many Counties Testing

It is estimated that at least 25 counties have embarked upon a tuberculosis eradication program since the I. A. A. actively entered into the work last November. At this writing, 75 of the 102 counties in the state are either testing or preparing for it.

Fourteen counties have duplicated the I. A. A. reward offer of $100 for the first arrest and conviction of bootleggers of tuberculous cattle within the county. A total of 39 counties have county veterinarians now in their employ testing under the area plan. Seven other counties have made appropriations for the hire of a county veterinarian. Twenty-nine counties are engaged in campaigns to secure appropriations from their boards of supervisors for hiring veterinarians.



Progress of Tuberculosis Eradication in Illinois to February 15, 1924

County Progress

Edgar county has completed its second test of all cattle in the county and is expected to be placed on the federal-accredited list of disease-free counties in the near future. It is required that less than one-half of one per cent of all cattle in a county react to the tuberculin test in order to be placed on the federal list.

Mercer county finished its first test in December, and Champaign and McLean counties are now planning a drive to finish their first tests.

Clair Hay Chosen Head of Illinois Advisers' Ass'n

Clair Hay, farm adviser of Christian county, was elected president of the Illinois State Farm Advisers' Association at their meeting in Urbana. Other officers chosen were, J. Franklin Hedgecock, Will county, vice-president; L. S. Griffith, Lee county, secretary; and F. A. Fisher, Wabash county, treasurer.

Members on the advisers' executive board are Harrison Fahrnkopf, McLean county; E. W. Rusk, Macoupin county; and J. H. Lloyd, Hancock county.

Dairy Committee Chairman Active Farm Bureau Man

Jacob Olbrich, whose picture arrived too late to be included with the other new members of the committee in the Jan. 5 issue of the Record, is the new committeeman from the tenth and eleventh districts. Mr. Olbrich, who was also recently appointed chairman of the I. A. A. dairy committee, is a dairy farmer near Harvard, McHenry county, and a leader in county farm bureau work. He served as treasurer in the county association for four years and was a member of the I. A. A. dairy marketing committee in 1920 and 1921.



Jacob Olbrich

Adams Co. Farmers Sold $1,766,676.21 Thru Co-Operatives

A gross business totalling approximately $1,766,676.21 was handled by livestock, dairy, fruit and vegetable, and grain cooperative organizations in Adams county in 1923, according to Farm Adviser Ray E. Miller.

The Adams County Shippers' Association did the largest business, selling 689 cars of livestock with a gross value of $969,068.55. This is one of the largest shipping associations in the United States.

Farmers' elevators did the following business: Ursa, $262,623.59; Chatten, $182,920.78; and La Prairie, $80,000. The Western Illinois Fruit Exchange sold 185 cars of fruits and vegetables with a gross value of approximately $100,000. The Quincy Cooperative Milk Producers Association had total sales for the year of $182,063.29, producer members getting 53 per cent of the consumer's dollar on the average.

Conference Names Curt Anderson On Executive Body

Curt Anderson, executive committee member from the 24th district, was elected to the executive committee of the National Council of Cooperative Associations in Washington, February 8. Mr. Anderson was delegated by the executive committee to represent the I. A. A. at the meeting.

Walton Peteet, former director of cooperative marketing for the A. F. B. F., was employed as secretary for the National Cooperative Council. It was determined that the major work of the organization this year would be in assisting the Wheat Advisory committee in organizing a national pool. The organization will be financed by a 5 cent membership fee from the members of cooperative marketing associations. The plan is to collect this membership fee from the marketing organizations rather than from individuals. Secretary Peteet will have his office in Chicago.

COMMITTEE HEADS OF I. A. A. NAMED BY PRES. THOMPSON

Frank Barton Is Chairman of Both Finance and Legislative Groups; Special Committees

President S. H. Thompson announced, in part, the personnel of the 1924 standing committees for the association at the January 31 meeting of the executive committee in the Chicago office.

Members of the finance committee are Frank D. Barton, Cornell, chairman; Earl C. Smith, Detroit; and W. H. Moody, Port Byron. Mr. Barton is also chairman of the legislative committee. The other members are H. E. Goembel, Hooppole, and A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville.

The various departmental committees of the I. A. A. are headed as follows: dairy marketing, Jacob Olbrich, Harvard; livestock marketing, G. F. Tullock, Rockford; poultry and egg marketing, C. E. Bamborough, Polo; fruit and vegetable marketing, Curt Anderson, Xenia; grain marketing, H. E. Goembel, Hooppole; information, R. F. Karr, Iroquois; organization, Earl C. Smith, Detroit; limestone-phosphate, Stanley Castle, Alton.

Two special committees were named, one on schools headed by J. L. Whisnand, Charleston; and the other on insurance with C. B. Watson, DeKalb, chairman.

Other members of these committees will be announced at the March 6 meeting of the executive committee.

I. A. A. Represented By J. C. Watson At Washington Meet

The I. A. A. was represented by John C. Watson in a conference at Washington, February 8, at which the crop reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture was discussed.

Mr. Watson took part in the conference at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. He states that it is generally recognised that there are many shortcomings and flaws in the present crop reporting service, and because this service is the chief source of information, it is important that the information be accurate and reliable.

New Live Stock Schedule On Rock Island Railroad

Beginning February 18, 1924, a new C. R. I. & P. train for livestock shipments to the Chicago market will leave Galva at 12 o'clock noon on Mondays and Wednesdays and will make pick-ups at intermediate points between Galva and Peoria. It will make connections with M. & St. L. trains coming into Peoria, leaving there at 5 p. m., making pick-ups between Peoria and Bureau and arriving in Chicago at 5 a. m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. This schedule is only temporary, but if the business warrants it, the train will be maintained in the future.

DeWITT FARMERS GET BIG RETURNS FROM INVESTMENT

Over $86,400 Saved In Land Taxes In Two Years of Tax Work By Farm Bureau

Figures talk and the larger they are the louder they talk. That's what the DeWitt County Farm Bureau thinks. Figures taken from the tax books of DeWitt county show that land owners in that county will pay $83,403.81 less land taxes for 1923 than they did for 1922. But that's only part of the story.

The reduction in land valuations for state tax purposes in 1922 secured by the I. A. A. through its appearance before the Illinois Tax Commission clipped $3,063.61 from DeWitt county land taxes that year. Adding 1922 and 1923 reductions, the total is $86,467.42, which is equivalent to 37.4 cents per acre or $63.43 per farm, says Farm Adviser O. M. Allyn of DeWitt county.

Saving over $51,000

"Since its inception six years ago, the DeWitt County Farm Bureau, the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation has cost DeWitt county farmers $35,097.55," states Mr. Allyn. "Subtracting this from the amount saved in 1922 and 1923 taxes, it leaves a balance of $51,369.87, together with all the other service rendered in a hundred different ways."

During 1923 the DeWitt County Farm Bureau made an investigation of land tax conditions in the county under the same plan that the I. A. A. Taxation Department directed investigations in 56 other counties. Inequalities were found showing that farm land was valued too high for tax purposes. The facts and figures were presented to the county board of review and the reduction, as stated, was secured.

Who Presented Case?

"Some farmers will tell you that the farm bureau didn't have anything to do with the reduction of taxes on farm lands and that they would have been reduced anyway," says Mr. Allyn. "Simply ask them who presented the farmers' case before the local board of review. Ask them who fought the farmers' case before the state tax commission."

Agree To Ship Livestock Thru Marketing Ass'ns

Three cooperative shipping associations have recently adopted a membership agreement which calls for the shipment of all livestock through the association, reports C. A. Stewart of the Livestock Marketing Department.

Lawrence county has organized a county association under this plan and local organizations at Sycamore and Rockford have both reorganized and adopted the membership agreement. Mr. Stewart says that the annual meetings of shipping associations are attended better and more interest is being shown than ever before.

$10,000 MORE SECURITIES

In January an additional $10,000 was invested in Government securities, making a total of $130,000 in the I. A. A. reserve fund.

Ohio Is In Same Boat On Problem Of Land Values

After speaking at the annual meeting of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, John C. Watson of the I. A. A., made an investigation of valuations for tax purposes in Wyandot county and found that Ohio farmers have the same problems we are confronted with.

Making the investigation the same as has been carried on in a large number of counties of Illinois, Mr. Watson found that farm land in Wyandot county is valued at 93 per cent of the actual sales values, while town and city lots carry a valuation of only 72 per cent of their actual sales values.

ENDORSES FARM RELIEF MEASURE

(Continued from page 1)

said, "We have protective tariffs for industry and immigration laws to protect labor. This bill is designed to protect the farmer."

Readjust Tariff

The McNary-Haugen bill applies only to commodities of which there is an exportable surplus, and on which the market price is below the ratio based on pre-war prices. Since domestic prices cannot be sustained without a prohibitory tariff, the bill gives fuller power to the President and the commission provided for, to make tariff readjustments with regard to any commodity which it has been found necessary to protect.

The commission also has special power to "collect and disseminate information concerning the supply and demand for agricultural commodities throughout the world, including the conditions affecting such commodities, and to advise producers as to acreage or quantities that it may appear wise to produce."

Two Bodies Provided For

The United States Agricultural Export Commission and the Agricultural Export Corporation, the two bodies to be created by the bill to determine the existence and nature of emergencies and to arrive at what should be fair prices for farm products, would be maintained for ten years. At the end of that time many of their powers would be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Regarding the question of cooperative marketing being affected by the McNary-Haugen bill, Mr. Thompson stated that he believed it would open up the way if it demonstrated the idea is right, and would be of assistance to cooperatives handling those commodities affected by export surplus.

Speed Settlement When I. A. A. Acted

Three fires in one summer, and no damage settlement! Pretty poor—so thought George E. Kite, of Clark county, after trying vainly for a year to collect from the railroad that started the fires on his farm.

Then, in October, 1922, he wrote to the Transportation Department of the I. A. A., asking what could be done about the matter. A letter from the department to the claim agent of the railroad brought prompt action, and in January Mr. Kite was granted a satisfactory settlement.

THE FIRST STEP IN MARKETING



Constitution Approved For Bureau Baseball League

Illinois county farm bureaus are "ready to go" for an organized program of baseball games. The constitution of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, drawn up by a committee headed by Farm Adviser R. W. Dickenson, Cass county, was approved by farm advisers interested at Farm Advisers' Week at the University of Illinois. Mr. Dickenson will meet with the I. A. A. executive committee on March 6 to officially present the project to the association.

The constitution provides that any farm bureau member or member of a farm bureau family whose principal dependence is on the farm, shall be eligible to play in the league, providing that the farm bureau membership shall be contracted for in the customary way.

Management

Management in the league is to be vested in an executive committee, elected for one year, consisting of three men, a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer will be appointed by the I. A. A. executive committee, and the president and vice-president will be elected by the board of directors, to consist of one director from each farm bureau joining the league.

Each farm bureau team must bear its own expenses in the league and any money received at games through collection, concessions or otherwise is to be equally divided between playing teams at any game.

May District State

The executive committee of the baseball league will district the state when enough counties join, with district directors. Games will probably be scheduled for championship of bureaus within the districts and then between districts, the final game being for the state championship.

According to the constitution, no games shall be played on Sunday.

Fee for membership in the league is $10.00, which should accompany the application of a farm bureau for membership. Mr. Dickenson, as chairman of the league steering committee, requests that applications for membership be sent to him until officials are selected.

Cass First to Apply

Cass county was the first county to apply for membership in the league, action having been taken at the meeting of the farm bureau executive committee on February 4. George R. Cline, who has managed the Cass County Farm Bureau Baseball Team for the past two years, was appointed director from that county.

Macoupin, Logan and Sangamon counties were also active in starting to organize the league, and Morgan, Scott, Pike, Mason, Menard, and Brown counties are among those who may join before spring, as they have shown interest in it.

Carl Lundgren, varsity baseball coach at the University of Illinois, gave help to the organizers of the league and the Extension Department has given its approval of the plan as an asset to the morale and spirit of farm bureau work.

"Illini" Brand of Butter To Be Sold By Ill-Mo Company

The "Illini" brand of butter will be put on the market within a short time by the Ill-Mo Dairy Company at E. St. Louis, according to an announcement from the concern. The Ill-Mo company was recently organized with a capital stock of $16,000 in order to handle the cream business at the plant of the Illinois-Missouri Cooperative Milk Marketing Company.

This company started to buy cream on January 1, and its business has been growing nicely since then. A. E. Richardson, who is managing the affairs of the company, announces that the company is giving accurate weight and test, prompt payment for cream, and pays exactly what the market will permit. "A dependable market for cream shippers all the year around" is the aim of the company.

It is the plan of the management to build up a market for the "Illini" brand quality butter in the St. Louis territory, instead of shipping it at a distance. Profits from the cream business will go toward paying the debts of the old marketing company, released from bankruptcy last fall.

TEN HATCHERIES MAY SELL CHICKS WITH STATE LABELS

Better Poultry Plan Well Under Way; Day Says Public Is Judge of Plan

Ten hatcheries in Illinois have met the requirements to sell baby chicks under the state-accredited hatchery plan which the I. A. A. was instrumental in starting in 1922. They may use state labels on all shipments of chicks which they sell. The following is the list furnished by the Division of Standardization and Markets of the State Department of Agriculture:

Walnut Ridge Hatchery, Mrs. Dorothea Rainey, Butler; Stouffer Egg Farm, W. R. Stouffer, Mt. Morris; O. E. Utech Hatchery, Mr. O. E. Utech, New Holland; Rock River Hatchery, Mr. F. W. Reubensaal, Mgr., Rockford; Metzger Hatchery, Mr. Alvin P. Metzger, Rockford; Chestnut Hatchery, Chestnut; Lake Fork Farm Hatchery, Linn O. Rau, Kenney; Golden Buff Hatchery, Mr. L. A. Werlich, Lincoln; Jones & Howard, Arandel Farm, Heyworth; Mr. George D. Butcher, Wenona.

H. W. Day, Supervising Inspector of the Division of Standardization and Markets, says, "The chick buying public will be the judge of the accredited hatchery plan. Opponents to our plan have stated that people do not care for accredited chicks. It remains for the public to prove or disprove this argument. Already several of the accredited hatcheries have sold their entire output for this season."

According to Mr. Day, a number of large hatcheries could not get their flocks in shape for inspection for this season but have stated that they want to start early next fall and get on the accredited list. In addition to the flocks inspected for the hatcheries, the division has a reserve list of approximately 50 flocks which have been inspected and which will sell hatching eggs. This list may be secured upon application to the office at Springfield.

Pay Full Rates When Shipping In Single-Deck Cars

The Transportation Department advises that when a railroad is unable to furnish double-deck cars for the loading of livestock at country points, and two single-deck cars are furnished instead, the shipper is required to pay charges on the basis of each single-deck car used. The information frequently given by agents at country points that the double-deck rate applies when two singles are furnished is not accurate. Six days is usually required in obtaining a car, and if a double-deck is not furnished, the shipper may expect to pay for each single deck he uses.

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21st DISTRICT TAKES A HAND IN I. A. A. WORK

First Meeting of Series Asks Action On McNary-Haugen Bill; Want Office Removed

A meeting of county farm bureau officers and farm advisers of the 21st district at Carlinville, February 15, asked the I. A. A. to send a committee of three men to Washington to support the McNary-Haugen bill, went on record favoring the removal of the I. A. A. offices to Springfield and set forth their reasons in a resolution to the I. A. A., and asked that a survey of the radio field be made with the idea of finding out how the farm bureau can make use of this medium.

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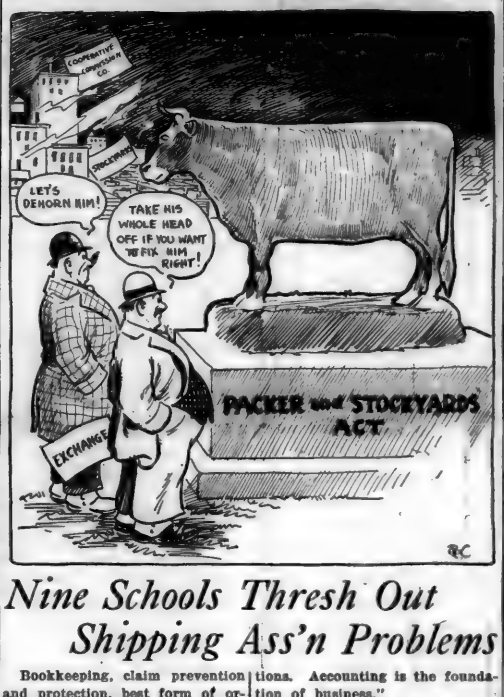
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Publicity

We can tell our story to a large audience through the newspapers by furnishing them with the news that we have, said E. T. Robbins of the University, who was chairman of the meeting.

(Continued on page 4)

ATTEMPT IS MADE TO CURB ACTIVITIES OF LIVESTOCK CO-OPS

Amendment To Packer-Stockyards Act Would Harm Producers Greatly--Stewart

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The House committee was scheduled to take up the amendment on February 28. President John Brown and other representatives of the National Live Stock Producers Association and President Thompson of the I. A. A. went to Washington to appear against the amendment.

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"This might be taken to mean that even the manager of a Producers selling agency would have to be a livestock producer," states Mr. Stewart.

DeWITT FARMERS GET BIG RETURNS FROM INVESTMENT

Over $86,400 Saved In Land Taxes In Two Years of Tax Work By Farm Bureau

Figures talk and the larger they are the louder they talk. That's what the DeWitt County Farm Bureau thinks. Figures taken from the tax books of DeWitt county show that land owners in that county will pay $83,403.81 less land taxes for 1923 than they did for 1922. But that's only part of the story.

The reduction in land valuations for state tax purposes in 1922 secured by the I. A. A. through its appearance before the Illinois Tax Commission clipped $3,063.61 from DeWitt county land taxes that year. Adding 1922 and 1923 reductions, the total is $86,467.42, which is equivalent to 37.4 cents per acre or $63.43 per farm, says Farm Adviser O. M. Allyn of DeWitt county.

Balance over $51,000

"Since its inception six years ago, the DeWitt County Farm Bureau, the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation has cost DeWitt county farmers $35,097.55," states Mr. Allyn. "Subtracting this from the amount saved in 1922 and 1923 taxes, it leaves a balance of $51,369.87, together with all the other service rendered in a hundred different ways."

During 1923 the DeWitt County Farm Bureau made an investigation of land tax conditions in the county under the same plan that the I. A. A. Taxation Department directed investigations in 56 other counties. Inequalities were found showing that farm land was valued too high for tax purposes. The facts and figures were presented to the county board of review and the reduction, as stated, was secured.

Who Presented Case?

"Some farmers will tell you that the farm bureau didn't have anything to do with the reduction of taxes on farm lands and that they would have been reduced anyway," says Mr. Allyn. "Simply ask them who presented the farmers' case before the local board of review. Ask them who fought the farmers' case before the state tax commission."

Agree To Ship Livestock Thru Marketing Ass'ns

Three cooperative shipping associations have recently adopted a membership agreement which calls for the shipment of all livestock through the association, reports C. A. Stewart of the Livestock Marketing Department.

Lawrence county has organized a county association under this plan and local organizations at Sycamore and Rockford have both reorganized and adopted the membership agreement. Mr. Stewart says that the annual meetings of shipping associations are attended better and more interest is being shown than ever before.

$10,000 MORE SECURITIES

In January an additional $10,000 was invested in Government securities, making a total of $130,000 in the I. A. A. reserve fund.

Ohio Is In Same Boat On Problem Of Land Values

After speaking at the annual meeting of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, John C. Watson of the I. A. A., made an investigation of valuations for tax purposes in Wyandot county and found that Ohio farmers have the same problems we are confronted with.

Making the investigation the same as has been carried on in a large number of counties of Illinois, Mr. Watson found that farm land in Wyandot county is valued at 93 per cent of the actual sales values, while town and city lots carry a valuation of only 72 per cent of their actual sales values.

ENDORSES FARM RELIEF MEASURE

(Continued from page 1)

said, "We have protective tariffs for industry and immigration laws to protect labor. This bill is designed to protect the farmer."

Readjust Tariff

The McNary-Haugen bill applies only to commodities of which there is an exportable surplus, and on which the market price is below the ratio based on pre-war prices. Since domestic prices cannot be sustained without a prohibitory tariff, the bill gives fuller power to the President and the commission provided for, to make tariff readjustments with regard to any commodity which it has been found necessary to protect.

The commission also has special power to "collect and disseminate information concerning the supply and demand for agricultural commodities throughout the world, including the conditions affecting such commodities, and to advise producers as to acreage or quantities that it may appear wise to produce."

Two Bodies Provided For

The United States Agricultural Export Commission and the Agricultural Export Corporation, the two bodies to be created by the bill to determine the existence and nature of emergencies and to arrive at what should be fair prices for farm products, would be maintained for ten years. At the end of that time many of their powers would be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Regarding the question of cooperative marketing being affected by the McNary-Haugen bill, Mr. Thompson stated that he believed it would open up the way if it demonstrated the idea is right, and would be of assistance to cooperatives handling those commodities affected by export surplus.

Speed Settlement When I. A. A. Acted

Three fires in one summer, and no damage settlement! Pretty poor—so thought George E. Kite, of Clark county, after trying vainly for a year to collect from the railroad that started the fires on his farm.

Then, in October, 1923, he wrote to the Transportation Department of the I. A. A., asking what could be done about the matter. A letter from the department to the claim agent of the railroad brought prompt action, and in January Mr. Kite was granted a satisfactory settlement.

THE FIRST STEP IN MARKETING



Constitution Approved For Bureau Baseball League

Illinois county farm bureaus are "ready to go" for an organized program of baseball games. The constitution of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, drawn up by a committee headed by Farm Adviser R. W. Dickenson, Cass county, was approved by farm advisers interested at Farm Advisers' Week at the University of Illinois. Mr. Dickenson will meet with the I. A. A. executive committee on March 6 to officially present the project to the association.

The constitution provides that any farm bureau member or member of a farm bureau family whose principal dependence is on the farm, shall be eligible to play in the league, providing that the farm bureau membership shall be contracted for in the customary way.

Management

Management in the league is to be vested in an executive committee, elected for one year, consisting of three men, a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer will be appointed by the I. A. A. executive committee, and the president and vice-president will be elected by the board of directors, to consist of one director from each farm bureau joining the league.

Each farm bureau team must bear its own expenses in the league and any money received at games through collection, concessions or otherwise is to be equally divided between playing teams at any game.

May District State

The executive committee of the baseball league will district the state when enough counties join, with district directors. Games will probably be scheduled for championship of bureaus within the districts and then between districts, the final game being for the state championship.

According to the constitution, no games shall be played on Sunday.

Fee for membership in the league is $10.00, which should accompany the application of a farm bureau for membership. Mr. Dickenson, as chairman of the league steering committee, requests that applications for membership be sent to him until officials are selected.

Cass First to Apply

Cass county was the first county to apply for membership in the league, action having been taken at the meeting of the farm bureau executive committee on February 4. George R. Cline, who has managed the Cass County Farm Bureau Baseball Team for the past two years, was appointed director from that county.

Macoupin, Logan and Sangamon counties were also active in starting to organize the league, and Morgan, Scott, Pike, Mason, Menard, and Brown counties are among those who may join before spring, as they have shown interest in it.

Carl Lundgren, varsity baseball coach at the University of Illinois, gave help to the organizers of the league and the Extension Department has given its approval of the plan as an asset to the morale and spirit of farm bureau work.

"Illini" Brand of Butter To Be Sold By Ill-Mo Company

The "Illini" brand of butter will be put on the market within a short time by the Ill-Mo Dairy Company at E. St. Louis, according to an announcement from the concern. The Ill-Mo company was recently organized with a capital stock of $15,000 in order to handle the cream business at the plant of the Illinois-Missouri Cooperative Milk Marketing Company.

This company started to buy cream on January 1, and its business has been growing nicely since then. A. E. Richardson, who is managing the affairs of the company, announces that the company is giving accurate weight and test, prompt payment for cream, and pays exactly what the market will permit. "A dependable market for cream shippers all the year around" is the aim of the company.

It is the plan of the management to build up a market for the "Illini" brand quality butter in the St. Louis territory, instead of shipping it at a distance. Profits from the cream business will go toward paying the debts of the old marketing company, released from bankruptcy last fall.

TEN HATCHERIES MAY SELL CHICKS WITH STATE LABELS

Better Poultry Plan Well Under Way; Day Says Public Is Judge of Plan

Ten hatcheries in Illinois have met the requirements to sell baby chicks under the state-accredited hatchery plan which the I. A. A. was instrumental in starting in 1923. They may use state labels on all shipments of chicks which they sell. The following is the list furnished by the Division of Standardization and Markets of the State Department of Agriculture:

Walnut Ridge Hatchery, Mrs. Dorothea Rainey, Butler; Stouffer Egg Farm, W. B. Stouffer, Mt. Morris; O. E. Utech Hatchery, Mr. O. E. Utech, New Holland; Rock River Hatchery, Mr. F. W. Reubensaal, Mgr., Rockford; Metzger Hatchery, Mr. Alvin P. Metzger, Rockford; Chestnut Hatchery, Chestnut; Lake Fork Farm Hatchery, Linn O. Rau, Kenney; Golden Buff Hatchery, Mr. L. A. Werlich, Lincoln; Jones & Howard, Arundel Farm, Heyworth; Mr. George D. Butcher, Wenona.

H. W. Day, Supervising Inspector of the Division of Standardization and Markets, says: "The chick buying public will be the judge of the accredited hatchery plan. Opponents to our plan have stated that people do not care for accredited chicks. It remains for the public to prove or disprove this argument. Already several of the accredited hatcheries have sold their entire output for this season."

According to Mr. Day, a number of large hatcheries could not get their flocks in shape for inspection for this season but have stated that they want to start early next fall and get on the accredited list. In addition to the flocks inspected for the hatcheries, the division has a reserve list of approximately 50 flocks which have been inspected and which will sell hatching eggs. This list may be secured upon application to the office at Springfield.

Pay Full Rates When Shipping In Single-Deck Cars

The Transportation Department advises that when a railroad is unable to furnish double-deck cars for the loading of livestock at country points, and two single-deck cars are furnished instead, the shipper is required to pay charges on the basis of each single-deck car used. The information frequently given by agents at country points that the double-deck rate applies when two singles are furnished is not accurate. Six days is usually required in obtaining a car, and if a double-deck is not furnished, the shipper may expect to pay for each single deck he uses.

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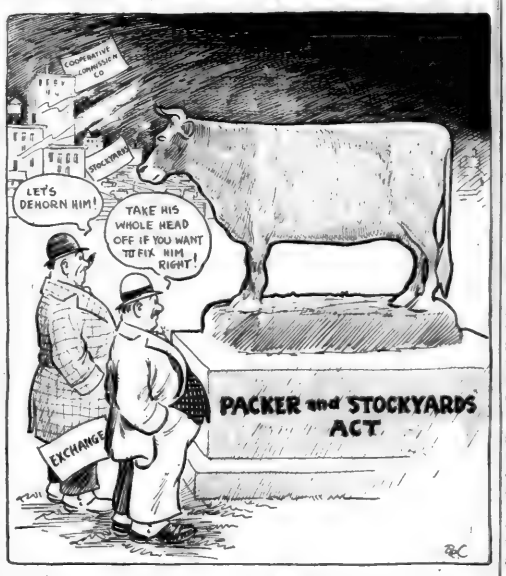
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Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hoopole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
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18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
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25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

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Co-op Marketing Results

We have started out to find what cooperative marketing is doing for us in Illinois, to find out if it has increased the price to the producer and if so, to find just how a better price is secured.

According to our information the Illinois Fruit Exchange has increased the price to the producer. The two chief things which have made it possible for this cooperative to secure higher prices are standardizing and improving the quality of the products and securing wider distribution of sales. Both of these things are impossible under the old marketing system, and neither of them have been attained to the highest degree that is possible by the exchange.

The greatest obstacle of this particular organization is the lack of a large volume of business. Other obstacles are the lack of interest and loyalty of the membership and the failure of the organization to keep its members well informed.

Rather astonishing, isn't it, to find that the greatest factor in getting a better price and the answer to the obstacles of the exchange are to be found in the growers' own orchard? The grower himself is the only man who can improve the quality and standardize his product, and he is the only man who can overcome the obstacle of volume of business and interest in the association.

If these things are true, if the answer is up to the grower himself, certainly we have no license to be grumbling about the progress that is being made. What do you think about it?

We are going to get the answers to these same questions for the other cooperative marketing projects of Illinois, as near as it is possible, and tell about them one by one in the Record.

—o—

A Hopeful Sign

Carrying out the spirit of a resolution passed at the annual meeting, the twenty-first district held its first meeting with its member of the I. A. A. executive committee on February 15. It was the first time farm bureau officials of the district had met with their committeeman.

From a list of farm bureau problems the meeting took up one question at a time, faced the issue squarely, talked it out and in some cases made recommendation to their committeeman or to the I. A. A. executive committee. There were about fifty present and before the day was over most every person was acquainted with almost everyone present.

The whole group took the attitude that the I. A. A. is their I. A. A., that they carry the responsibility for the success or failure of the I. A. A. as far as that group of four counties is concerned.

If it is true that the future of the farm bureau depends on what the membership chooses to make it, the meeting of the twenty-first district is a most hopeful sign. This district has planned three other meetings during the year. Cooperative marketing will be the subject of discussion at the next meeting.

—o—

We Champion Co-op Marketing

Last issue we announced the new association of grain men organized to kill the Capper-Tincher act. Now we discover a new bill in congress, introduced by an Illinois man, carrying a number of vicious amendments to the Packers and Stockyards act. The amendments would practically put the cooperative commission companies out of business.

The farm bureau worked hard for these two laws. After a year of operation the farm bureau believes that both laws are a forward step in our big task of marketing. The I. A. A. is a champion of cooperative marketing. It is one of the outstanding points of our program and we believe in it. An I. A. A. representative is now in Washington to keep an eye on the new bill.

—o—

Co-operation and Human Nature

It was an interesting meeting that the Illinois Fruit Exchange held the other day at Centralia. It started promptly on time, disposed of its reports, elected officers and made resolutions with little delay, had no long speeches and set to work to thresh out the problems of its members in a business-like way.

All right, let's hear from each of the units, said the chairman. Give us the truth. Tell us about the kicks. If your local don't like the management, say so. We'll hear from Alma first.

Well, things have never gone smoothly. There's lots of bunk up there. There was no interest in our local annual meeting and the few that were there wrangled and complained. They have kicked on the management. Many of them say they won't sign up again under the present management. They say the manager is to blame because pears didn't sell well. They sold peaches outside of the unit. There has been no kick by the big growers and they say that the fault has been mostly local.

Here's a representative from the Anna and Cobden units. He says that some of the members are not good cooperators down there. They kicked on prices received from several cars. He says he believes it all comes back to the members in the way they pack their stuff. They have no packing shed. He says he believes that most of the members should turn around and kick themselves.

All right, here's Belleville. Nineteen cars of potatoes were shipped from that unit in 1923. The majority are well satisfied. No kicks against the manager heard. The only trouble was that they didn't sell their potatoes early enough.

Cartter unit is next. Not much to say from Cartter. Not very strong. Only had 8 members at the annual meeting. No kicks to speak of. Centralia, you're next. Members are pretty well satisfied with the exchange. Have had no kicks except from one fellow who talked of wanting to get out of it.

Here's the man from Creal Springs. We have 28 members down there. Half of them were at the annual meeting. There's general harmony and no complaints. Everybody seems well satisfied, especially with the Jonathan prices.

Here's a man from Carbondale. Nothing to say. Didn't do any business and haven't had any kicks.

What's been doing at the Flora unit? Nothing much. The speaker says he's the only one that has sold through the exchange, and he got better prices than his neighbors. One of the officers of the Flora unit calls the Illinois Fruit Exchange a bunch of grafters.

Here's a man from the Kell unit. Interest is only luke warm. No kicks. Probably we had better kick ourselves. We don't cooperate with the local manager enough. Several members have used the exchange as a lever to extract higher prices from the local buyers.

Let's hear from Makanda. Interest fairly warm. No complaints against the management. Thinks the local should be more particular with the grades that it puts up. Shouldn't sell No. 2's through the exchange. Biggest objection is that the contract is too long. Mascoutah, you're next —108 members in this unit. Most of them are not interested. Some of the members have only about a half acre of potatoes. Shipped three cars of potatoes. Started to sell too late. Not enough business to hire a manager and the officers are too busy with their own business to tend to shipping.

Quincy is next. Have done a big business. Sold 142 cars. One member trying to raise trouble. Declares the exchange and Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers didn't give them a square deal. Trying to get the unit to market through some commission company in Chicago.

Here's a man from Ozark which has the largest packing house of any of the units. Have had knocks on the officers, packing house, packing and prices. Says he thinks most of the knocks are through ignorance. Don't know how they'll come out in the reorganization. Need some one to explain the plan to them. Another man from Ozark explains the use of the packing house for community purposes. Have weekly movies when there is good weather. Hold good short course in horticulture. Also have farm and home bureau meetings in the building. People are getting together as a result of the meetings.

Here is a man from the Texico unit. Not many kicks from Texico. Just a few on apples. Sold 16 cars of peaches. Some of the members took their peaches to Marion and West Frankfort but they won't tell what they got for them. It took the wind out of their sails. Have a good packing house in Texico. Think it is essential as a home for the unit. Think most of the growers want to stay with the fruit exchange.

Lastly, we'll hear from Villa Ridge. The knocks are mostly local. Some of the members lost 70 to 80 cents a bushel on peaches by not shipping through the exchange. Main crops are asparagus and strawberries. Asparagus growers netted 10 cents more than outsiders got.

That finishes reports from the units. Mr. Leeper, the manager, says the reports are just as he expected. Most of the knocks come from districts where there are few farm bureau members. The proposition was oversold to men who are not cooperative. "We've got to have cooperative men to have a cooperative association," he says.

Other men get in the discussion. One man says that too many of the members think that cooperative marketing is no good if it can't always get more than they can get locally. Too many people expect cooperative marketing to revolutionize things in one year. The whole trouble is often with local management and leadership.

The meeting discusses various other subjects, shipping point inspection, restricting membership of exchange to farm bureau members, etc. Meeting is concluded with reading of an explanation of the reorganization plan and its unanimous approval.

What is Co-operative Marketing Doing in Illinois and How?

What is cooperative marketing doing for us in Illinois? Is it getting a better price for our products, and if so what are the things that make it possible to get a better price?

Is it wider distribution that makes it possible for a cooperative association to sell better, or is it because a cooperative can standardize and improve the quality of the product? Does a large volume sold through a cooperative marketing organization make it possible to get a better price? Can a co-op sell for less cost than every man selling his own product?

The Record will attempt to get the answer to these questions for our own cooperative associations here in Illinois. We are starting with the Illinois Fruit Exchange in this story. In the next several issues we will take up other organizations. After this kind of a survey has been made of our leading cooperative marketing projects it may be that a summary of facts can be made. Anyway it won't do any harm to look for the answer to what cooperative marketing is doing for us and how it is doing it.

The Illinois Fruit Exchange with headquarters at Centralia has marketed two crops. In 1922 it sold 1,100 carloads of fruits and vegetables for members and in 1923 it sold 600 cars.

Higher Prices

The average price to growers for fruits and vegetables sold through the Illinois Fruit Exchange has been higher than the average price received by outside growers. This is the opinion of Manager A. B. Leeper and of many growers interviewed. It is impossible to get the average price of outside growers to make a comparison. The fact that several large growers have joined the exchange of their own accord in the past year supports the argument.

We are starting on the assumption that the exchange has netted the grower an average higher price than outside growers have received. If you differ with this assumption, let's have the facts you have.

Standardization

Mr. Leeper placed standardization and quality at the head of the list in the several factors that made it possible for the exchange to get a better price. The market demands a standard product, he says. The better the quality the better the price. He thinks it is impossible to get a uniform product without the producers' own marketing association. The exchange has promoted standardization and quality and has attained it to such a degree that it has been a factor in increasing the price.

Wider Distribution

Chicago was the chief market for fruits and vegetables before the exchange started. The exchange is in touch with about a hundred markets every day in the selling season. In 1922 it sold produce on 115 different markets and in 1923 on 98 markets.

This wider distribution has been the second large factor in getting a better price through cooperative marketing. By avoiding glutted markets and selling on markets where supply is short and demand is better, an increased price has been secured.

Less Selling Expense

The exchange has lowered the cost of selling to some extent. The usual commission charge for selling is ten per cent. In 1922 the exchange cost was eight per cent and in 1923 it was a little lower. Experience shows that the cost of packing and grading is less when done at central points through the cooperative association than for every man to do this work for himself.

Obstacles

The exchange needs more volume of business. Mr. Leeper says that volume must be had to do efficient cooperative marketing. Without volume it is hard to get standardization and hard to get wide distribution which are the two chief things that have made cooperative marketing worth while, according to the experience of the exchange.

One of the greatest hold-backs of the work is the lack of interest in the association by members. A number of members disregarded their contracts with the association. They have publicly criticized the organization rather than taking the attitude that it is their own organization.

One reason for this, Mr. Leeper states, is that the association has not given out full information about the association. A field service to keep members informed would help this condition, he believes.

What Members Think

What are the biggest benefits that cooperative marketing has brought to fruit growers in Illinois? What are the biggest drawbacks to successful cooperation? These questions were asked of several members of the Illinois Fruit Exchange by a representative of the Record.

"The biggest benefit from cooperative marketing thus far is grading and putting our fruit in proper shape for the market," said W. L. Cope, Tonti. "Under the old system every fellow puts up his packages as he sees fit but now the stuff must come up to quality requirements. This boosts prices to both the outsider and members of the exchange. The exchange practically sets the price with its quality product. Marketing is now by known grades, quality and sizes.

"The biggest draw-back to our success is that many of the members expect too much of cooperative marketing."

What Newman said

E. W. Newman, Cobden, said that the biggest benefits of cooperative marketing as he sees them are grading, orderly marketing and wide distribution.

"Our biggest draw-back is that the exchange was oversold," he said. "Members expect too much of it. If prices aren't always higher through the exchange than from local dealers, many are prone to say that it is a failure. Lack of interest in the organization on the part of members is another draw-back."

Grading Biggest Benefit

"Grading by size and quality is the main benefit that cooperative marketing has brought to our locality," said Norman W. Casper, New Burnside. "It has also practically made a market for us," he declared. "One of the reasons why we organized at Ozark was because local buyers often failed us by not being there when we needed them. As it is now, when buyers come in they come to our packing house to fill their orders.

"A good example of how the exchange practically built up a market for us was in the case of Kinnaird apples. They were practically unknown on the markets. We built up a demand for them and sold them for as much as $4.50 per barrel while outsiders were content with $1.50."

TAX-EXEMPT BONDS MENACE TO SOUND FINANCES--WATSON

I.A.A. Man Tells Farmers' Institute That Stopping Them Will Help Remedy Conditions

"The first and most important step in correcting the present unsound tax conditions is stopping the further issue of tax-free securities at the earliest possible moment," said John C. Watson, in charge of Taxation and Statistics for the I. A. A., in an address before the Illinois Farmers' Institute at Dixon, February 21.

"If the revenue history of the United States in the last few years has demonstrated anything, it is that high surtaxes are not compatible with a practically unlimited issue and supply of tax-exempt securities. The decreasing receipts from the higher brackets of the revenue act are clear proof of shifting of investments in order to avoid taxation."

Objections

According to Mr. Watson, large sums of taxable moneys and credits have been withdrawn from industry and business enterprises for investment in tax-exempt bonds. The difference in interest rates between taxable and non-taxable securities is frequently spoken of as a tax paid by the owner of the otherwise tax-exempt security, but such a difference is inflexible and cannot be fixed according to the ability of the owner to pay. It is not uniform with taxes on other property of like value. It is not properly distributed, all the revenue going to the department of government issuing the bonds.

"Unless the issue of such securities is stopped," said Mr. Watson, "they will probably destroy our income tax laws. Payers of the normal tax and of the lowest surtaxes are likely to rebel when they know that men of great wealth and of high incomes are escaping the tax."

Must be Done

In Mr. Watson's opinion, an attempt to save the tax-free feature of the Federal Land Bank bonds will only delay the stopping of the issue of other tax-exempt securities, and in the long run it will be better for the farmers to give it up provided it is eliminated for all other securities. "At the best, an amendment eliminating tax-exempt bonds can scarcely be put into effect before 1928, but it can eventually be done because it must be done. That may be poor logic, but it states a fact."

Stephenson Farm Bureau Has Market Place In Freeport

The latest addition to the list of farmers' markets under the supervision of county farm bureaus is the one at Freeport which was opened February 2 by the Stephenson County Farm Bureau. It is located on the first floor of the building in which the farm bureau office is situated.

There are 11 booths where farm bureau members display farm produce to customers. An average of from $250 to $300 has been done each Saturday recently. G. F. Baumeister is in charge of the market. The home bureau cooperates in the project, a unit of the organization having charge of a lunch booth each market day.

Push Farm Relief Bill Hard, Says Monmouth Man

"Push the McNary-Haugen bill hard!" is the gist of a letter from William Beste of Monmouth, Illinois, expressing the views of the farmer regarding this legislative measure. Mr. Beste writes:

"Am just in receipt of my copy of the Record and note with delight that it contains something relative to the McNary-Haugen bill.

"What concerns the rural population just now is how their status in the economic life of the country can best be equalized with that of the city dwellers. After the war the farmers' business was thrust on the rocks when the Federal Reserve board, following a period of propaganda in which the farmer was made the goat for the high cost of living, instituted a policy of forced liquidation. Special legislation, such as the Esch-Cummins act and the Fordney-McCumber tariff, since enacted has tended to keep agriculture down. Why should a policy of protection be made to work for the benefit of one class of citizens and denied to others?

"The McNary-Haugen bill now before Congress must have the utmost support from farmers and farm organizations, and particularly the farm press, if it is to get very far. What is needed to put this bill through is a noise loud enough to be heard in Washington. Only one farm paper that I know of has given much emphasis to this bill. A united campaign of the farm press and a persistent appeal for its passage from the farmers themselves and their organizations would put the bill over. Let's concentrate on this thing and do it quick. I would suggest that each and every farm organization ask its members to write their congressmen urging favorable action on this bill."

Fruit Co-op Elects Board of Directors To Serve This Year

The board of directors elected by the Illinois Fruit Exchange for 1924 were, W. L. Cope, Tonti; O. V. Cummins, Dix; N. W. Casper, New Burnside; R. K. Loomis, Makanda; R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge; Frank Lanter, Belleville; and I. D. Snedeker, Jerseyville.

FRUIT EXCHANGE WILL REORGANIZE UNDER CO-OP ACT

Improved Pooling, Larger Tonnage, And Field Service Seen As Greatest Needs

Reorganization of the Illinois Fruit Exchange as the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange under the Illinois Cooperative Marketing act was unanimously voted by delegates at the third annual meeting at Centralia, February 19. As contracts of members in the exchange expire, they may join the new organization which will take over the work of the present exchange as its business is liquidated.

Manager A. B. Leeper, in making recommendations for 1924, stressed the following points: First, it is important that every member realize that he is a partner in this business and take the same interest in its development. Second, that the financing of local associations is an open problem and must be met by the members interested in that particular locality. Third, that increased tonnage will lower overhead costs both of the exchange and local associations.

Pooling Should Be Improved

Fourth, that the pooling system should be improved by extending over a larger territory and a longer period. The average of the season prices shows the advisability of larger pools. Fifth, that as soon as the tonnage will justify the expense, the exchange should establish a field service department, which department should be headed by a man competent to advise the members in matters of production as well as grading and packing.

Mr. Leeper stated that the exchange had marketed 464 cars of fruits and vegetables in 1923 through the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc. Thirty more cars are now in storage. With cars sold to track buyers, approximately 600 cars were marketed during the year by the exchange and its locals. These shipments went to 98 markets in 20 states.

Prices Favorable

"The prices received by the Illinois Fruit Exchange compare very favorably with those of any other producing section of the entire United States," said Mr. Leeper. "The year 1923 has demonstrated more forcibly than ever before the necessity of quality production.

"Each year intensifies competition with other producing sections and the growers of Illinois can no longer afford to depend upon their geological location to help them dispose of poor grade products. If the Illinois Fruit Exchange is to succeed as it should, the members must produce a product that can be offered to the trade of just a little higher standard than the average that is produced in this section."

The report of Norman W. Casper, New Burnside, secretary, showed that the Illinois Fruit Exchange had done a business of approximately $1,000,000 since its organization in 1922. He declared that the biggest need of the exchange is more tonnage of fruits and vegetables to lower overhead costs. Many large growers are ready for cooperative marketing now, he said.

Red Top Grower Lost $300 By Co-op Marketing, But--

Steve Golden of Flora, Clay county, says he lost $300 last year because he marketed his red top seed through the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange. One of his neighbors, Ray Graham, was also a member of the pool and he declares that he doesn't consider he lost any money by pooling because he says it's hard to tell what the price would have been if there hadn't been any pool.

But Steve Golden has not lost faith in cooperative marketing simply because it might seem that he lost money through it. Instead he told the writer an interesting story of his experience in the pool. He has been marketing red top seed ever since it has been marketed in the territory, probably for 40 years. He is now retired, lives in Flora, but is very actively interested in his three farms in the county.

"The highest price that I ever received for red top seed was 20 cents per pound," he said. "That was in 1921. Early in the season the price was 12 cents. Then the dealers dropped down to 10 cents and we growers were pretty dissatisfied. So 45 of us formed the first red top pool with 50,000 pounds of seed. We made arrangements with a local seed dealer to store the pool.

Up Went the Prices

"In the meantime, after our pool was started, prices paid by local dealers suddenly went up. They began paying up to 17 cents. After awhile they got interested in our pool and made us offers for it. Finally we closed it out to a dealer in a neighboring town for 20 cents per pound which was just 19½ cents net to us as we paid ½ cent per pound storage.

"Results of the first pooling attempt encouraged us and many thought it would be a good idea to start a big pool the next year, 1922. We got Bob Clarke down here to help us organize. Well, I went out and helped with the soliciting because I was in the first pool and besides I have always gone in for anything down here that looked as if it might improve farming conditions. You know we had every fellow that signed the five-year contract also sign a note for $100 so as to give our pool financial backing. That was a hard thing for a lot of the fellows to do and many refused to join for that reason. About a fourth of the growers joined the pool.

Had Some Hard Luck

"Our directors made arrangements with a local seed warehouse to store the pooled seed but not long after that the warehouse burned down and it was some time before we got another place to store the seed. I think that it was a mistake not to begin selling the pool right away in the fall. As it turned out, it was held too long and there was not much demand for red top as the dealers had about all they needed. You know the best red top market is the fall and early winter. Fact is, that us fellows held the seed that wasn't needed very badly.

"But Curt Anderson, the manager, did his best to sell it last spring and all last summer and when the pool was finally closed out, all of us poolers got about 11 cents per pound on our seed in the final settlement. The outsiders were paid 14 or 15 cents on the average from local dealers. Not very encouraging and the fellows that wouldn't join thought they had the laugh on us. But it is hard to tell what the price might have been if there had been no pool. That is something none of us can say for sure."

Lots of Kicks

Mr. Golden related something of the attitude of members of the cooperative association. Although not an officer or a director of the organization, he hears many of the complaints of friends who are in the pool. Being an old and experienced farmer in the county and knowing most of the facts about the exchange, his opinion is highly respected.

"Lots of the members come to me and ask me about the pool, things that they won't ask the manager," he said. "When we were building the warehouse here in Flora last summer, now and then a fellow would come to me and ask, 'Where's the money coming from to build that building?' I told them it was borrowed, of course, where else did they think we'd get it?

"Then they'd kick to me that the manager was getting too much salary and so was the seed tester. I don't know if they knew what salaries these men were getting. I don't myself but it's because I'm not worrying about their salaries.

New Contracts Signed

"But the kicks have pretty well died down during the past few months and things look better. Now if the pool price will net the members just a little more than the outsiders got from dealers, things will be all right and there will be lots more confidence in our organization.

"A few men have joined the 1923 pool of their own accord. One man out northwest of here that I didn't sign up when I was soliciting joined last fall. I happened to meet him on the road coming from town one day and saw that he had some of the pool sacks in his wagon. I asked him how he happened to have them and he said, 'Well, I've been thinking over the proposition all summer and I've decided it's the right thing to do. So I signed my contract up in the office today.' Quite a few are coming to that way of thinking."

What Graham Says

Ray Graham, who was a member of the pool in 1922 but who didn't raise any red top in 1923, voiced sentiments much the same as Mr. Golden. He said that there is no doubt but that 1922 seed prices paid by local dealers were up much higher on account of the pool.

"One reason for this," he says, "is because dealers were approached by growers for offers on their red top and when a high enough price was not offered, the growers threatened to join the pool. Many dealers raised their prices on such occasions so they could get the seed.

A New Spirit

"A lot of exchange members are worried that they will lose the $100 that they signed a note for when they joined the pool. One fellow was asking me one day how he could get out of paying the note. I told him it would be very easy to get out of it. He brightened up and asked how. I said, 'If you and your neighbors and every other fellow in the pool will loyally back it up and keep working for it until its success is assured, you'll never have to pay that note.'"

And the writer believes that it is just that spirit, the spirit of loyalty and cooperation, that is growing in the red top country and will make the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange continue to be the biggest and most powerful factor in the marketing of red top seed.

9 SCHOOLS THRESH CO-OP SHIPPING ASS'N PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 1)

The newspapers are a valuable means of publicity that all shipping associations should make use of, he said.

Form of Organization

The county livestock shipping association is more efficient than the local, C. A. Stewart, Director of Livestock Marketing of the I. A. A., said at the series of shipping association schools throughout the state. "A county organization is better qualified to get good men. There has not been a failure of a county association in Illinois."

Shipping associations should recognize the farm bureau for the reason that all progress in Illinois in livestock marketing has been made possible by the farm bureau, Mr. Stewart stated. The membership of shipping associations should be limited to farm bureau members, but not the service, he said. He recommended that an additional charge be made for handling stock of non-farm bureau members.

On the county association question, Mr. Robbins said that it is too big a jump from the local association to the terminal commission company. To him it seems logical and necessary to have a county association.

Protecting The Cow

Manufacturers can still copy the products of the cow, so long as they don't offend the pure food inspector, but they can't use her portrait or her name to advertise their wares. Since January 1, it has been against the law in Illinois to use in butter substitute advertisements the word "Butter," "Creamery" or "Dairy" or the name or picture of any breed of dairy cattle (Texas Longhorns not included). We want this law enforced, so if you see any advertisements which you think is violation of the law, write to the I. A. A. about it, and we will investigate the matter.

How Do You Vote—Baseball Team or Teams in the Field?

Shall we play baseball? A baseball team will take several teams out of the field, but on the other hand all work and no play makes it hard to keep the boys at home.

The meeting of the 21st district discussed the farm bureau baseball league at their Carlinville meeting. "We have got to have a little fun in this old world," said Mr. Moffet of Modesto. "We have been working sixteen hours a day for six days a week. I believe a half day off on Saturday will help."

After quite a long discussion Editor McCleland of the Carlinville Democrat, one of the real fans of the county, popped up. Said he could not sit still any longer. He believes farm people must meet the changing conditions. He thinks baseball will help to solve the problem of keeping the boys at home and contented.

"But who is going to pay the hired man for the half day he is off playing ball?" asked another man who proclaimed himself of the old school.

What do you think about it? Is the farm bureau baseball league idea right?

Head of Chick Association Endorses Hatchery Plan

Harry R. Lewis, president of the International Baby Chick association, has written J. D. Harper of the I. A. A. heartily endorsing the accredited hatchery plan which was started last October by the I. A. A., the University of Illinois and the State Department of Agriculture. The plan provides that hatcheries which agree to sell only state-inspected baby chicks from state-inspected farm flocks may sell their chicks under the brand "Illinois Standard Chicks."

Mr. Lewis says, "The I. B. C. A. voted unanimously to go on record in favor of these activities at the last annual convention, and will stand by you to the fullest to defend the plan.

Offers Best Solution

"Something must be done in a definite, organized, official way to materially improve the quality of baby chicks. While many breeders are themselves attempting to do this, and succeeding in many cases, yet the accredited hatchery plan offers the best solution of the problem yet presented."

Accredited hatcheries, says Mr. Lewis, have been organized and worked successfully in Wisconsin, Southern California and Washington, while Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana are seriously contemplating the establishment of the system this year.

Cost is 3½c Each

According to H. W. Day, Supervising Inspector of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, the cost of inspection averages 3½c per bird. He has received some very fine reports from the hatcheries that are on the accredited list. One hatcheryman writes: "Orders are coming in fine and we give your department credit." Another writes, "All our orders are so large and coming so rapidly that we will have to have larger flocks in all varieties. It certainly pays to be accredited."

Fourteen counties have a list of reserve flocks. Macoupin and Montgomery counties each report 23 flocks, Wayne county 5, Cass county 3, Champaign, Hancock, Grundy and Menard, 2 each and Adams, Douglas, Logan, McLean, Morgan, Peoria and Sangamon, 1 each.

FREEPORT CO-OP DOES NEARLY HALF MILLION BUSINESS

Over Half of 1923 Sales Were From Butter; Macklin Talks On Co-operative Principles

The report of J. A. Phillips, secretary-treasurer and manager of the Stephenson County Cooperative Marketing Company at its annual meeting in Freeport, February 23, showed that the company had done a gross business of $490,418.39 in 1923. The largest single item of sale was butter, $256,089.09 worth being sold.

"The loyal members who have stuck to the boat through thick and thin are the fellows to whom credit is due for keeping our company together," said Mr. Phillips. "It takes the full 100 per cent cooperation of everyone to win in the end. I hope that every milk producer in the Freeport territory will sign the new contract, for only by doing this can we get what we should for our milk."

About 150 members of the company were present to hear the report of last year's business, to elect officers and to hear talks by Dr. Theodore Macklin of the University of Wisconsin and A. D. Lynch, Director of the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing Department.

"To cooperate, a man must know what cooperation is," said Dr. Macklin. "Cooperatives can learn only by experience. They may not make money at first.

Dealers' Profit

"The least important reason for cooperating is the elimination of the dealers' profit," he declared. "The most important reasons are that it reduces the cost of marketing, improves old and creates new marketing services for its members, readjusts standards of production so that farmers understand what products pay best, gives farmers confidence in the marketing system that they patronize because they own it and control its policies, gives producers confidence that their products are being marketed as well as they can be, and lastly, it teaches cooperators the commercial point of view, which is the great ultimate benefit from successful cooperation."

Mr. Lynch in a short talk said, "We increase our strength and our power as we overcome obstacles. We should always be sure that we apply our strength in the right direction."

Directors for 1924

Clayton Maise and William Seiferman were re-elected to the board of directors and William Roberts was a new member elected. Holdover members who will serve on the board for 1924 are William Frank, J. A. Phillips, Wm. F. Brown, H. M. Phillips, John Kachelhoeffer and D. M. Brubaker.

WANTS SOYS AND COW PEAS

Robert H. Engle, county agent Lee County, Donnellson, Iowa, writes that the farm bureau there is in the market for soy beans and cow peas, and that he would appreciate hearing from any Illinois counties having these seeds for sale.

The McLean County Farm Bureau at a recent meeting endorsed the McNary-Haugen bill for an agricultural export corporation.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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BROOM CORN CO-OP STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERSHIP

Seventeen Local Meetings Held; I. A. A. Assisting In Organization Work

The Illinois Broom Corn Growers Cooperative Association is in the midst of its membership campaign. A series of 17 local meetings were held in the broom corn producing district during the week of March 10 under the leadership of G. E. Metzger, director of organization for the I. A. A., and F. M. Higgins of the organization department field force.

Following a school of instruction for solicitors at Mattoon which was to have been held on or about the 17th, the work of signing membership agreements was started. The solicitors are all local broom corn growers.

The formation of the association was started last August when a committee was appointed to investigate the cooperative broom corn marketing association of Oklahoma and to work out a plan for organizing Illinois growers. The committee was assisted by officials of the I. A. A. and by Walton Peteet.

Melvin Thomas, farm adviser of Coles county, is chairman of the organization committee and Fred H. Lebrecht of Mattoon is secretary. "The aim of the association," declares Mr. Thomas, "is to market Illinois broom corn in an orderly, intelligent and business-like manner through a well organized and efficiently managed cooperative association organized under the Illinois cooperative marketing law."

The plan of the committee calls for a membership representing 75 per cent of the broom corn growers in Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Jasper, Moultrie, Shelby, Clark and Edgar counties. This membership must be secured by April 1, 1924.

Baseball League O. K'd By I. A. A.

The I. A. A. executive committee gave its endorsement of the plans of the farm bureau baseball league at the March meeting and voted to appoint an employee of the I. A. A. as secretary-treasurer of the league as provided for in its constitution. Farm Adviser R. W. Dickenson, Cass county, presented the project to the committee. He stated that at least 15 counties have signified their interest in the league and several have joined.

RESULTS ARE WHAT WE WANT



Protest Any Raise In Illinois Fruit and Vegetable Rates

Illinois fruit and vegetable growers were represented by L. J. Quasey, director of transportation of the I. A. A., and by the Illinois Commerce Commission at a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Chicago, March 7, opposing the proposed increase in rates on fruits and vegetables from Illinois points to Chicago.

The case was filed by Indiana fruit and vegetable shippers through the Public Service Commission of Indiana, complaining that they were being discriminated against and asking that the commission prescribe rates from Indiana points to Chicago which would put them on a parity with Illinois shippers.

"We do not object if Indiana shippers are given rates similar to those of Illinois but we don't want Illinois rates raised," declares Mr. Quasey. "But any adjustment that may be made in these rates is likely to cause a nation-wide investigation on fruit and vegetable rates.

"If the rates from Indiana should be reduced to the same level as those of Illinois, it would mean that all eastern shippers would ask to be placed on the same basis. This, of course, would affect the heavy fruit-bearing territory in Michigan.

"On the other hand, if Illinois rates are increased to place them on a parity with Indiana, it will mean that the western states will have a lower basis than from Illinois points and naturally it would lead to a readjustment in western points which would place them on the same basis as Illinois."

1924 Budget of $300,000 Passed By I.A.A. Board

A budget of $300,000 for 1924, with the provision that it may be changed by the executive committee at any time they see fit, was passed by the committee at its March meeting. Of this amount, $46,500 was allotted to the livestock, grain, dairy, fruit and vegetable, and poultry and egg cooperative marketing departments.

Service departments, including legal, taxation and statistics, transportation, speakers' bureau, organization, information, legislation, phosphate-limestone and tuberculosis eradication, were allowed $128,000. Much of the work of the service departments goes toward the work of the cooperative marketing departments and to service to cooperative marketing associations, as well as to county farm bureaus.

There is a total decrease of $34,247 in the budget this year compared with the 1923 budget.

Write To Washington!

The McNary-Haugen bill has been reported favorably out of both the Senate and House Agricultural Committees. If you want copies of records of these hearings, write to your Senator or Representative. Let them know that Illinois farmers want action on this relief measure and want it badly.

Lincoln Will Be Scene of State Picnic For 1924

After a delegation of Logan county folks had set forth the advantages of Lincoln as a suitable site for the 1924 I. A. A. and county farm bureau picnic, the executive committee accepted their invitation. No date was set for the event. Lincoln has chautauqua grounds that are ideal for such a picnic, the committee said, with facilities for handling a crowd of 20,000.

It is expected that the state farm bureau championship horseshoe pitching tournament will be staged at the picnic as in the past. In case it is held late in the summer, suggestions have been made that the state championship farm bureau baseball game be played there.

Office Location Not To Be Changed, Committee Decision

The I. A. A. office will remain in Chicago, according to the decision of the executive committee which voted on the proposition of moving to Springfield at the March meeting. This was after a committee of Earl C. Smith, Frank D. Barton and Stanley Castle had reported the results of their investigation of the merits of each place.

"More prompt and efficient service can be rendered to the membership at large from Chicago than from Springfield," the report said. A great saving in traveling time was shown to the advantage of Chicago. To attend a one day's executive committee meeting, it would take the committeemen a total of 662 hours and 3 minutes away from home for the Springfield trip and it now takes 470 hours and 39 minutes for the Chicago trip with no saving in traveling costs to the advantage of Springfield. The same is applicable to I. A. A. employees. The financial cost to maintain an office would be approximately the same in either location, the investigation showed.

COUNTY PRESIDENTS STATE STAND ON FARM LEGISLATION

Demand Active Support of McNary-Haugen Bill By Illinois National Legislators

Resolutions demanding that Illinois senators and representatives actively support the McNary-Haugen bill for an agricultural export corporation, urging that they back the passage of all legislation which will strengthen the administration of the Packers and Stockyards act, and stating their opposition to the amendment known as the Williams bill, dangerous to cooperative livestock marketing, were passed by the meeting of farm bureau presidents on March 6 in Chicago.

The resolution on the McNary-Haugen bill reads as follows:

Whereas agriculture has been reduced to a condition which not only endangers the future and permanency of the basic industry of the nation, and which if continued, will also demoralize and destroy the prosperity now existing in other lines of business and industry and

Restoration Paramount

Whereas, the restoration of agriculture is the paramount issue before the American people today, it is important that emergency federal relief legislation be immediately enacted by the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, the McNary-Haugen bill as now pending in the Congress of the United States, if passed, would furnish this emergency legislation necessary to bring about this relief,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the presidents and other representatives of 85 county farm bureaus of the state of Illinois and the members of the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association in conference assembled, hereby endorse and approve the emergency relief measure for American agriculture as is set forth in Senate Bill 2012 and in House Bill 5563, known as the McNary-Haugen Bill, and do hereby respectfully request, urge, insist and demand that our representatives in Congress, earnestly, unqualifiedly and actively support and vote for this emergency relief measure and use all their influence and power to secure the enactment of this measure at the earliest possible date.

Packers-Stockyards

Following is the resolution on amendments to the Packers and Stockyards act:

Be it resolved by the presidents

(Continued on page 3)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th.....Jacob Olbrich, Harvard
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hoopole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, E. L. Bill; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; In charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, J. D. Harper; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Petersen.

THE PROGRAM OF WORK

A program of work for the year has been developed. After working with the policy committee and executive committee, each department has put down on paper what it hopes to accomplish this year. The new program of work outlines a definite course for the association to follow, it starts the year with a definite aim and makes a standard to live up to and to answer for at the end of the year. The adoption of this program does not mean that changes or additions can not be made as emergency demands.

Herewith is a summary of the I. A. A. program of work for 1924.

Taxation

Continue the effort to secure equalization of valuations of different classes of property for taxation in Illinois.

Make a study of constitutional and statutory changes necessary to make the revenue act and its administration fair to farmers.

Offer services, as far as time permits, in the analysis of county and local expenditures of tax funds.

Organization Department

To cooperate with county farm bureaus in maintaining a supporting membership in county bureaus and I. A. A. There will be eight reorganization campaigns in 1924.

To train men for organization work.

To gather and summarize information which will be of assistance to field men in their work.

To cooperate with I. A. A. departments in organizing commodity marketing organizations and furnishing and recommending men well trained in the technique of organization.

To council and advise in a general way with county farm bureaus on questions pertaining to organization, community service and programs of work.

It has been quite evident in the past that community organization is a great asset in farm bureau work and it is the aim of this department to make a careful study of the community organization work in Illinois with the idea of offering some sort of service to county farm bureaus for the advancement and development of the work.

Livestock Marketing

To give assistance to cooperative livestock shipping associations in organization work, in the application of business principles and in operation. In application of business principles is included incorporation, bonding of managers, frequent meetings of the board of directors, accounting and reports. Assistance in operation includes advertising, installing own scales, pro-rating where the volume of business is sufficient, and other similar problems. This part of the program will be promoted through the field service by attending meetings and writing frequent letters to shipping associations.

To support and promote Producers' selling agencies through field men attending meetings of shipping associations, farm bureaus and livestock organizations and by mail.

To promote favorable legislation, particularly amendments to the Packers and Stockyards act.

To promote the wool pool through county farm bureaus.

To give membership information relative to source of supply of cattle, hogs and sheep.

Dairy Marketing

The dairy department will continue to render advisory service in the form of field service, organization and marketing problems of dairy cooperatives.

Particular attention will be given to grading and quality production. The department is in a position to locate markets for Illinois dairy cooperatives, providing there is definite assurance that the cooperative will furnish uniform and dependable merchandise.

A special effort will be made in 1924 to coordinate the efforts of the cooperatives already etsablished. The aim is to harmonize business policies of the cooperatives and promote efficiency by group action, especially in accounting and selling. When the cooperatives begin to work together there will be developed real leaders from the ranks who are to take the positions of employees, managers and directors.

Tuberculosis Eradication

To assist in the Illinois tuberculosis eradication program along the following lines: educational, cooperative work, legal and statistical.

Under educational to assist counties in getting appropriations from boards of supervisors to carry on area tuberculosis eradication work. To supply a uniform sale contract between county farm bureaus and organizations which have cattle for sale. To assist in carrying on slaughter and cleanup demonstrations. To disseminate a set of rules for accredited herds and an outline of proper cleanup and disinfective measures.

Under cooperative work to enlist the support of other organizations in cleanup work. To work with the Illinois Department of Agriculture in developing a method of positively identifying feeders, obtaining more prompt payment for reactors and adding men to the eradication forces to aid in cleanup work. To work with the railroads to bring about a proper cleanup of local loading pens. To help farm bureaus to organize vigilance committees.

From the legal standpoint to obtain evidence of violations of cattle quarantine laws. To offer rewards for information leading to the conviction of violators. To introduce bills into the next legislature to make testing compulsory after 75 per cent of cattle owners in a county have tested their herds. To require a retest of all animals brought into Illinois and to require the branding of feeders at terminal markets.

Under statistical work to list the approved veterinarians for Illinois and adjoining states. To list county breed associations with whom the I. A. A. has completed buying arrangements and to list tuberculosis-free areas.

Limestone-Phosphate

The chief purpose of the Limestone-Phosphate department is to protect the interests of farm bureaus and farm bureau members in their purchase of agricultural limestone and raw rock phosphate by seeing that there is an adequate and economical supply of these fertilizers available for the soil of Illinois.

To attain this end, the program of the department for 1924 specifies that it will investigate and study the underlying conditions and developments which control or affect the present and future supplies of agricultural limestone and crude ground rock phosphate. This work covers matters of the ownership and operation of the sources of supply, quality, quantity and price of the products and conditions and costs relating to transportation and distribution.

To act as a bureau of information for farm bureaus and their members in relation to limestone and phosphate and to inform the producing industries when such information will react to the interest of farmers.

To act as the spokesman for farm bureaus or individual members in their negotiations with the producers for the adjustments and correction of abuses covering prices, weights, quality, service, etc. To advise regarding the development of local farmer-owned production enterprises, storage facilities and other problems.

To give information on sources of supply and cost of other fertilizers, such as potash, nitrates, acid phosphate, and bone meal. Questions in regard to the developing, selling or leasing of coal rights by landowners and collective purchase of coal by members will also be handled by the department.

Transportation Department

To represent Illinois farmers in proceedings before the commerce commissions and railroads. This work includes filing formal and informal complaints before the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Illinois Commerce Commission, presenting evidence and giving testimony in proceedings where the interests of the members are involved, filing briefs and giving argument in connection with such proceedings.

To propose matters for consideration of railroad rate committees and appear before such committees when the interests of the membership is involved. Negotiate with individual railroads in matters of rates, train schedules and shipping facilities.

To maintain a freight rate service which will include the quotation of rates and routing on agricultural commodities and the making of survey of freight rates on certain commodities demanding attention.

To assist members, cooperative associations and county farm bureaus in securing cars.

To assist in securing side tracks and other shipping conveniences, and in changes and adjustments in freight train service.

To help in preventing claims against railroads by obtaining necessary repairs and improvements to livestock pens and by giving out information to shippers on the reducing of losses in transit.

To maintain a railroad claim collection service for freight overcharge and freight loss and damage claims.

To carry on investigation of highway and water transportation problems.

Information

Continue publication of the I. A. A. Record and improve it, with the view of making it a more potent factor in informing and holding the membership.

Continue the information service to the public press, including farm papers, dailies and weeklies. Improve the quality of material sent out in this service.

Give county farm bureaus more specific help in their information and publicity problems.

Maintain a publicity and advertising service to cooperative marketing associations. To the extent that this work can be done without addi-

(Continued on Page 3)

FARM MEASURES ARE DISCUSSED BY BUREAU LEADERS

"We Should Study Legislation" Says President Thompson; Bills Explained

"I believe that it is important that we, as farmers, should give careful study to the legislation proposed for agriculture at Washington," declared President Thompson of the I. A. A. in opening the meeting of county farm bureau presidents in Chicago, March 6. "The I. A. A. has always had a well-defined policy on legislation in Illinois. We must use our influence to get good and to kill bad legislation. We must center our strength on the measures we want most."

Presidents or other representatives of 85 of the 94 Illinois farm bureaus were present at the meeting, called two days previous by the I. A. A. for the purpose of acquainting them with agricultural measures now being considered in Congress.

Taking up the McNary-Haugen bill as the most important piece of legislation under consideration, President Thompson asked John Faissler, DeKalb county attorney, to give an explanation of the bill.

What Can You Buy?

"What can you buy when you sell a pig or a steer or a bushel of corn?" asked Mr. Faissler. "That's what determines the worth of farm products. Five years ago five bushels of wheat would buy a pair of shoes—now it takes 10 bushels. We are selling our farm products on a world market price but for merchandise and farm labor we pay the home market price.

"The McNary-Haugen bill would so arrange it that the prices of farm products would be in a line with what the farmer buys," he explained. "If the bill was in force today, wheat would be from $1.40 to $1.50 per bushel instead of $1.00. It should be $1.59 to be on the same level as non-agricultural commodities."

Purpose of Bill

The purpose of the bill, as explained, is to put the purchasing power of farmers on the same level as it was in the 10 pre-war years, 1905-14, thus putting them on a fair trading basis with other industries. It proposes to do this by a government corporation to buy the surplus of any farm commodity when its sales price is 10 per cent below the pre-war ratio. The cost of this operation would be borne by all farmers selling the commodity below ratio by the issuing of scrip for a share of the commodity price.

For illustration, it was stated that in November, 1923, with the price of hogs at $7.05 per hundred, if the price had been on a ratio with the purchasing power of hogs in the 10 pre-war years, they would have brought a price of $10.85 per hundred.

Emergency is Great

"The present emergency in agriculture has had no parallel in the history of our country," declared President Thompson. "Many say that the same conditions prevailed in 1893. But at that time the depression hit the business man, the professional man and all industry as well as farming. Everyone was on the same basis. But today the farmer is not on a fair trading basis with other industries.

"This bill proposes to put agriculture on this fair trading basis with other business. It will start men to thinking as they have never thought before. It will give us the same chance as industry, labor and every other class.

Intelligent Production

"It has been said that the bill will lead to increased production. I do not believe that it will. Overproduction will cause a large surplus to go on the world market at a lower price and this lower price will come right back to the producer in a lower value for his scrip.

"In my opinion, rather than leading to increased production, it will lead to intelligent production and a study of supply and demand on the part of the farmer. The bill is the result of the thought of the best agricultural minds of our country and it reflects the true sentiments of those who have the best interests of agriculture at heart.

"While it may not remove all difficulties it is better than anything else that has been proposed for the relief of agriculture."

Co-op Marketing

Asked what the effect of the measure would be upon cooperative marketing, Mr. Thompson said that he could not see that it would be harmful to its progress. A free discussion of the bill was entered into by the meeting to clear up questions before the resolution was passed that is printed in another column of the Record.

A large number of county farm bureau representatives stated that their executive committees had already taken action endorsing the McNary-Haugen bill.

EVERY CORNER OF ILLINOIS REPRESENTED HERE



Packers-Stockyards

C. A. Stewart, director of livestock marketing, was called upon to discuss the proposed amendments to the Packers and Stockyards act. Some of the amendments would strengthen the act slightly, according to Mr. Stewart, but in the main they would have little effect on Illinois livestock shippers.

Amendment Dangerous

"However, the amendment known as the Williams bill is very dangerous," said Mr. Stewart. "It would practically put cooperative commission companies out of business. According to its provisions, everyone connected with a Producers' agency would have to be a producer, even the manager.

"It provides that each member of a shipping association that desires to join a cooperative commission company must file his written application with the Secretary of Agriculture. It would practically be impossible to get the written consent of every member of a livestock shipping association in order to join a cooperative commission agency. Again, it provides that each member of such a company must assume personal liability for the association. Another clause would make it impossible for a non-member to ship to a Producers' agency."

Has Little Chance

Mr. Stewart said that the amendment had little chance of passage out of the House Agricultural Committee. Representative Williams, Illinois, who introduced it by request, is now one of its strongest opponents, stated Mr. Stewart. The National Live Stock Producers appeared against the amendment at a hearing on March 8 in which the livestock exchanges were proponents of the measure.

Who Are Fighting It?

The metropolitan press had been giving the McNary-Haugen bill the "silent" treatment until recently. But now, especially since the I. A. A. meeting with farm bureau presidents came out unanimously for passage of the measure, propaganda against the bill from the grain exchanges, livestock exchanges and other big interests is being "played up" and many of the big city newspapers are protesting editorially against its passage.

Committee Gives Thompson Power To Fight For Bill

After the meeting of farm bureau presidents had stated their stand on the McNary-Haugen bill in no uncertain terms, the executive committee passed the following motion: "That President Thompson be authorized to be in Washington sufficient time and further be empowered to call for or to employ any assistance that he may deem necessary to safeguard the interests of our association and agriculture in general and that everything possible may be done to assist in the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill."

O. K. RELIEF MEASURE

Endorsement of the McNary-Haugen bill was made by the Mazon Farmers' Elevator Company at its annual meeting March 8, which was attended by 800 farm folks of Grundy county. George E. Mellen is manager of the company.

PROGRAM OF WORK FOR I. A. A. IN 1924

(Continued from page 2)

tional cost to the association, it is the intention to do it free of charge. Service to cooperative associations which calls for additional outlay of money by the department will be extended on a cost basis.

Carry on survey to determine value of radio as a means of publicity and if it is determined a worth while means, make provisions for broadcasting I. A. A. information regularly.

Finance Department

To supplement the collection service rendered farm bureaus through a field man to go to farm bureau offices to put in a uniform collection plan and to unify, as far as practical, business practices and methods in farm bureaus, such as auditing, bonding financial statements, handling and disbursing of funds and other office details.

To make available to the farm bureaus an annual audit and render a report thereof in standardized form to their executive committees for presenting to membership.

To make this service available first to those county farm bureaus having smaller memberships.

To render service and counsel upon terms to be mutually agreed upon to cooperative associations at the joint request of the cooperative and farm bureau or bureaus interested.

Legal Department

To advise the heads of the I. A. A. departments and the executive officers on legal matters which affect the association or its department activities.

To assist in the organization and legal setup of cooperative associations fostered by the I. A. A.

To assist county farm bureaus or their members in legal matters affecting them.

To serve the legislative committee and special committees that have the direction of legislation affecting agricultural interests.

To act as a clearing house through which attorneys representing cooperative associations shall be able to receive advice on the enforceability of producers' contracts and on the rulings of courts throughout the state on all statutes and questions related to cooperatives.

Poultry and Egg Marketing

The program for the poultry and egg marketing department will be to encourage as far as possible the buying of eggs on a graded basis at country points. By cooperation with the Illinois Poultry and Egg Shippers Association it is believed that most progress can be made by assisting them in getting the egg business on a graded basis at the earliest possible moment.

In addition to this the program is to be planned from the facts to be obtained by a survey of the present poultry and egg marketing machinery, beginning with the huckster and country grocer on through the list to the commission and storage companies. This survey is to be conducted in cooperation with the dealers, shippers and others interested along with the University of Illinois Poultry division and the Department of Agriculture at Springfield.

22nd DISTRICT LEADERS ENDORSE FARM RELIEF BILL

Favor I. A. A. Radio From St. Louis; Meeting Freely Discusses Farm Bureau Plans

A meeting of farm bureau leaders of the 22nd district at Waterloo on March 9 with I. A. A. executive committeeman, Stanley Castle, passed resolutions favoring the McNary-Haugen bill, condemning the Williams bill amending the Packers and Stockyards act, asked the I. A. A. to help the district to get a test plot to try out the Monroe county plan of eradicating wild garlic and appointed a committee to investigate the advisability of organizing a cooperative produce company in St. Louis.

There was a feeling, Mr. Castle says, that the I. A. A. is not getting close enough to the farmer. The suggestion was made at the meeting that the I. A. A. endeavor to broadcast its information over the St. Louis radio stations.

In discussing the question of candidates for public office, Mr. Castle said that the farm bureau should not get into politics by endorsing candidates and working for them, but he believes it the duty of the farm bureau to advise the membership to support candidates who have supported agriculture and men who know and understand agricultural problems.

"It was about as free a meeting as I have ever been in," Mr. Castle says. "It gave an opportunity for all to get acquainted. After a few meetings like this, they will know who in the best man to pick for the I. A. A. executive committee. I feel that I am better able to represent the district."

The next meeting of the district will be held the latter part of May at Greenville.

STATE STAND ON FARM LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 1)

and other representatives of the county farm bureaus of the state of Illinois and the members of the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association in conference assembled at Chicago on this 6th day of March, 1924, that we urge the senators and representatives in Congress from Illinois to actively support all amendments to the Packers and Stockyards act which will strengthen the administration provisions of the act and hereby declare our unqualified opposition to the passage of House Bill 5944, commonly known as the Williams bill.

MILK PRODUCERS AT GALESBURG FORMED CO-OP ASSOCIATION

Will Consider Problems In Mutual Way; Lynch of I. A. A. Helps In Movement

Sixty dairymen of the territory adjacent to Galesburg met with A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing for the I. A. A., March 11, and voted to organize the Galesburg Cooperative Milk Producers Association. It will be incorporated under the Illinois cooperative marketing act with no capital stock but with a small membership fee. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Knox County Farm Bureau.

The association will be composed of three classes of dairymen, those who retail milk in Galesburg, those who sell to milk distributors, and those who sell cream. "The men who attended the meeting expressed the thought that a dairymen's business organization is something that has been needed there for a long time," states Mr. Lynch.

Will Study Problems

"It is not the intention of the association to go into the milk distribution business at this time. Rather they intend to get acquainted, study their mutual problems and get their interests harmonized."

"The spirit of the meeting seemed to be that the basis of competition between the milk producers should be quality and service rather than price-cutting," declares Mr. Lynch. "The association is planning an advertising budget to stimulate the consumption of milk."

Choose Officers

The new association elected directors and officers as follows, for terms of one to three years: for 1 year, M. C. Craft, Galesburg, vice-president; E. B. Wagoner, Galesburg, secretary; Dr. W. E. Miller, Abingdon. For 2 years: Clyde Olinger, Galesburg; E. V. Babbitt, Avon; H. E. Rose, Galesburg. For 3 years: Ed Gumm, Galesburg, president; C. L. Fairchilds, Galesburg, treasurer; R. L. Goldsberry, Galesburg.

Macoupin Bureau Defines Politics; Endorses Rinake

A resolution passed by the Macoupin County Farm Bureau calls attention to the need for farmers to pay more attention to the records of men running for important political offices.

"It is not politics," the resolution states, "but strictly a farm bureau activity for us and all of our members to see to it that each political party selects candidates who appreciate, understand and will work for the good of agriculture." The resolution states it is not the business of the farm bureau to help such candidates get office.

With this explanation, the Macoupin bureau calls attention of republican farmers of the county to the candidacy of Judge Lewis Rinake, a large farmer and stockman of Modesto, who is running for Lieutenant-Governor, subject to primaries April 8, and endorses his candidacy to republican voters.

It is understood that the Macoupin executive committee is about equally composed of democrats and republicans.

E. L. Bill Chosen Program Director For Radio Station

Edgar L. Bill, Director of Information for the I. A. A., has been chosen as director of programs for the Sears Roebuck Agricultural Foundation broadcasting station in Chicago. He will take up the new work on April first.

"I see a wonderful opportunity to do a great good for agriculture in this new work," says Mr. Bill. "Radio is the new means of spreading information, education and amusement. Through this new medium, the best talent in all phases of the agricultural field can be made available to the most remote farm house."

Mr. Bill states that he hopes to make use of much of the talent in county farm bureaus, home bureaus, community clubs and boys and girls club work. He invites the cooperation and suggestions of the whole farm bureau crowd.

The Sears station, which will start broadcasting about April 1, will be the only farm station in the United States. It will be a 500-watt station with a wave length of 448 meters, powerful enough to reach all corners of the United States.

Mr. Bill was Director of Information for the first three years after the association was reorganized on a $5 membership basis, and again last August was asked to take charge of this work. Mr. Bill's successor in the I. A. A. has not been named.

McHenry County Farmers Secure Big Tax Decrease

For each of the 2,874 farms in McHenry county there is an average decrease of $13.87 per farm in 1923 taxes due to the work of the McHenry County Farm Bureau. The total decrease, due to the decrease in valuations of farm land, is $39,876.58. McHenry county made the first complete report to the I. A. A. after John Watson of the Taxation department had asked all counties for reports on taxes to be paid this year.

The valuations on which taxes were extended on lands decreased $1,551,536 from 1922 to 1923, or 11.48 per cent. The taxes extended on the valuations for 1923 decreased $38,530.22 or 7.31 per cent. However, part of this decrease, or $6,411.32 is due to a decrease in tax rates. This leaves $32,118.90 decrease due solely to decrease in valuations.

But there was an increase in the state tax rate of 42.3 cents to 50 cents per $100 of assessed valuations, in no way caused by decreased valuations. Had there been no decrease in valuations, the state taxes would have been $7,757.68 higher than they are. Adding $7,757.68 to $32,118.90 makes a total of $39,876.58 which is the total decrease.

Thomas Watkins Oldest Bureau Member, Dies

Thomas Watkins, oldest citizen of Cass county and the oldest farm bureau member in Illinois, passed away on February 26, at the age of 96 years, 6 months and 3 days. Mr. Watkins may have been the oldest farm bureau member in the United States.

He was born in Kentucky, Aug. 23, 1827, moved to Cass county when a young man and resided on a farm there until his death. When solicited for membership in the farm bureau last year, he signed immediately, saying that, "while I may be too old to get all of the direct benefits of the farm bureau, I have lived just long enough and seen enough phases of American agriculture to realize the value of real farmer organization."

ILLINOIS COTTON GROWERS START ORGANIZATION PLANS

Cowles Represents I. A. A.; Farm Bureaus Take Lead In Helping Growers

Cotton growers of southern Illinois met at Mound City, March 8, and took the first steps toward the formation of a growers' association by naming Lee Lingenfelter, Pulaski county, as chairman of an organization committee of 11. Two representatives from each of the following counties will be chosen for the committee, Pulaski, Alexander, Massac, Union and Johnson.

R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A., attended the meeting and made a talk in which he stressed the value of organization and explained how the I. A. A. would be able to help. Marketing problems of cotton growers were discussed by C. O. Moser, secretary of the American Cotton Growers Association. At a bankers' meeting at Mounds the same day, Chas. G. Henry, president of the Arkansas Cotton Growers Exchange, told them how cooperative marketing improves economic conditions.

Bureau Started It

The meeting was called by the Pulaski County Farm Bureau which was largely responsible for starting cotton culture in southern Illinois last year. Between 1500 and 2000 acres were successfully raised in 1923, and prospects point to planting of over 20,000 acres this year. There is much enthusiasm in the project.

The farm bureaus of southern Illinois are doing much to assist growers in securing strains of seed adaptable to the district and in helping with proper cultural methods for cotton.

No Boll Weevil

Cotton has been raised with profit in southeastern Missouri for several years with no appearance of the boll weevil. It is said to be too far north in that district and in southern Illinois for the weevil. There has been an overproduction of truck crops in that part of Illinois and producers are looking to cotton to help the region through diversification.

Decatur Milk Co-op Starting Sale of Stock

The Producers Cooperative Dairy of Decatur through John A. Record, secretary of the organization committee, has secured the services of H. L. Hough of the I. A. A. organization department to start the campaign for selling stock and signing contracts for the cooperative.

The company is capitalized at $75,000 and is incorporated under the Illinois cooperative marketing act. The management plans to lease facilities in Decatur as soon as possible so that the association can enter the business of merchandising pasteurized quality milk.

Harper Resigns; Going With Nat'l Producers Ass'n

J. D. Harper, for the past few months in charge of poultry and egg marketing for the I. A. A., has resigned and on April 1 will take up his new duties with the National Live Stock Producers Association, with whom he has accepted a position. He will take over many of the duties which have been in charge of F. M. Simpson, formerly general manager of the National Producers, but who is now manager of the Producers' selling agency at Kansas City.

Mr. Harper has been connected with the I. A. A. for three and one-half years. Prior to taking over the poultry and egg work, he served as assistant secretary of the association, having charge of the I. A. A. offices and carrying on special investigational work.

Last fall he was very active in promoting the accredited hatchery plan now in successful operation. He has also done much to acquaint poultry and egg buyers with the necessity of adopting standard government grades for eggs and buying them at country points on the basis of quality. Both the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association and the Illinois Poultry and Egg Shippers Association have passed resolutions favoring these improved practices in egg marketing.

T. B. Appropriations Made By DeWitt -Douglas Counties

The DeWitt and Douglas county farm bureaus are the latest additions to Illinois counties that have secured appropriations for area tuberculosis testing from their boards of supervisors. Each of the counties will start testing soon after a veterinarian can be hired.

Winnebago county is starting an educational campaign to secure appropriations for testing.

EGG SHIPPERS O. K. BUYING ON BASIS OF UNIFORM GRADES

Harper Tells Meeting of Present Injustices To Producers; To Help Make Survey

The Illinois Poultry and Egg Shippers Association at its annual meeting at Peoria, March 7, in resolutions endorsed the efforts that have been made for the establishment of uniform egg quality standardization and the principle of buying eggs on a quality basis at country points in order to stimulate the production of higher and more uniform quality eggs and poultry.

The meeting also asked that a committee be appointed to formulate plans for cooperation with the I. A. A., University of Illinois, and State Department of Agriculture to conduct a survey of the poultry and egg business of Illinois in order to get at the necessary facts on which to base an intelligent program for the future.

"The greatest injustice in present methods of marketing eggs in Illinois is the prevailing practice of buying all classes and grades on the basis of an average price," J. D. Harper of the I. A. A., told the convention before the resolutions were passed. "This price, which does not make for exorbitant profits to dealers, greatly penalizes the producers of quality eggs who are, for the most part, farm bureau members."

The survey to be made with the help of the I. A. A. will determine all the facts concerning the marketing of eggs, according to Mr. Harper. It will give a picture of the desirable and undesirable trade practices now in vogue in the marketing of eggs and will determine a basis for the intelligent buying of eggs in the future.

Survey Shows Over 21,000 Farmers Are Radio Fans

Between seven and ten per cent of the farmers in Illinois have radio receiving sets, according to the results of a survey just completed by the I. A. A. Department of Information. Reports from 74 county farm advisers show a total of 21,045 receiving sets on farms in these counties.

The purpose of the survey was to determine the extent of the use of radio on farms, the type of programs the farmers like best, practical benefits of the radio, and what features the I. A. A. might develop that would be of special interest to Illinois farmers.

News of pending legislation, crop reports, cooperative marketing talks, farm organization news, market reports, and short talks on good farming practices were some of the main points suggested for the I. A. A. radio programs. Good results were mentioned from the market reports now being broadcast by the various stations near Illinois, and replies from most of the counties show that many farmers tune in on the weekly farm lectures broadcast each Tuesday night from station KYW, Chicago, under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

A number of farm communities have receiving sets installed in schoolhouses, country churches or community houses for their meeting programs. Logan county reports four rural schools having sets. In Greene county there are no regular community sets as yet, but private sets are frequently loaned and installed for community meetings.

The counties near broadcasting stations show the most sets. Madison county, in the vicinity of St. Louis, has 2,550 sets; Rock Island county, near Davenport, has 900 and in Henry county, also near Davenport, the report shows that nearly one-third of the entire population has sets. Coles county has had 100 sets installed in the last six months.

USING WATSON IN OHIO

John C. Watson, in charge of Taxation and Statistics for the I. A. A., went to Wood County, Ohio, March 11 and 12 to work with Secretary Murray Lincoln of the Ohio State Farm Bureau Federation in a demonstration for county tax valuation work.

Stanley Castle, Alton, reports that a farm bureau market has been opened in Edwardsville similar to the markets at Kankakee, Bloomington, Freeport and other cities.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

IAA IAA

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LIMESTONE PRICE EFFORTS OF I. A. A. BRING FIRST FRUIT

One Producer Agrees To Farm Bureau Recognition; Will Rebate 10 Cents Per Ton

"One of the large limestone producing companies has agreed to the I. A. A.'s proposition for recognition of farm bureaus in the price of limestone" states J. R. Bent, Director Phosphate-Limestone department.

"They quote a price of 50 cents per ton in carload lots at the quarry to all farmers and will rebate to each county farm bureau, once a month, 10 cents per ton on the orders sent in by that county. While this is granted as a recognition of the service rendered by the county bureau it will be permissible for each county bureau that chooses to do so, to remit in turn to each purchasing farmer. It is anticipated that other limestone producers will also agree to this plan."

Committee Negotiated

A committee of representatives from various parts of the state, headed by the Phosphate-Limestone department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was appointed and authorized at the state-wide conference on limestone at Springfield to negotiate with the various quarry companies for such recognition of the farm bureaus and favorable prices.

The conference urged the Phosphate-Limestone department of the I. A. A. to continue its supervisional work on quality of stone furnished and service rendered by the various companies and that it handle all matters of adjustment of complaints on quality, weight and service.

U. of I. to Help

The University of Illinois was asked to determine more exact and dependable information as to the relative value of the different types of limestone and the degree of fineness economical to seek in especially pulverized stone.

A committee consisting of J. R. Bent of the I. A. A., Dr. F. C. Bauer of the University of Illinois and Frank I. Mann of the Farmers' Institute, was appointed to carry on negotiations with the higher railroad managements for the maintenance and furtherance of the lowest possible freight rates on agricultural limestone.

MORE REASONS FOR McNARY-HAUGEN BILL



SUSPENDED ANIMATION
—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THAT CRUTCH?
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Trying To Divide Agricultural Ranks On Muscle Shoals

"In spite of the determined efforts of those who have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to kill the Ford offer on Muscle Shoals, the measure has made encouraging progress," declares President Thompson of the I. A. A. "It has passed the House by a vote of 227 to 142 and is now in the hands of the Senate Agricultural Committee."

Mr. Thompson states that opposing interests have striven hard to divide the ranks of those who seek agricultural relief on the Muscle Shoals proposition, which, with the McNary-Haugen bill, are the two principal planks in the farm bureau legislative program.

"Of course no legislation affects or interests all sections of the country alike," Mr. Thompson says, "and the opposition soon realized that there were sections which did not use fertilizer whose representatives could perhaps be brought to oppose the Muscle Shoals legislation."

The I. A. A. was one of the first farm bodies to investigate the proposition of developing the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals for the benefit of farmers. The Ford plan was approved by the association in resolutions and there has been no change in the I. A. A. attitude since that time.

32 Counties Have Joined New Serum Purchasing Ass'n

Membership has been taken out by 32 county farm bureaus in the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, according to C. A. Stewart of the I. A. A., secretary of the organization. The association was organized in Galesburg at the last annual meeting.

Seven other counties have signified their intention of joining the organization, giving prospects for a membership of 39 counties out of the 44 which will handle serum this year.

Mr. Stewart estimates that approximately 26,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum and virus will be handled by county farm bureaus this year, about two million more than last year. The association has received bids from nine serum companies.

Alexander County Considering Bureau

G. E. Metzger, director of the I. A. A. organization department, has been invited to speak before a meeting of the Kiwanis club with Alexander county farmers at Cairo on April 17 to explain farm bureau work. Alexander county is considering the organization of a county farm bureau. It is one of the seven unorganized counties in Illinois.

The I. A. A. Answer

On the four-page insert of this issue of the Record are reproduced two letters. One is from Congressman Rainey to President Thompson asking why the I. A. A. has committed itself to the McNary-Haugen bill and bringing in about all the objections that have been raised against the measure. The other letter is President Thompson's reply to Mr. Rainey answering these objections and definitely setting forth the reasons why the I. A. A. is demanding the passage of the bill.

Geugler To Head Poultry and Egg Work For I. A. A.

F. A. Gougler, Urbana, has been employed by the I. A. A. as director of the Poultry and Egg Marketing department to succeed J. D. Harper, who on April 1 entered the employ of the National Live Stock Producers Association. Mr. Gougler is at present taking advanced work in poultry husbandry at the University of Illinois and will be on a part time basis with the I. A. A. until June 1, when he will be on full time.

Mr. Gougler was farm adviser in Adams county for about four years until his resignation last September. Previous to that he was in county agent work in Missouri. He completed his collegiate work at the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Increased Use of Limestone in 1924 Is Anticipated

Forty-three counties used more limestone in 1923 than in any other year, according to reports secured from county farm bureaus by the Phosphate-Limestone department. A total of 298,623 tons of limestone were used in the 95 farm bureau counties in 1923, an average of 3,176.84 tons per county. Much the largest portion of the limestone business in Illinois in 1923 was carried on through county farm bureaus.

However, 1919 was the maximum year for the use of limestone in Illinois as a whole, as reports from that year indicate that over 363,000 tons were used. Last year's volume was second in tonnage.

"The anticipated tonnage to be used in the organized counties of the state in 1924 is over 250,000 tons," states J. R. Bent, director of the department. "This is an average of 4,212.51 tons for each county."

The report showed that there are 135 local farmer-owned limestone crushers in operating condition in Illinois.

TIME IS SHORT ON RELIEF BILL SAYS THOMPSON

Tell Senators and Congressmen To Act Before Congress Adjourns, Advice



S. H. Thompson

"The McNary-Haugen bill is the real remedy for our situation," says our president, S. H. Thompson. "We are going through to the end to make it a law.

"Keep in touch with your Congressmen," Mr. Thompson asks you. "Not only ask their support but ask them to use their influence with their fellow members to secure the passage of this bill. Talk it over with your neighbors. Tell your business men and bankers about it. Show them the fairness and merits of it.

"The time is short. It is now well understood that Congress will adjourn in June, which means that we must put on all the power we have to get the McNary-Haugen bill passed during this session.

"It is conceded by all that the present condition of agriculture justifies the passage of this bill. It does not add any burden to our government or any unnecessary burden to the consuming public. The entire cost is charged back to the commodity.

"If you are for this emergency measure now is the time for every farm bureau member to declare himself to actively engage in the battle to make it a law. Your officers are counting on your help."

ENDORSE McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

After the DeWitt County Farm Bureau and the Clinton Chamber of Commerce held a joint meeting, the chamber of commerce passed a resolution endorsing the McNary-Haugen bill and directed that a wire be sent to 19th district Congressmen urging them to support the measure.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Thompson Answers Rainey

The full texts of both Congressman Rainey's letter to President Thompson and our president's reply are printed in this Record. Read both and you will find the stock objections to the relief measure and effective answers to them.

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Our Duty On April 8th

Farm bureau members have an important duty to perform Tuesday, April 8, 1924, on primary day. It is more than a duty to self—it is a duty to agriculture as well as to our country. The responsibility to vote on primary day is equally important, if not more so, than to vote on election day. Candidates are to be nominated for United States Senator, for Governor, as well as other responsible public offices.

Agriculture needs broad-minded and honest public servants. It needs sympathetic friends in public office. It is therefore important to carefully scrutinize the character and record of candidates.

The duty of farm bureau members is not only to vote but also to influence others to vote for able and friendly candidates. The I. A. A. and farm bureaus have often asked public servants for their support of agricultural measures. Public servants have been told that their record was being watched. They have not been promised the use of I. A. A. or farm bureau organizations for re-election. However, men in public service who have served faithfully and ably have a right to expect every farm bureau member to do his duty by voting at the primary and using all proper methods to get others less interested to vote.

Primary day not only brings a duty but an opportunity to demonstrate our right to demand faithful and honest service from men in public office. Let's work, and vote. It is a sacred duty we owe to our country, to agriculture, to our organizations and to ourselves.

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Cooperatives and the Farm Bureau

We are trying to find ourselves in the relation of county farm bureaus and cooperative marketing associations. Many county farm bureaus have a direct tie-up with local livestock shipping associations, and many more are planning a direct relationship between the membership of the farm bureau and the shipping associations.

The Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange ran into this same problem in discussing the policy in regard to qualifications for membership, and the following motion was adopted:

"In counties where there are farm bureaus, it shall be the policy of the Board of Directors to require individual members in the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange to become members of the county farm bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association; and in counties where there are no farm bureaus, it shall be the policy of the Board of Directors to require the members joining the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange to agree to join the farm bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association if organized in that county."

The farm bureau in Illinois, both county and state organizations, has championed cooperative marketing. It has worked hard in many different ways to help cooperative associations over the rough places. Now the question is whether the farm bureau shall cut loose entirely from the marketing associations or shall it have some definite relationship with them. The action of shipping associations and of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange throws some light on this question. What do you say about it?

—o—

We Champion Cooperative Marketing

In the March 5 issue under this same head we told about the Williams bill, carrying a number of amendments to the Packers and Stockyards Act which would practically put the cooperative livestock commission companies out of business.

The Williams bill is dead now. An I. A. A. representative went to Washington and explained to Congressman Williams what it would do to cooperative marketing and Mr. Williams withdrew the bill.

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"Strictly Clean" Doesn't Mean Washed Eggs

Following the recommendation of the Illinois Poultry and Egg Shippers Association, many egg buyers at country points are now buying eggs on a graded basis. The I. A. A. was very active in promoting this plan of paying a premium to producers of quality eggs.

These buyers are offering five cents per dozen more for "strictly clean (not washed), fresh eggs; free from cracks and checks; weighing 1½ pounds or more per dozen; no duck, bantam, guinea or small eggs."

Reports come to the I. A. A. that many people are washing their eggs and thus losing the advantage of the higher grade.

Most of the eggs sold during this period of the year are sold for storage purposes and washed eggs will not keep in storage. Washing removes the protective covering, permitting germs and molds to enter very readily, bringing about decomposition much earlier than otherwise.

Only eggs that go into the retail trade at once should be washed.

—o—

The 1923 Wool Pool

There has been some dissatisfaction with the net prices received by the wool pool in Illinois in 1923. Around 200,000 pounds of wool were consigned to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company in 1923 as the Illinois share of the pool.

Poolers with the better grades of wool were as a whole well pleased with the results of the pool. They received an average net price of 41 cents for their wool compared to an average of 36 cents paid by local dealers. Of course there were some instances where local dealers bid especially high in order to discourage pooling, causing complaints in such localities on the pool price.

The fact that wool graded lower than during 1922 resulted in a somewhat lower price. If the grading had been on a par with the previous year the pool would have netted about two cents per pound more. No satisfactory explanation can be given for the difference in grading of the two clips but the fact remains that Illinois wool in the 1923 pool was as a whole of poorer quality than that of the previous year.

One big difficulty with last year's pool was that much of it was shipped in small lots, causing heavy transportation charges. It cost from 7 to 8 cents a pound to market wool through the pool when small amounts were shipped by freight or express to their destination. Contrasted with this is the example of a shipment from a western Illinois county of 17,000 pounds in one carload with total transportation and handling costs of 4 cents per pound until the wool was warehoused.

Counties which expect to enter the wool pool in 1924 must assemble their wool at a definite time to ship in carload lots if they expect satisfaction. Good results cannot be obtained when small shipments of wool are made indiscriminately throughout the season. The costs are too high.

Just as in the cooperative marketing of any other commodity, there must be volume of the product in order to bring the lowest transportation and other handling charges.

—o—

Cream Producers' Problems

Figures taken from cream buying stations at Paxton, Ford county, using the prices paid for butterfat on the 26th of each month from May, 1923, to February, 1924, compared with prices on the Chicago market for 92 score butter on the same days, showed that the farmers received a variation of all the way from one to seven cents for their butterfat below the Chicago market price for 92 score butter. In the ten months, on the 26th of each month, the prices for fat at Paxton varied from 32 to 53 cents with an average of 41.8 cents. The Chicago market for 92 score butter on these same days fluctuated from 43½ to 54 cents, with an average of 49.7 cents.

On March 18 the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing department met with an organization committee of Ford county farm bureau members interested in changing such conditions as the above. On the same day the cream buyers paid 45 cents for butterfat and the Chicago market for 92 score butter was 43½ cents, or one and one half cents above the Chicago butter price.

Wasn't it quite a coincidence that the cream buyers' butterfat price went above the Chicago butter market on the same day that farm bureau members met to consider the proposition?

The 1923 report of the Mt. Carroll cooperative creamery, which was organized with the aid of the I. A. A., showed that the co-op paid its members from 40 to 50 cents for butterfat during 1923, or an average of 46.8 cents. That shows what cooperative marketing can do.

The dairy marketing department did not recommend the organization of a cooperative creamery in Ford county as the amount of cream produced is not sufficient to warrant a creamery. However, the department recommended the organization of a collective bargaining association through which members of the cream producers' association will have their own cream-gathering stations and will contract for cream sales with some large cream buyer. Their organization will study the butter market and will be in a position to know whether or not Ford county producers are receiving what they should for their butterfat.

—o—

Red Top Success

The Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange, composed of over 600 red top seed producers in Clay, Wayne and neighboring counties, sold 1,169,739 pounds of seed last year and members received a net price of 11.6 cents per pound with the final settlement that has recently been made. This beat the average price paid by local dealers in the pooling district by about one half cent per pound.

HERE'S WHY WE ARE FOR McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

This is the Letter that Rainey Wrote to Thompson

WASHINGTON, D. C.
March 12, 1924.

HON. S. H. THOMPSON,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Thompson:

I am in receipt of your communication in the matter of this McNary-Haugen bill. I am studying the bill now. It contains many most objectionable features. I think if it passes it will be vetoed by the President.

I am a farmer, and live on my own farm, and farm it myself. I am also a member of the Farm Advisory Committee of fifteen, appointed by our Illinois State University, and am therefore much interested in this subject.

I started out with the intention of supporting this bill, if possible, for the reason that Farm Organizations were endorsing it. But, the more I study it, the less I think of it. I am assuming that the Illinois Agricultural Association in a matter as important as this is to agriculture, has thoroughly studied the question before committing itself to the proposition, and before the Association reached the conclusion to "hereby request, urge, insist, and demand that our Representatives in Congress earnestly, unqualifiedly, and actively support and vote for this emergency relief measure and use all their influence and power to secure the enactment of this measure at the earliest possible date"

Insists on Answers

The Illinois Agricultural Association, therefore, has so thoroughly committed itself to this measure, that I feel that I am entitled to be advised by you representing the Association as to some of the proposals in the bill, which seem to me to be exceedingly objectionable. I am anxious to have your views as to the matters which I will attempt to outline. Inasmuch as the matter may come up very soon, and inasmuch as you speak for the Illinois Agricultural Association, I am therefore urging and insisting that you furnish me a discussion from your viewpoint of the matters I suggest below at the earliest possible moment:

Asks 25 Questions

1. The bill proposes an issue of "scrip" which will evidently not be less in amount than $200,000,000 or $300,000,000; and if the bill is made to apply to all the commodities enumerated in the bill, the issue of "scrip" may amount to several times that amount. The only thing we know definitely about this issue, as to its value, is that it will never be worth its face. It will not on its face purport to be legal tender, but it can be passed from hand to hand just as a coupon bond is passed from hand to hand.

(a) Under the above circumstances, will it not in reality operate to bring about a period of expansion in our currency?

(b) An issue of "scrip" of this kind may amount to as much as one-fifth of our present circulating medium. Would not its issue in the amounts I have indicated, or even in smaller amounts, in effect increase our circulating medium without increasing in the least our gold base?

(c) Do you think farmers would be satisfied with a "scrip" issue in part payment for their wheat, which will have an indefinite value, and which may have no value?

Speculative Value

2. Inasmuch as the "scrip" in question can be passed from hand to hand, and inasmuch as it is redeemable in the hands of the ultimate holder when the time comes to redeem, will it not always have a speculative value; and is it not likely to be quoted in Bucket Shops and similar places; and will not its vague and unsettled values have a demoralizing effect on agriculture and commerce generally in the United States?

What About Livestock Industry?

3. When the law is applied to the Livestock industry, as it will be, will not the law make it necessary for the Government to go into the business of slaughtering and packing food animals? Can you think of any way by which, under this bill, the entry of the Government into this great industry—one of the greatest in the world—can be avoided?

(a) It could be avoided, of course, by resorting to the primitive methods of long ago and exporting food animals alive. Would you advise that the Government resort to this obsolete method? What would the effect on agriculture be if we turned back the clock of progress in marketing and handling food animals and resort to these methods abandoned so long ago?

(b) Have you any idea as to what immediate investment the Government would be required to make in Packing Plants, Stock Yards, Terminals, etc.?

(c) What would the effect of the entry of the Government be into the packing business upon the great packing industry we now have in the United States?

(d) How would the Government's entering into an industry of that kind, involving perhaps the expenditure of billions of dollars in railroad switches, terminals, yards, packing plants, cold storage warehouses, refrigerator cars, etc., etc., be financed?

(e) Would you finance it by issuing "scrip"?

(f) Would you finance it by a Federal bond issue?

(g) If by a Bond issue, would you issue tax-free bonds?

Asks About Bond Issue

(h) What effect would a bond issue of this kind have upon our market at the present time, when Government 4¼ Per Cent Bonds are not yet selling at par?

(i) Would it not have the effect of still further depressing on the market the value of bonds now in the hands of citizens of the United States?

(j) What interest rate would you make? If a 4¼ Per Cent Government Bond will not sell at par now, what rate would you expect to make these bonds in order to get purchasers to take them at par?

(k) If you make a higher rate than 4¼ Per Cent, would it not still further decrease the market value of our outstanding issues?

Expenses Increasing

4. In view of the fact that the expenses of the Government are continually increasing; that all classes of Government employees are demanding, and will receive very soon, largely increased compensation, is it not time to keep the Government out of business as much as possible, especially when that business will involve an additional indebtedness of the Government and more interest for tax payers to pay?

5. Do you not think the vague, indefinite method of maintaining a price level provided for in this bill is unworkable and impracticable, and that in the end the farmer will be the greatest sufferer from its imposition, if it should become a law?

What About Wool?

6. The bill applies to wool. When we import more than half our requirements of wool, how can a ratio price affect wool, the object of this bill being essentially to take care of our exportable surplus, and by obtaining the very best world price for our exportable surplus keep up the domestic price? In the matter of wool, however, we have no exportable surplus. We use twice as much wool as we produce.

7. Would not the ratio price of cotton be now below the present price? Under these circumstances, what benefit would cotton derive from this bill?

8. Please explain how this bill can be arranged so as to apply to hogs and cattle in such a way that the farmer will be benefitted to any degree by its application.

9. Is it not true that it is intended that the bill have no real application, except as to wheat?

10. If wheat is to be the only product upon which the law will operate, is it not true that the remaining products are put into the

(Continued on page 4)

I. A. A. Answers Rainey

Under date of March 12, Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Twentieth District, addressed a long letter to President S. H. Thompson of the I. A. A., stating that the McNary-Haugen bill contains many objectionable features, prophesying that it would be vetoed if passed, asking 25 questions about the bill and insisting upon a discussion of the bill from the standpoint of the association.

Mr. Rainey's letter was released to the public press, it was broadcasted over the Chicago Board of Trade Radio Station and it has been given wide distribution in a printed form.

Herewith is the full text of Mr. Rainey's letter and our answer.

--And Here is Thompson's Answer--The I. A. A. Stand

CHICAGO, ILL.
March 31, 1924.

HONORABLE HENRY T. RAINEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rainey:

Your letter and memorandum of March 12, 1924, are at hand. We are in full concurrence with your conclusion that "farmers of the country are in a desperate condition;" that "agriculture is in a deplorable condition." We note your insistence that we reply immediately to your attack on the McNary-Haugen bill, an insistence which you base on the assumption that we "have studied the question and are expert in these matters" but qualified by your fears that the communications you have received from farm bureaus are inspired by the officers of this association since they are "all couched in practically the same language."

You further fear that these farm bureaus who are now writing members of Congress in favor of the bill have not studied the questions involved, have not reached conclusions for themselves, but are, on the contrary, victims of propaganda, impliedly ours. You complain that the whole demand for your support resolves itself into a wish that you should act as a rubber stamp.

You lay great stress on the similarity of language in all communications received by you in favor of this bill.

Is it pertinent to inquire whether you have seen the letter signed (and presumably composed) by Sydney Anderson to Mr. Selvig of Crookston, Minnesota? That letter also attacks the McNary-Haugen bill and, as shown in a reply to Mr. Anderson, seems to be based largely on the special interests of millers and grain men and to be opposed to the interest of farmers.

Extraordinary Similarity

We ask whether you have seen this letter because we, on our side, wonder whether you have studied the question addressed by your letter or whether you have merely accepted the conclusion of some other analyst. It must be remarked that there is an extraordinary similarity, not only between the language in your letter and that of Mr. Anderson's but also in the general plan of your letter, its heads of argument, its conclusion, its misinformation and its obvious source of inspiration.

Can it be possible that you are consorting more with the special interests opposed to the bill than with the basic underlying interest of American agriculture which is simply another way of saying the interests of the general American public?

We ask these questions before we answer yours (and in the same communication in which we do answer yours) merely that we may stand on even ground in this discussion. There must be some dissemination of information and argument to the farmers of this country in respect of the measures being considered at Washington in their behalf, otherwise their needs must be left entirely at the mercy of those whose interests may not in all things lie parallel with theirs and who have better methods than they of presenting to Congress of a particular point of view.

Rapidly Crystallizing Opinion

But it has not been our observation that the outstanding individualist of our national community—the American farmer—takes his ideas ready made from the hands of any man. The communications you and other congressmen are receiving from the broad face of this country in increasing number represent a rapidly crystallizing opinion, based on the equity of a claim which we shall attempt to discuss more in detail in the latter paragraphs of this letter. If this be a representative government, then we do think that a member of Congress ought to record the impressions—not of a particular association—but of the constituents who chose him to represent them.

With these few words explaining our general point of view on the more critical assertions of your letter, we will proceed to consideration of its argument.

Question Almost Ridiculous

You first ask whether the scrip proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill will not operate to "expand our currency." In the sense you are attempting to import into the discussion (that it is a government issue, not based on gold) the question is almost ridiculous. In the last paragraph of your letter you make your meaning clear when you call it "fiat money"—you are dealing in technical terms with no knowledge of their intendment. The scrip is only evidence of a right to participate in a residue, by its very terms of less value than the face amount of the scrip.

Currency is an obligation to pay a stated face amount—fiat money is paper stating a value plus a law requiring its acceptance at that value. This scrip is the direct antithesis of either. Therefore both of your suggestions of "inflation" and "fiat" hardly merit a serious answer. The scrip is not a government issue in the first place, being of unnamed and uncertain value it is not even "negotiable paper." Specifically the answer to your ill-considered and ill-informed question is "No."

Scrip Offsets Expansion

To an extent, all values upon which credit is based operate to "increase our circulating media," which is quite another thing. A higher price for any agricultural product would operate, *pro tanto*, to do this. The fact that a portion of the increase in price is represented by scrip of less than face value would tend to offset the expansion that would occur if the entire price were paid in cash.

(Continued on page 5)

"Since It Will Relieve Him---

Rainey Asks 25 Questions On Farm Relief Measure

(Continued from page 3)

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Lots of Experiments, He Thinks

19. During the period of the World War, and since then, is it not true that every sort of experiment in Government control of food prices has been tried in this country and abroad?

(a) Can you point to any method so far adopted by this Government in the matter of controlling food prices which has been successful?

(b) Has not every method adopted so far in numerous bills passed by Congress, all of which your organization has advocated, resulted merely in increasing the overhead of farmers by giving them more enticing opportunities for borrowing money?

(c) Will you call my attention to a single instance in the world of a satisfactory maintenance of price of food products over a considerable period of time?

20. Is it not true that the only way to maintain a price is to have a buyer willing and able to take everything offered at the price specified?

(a) Will this bill have that effect?

Will It Increase Acreage?

21. If the fixed price is high enough to do the farmer any good, will it not have the effect of increasing the acreage?

(a) Your answer to the above must, of course, be Yes; and, if the acreage is increased and the production of the product is continually increased will not the increased production make it always more and more difficult to maintain a price level?

Oklahoma Wheat Growers

22. In the same mail which brought me your letter this morning, I received information to the effect that the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association, consisting of 11,000 producers of wheat denounce the McNary-Haugen bill as a new and dangerous burden to be borne by the farmer.

(a) Oklahoma is a great wheat producing state. They produce about as much wheat as we do in Illinois. In 1920 they produced over 54,000,000 bushels. In that year we produced in Illinois only 45,000,000 bushels. The 1920 wheat production in Oklahoma is a larger production than we have ever attained in Illinois from 1909 to the present time, except in 1922 when we produced slightly more than this.

Have They Studied It?

(b) Oklahoma farmers are more vitally interested in wheat than Illinois farmers. Their production of corn in Oklahoma is negligible as compared to our production. They produce usually about 1-5th as much corn in Oklahoma as we produce.

(c) It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association have given as much study to the subject as the Illinois Agricultural Association.

(d) How do you account for the absolutely different conclusion reached by the Oklahoma Wheat experts as contrasted with the conclusion your Organization has reached?

(e) What is a Member of Congress to do when two agricultural organizations—equally important and equally interested — reach such absolutely different conclusions?

(f) Under these circumstances, do you think you have the right to demand that a Member of Congress from Illinois shall "unqualifiedly and actively support and vote for" the McNary-Haugen bill?

Thinks We Advised Reduction

23. Under the advice of Agricultural Organizations in Illinois, including I think the Illinois Agricultural Association, farmers have been urged to restrict wheat acreage and to use wheat land for other crops, in order to bring up the price of wheat.

(a) Acting upon this advice a great many farmers in Illinois have sown less wheat. If the position of the proponents of this legislation is correct, and the McNary-Haugen bill produces a better price for wheat, how can you square yourself with those farmers who have accepted your advice and who have sown less wheat?

Government in Grain Business

24. Would not the McNary-Haugen bill put the Federal Government actively into the grain business?

(a) Your answer, of course, must be in the affirmative to the above question. If the Government goes actively into the grain business, can you think of any reason why it should not engage in other kinds of business? And, if it engages in other kinds of business, why not in all other kinds of business?

(b) Is your proposition, therefore, not socialistic? Will it not lead to the same results if carried out logically that the movements in Russia have attained?

Compares It With Bolshevism

(c) But, the Russian Soviets could not succeed in any measure until they took over also the land. Would you not regard this result as destructive of all our ideals and of civilization itself?

(d) Fortunately, however, even in Russia the Government has now abandoned the control of land and has commenced recently to recognize absolute free trade in bread grains.

(e) Do you not think the Russian experiment with its dead numbering over 7,000,000 ought to dissuade our people from proceeding in that direction?

(f) Would we not be proceeding in that direction if we accepted in this particular the advice of the Illinois Agricultural Association?

Wonders If We Know What We're Doing

25. I have commenced to receive communications from Farm Bureaus in Illinois, evidently inspired by your letter to me, which I am now discussing. These communications are all couched practically in the same language, and all "insist that our representatives in Congress unqualifiedly and actively support and vote for" the McNary-Haugen bill.

(a) Do you contend that the Farm Bureau advisers who are now sending these Resolutions to Members of Congress have studied the question; or, have they simply accepted your advice?

(b) If they have studied this most important question and reached these conclusions for themselves, how does it happen that in their Resolutions they use the exact language you use in your communication to me?

(c) Do you really think a conscientious Member of Congress ought to be influenced by propaganda of this kind; or, do you think he ought to reason these matters out and study them carefully?

(d) Do you think a Member of Congress ought to become a mere rubber stamp to record the impressions of the Illinois Agricultural Association?

MEMORANDA

I have suggested hurriedly above only a part of the objections which occur to me now to the legislation you so enthusiastically champion; and I am asking for a full and satisfactory reply from you before I can consent to vote as you have demanded that I vote in this matter.

You will pardon me I am sure for imposing upon you the burden of replying to this communication, but, inasmuch as you "demand" that the Representatives in Congress from Illinois unqualifiedly and actively support the McNary-Haugen bill, I feel that I have the right to demand and unqualifiedly insist that you, as the head of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which stands for this bill, favor me with a reply to all the above suggestions, so that I can print in the Congressional Record, if possible in parallel columns, this letter of inquiry addressed to you and your reply to the same.

Deplorable Condition

I realize that Agriculture is in a deplorable condition, but it can be made much worse than it is by the adoption of dangerous methods of relief. Since the World War many suggestions have been made for stabilizing prices, ranging from the commodity dollar of Irving Fisher (which seems plausible and possible), and the "Barley dollar" of some of the Balkan states, to the vague and indefinite agricultural "scrip" proposed by this bill. It would be much easier for me in an agricultural district like mine, so far as the next election goes, to accept your suggestions and avoid the implied threat which goes with them, than to oppose this bill. But, a Member of Congress is required to take an oath and assume an obligation in all these matters; and, therefore, before making up my mind unqualifiedly to support the measure for which you stand, I am addressing this communication to you. If your answers are satisfactory and remove the doubts in my mind, I will support it. If your answer is not satisfactory I expect to vote against the bill as it stands now.

Answers Will Have Great Weight

Inasmuch as I have immediately responded to your letter (I received your letter of March 10th only a few minutes ago), I am asking you to show me a like courtesy by immediately responding to this communication, so that in reaching my conclusions I can have the benefit of your reply. I am assuming, of course, that you have studied the question, and that you are an expert in these matters, and therefore your answers will have great weight with me, and I am sure with many other Members of Congress.

It has become the habit in this dangerous period of our economic life as a nation, for Members of Congress to vote for a measure upon the theory that it is the only relief proposed, and that while it is not everything that could be desired, still it promises something. This is the excuse many Members of Congress make for supporting some of the vague indefinite propositions now submitted. The passage of a measure, however, so revolutionary as this measure, so destructive of all our present systems of exchange and marketing, involving the possible destruction of the present primary markets for farmers is fraught with grave possibilities, and may result in untold injury to an industry which is now almost prostrate.

Don't Think "Scrip" Will Help

Farmers of the country are in a desperate condition. I do not think you can allay their suspicions nor restore their confidence by handing to them in part payment for things they produce a "scrip" about the value of which we can know nothing except that it will not be worth its face. With

(Concluded on page 5)

---Why Should You Object?"--I.A.A.

Thompson Refutes Arguments Against McNary-Haugen Bill

(Continued from page 3)

In short, the effect of the bill to increase price would increase the credit obligations in the money market, but the increase would be eminently sound because the increased value would proportionately increase the basis of that credit. The effect of the issue of scrip as part of the price would tend to limit the increase and whether it did or did not your objection is without merit—even almost without coherency.

An Unworthy Objection

If you object to the raising of the price of agricultural products to a fair exchange value (no higher) and base your objection on the ground that it would increase circulative media, then there is no more to be said. But since we all admit that the present price is less than cost of production, your opposition would reduce to this—that you advocate taking the farmer's crop away from him at less than its fair value because, to do otherwise, would increase the circulation of evidences of credit granted. We regard this objection as unworthy if not immoral and we feel sure that, on careful thought, you will abandon it.

Much Smaller Ratio

Regarding the matter from another point of view, the bill establishes a corporation with power to buy and sell export products. It authorizes this corporation to emit its obligations in a very much smaller ratio than that employed by industrial corporations in financing their operations. To the extent that any debtor emits obligations of such sundries that they may pass from hand to hand as negotiable paper, he is increasing the media of commercial exchange.

Such is the ordinary and salutary customs of the commerce of the United States. Such, but in much smaller proportion than is common in industry, would be the custom of this corporation. This latter custom is sound commercially and financially and the objection to it on the ground that it "expands the currency" is merely a brave banner of words signifying nothing.

Would Farmer Object

You ask whether farmers would be satisfied with a scrip issue in part payment for their wheat? If a farmer who now receives $1.00 a bushel for his wheat, for example, has the choice of receiving $1.55, 45 cents of the increase being in cash and 10 cents in scrip, will he refuse the 45 cents because the 10 cents is not in cash? We think the question answers itself.

Speculative Value

You ask if the scrip will not have a speculative value. Of course it will have a speculative value. Wheat has a speculative value and the speculation in scrip will have precisely the range of uncertainty that wheat now has—no more and no less. It may be quoted in bucket shops and similar places just as wheat is quoted—no more and no less.

What boots it to the farmers or indeed to any other citizen that this is so and why should it have any more "demoralizing effect on agriculture and commerce generally" than the speculative element in the value of wheat, corn, cotton, live stock, meat products, oil, or any other commodity of commerce?

"A Terrifying Monster"

Your third numbered paragraph partakes of the method of him who constructs a terrifying monster and then adds to the gaiety of the nations by girding on his armour, attacking it fiercely and boldly and cutting it to pieces.

You say that when the law is applied to the live stock industry it will make it necessary for the government to go into the business of slaughtering and packing food animals and you want to know how this enormous investment is to be financed, whether we have any idea of the amount of the investment, how the government could enter into so complicated an industrial operation.

You advert to this same argument elsewhere as though wheat were to be sold to millers only at the domestic price, thus preventing them from exporting flour, even as you think the bill would prevent the packers from exporting meat products because they could not compete with the lower foreign prices.

Misconstrued Bill

In all this you have simply misconstrued or neglected to read the bill. The latter is quite possible since the objection appears elsewhere. The bill would not create any mechanism at all.

Is there anything complicated or difficult in commissioning existing grain, cotton, meat or milling companies to buy a product until price reaches a certain figure? Is there anything impracticable in commissioning the same or others to sell to export a certain quantity of the products purchased? Individual operators do this daily, single handed and alone. Is there anything complex or difficult about allowing the owners of existing mechanism a commission to manufacture certain products for export, a differential representing the loss in export sales, and charging same to the corporation to be absorbed by the scrip fund?

Not Government Dep't

You seem to forget that it is not a department of the government that is entering these operations. It is only a corporation similar in nearly all respects to an industrial corporation which has been permitted by the government—as all corporations must be permitted by state or national government—to carry on certain operations.

You entirely overlook the fact that it does not have to duplicate one single bit of existing machinery and that it will utilize existing machinery with the least disturbance to present methods and customs that it is possible to imagine.

Not Vague or Indefinite

You ask whether we do not think that the "vague, indefinite method of maintaining a price level provided for in this bill is unworkable." There is nothing vague or indefinite about the method proposed. Indeed, mathematics could scarcely be more incisive, emphatic and accurate. You fear that the farmer will suffer by a restoration of his price levels to their pre-war exchange values? He is suffering enough now in all conscience and if you will be kind enough to point out one head of suffering imposed by the bill, we promise to consider it with the greatest care.

You are quite correct in saying that as long as we import wool, the tariff alone can be made to give the wool grower ample protection.

Hasn't Studied Cotton

We are amazed as to your inquiry as to "what benefit cotton would derive from this bill." We conclude that you have not given much time to the study of the history of cotton. Do you know that the tariff operates on the producer of a crop of which we export a surplus as a subsidy of industry at his expense? Do you know that this fact was the economic cause of the Civil War inaugurated by the cotton exporting South against the protected industrial North?

One need go no further back than three years to find the time when the price of cotton was far below this pre-war exchange value. If the boll weevil and the parsimony of nature have, for a brief time, cured this situation, surely you would not advocate bringing all other farmers within the protection of the tariff but leaving the cotton farmer in his old inequitable position. As to any crop, at any time that its domestic price is above pre-war exchange value, the corporation simply would not function.

Amends Tariff for Farmer

The bill should be regarded as an amendment to the tariff law acting promptly and effectively for the protection of the farmer of any product whenever he needs protection and remaining dormant whenever he does not. At present the cotton farmer does not need the protection of the bill but it will be there for his salvation when he does.

Hogs and Cattle

You ask us to explain how this bill can be arranged so as to apply to hogs and cattle. We have already done so in the answer to your apprehension lest the government be involved in a great industrial operation and if you have paid any attention at all to hearings of the bill you have already been fully answered.

You ask whether it is not true that it is the intention of the bill to have no real application except as to wheat, and suggest that the remaining products are put into the bill for political purposes only.

Bill Means What It Says

The answer is that the bill means just what it says, and, insofar as it restores equality to agriculture, it will have a most important political bearing. Concerning your suggestion that other products were included only to deceive, you are quite wrong. But suppose that the bill was intended only to relieve the wheat farmer at this time. Since it will relieve him, why should you object? Why should anybody object?

Is it not true that the suggestion that the bill would apply only to wheat cannot honestly be considered as an objection to the merits at all but must be branded for what it is— a piece of political claptrap intended to arouse the jealousy, the envy, and the opposition of those who, if sufficiently deceived and incited, might feel that, if there were no salvation for them they would see to it that there should be no salvation for anyone else. Is this statesmanship? Is this your meaning?

Other Legislation

You ask whether the farmer has benefitted from any legislation thus far passed in his behalf and especially whether he has benefitted from the higher tariffs on agricultural products. The difference between the measures you mention and this bill is that they were not based on economic analysis addressed to the true cause of the farmers' trouble.

You will have great difficulty in demonstrating that such is the case with the McNary-Haugen bill. It is the only measure yet proposed which has any bearing on the real cause of the agricultural depression which it meets fairly at every point, effectually corrects and beyond any possibility of doubt would immediately be effective to restore the pre-war exchange of the products to which it is applied.

At no place in your argument do you contest this effect. In other words, here is a bill, the essense and purpose of which is to raise the price of farm products no higher than to an equitable parity with the price of other products, and yet, in discussing this bill, you entirely overlook that fact and content yourself with a repetition of the unsound and alarmist objections that have thus far characterized the opposition to the bill.

Why Include Rye?

You ask us to explain why the bill does not include in its provision rye, oats and barley, and you say that in the countries to which we export wheat, rye is used interchangeably and that the price of wheat is affected by the price of rye.

The answer to your question is another question. Why should rye be included? The bill will not change the price of wheat in the foreign market nor will it affect the relative consumption of wheat and rye in that market. In order that operations be not too greatly complicated, the bill, making use of the knowledge that the price of rye is a complement of the price of wheat, contents itself with addressing wheat for the simple reason that it is unnecessary to include other small grains.

"Creaking Old Argument"

You ask whether by raising the price of farm products to correspond with the price of all commodities we will not be compelled to raise the commodity index and if we do that, you assert that we can never get prices into adjustment with the basic ratio price. We recognize this creaking old argument and we know its source.

A rise of 20 points in the wheat index raises the general price index 1 point, and the lesser products have a fraction of this effect. Considering an example in which the figures are taken for convenience of computation, we shall suppose that the wheat index and the general price index both stand at 100. The bill passes and raises the wheat index to 150. This would raise the general index 2.5 to 102.5. This would raise the wheat price again to 153.75 which in turn would raise the general price index but only a very small amount this time—.1675 points or to 102.6875. Up goes the wheat index but only by .28125 on this calculation, which in turn raises the general price index an amount so small that it would not be considered—.0140 or to 102.7015.

"Silly Calculations"

On the next calculation the increment in the general price index would be only .00105 and since only two decimal points are computed the terrifying process is at an end. The argument is scholastic—"how many angels can stand on a needle's point?" If one cared to carry on these silly calculations, he would find that, whereas restoration of wheat to its pre-war exchange value would raise the general price index 2.5 points, ten thousand subsequent calculations made on this nonsensical argument would not raise it another half point and every subsequent calculation would carry the increment another decimal point nearer zero. In other words, the increment rapidly becomes infinitesimal and would be disregarded in practice on the third calculation.

Present Prices Mean Loss

But in order to get a view of the morals of all these arguments, suppose it were literally true that restoration of fair exchange value to agriculture would raise the cost of living substantially. Pre-war

(Continued on page 6)

Congressman Has Fears that Bill will be Ruinous

(Continued from page 4)

reference to this method of payment, the farmer can only definitely know that he will never get the agreed price for his products. He can never know what the price will be. It does not appear to me now from the study I have so far given the question that this measure will appease the unrest which prevails today in agricultural circles, and if it does not have that effect, it will only increase the farmers' suspicions and his distrust of his Government and its agencies.

Needs Foreign Market

It seems to me that what the farmer needs most of all are consuming units abroad for his products who are able to pay a price for his surplus, which will enable the American farmer to obtain a living wage on his farm. Under an unfortunate leadership, this country has abandoned its relations with other nations and is pursuing a policy of isolation. Whenever we abandon our policy of isolation and assume those world responsibilities which are ours, and do our part toward quieting the distrust of each other which prevails among nations which consume our surplus food products, then we will have done much in the matter of restoring that confidence to food-consuming nations, which will enable them to engage again in industry and earn the money with which to pay the prices they ought to pay for our surplus.

It seems to me now the "scrip" issues provided for in this bill constitute a "fiat" currency not dreamed of before since the capitalistic period commenced in the world by any considerable responsible group in any commercial nation in the world.

Very truly yours,

HENRY T. RAINEY,
Member of Congress,
20th District Illinois.

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(Continued from page 3)

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19. During the period of the World War, and since then, is it not true that every sort of experiment in Government control of food prices has been tried in this country and abroad?

(a) Can you point to any method so far adopted by this Government in the matter of controlling food prices which has been successful?

(b) Has not every method adopted so far in numerous bills passed by Congress, all of which your organization has advocated, resulted merely in increasing the overhead of farmers by giving them more enticing opportunities for borrowing money?

(c) Will you call my attention to a single instance in the world of a satisfactory maintenance of price of food products over a considerable period of time?

20. Is it not true that the only way to maintain a price is to have a buyer willing and able to take everything offered at the price specified?

(a) Will this bill have that effect?

Will It Increase Acreage?

21. If the fixed price is high enough to do the farmer any good, will it not have the effect of increasing the acreage?

(a) Your answer to the above must, of course, be Yes; and, if the acreage is increased and the production of the product is continually increased will not the increased production make it always more and more difficult to maintain a price level?

Oklahoma Wheat Growers

22. In the same mail which brought me your letter this morning, I received information to the effect that the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association, consisting of 11,000 producers of wheat denounce the McNary-Haugen bill as a new and dangerous burden to be borne by the farmer.

(a) Oklahoma is a great wheat producing state. They produce about as much wheat as we do in Illinois. In 1920 they produced over 54,000,000 bushels. In that year we produced in Illinois only 45,000,000 bushels. The 1920 wheat production in Oklahoma is a larger production than we have ever attained in Illinois from 1909 to the present time, except in 1922 when we produced slightly more than this.

Have They Studied It?

(b) Oklahoma farmers are more vitally interested in wheat than Illinois farmers. Their production of corn in Oklahoma is negligible as compared to our production. They produce usually about 1-5th as much corn in Oklahoma as we produce.

(c) It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association have given as much study to the subject as the Illinois Agricultural Association.

(d) How do you account for the absolutely different conclusion reached by the Oklahoma Wheat experts as contrasted with the conclusion your Organization has reached?

(e) What is a Member of Congress to do when two agricultural organizations—equally important and equally interested — reach such absolutely different conclusions?

(f) Under these circumstances, do you think you have the right to demand that a Member of Congress from Illinois shall "unqualifiedly and actively support and vote for" the McNary-Haugen bill?

Thinks We Advised Reduction

23. Under the advice of Agricultural Organizations in Illinois, including I think the Illinois Agricultural Association, farmers have been urged to restrict wheat acreage and to use wheat land for other crops, in order to bring up the price of wheat.

(a) Acting upon this advice a great many farmers in Illinois have sown less wheat. If the position of the proponents of this legislation is correct, and the McNary-Haugen bill produces a better price for wheat, how can you square yourself with those farmers who have accepted your advice and who have sown less wheat?

Government in Grain Business

24. Would not the McNary-Haugen bill put the Federal Government actively into the grain business?

(a) Your answer, of course, must be in the affirmative to the above question. If the Government goes actively into the grain business, can you think of any reason why it should not engage in other kinds of business? And, if it engages in other kinds of business, why not in all other kinds of business?

(b) Is your proposition, therefore, not socialistic? Will it not lead to the same results if carried out logically that the movements in Russia have attained?

Compares It With Bolshevism

(c) But, the Russian Soviets could not succeed in any measure until they took over also the land. Would you not regard this result as destructive of all our ideals and of civilization itself?

(d) Fortunately, however, even in Russia the Government has now abandoned the control of land and has commenced recently to recognize absolute free trade in bread grains.

(e) Do you not think the Russian experiment with its dead numbering over 7,000,000 ought to dissuade our people from proceeding in that direction?

(f) Would we not be proceeding in that direction if we accepted in this particular the advice of the Illinois Agricultural Association?

Wonders If We Know What We're Doing

25. I have commenced to receive communications from Farm Bureaus in Illinois, evidently inspired by your letter to me, which I am now discussing. These communications are all couched practically in the same language, and all "insist that our representatives in Congress unqualifiedly and actively support and vote for" the McNary-Haugen bill.

(a) Do you contend that the Farm Bureau advisers who are now sending these Resolutions to Members of Congress have studied the question; or, have they simply accepted your advice?

(b) If they have studied this most important question and reached these conclusions for themselves, how does it happen that in their Resolutions they use the exact language you use in your communication to me?

(c) Do you really think a conscientious Member of Congress ought to be influenced by propaganda of this kind; or, do you think he ought to reason these matters out and study them carefully?

(d) Do you think a Member of Congress ought to become a mere rubber stamp to record the impressions of the Illinois Agricultural Association?

MEMORANDA

I have suggested hurriedly above only a part of the objections which occur to me now to the legislation you so enthusiastically champion; and I am asking for a full and satisfactory reply from you before I can consent to vote as you have demanded that I vote in this matter.

You will pardon me I am sure for imposing upon you the burden of replying to this communication, but, inasmuch as you "demand" that the Representatives in Congress from Illinois unqualifiedly and actively support the McNary-Haugen bill, I feel that I have the right to demand and unqualifiedly insist that you, as the head of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which stands for this bill, favor me with a reply to all the above suggestions, so that I can print in the Congressional Record, if possible in parallel columns, this letter of inquiry addressed to you and your reply to the same.

Deplorable Condition

I realize that Agriculture is in a deplorable condition, but it can be made much worse than it is by the adoption of dangerous methods of relief. Since the World War many suggestions have been made for stabilizing prices, ranging from the commodity dollar of Irving Fisher (which seems plausible and possible), and the "Barley dollar" of some of the Balkan states, to the vague and indefinite agricultural "scrip" proposed by this bill. It would be much easier for me in an agricultural district like mine, so far as the next election goes, to accept your suggestions and avoid the implied threat which goes with them, than to oppose this bill. But, a Member of Congress is required to take an oath and assume an obligation in all these matters; and, therefore, before making up my mind unqualifiedly to support the measure for which you stand, I am addressing this communication to you. If your answers are satisfactory and remove the doubts in my mind, I will support it. If your answer is not satisfactory I expect to vote against the bill as it stands now.

Answers Will Have Great Weight

Inasmuch as I have immediately responded to your letter (I received your letter of March 10th only a few minutes ago), I am asking you to show me a like courtesy by immediately responding to this communication, so that in reaching my conclusions I can have the benefit of your reply. I am assuming, of course, that you have studied the question, and that you are an expert in these matters, and therefore your answers will have great weight with me, and I am sure with many other Members of Congress.

It has become the habit in this dangerous period of our economic life as a nation, for Members of Congress to vote for a measure upon the theory that it is the only relief proposed, and that while it is not everything that could be desired, still it promises something. This is the excuse many Members of Congress make for supporting some of the vague indefinite propositions now submitted. The passage of a measure, however, so revolutionary as this measure, so destructive of all our present systems of exchange and marketing, involving the possible destruction of the present primary markets for farmers is fraught with grave possibilities, and may result in untold injury to an industry which is now almost prostrate.

Don't Think "Scrip" Will Help

Farmers of the country are in a desperate condition. I do not think you can allay their suspicions nor restore their confidence by handing to them in part payment for things they produce a "scrip" about the value of which we can know nothing except that it will not be worth its face. With

(Concluded on page 5)

--- Why Should You Object?"--I.A.A.

Thompson Refutes Arguments Against McNary-Haugen Bill

(Continued from page 3)

In short, the effect of the bill to increase price would increase the credit obligations in the money market, but the increase would be eminently sound because the increased value would proportionately increase the basis of that credit. The effect of the issue of scrip as part of the price would tend to limit the increase and whether it did or did not your objection is without merit—even almost without coherency.

An Unworthy Objection

If you object to the raising of the price of agricultural products to a fair exchange value (no higher) and base your objection on the ground that it would increase circulative media, then there is no more to be said. But since we all admit that the present price is less than cost of production, your opposition would reduce to this—that you advocate taking the farmer's crop away from him at less than its fair value because, to do otherwise, would increase the circulation of evidences of credit granted. We regard this objection as unworthy if not immoral and we feel sure that, on careful thought, you will abandon it.

Much Smaller Ratio

Regarding the matter from another point of view, the bill establishes a corporation with power to buy and sell export products. It authorizes this corporation to emit its obligations in a very much smaller ratio than that employed by industrial corporations in financing their operations. To the extent that any debtor emits obligations of such sundries that they may pass from hand to hand as negotiable paper, he is increasing the media of commercial exchange.

Such is the ordinary and salutary customs of the commerce of the United States. Such, but in much smaller proportion than is common in industry, would be the custom of this corporation. This latter custom is sound commercially and financially and the objection to it on the ground that it "expands the currency" is merely a brave banner of words signifying nothing.

Would Farmer Object

You ask whether farmers would be satisfied with a scrip issue in part payment for their wheat? If a farmer who now receives $1.00 a bushel for his wheat, for example, has the choice of receiving $1.55, 45 cents of the increase being in cash and 10 cents in scrip, will he refuse the 45 cents because the 10 cents is not in cash? We think the question answers itself.

Speculative Value

You ask if the scrip will not have a speculative value. Of course it will have a speculative value. Wheat has a speculative value and the speculation in scrip will have precisely the range of uncertainty that wheat now has—no more and no less. It may be quoted in bucket shops and similar places just as wheat is quoted—no more and no less.

What boots it to the farmers or indeed to any other citizen that this is so and why should it have any more "demoralizing effect on agriculture and commerce generally" than the speculative element in the value of wheat, corn, cotton, live stock, meat products, oil, or any other commodity of commerce?

"A Terrifying Monster"

Your third numbered paragraph partakes of the method of him who constructs a terrifying monster and then adds to the gaiety of the nations by girding on his armour, attacking it fiercely and boldly and cutting it to pieces.

You say that when the law is applied to the live stock industry it will make it necessary for the government to go into the business of slaughtering and packing food animals and you want to know how this enormous investment is to be financed, whether we have any idea of the amount of the investment, how the government could enter into so complicated an industrial operation.

You advert to this same argument elsewhere as though wheat were to be sold to millers only at the domestic price, thus preventing them from exporting flour, even as you think the bill would prevent the packers from exporting meat products because they could not compete with the lower foreign prices.

Misconstrued Bill

In all this you have simply misconstrued or neglected to read the bill. The latter is quite possible since the objection appears elsewhere. The bill would not create any mechanism at all.

Is there anything complicated or difficult in commissioning existing grain, cotton, meat or milling companies to buy a product until price reaches a certain figure? Is there anything impracticable in commissioning the same or others to sell to export a certain quantity of the products purchased? Individual operators do this daily, single handed and alone. Is there anything complex or difficult about allowing the owners of existing mechanism a commission to manufacture certain products for export, a differential representing the loss in export sales, and charging same to the corporation to be absorbed by the scrip fund?

Not Government Dep't

You seem to forget that it is not a department of the government that is entering these operations. It is only a corporation similar in nearly all respects to an industrial corporation which has been permitted by the government—as all corporations must be permitted by state or national government—to carry on certain operations.

You entirely overlook the fact that it does not have to duplicate one single bit of existing machinery and that it will utilize existing machinery with the least disturbance to present methods and customs that it is possible to imagine.

Not Vague or Indefinite

You ask whether we do not think that the "vague, indefinite method of maintaining a price level provided for in this bill is unworkable." There is nothing vague or indefinite about the method proposed. Indeed, mathematics could scarcely be more incisive, emphatic and accurate. You fear that the farmer will suffer by a restoration of his price levels to their pre-war exchange values? He is suffering enough now in all conscience and if you will be kind enough to point out one head of suffering imposed by the bill, we promise to consider it with the greatest care.

You are quite correct in saying that as long as we import wool, the tariff alone can be made to give the wool grower ample protection.

Hasn't Studied Cotton

We are amazed as to your inquiry as to "what benefit cotton would derive from this bill." We conclude that you have not given much time to the study of the history of cotton. Do you know that the tariff operates on the producer of a crop of which we export a surplus as a subsidy of industry at his expense? Do you know that this fact was the economic cause of the Civil War inaugurated by the cotton exporting South against the protected industrial North?

One need go no further back than three years to find the time when the price of cotton was far below this pre-war exchange value. If the boll weevil and the parsimony of nature have, for a brief time, cured this situation, surely you would not advocate bringing all other farmers within the protection of the tariff but leaving the cotton farmer in his old inequitable position. As to any crop, at any time that its domestic price is above pre-war exchange value, the corporation simply would not function.

Amends Tariff for Farmer

The bill should be regarded as an amendment to the tariff law acting promptly and effectively for the protection of the farmer of any product whenever he needs protection and remaining dormant whenever he does not. At present the cotton farmer does not need the protection of the bill but it will be there for his salvation when he does.

Hogs and Cattle

You ask us to explain how this bill can be arranged so as to apply to hogs and cattle. We have already done so in the answer to your apprehension lest the government be involved in a great industrial operation and if you have paid any attention at all to hearings of the bill you have already been fully answered.

You ask whether it is not true that it is the intention of the bill to have no real application except as to wheat, and suggest that the remaining products are put into the bill for political purposes only.

Bill Means What It Says

The answer is that the bill means just what it says, and, insofar as it restores equality to agriculture, it will have a most important political bearing. Concerning your suggestion that other products were included only to deceive, you are quite wrong. But suppose that the bill was intended only to relieve the wheat farmer at this time. Since it will relieve him, why should you object? Why should anybody object?

Is it not true that the suggestion that the bill would apply only to wheat cannot honestly be considered as an objection to the merits at all but must be branded for what it is— a piece of political claptrap intended to arouse the jealousy, the envy, and the opposition of those who, if sufficiently deceived and incited, might feel that, if there were no salvation for them they would see to it that there should be no salvation for anyone else. Is this statesmanship? Is this your meaning?

Other Legislation

You ask whether the farmer has benefitted from any legislation thus far passed in his behalf and especially whether he has benefitted from the higher tariffs on agricultural products. The difference between the measures you mention and this bill is that they were not based on economic analysis addressed to the true cause of the farmers' trouble.

You will have great difficulty in demonstrating that such is the case with the McNary-Haugen bill. It is the only measure yet proposed which has any bearing on the real cause of the agricultural depression which it meets fairly at every point, effectually corrects and beyond any possibility of doubt would immediately be effective to restore the pre-war exchange of the products to which it is applied.

At no place in your argument do you contest this effect. In other words, here is a bill, the essense and purpose of which is to raise the price of farm products no higher than to an equitable parity with the price of other products, and yet, in discussing this bill, you entirely overlook that fact and content yourself with a repetition of the unsound and alarmist objections that have thus far characterized the opposition to the bill.

Why Include Rye?

You ask us to explain why the bill does not include in its provision rye, oats and barley, and you say that in the countries to which we export wheat, rye is used interchangeably and that the price of wheat is affected by the price of rye.

The answer to your question is another question. Why should rye be included? The bill will not change the price of wheat in the foreign market nor will it affect the relative consumption of wheat and rye in that market. In order that operations be not too greatly complicated, the bill, making use of the knowledge that the price of rye is a complement of the price of wheat, contents itself with addressing wheat for the simple reason that it is unnecessary to include other small grains.

"Creaking Old Argument"

You ask whether by raising the price of farm products to correspond with the price of all commodities we will not be compelled to raise the commodity index and if we do that, you assert that we can never get prices into adjustment with the basic ratio price. We recognize this creaking old argument and we know its source.

A rise of 20 points in the wheat index raises the general price index 1 point, and the lesser products have a fraction of this effect. Considering an example in which the figures are taken for convenience of computation, we shall suppose that the wheat index and the general price index both stand at 100. The bill passes and raises the wheat index to 150. This would raise the general index 2.5 to 102.5. This would raise the wheat price again to 153.75 which in turn would raise the general price index but only a very small amount this time—.1875 points or to 102.6875. Up goes the wheat index but only by .28125 on this calculation, which in turn raises the general price index an amount so small that it would not be considered—.0140 or to 102.7015.

"Silly Calculations"

On the next calculation the increment in the general price index would be only .00105 and since only two decimal points are computed the terrifying process is at an end. The argument is scholastic—"how many angels can stand on a needle's point?" If one cared to carry on these silly calculations, he would find that, whereas restoration of wheat to its pre-war exchange value would raise the general price index 2.5 points, ten thousand subsequent calculations made on this nonsensical argument would not raise it another half point and every subsequent calculation would carry the increment another decimal point nearer zero. In other words, the increment rapidly becomes infinitesimal and would be disregarded in practice on the third calculation.

Present Prices Mean Loss

But in order to get a view of the morals of all these arguments, suppose it were literally true that restoration of fair exchange value to agriculture would raise the cost of living substantially. Pre-war

(Continued on page 6)

Congressman Has Fears that Bill will be Ruinous

(Continued from page 4)

reference to this method of payment, the farmer can only definitely know that he will never get the agreed price for his products. He can never know what the price will be. It does not appear to me now from the study I have so far given the question that this measure will appease the unrest which prevails today in agricultural circles, and if it does not have that effect, it will only increase the farmers' suspicions and his distrust of his Government and its agencies.

Needs Foreign Market

It seems to me that what the farmer needs most of all are consuming units abroad for his products who are able to pay a price for his surplus, which will enable the American farmer to obtain a living wage on his farm. Under an unfortunate leadership, this country has abandoned its relations with other nations and is pursuing a policy of isolation. Whenever we abandon our policy of isolation and assume those world responsibilities which are ours, and do our part toward quieting the distrust of each other which prevails among nations which consume our surplus food products, then we will have done much in the matter of restoring that confidence to food-consuming nations, which will enable them to engage again in industry and earn the money with which to pay the prices they ought to pay for our surplus.

It seems to me now the "scrip" issues provided for in this bill constitute a "fiat" currency not dreamed of before since the capitalistic period commenced in the world by any considerable responsible group in any commercial nation in the world.

Very truly yours,

HENRY T. RAINEY,
Member of Congress,
20th District Illinois.

"No Shadow of Evidence"--S. H. Thompson

Export Plan is Simply Justice for Farmer—I.A.A.

(Continued from page 5)

exchange value means only cost plus a very small profit or no profit at all. Present prices mean a loss to the farmer on every pound and bushel sold.

Argument for maintenance of the present condition is simply argument for taking the farmer's crop away without paying cost for it—"justified" in this case by a desire to keep the cost of living down. Nearly every one of these arguments strips to a similar motive. The McNary-Haugen bill will pass not only because it is sound and right but because the oppposition to it is unsound and wrong.

No Difficulty

Your next question as to where the ratio price is to be applied we shall answer simply by referring you to the operation of the United States Grain Corporation during the war. There is no difficulty here any more than there is in the present system under which, as you know, the farmer farthest from terminals receives the least for his crop. Exactly the same answer applies to your question as to the grades which represent the values for the basic ratio price.

Your apprehension about the miller has also already been answered. Flour or pork are as much exportable surplus of wheat and swine as the raw material and the bill recognizes this and provides for it. The corporation will absorb the difference between the domestic and the export price of wheat and swine purchased on the domestic market and sold as flour or pork for export.

Nothing to Do with Case

It is quite true, as you say, that the consumption of wheat in the United States fluctuates slightly; that wheat is harvested somewhere in the world every month in the year, but like the flowers that bloom in the Spring, these astute observations have absolutely nothing to do with the case in point and your remarks that it will not be possible to estimate months in advance the questions of production, surplus and foreign price and therefore that it will be impossible to establish a ratio price, are equally inappropriate.

The ratio price of any of these products is established at any time simply by determining the ratio which the price bore to the general price index before the war and then computing what price would bear the same ratio to the general price index, at such time. The questions you ask have nothing to do with this computation. Doubtless you did not get your mentor's question and what you are trying to ask is how it will be possible to compute the proportion of price to be paid in scrip. It would be possible, for example, to take the widest range of price variation in experience, though it will not be necessary to do so. Even if that extreme precaution were thought necessary, the net result would be that the farmer would get a very much greater price for his product in cash than he gets now and a considerable addition to that increase as soon as the actual loss were determined.

How Many Employees?

You ask how many employees the new corporation will hire and whether there will not be many thousand. There will not be many thousand. The expense of operation will not be great. You are proceeding on what some one has told you the bill means. We have already shown you that the bill does not put the government into industrial operations.

Your question as to whether scrip does not present a splendid opportunity for speculation, we have already answered. Your further question as to whether it does not present an opportunity for fraud is not very important and we doubt whether it was intended to be very helpful. The question goes to excellence of administration of the law and not to the merits of the law. Your only observation on this head that is worthy of an answer is whether the penalties provided are sufficient to prevent fraud. You speak as though the only penalties against fraud and crime in the United States were to be found under this bill. Of course you know better.

Most Amazing Observation

Your eighteenth observation is one of the most amazing that has come to our attention. You say, "There are frauds in every department of the government so far investigated, and civic honesty seems to be at a discount. Even cabinet members are bribed and when conditions are as above indicated, is it not unwise to create another department such as contemplated in this bill, and with a large personnel of officials, all of whom would be subjected to unusual temptations in the matter of bribes?"

This objection seems to say that you are convinced that the whole machinery of government ought to be thrown over because it is rotten to the core. Such a sweeping conclusion puts our mind in doubt as to the conservatism of the balance of your argument. We have not seen any evidence of fraud "in every department of the government so far investigated" and we do not believe that "civic honesty is at a discount."

"You are Inaccurate"

You are inaccurate when you say that the bill creates another department with a large personnel of officials. You are inacurate when you say that the bill offers unusual temptations in the matter of bribes. If you mean that bribery could affect the determination of the ratio price, you are wrong.

The ratio price is determined under the bill by a mathematical operation and it is beyond the power of any person to affect it by an act of discretion. If you mean something else, you ought to say what you mean because the bill offers no more opportunity for bribes and speculation than is offered in any private corporation or any other enterprise, public or private, of which we are aware.

No Attempts to Fix Food Prices

You ask whether, during the period of the war and since then, it is not true that every sort of experiment in government control of food products has been tried in this country and abroad. The answer is "No." We would like to have you give us one instance of any such attempt except, perhaps, the Brazilian coffee valorizations, some of which have been very successful. There were no attempts by this government to fix food prices during the war. There were certain minimum prices guaranteed to produce production and we fear that you have completely confused and misunderstood the war-time operations of this and other nations.

What Alternative Has He?

You ask whether bills thus far passed have not resulted merely in "increasing the overhead of farmers by giving them more enticing opportunities for borrowing money." We might ask what alternative the farmer has. He is operating at a loss. He has only two choices—to give up his farm or attempt to carry it against a hope in the future. He can do the latter only by borrowing money. What do you propose that he do?""

You ask us to call your attention to a single instance in the world of a satisfactory maintenance of price of food products over a considerable period of time. We gladly hasten to comply—the American doctrine of protection as applied to every food product except those of which we export a surplus.

Supply and Demand

You ask whether it is not true that the only way to maintain a price is to have a buyer willing and able to take everything offered at the price specified. The answer is "yes," and the more supply exceeds demand, the lower the price. When supply equals or about equals demand, price is usually cost of production plus a profit. Supply and demand without some qualification mean nothing or next to nothing. The demand for a product is all that is asked for at a certain price. The demand for a product at a low price is greater in quantity than the demand at a high price.

The McNary-Haugen bill removes from the domestic market by a skimming process, all of the product for which there is no demand at the pre-war price relationship. When this is done, you will find, beyond any question of doubt, that the domestic price of any of the products affected by the McNary-Haugen bill will bear the pre-war relationship to the general price index. The bill does not suspend the law of supply and demand. It utilizes it. The bill will have the effect of creating a situation in America where we shall have buyers willing and able to take everything offered at the price specified—that price a fair one. During these years, have you heard of anyone refusing to take or eat our farm products. Demand has been avid. It is price that we lack.

Will It Increase Acreage?

You now ask another question that amazes us because we do not believe that you would ask it if you had given careful reflection to its real meaning and the inequitable position in which it automatically places its proponent. "If the fixed price is high enough to do the farmer any good, will it not have the effect of increasing the acreage?"

In the first place, there is nothing so attractive about a pre-war price relation (reduced, be it remembered, by the loss on export) as to persuade anybody to increase acreage. This is not a measure to inflate price. It is only a measure to stop loss.

Penalizes Overproduction

In the second place, the effect of increased production to reduce price will be far more certain and emphatic than it is now. The hold-back in scrip will be directly proportioned to the surplus, and will be the most significant warning against inflated production that could be well imagined.

In the third place, the pre-war price relationship crystallized the pre-war acreage. Only that relationship is proposed. Logically only that acreage will ensue and, because we have a considerably increased population since then, at least that acreage should be maintained. And if the argument be "Even so; let them keep the pre-war acreage but do not restore the pre-war price relation" (and it is only to this that the argument can reduce) then it is a bold, bald argument in favor of depriving agriculture of all profit—an argument immoral, unworthy and unutterable.

Who Cares If It Does?

In the fourth place, who cares if it does increase production? Not the American people for, no matter how great the surplus, price to them can never rise above the pre-war relationship by that cause, and, under the bill, will never fall below. The only person who is interested in the harmful effect of increased production is the farmer. He and he alone stands the loss on surplus.

But how much is he affected? Let us take the most extreme case. Suppose restoration of pre-war prosperity (scant enough in all conscience) should raise production to the extreme limit of reasonable possibility—1,200,000,000 bushels of wheat for example. Suppose we consider 900,000,000 a normal crop and 600,000,000 a normal domestic consumption. How does this hellish fault affect the farmer? He is the only one concerned.

Today without the bill and the swollen surplus he would get, let us say, $900,000,000 for his crop —$1.00 per bushel.

How It Would Work

With this bill and the increased surplus he would get $1.50 for the domestic consumption, $900,000,000. For the 600,000,000 bushels of surplus he would get only $600,000,000 — $1,500,000,000 for the whole crop as against $900,000,000 today—$1.25 per bushel for 1,200,000,000 bushels against $1.00 per bushel for 900,000,000 bushels—an increase of 66-2-3 per cent in income, 25 per cent in unit price, and since the unit cost of the larger quantity would be far less than that of the smaller, an increase considerably above 25 per cent in net profit. The public would not suffer by so much as one cent in the price it paid but it would be gainer by an increase of some $600,000,000 in national income and increase in national wealth.

The whole argument of increased production due to the McNary bill is a scarecrow. As a matter of fact the co-relation of American crop quantities would prevent such increase in price and the great good fortune just related. The production of a 600,000,000 surplus by reason of this bill is a wild dream and if it were not so, as just shown, it would be too good to be true.

Argument Reacts

The argument reacts upon itself in another way. Every fair person must admit the farmer should have a fair exchange value for his product. If he is to have it, it will be a price equal to or greater than that obtained for him by the McNary-Haugen bill. On the argument suggested by the question you ask, however, if that price is attained it must increase the acreage. In other words, you are in the position of saying that while you yearn for a fair deal for the farmer you can't give it to him because it would increase the acreage given over to the particular crop in question.

In your next paragraph you bring forth the arguments contained in the resolution of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association.

"Truly Pitiful"

It is truly pitiful to read that resolution because it reveals how grievously these gentlemen have been deluded by someone who has much to answer for. The resolution starts by saying, "The act carries with it all of the features necessary to arbitrary control of the prices of farm products * * * The object of said bill is to fix and control prices * * * and the act provides for a small commission or corporation with complete power to attempt to set aside the law of supply and demand."

Of course the gentlemen who voted the resolution earnestly believed these words were true, but some person who advised them must have known that there is not a vestige of truth in them. The proposed corporation would fix nothing. It can only buy up the surplus. In doing this it can continue buying only until the product in question raises to a price that bears the same relation to the general index that the pre-war price bore.

No Power to Fix Prices

Since the general index fluctuates precisely with the condition of business in the country, the price of the product considered will also so fluctuate and no power is given by the bill to anybody to fix and control prices. The resolution goes on to say that the bill would add to the expense of marketing and thus to show that whoever "sold" the idea of these resolutions to this group of farmers led them to believe that this supposed added cost would come out of the already low price they now receive for their products.

He omitted to show them that if the added cost of marketing is anything at all, it comes out of an added price of about 50 cents a bushel for their product. In other words, the resolutions themselves demonstrate that the signers thereof were deluded and cozened into thinking and saying that the effect of the bill will be to decrease the price of their product to themselves. No wonder they signed the resolution.

Misinformed!

This delusion is further demonstrated by another amazing sentence, "The public cannot afford to pay more." When we reflect that the public is paying less than cost of production, no fair mem-

(Concluded on page 7)

"Member of Congress Should be Equitable, Sound and Fair"

(Continued from page 6)

ber of the public would be heard to say that he could not afford to pay more and no informed farmer would make a statement like this. We can only conclude that these farmers were not informed or, more likely, were misinformed as to the nature, the purpose, and the effect of the bill.

Should Follow Right Course

You ask what a member of Congress is to do when two agricultural organizations — equally important and equally interested —reach such absolutely different conclusions. We think you are in no real doubt as to what he should do. He should follow that course which is right, equitable, sound and fair. He should consider the greatest good to the greatest number so long as that can be accomplished without injustice to a minority. Under these circumstances, we most certainly do think that we have a right to "demand that a member of Congress from Illinois shall unequivocally and actively support and vote for the McNary-Haugen bill."

You ask whether we will not be in an equivocal position due to the fact that we have advised farmers to restrict wheat acreage, if the McNary-Haugen bill passes and raises the price of wheat? We have given no such advice. The McNary-Haugen bill is not a law and it was not a law when such advice may have been given by others and if many Congressmen are minded as you seem to be, it will never be a law.

We have already answered your question as to whether the McNary-Haugen bill would put the government in the grain business. The answer is "No," and for the reasons stated.

Is It a Precedent?

Your next question becomes inappropriate since you say that if it does put the government into the grain business, should it not engage in other kinds of business? We shall not, however, attempt to escape the query that was in your mind. You mean that if the government removes this ancient inequity of the farmer, should it not, as occasion arises, be ready to do a similar thing for others? In other words, is this not a bad precedent?

The precedent was established when we enacted the tariff—and omitted the farmer from protection. The bill merely rectifies the omission. It is not a precedent. It is a sequel. It is not even the first sequel. The immigration law gave labor its protection but left agriculture still out in the blasts of a wintry world. So far as we know, this is the last breach in the protective wall. It is a breach that must be closed—not in favor of agriculture but in favor of the whole United States, and in common justice to the farmer.

Simple Justice

But even if there were other classes equally prejudiced, is a precedent of simple justice something to be avoided? If there be another segment of our population equally sinned against, the suggestion that their wrongs should also be righted is no argument against righting this great wrong.

Not long ago industry asked the right to combine for export trade. It was granted instantly. It has long been the custom for industries to sell in export at less than domestic prices. Agriculture seeks no greater or different privilege. The precedents are all behind us. There is no other class in like case with agriculture. The McNary-Haugen bill closes the last gap in our protective outworks and rights the last great wrong.

No More Socialistic Than Tariff

You ask if this proposition is not socialistic and then amuse yourself with another array of straw men — this time Russian Bolshevist. The bill is no more socialistic than the tariff. Perhaps that is paternalistic or communistic but, having thus launched into Bolshevism in favor of ¾ of our people at the expense of the other third, what kind of good faith is it to refuse exactly the same protection to the other ¼ on the plea of "individualism"?

Who has the cynical audacity to say that what is the sound foundation rock of our economic policy for New England is communism for the agricultural portions of Illinois?

Farmer Bears Expenses

But this bill does not "put the government into business," it does not "interfere with business." It permits a corporation to combine farm products for export sale just as the Edge and the Webb bills now permit industry to combine. The government then does nothing but give the corporation its sanction. It creates no governmental bureau or department. It permits the agricultural corporation, organized in the only way it can be organized, to go into the market and buy and sell, thus correcting an insufferable condition. The government as such does nothing. The farmer pays every cent of expense and bears every risk of loss.

Scant Attention to Affirmative

This completes a categorical reply to every one of your questions. The affirmative arguments for this bill are doubtless in your hands but your letter indicates that they have had scant attention from you. It further indicates that the arguments of the opposition have received an enthusiastic reception at your hands. Every one of them that has yet appeared parades through the pages of your letter with a great deal of sound and fury.

Not once in your entire screed do you refer to the beneficial result of this bill to the farmer. Not once do you suggest any alternative measure to alleviate his condition although you are very emphatic in your recognition of that condition.

No Argument or Evidence

You call the McNary-Haugen bill revolutionary, destructive of all our present systems of exchange, marketing, and involving the possible destruction of the present markets for farmers, and you say it may result in untold injury to an industry which is now almost prostrate. Yet you do not support any one of these conclusions with a shadow of argument or evidence. Since these are the only real conclusions we find most of your letter containing only interrogations—we can not escape the suspicion that your chief concern is with the system of exchange and marketing which have brought the farmer to his present situation.

Hope Arguments Not Wasted

Perhaps our conviction of the inequity of opposition to this bill drives us too far in our thought, gained from perusal of your letter, that your mind is no longer open and that the arguments herein advanced are wasted on you. We trust that such is the case. We have endeavored to weigh both sides of this question in a judgmatical frame of mind.

We have come to the conclusion that the essential principles of the McNary-Haugen bill are absolutely sound in economics and that the opposition is unsound, that it springs rather from grievances than from argument, and that from this basic fact it results that no man can advocate the opposition without finding himself mired in a morass of evasions, sophistries and deceits.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I do not pose as an expert on technical matters involved in this bill and I believe it proper to here acknowledge my indebtedness for the able and conscientious assistance freely given by those versed in the technical matters involved and by the proponents of this measure.

Responding to Pleas for Help

I know the condition of agriculture and realize my responsibilities well enough to respond to the pleas for help by men in this great industry. I would be derelict in my duty if I ignored the justifiable and insistent demand for some relief from Congress or any other possible source. It would be unpardonable if the Association I have the honor to represent did not use every means at hand to give you and others in positions of authority the composite judgment of agricultural leaders in the state.

The people of this state expect from me fair consideration of agricultural problems and proposed remedies. I am equally as sure they have a right to expect the same from you.

Yours very truly,

S. H. Thompson.

Edgar County Now Getting Packers' Premium On Hogs

Edgar county is now one of the 26 counties in the United States upon the federal accredited list as being practically free from bovine tuberculosis. To get on the accredited list requires that all cattle in the county pass two annual or three semi-annual tests with less than one-half of one per cent of reactors.

All hogs from Edgar county sold on terminal markets in car lots are now receiving a 10-cent premium over the selling price, as promised by the meat packers. Frank Trogden of Vermillion shipped the first load of hogs to Chicago that received the premium. He received $7.65 per cwt., the top of the market, and after the sale he was given a check for over $15.00 as the 10 cents per cwt. premium on 60 head of hogs.

It is estimated that the total cost of eradicating T. B. in Edgar county was $11,500, and this will be returned by the premium on about 700 carloads of hogs. Edgar county started this eradication work in July, 1921, and completed it in about two years. In the first test on about 14,000 cattle, 2.25 per cent reacted and in the second test in February, 1923, .2 of one per cent reacted.

All Committeemen of I. A. A. for 1924 Named and Approved

The complete personnel of standing committees for the association to serve during this year, as announced by President Thompson and approved by the executive committee, follows. In each case, the first-named in each committee is the chairman.

Finance: F. D. Barton, Cornell; Earl C. Smith, Detroit; W. H. Moody, Port Byron.

Legislative: F. D. Barton, Cornell; H. E. Goembel, Hooppole; A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville.

Dairy: Jacob Olbrich, Harvard; Henry McGough, Maple Park; C. H. Rehling, Breese.

Livestock: Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford; Samuel Sorrells, Raymond; J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville; L. R. Marchant, Galesburg.

Fruit and Vegetable: Curt Anderson, Xenia; J. Vernon Lesley, Sparta; A. O. Eckert, Belleville; J. W. Lloyd, Urbana; Guy C. Beauman, Tunnel Hill.

Poultry: C. E. Bamborough, Polo; Lyle Funk, McLean.

Phosphate - Limestone: Stanley Castle, Alton; H. T. Marshall, Serena; Frank I. Mann, Gilman; Melvin Thomas, Charleston.

Grain: H. E. Goembel, Hooppole; A. R. Wright, Varna; I. A. Madden, Springfield; W. A. McNeill, Chandlerville.

Information: R. F. Karr, Iroquois; J. M. Beckett, Blue Mound; L. O. Wise, Morrison.

Organization: Earl C. Smith, Detroit; J. H. Checkley, Lincoln.

Insurance: Chauncey B. Watson, DeKalb; R. F. Karr, Iroquois; Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford.

Educational: J. L. Whisnand, Charleston; A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville; E. W. Rusk, Carlinville.

T. B. Eradication: A. R. Wright, Varna; Geo. Hunt, Woodstock; Wm. E. Hedgcock, Peoria.

Choose Thompson As Member of Car Service Committee

President S. H. Thompson of the I. A. A. was elected as a member of the executive committee of 17 of the Mid-west Regional Advisory Board of the Car Service Division, American Railway Association, at a meeting of the board in Chicago, March 27. With President Hearst of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Thompson will represent the interests of farmers upon the committee.

"The purpose of this board," states L. J. Quasey, director of the I. A. A. Transportation department, who took an active part in the meeting, "is to form a common meeting ground between shippers and railroads for the better mutual understanding of local transportation requirements, to analyze transportation needs in its territory and to assist in anticipating car requirements."

Mr. Quasey states that farm organizations are adequately represented upon the various commodity committees, such as livestock, grain, fruits and vegetables, and dairy products.

The Mid-west Regional Advisory Board has for its territory, Iowa, most of Illinois and Wisconsin and the western part of Indiana.

CREAM PRODUCERS ORGANIZING ASS'N IN FORD COUNTY

I. A. A. Advising On Organization; Also Assisting With Proposed Creamery At Prophetstown

Cream producers of Ford county are organizing a collective bargaining association with a membership agreement submitted by the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing department. At a meeting called by the Ford County Farm Bureau in Paxton, March 18, A. D. Lynch of the department, met with the 18 members of the organization committee to discuss plans of organization. The association plans to manage its own cream buying stations at Paxton and Gibson City and will contract for cream sales with some large cream buyer.

"Cream producers have become dissatisfied with the low and greatly fluctuating prices paid by the cream stations in Ford county," Mr. Lynch states. "They want an organization of their own so that they will get fair prices. A survey showed that local prices paid for butterfat in Paxton were practically always below the Chicago butter prices. They have not followed the Chicago butter market at all reasonably.

"It was interesting to note that the day of the cream producers' meeting, the stations paid considerably higher for butterfat than had been their custom.

At Prophetstown

Mr. Lynch met with farm bureau members in the vicinity of Prophetstown, Whiteside county, on March 22 to discuss with them the organization of a cooperative creamery there. He advised them that they should have the production of at least 1,000 cows to insure a profitable enterprise.

Farm bureau officers are now making a survey of the territory to report back at a future meeting upon the possibilities for a creamery. Marketing of eggs by the cooperative creamery is also contemplated.

Twelfth District Meet Discusses Relief Measure

Every county in the 12th district was represented at a conference called by executive committeeman Geo F. Tullock held at Aurora, March 20. The McNary-Haugen bill now before Congress was endorsed and each county was asked to urge its Congressman to support this bill. This action was taken after a long discussion. President S. H. Thompson of the Illinois Agricultural Association explained the bill.

A committee of three, consisting of Henry Park of DeKalb county, H. T. Marshall of LaSalle county and F. E. Longmire of Grundy county, was appointed to organize the district more thoroughly for the purpose of acting as a district unit on I. A. A. problems rather than each county acting alone.

Mr. Tullock believes that the district conference idea is well worth while. It is planned to hold three other similar meetings during the year in the 12th district.

RED TOP POOLERS GET HIGHER PRICE THAN OUTSIDERS

Beat Dealers' Average By 1-2 Cent Per Pound; Expenses Greatly Lowered In 1923

The net price received by the members of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange for the 1923 red top pool was 11.6 cents per pound. An advance of 8 cents per pound was made at the time the growers delivered their seed, and a final return of 3.6 cents has just been made.

The exchange sold 1,168,739 pounds of red top for a total of $154,699.10. The total expenses for cleaning and warehousing, freight, insurance, interest, sales expense and operating overhead was $18,596.12, leaving a net for the growers of $136,102.96, or 11.6 cents per pound. The operating costs for the 1923 pool were $7,344.85 less than the same costs in 1923.

Unhulled Seed Sales

Sales of unhulled seed brought the exchange $16,220.04, within $2,400 of paying the total operating expenses of the pool. It is interesting to note that in the past, local buyers have allowed the growers nothing for unhulled seed.

"All red top growers will agree that the 1923 pool was a success," says Curt Anderson, manager of the exchange. "The price that poolers have received is probably at least one-half cent per pound higher than that received by non-members of the pool. We find that there was not a great deal of difference in the two prices in such localities as around Flora where the pool is the strongest. But take it where there are few or no poolers, and we find that the seed buyers have paid considerably less than the pool price of 11.6 cents.

Paid Only 7-8 Cents

"We have a reliable report from Effingham county that the price paid by a local dealer at Dieterich averaged only 7 or 8 cents a pound for last season. That indicates what many of the growers in the whole district might have expected had there been no cooperative marketing organization of growers."

National Egg M'k't'g Committee To Work Out Co-op Plans

The I. A. A. was represented by J. D. Hasper of the Poultry and Egg Marketing department and C. E. Bamborough, Polo, chairman of that committee, at a national poultry and egg marketing meeting called by the National Council of Cooperative Marketing Associations in Chicago, March 24.

A resolution recommended that a national advisory egg marketing committee be created to consider and formulate plans for organizing a national cooperative egg marketing sales agency and to consider and deal with all questions relating to cooperative egg marketing. The conference recommended that this sales agency shall be formed when as many as 15 state or regional cooperative egg marketing associations are ready to become members of it.

A. F. B. F. Working For Regulations Of Feed Yards

As a result of a series of complaints from livestock shippers in various parts of the country showing that the usual feeding charge in federal controlled feed yards varies from $4.50 to $6.50 a car while the private yards charge from $20 to $30 a car, the American Farm Bureau Federation has launched a campaign to obtain necessary legislation for the proper control of private feed yards.

According to O. W. Sandberg, Director of Transportation for the A. F. B. F., neither the Department of Agriculture nor the carriers have control over the charges at the private yards, and the shippers have no recourse whatever against prices charged at these yards. If the shippers make a protest against the charges they are informed by the railroads that the charges are what the private feed yards assessed against the shipment and as the carriers have no control over the private yards there is nothing further that can be done and the claim is denied.

Radio Makes Money For Members of This Shipping Association

From $500 to $700 gain on shipments of hogs from the Montgomery County Live Stock Shipping Association during the months of December, January and February is the result of radio market reports received by the First National Bank at Raymond, Illinois, according to Lewis Lessman, manager of the shipping association.

"Frequently," says Mr. Lessman, "I get out from one to three loads of hogs after getting the market report at 9:40 a. m. and get on a good market. For instance, in December I had three loads of hogs ready to go on a certain day. The market was bad—$6.60 per hundred. After getting the market report at 9:40 I phoned and held back two cars and shipped one, which brought $6.60. I held the other two cars for three days until I received a favorable market report and then shipped them. They brought $7.45, a gain over the earlier price of $289.00 for the two cars.

"The radio is hard on the trader but fine for the producer."

Renewal Campaigns In Tazewell and Clay

The first county farm bureau reorganization campaign for 1924 will start in Tazewell county, April 9, with H. L. Hough, Grundy county, a member of the I. A. A. organization field force, as local manager. Clay county will start its membership renewal campaign on May 20, with F. M. Higgins, La Salle county, in charge. Each of these counties will be reorganized under the township unit plan used very successfully by the I. A. A. in 1923.

Durst Is Editor Of Fruit Magazine

C. E. Durst, for three years director of the I. A. A. Fruit and Vegetable Marketing department, has accepted a position as editor of the American Fruit Grower, Chicago, a leading fruit journal. During the past year he has been taking graduate work in the University of Illinois.

Play Ball!

Is your county farm bureau going to play ball this summer? If so, Mr. Metzger of the I. A. A. wants your application, so that plans can be laid for scheduling the farm bureau league games. He says that he wants all applications in during April, so that the first games may be started in May, if possible. Three counties have joined the league, twelve more say that they are interested. Ten dollars is the membership fee. Let's keep the ball rolling!

Lynch Meets With McDonough D'rymen

A. D. Lynch, director of Dairy Marketing, met with farm bureau dairymen from near Macomb, McDonough county, to consider their marketing problems. He made a survey of the situation and suggested that the most logical thing to do would be for the cream producing dairymen to form a collective bargaining association.

Going To Play Ball? Write To Metzger of I. A. A.

G. E. Metzger of the I. A. A. has been named secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League and is ready to receive applications for membership from all bureaus which plan to put a team in the field. Ten dollars should accompany the membership application.

According to last reports, three counties have formally applied for admission into the league, Cass, Sangamon and Logan counties. Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Ogle and Morgan counties say that they will have teams and favorable comment has been received from McLean, Tazewell, Clark and Pike counties.

INCOME TAX REFUNDS

George E. Frazier, consulting accountant for the I. A. A., is going to Washington in April to file the briefs of the claims for refund on income taxes paid by Illinois farmers' elevators and other cooperative associations. Thirty-one of these claims have been filed with the I. A. A.

"It Won't Work With Broom Corn" Says Mattoon Dealer

Cooperative marketing may be all right for marketing cotton and tobacco, but it won't work with broom corn, according to a prominent broom corn buyer of Mattoon, who took the floor at the booster meeting of the Illinois Broom Corn Growers' Association in that city, March 20, attended by 80 broom corn growers from the producing district of Coles and surrounding counties.

"Experience has taught me that buyers are mighty poor sources of cooperative marketing information for the commodity in which they deal," was the answer by Walton Peteet, Secretary of the National Council of Cooperative Associations, to this statement.

"It's a marvelous thing that dealers approve cooperative marketing in everything but what they sell! I have a lot more respect for the dealer who comes right out and says he is opposed to cooperative marketing because it will hurt his business than for one who says he is doing it to protect the grower."

Previous to that Mr. Peteet had spoken on the advantages of cooperative marketing. The buyer, who said that he spoke as a grower-dealer-banker, then arose and outlined his stand on cooperative marketing.

Sign Away Rights

"For 38 years," he said, "I've been a buyer here, and I'm for the broom corn grower. We buyers have paid out over $75,000,000 to you farmers and have served you right. There is a decreasing demand for broom corn, and what you growers should do is to decrease your production of broom corn. You'll never decrease your crop under the cooperative method. You're only signing away your rights by joining this cooperative association. I'm for leaving the farmer free and independent to sell his broom corn as he wishes."

The speaker implied that if the growers joined the association they need not expect any financial backing from his bank. "But," he stated, "if it is finally proved to me that cooperative marketing of broom corn is a success, I'll be for it."

Peteet's Reply

"If everyone waited to see if a project was a success before they were for it," replied Mr. Peteet, "the world wouldn't move ahead very far. Most of you bankers were against the Federal Reserve system until you saw that it was a success.

"You say that cooperative marketing will cause increased production. In saying that, you are admitting that the cooperative method brings higher price levels. How in the world are the growers going to bring about decreased production unless they organize and get the facts about broom corn marketing?

Banks and Farming

"As for your implication that if the growers join the association they needn't come to your bank for money, don't think for a minute that all the banks are going to commit such a suicidal act. Banks are interested in farming, because they are dependent on it. The practice in all commodity marketing associations has been to borrow from local banks as much as possible before using governmental credit agencies.

"Now, Mr. Dealer, we know how your system works. Certainly cooperative marketing can't work any worse than your system."

Buyer Convinced Him

At the close of the meeting one of the growers said to Mr. Metzger of the I. A. A.: "Well, I've just signed the contract. But it was that dealer and not you or Mr. Peteet that persuaded me to do it. When I found that he was against it I was convinced that the plan must be right. And I've got another contract with me that I'm going to have my neighbor sign on the way home."

WOOL POOL NETS GOOD PRICE FOR BETTER GRADES

Net Average Price of Pool For Higher Grades Was 41 Cents Compared With 36 Cents Locally

An average of 41 cents per pound was the net price received by poolers of the better grades of wool in the 1923 Illinois pool as compared with an average of 36 cents paid by local dealers, states C. A. Stewart of the I. A. A. livestock marketing department. Two hundred thousand pounds of Illinois wool was in the pool.

"One of the main reasons why some were dissatisfied with pooling results in 1923 was because Illinois wool graded lower than in 1922," declares Mr. Stewart. "The pool would have netted about two cents per pound more if the grading had been on a par with the previous year. No satisfactory explanation can be given for the difference in grading of the two clips but the fact remains that Illinois wool in the 1923 pool was as a whole of poorer quality than that of the previous year."

Another thing that must be kept in mind, says Mr. Stewart, is the fact that the returns of many poolers were cut down due to the high transportation and handling costs caused by shipment of wool in small lots. It cost shippers from 7 to 8 cents per pound to market wool through the pool when it was shipped in small amounts, while this cost was reduced to about 4 cents per pound when shipped in carload lots.

Peteet Tells Co-op Story In Calhoun Co.

Walton Peteet, secretary of the National Council of Cooperative Associations, was secured to address a series of fruit growers' meetings in Calhoun county, April 1 and 2, under the auspices of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange. Calhoun county, the largest apple growing section in Illinois, may organize to market through the exchange.

Thought Cartoon Hit Nail On the Head

"I think the cartoon in your February 20 issue sure locates the farmer," writes C. M. Elsberry, Paris. "To diversify and loan him money won't do him any good. We pay 10 cents a loaf for bread, the same as when wheat was $2.80 a bushel. It has been proven that if the farmer gave his wheat away it would lower bread costs less than 1 cent a loaf. I sold a nice beef hide this last winter for $1.44 that would make 5 pairs of shoes. How much cheaper would the shoes be if hides were donated?

"We can't continue to be the 'richest nation on earth' if we persist in pauperizing our citizens."

56 IN POULTRY CLUB

Fifty-six Adams county boys and girls have joined the Adams County Poultry club, formed by the county farm bureau. The Quincy Poultry association is cooperating in the work by furnishing hatching eggs.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

IAA IAA

Volume 2 | April 21, 1924 | Number 8

I.A.A. LAYS PLANS FOR BUSINESS AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE

Wicker Employed To Head Work; Effective Accounting and Business Control a Necessity

The establishment of an accounting and business service for Illinois farmers' cooperative associations is rapidly being perfected by the I. A. A. George Wicker, who has had an extensive and successful experience in developing a similar service for Minnesota cooperative associations by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, has been employed by the I. A. A. to take charge of this new department.



George Wicker

Mr. Wicker has been active in the organization and management of farmers' cooperative companies in Minnesota for years. As a member of the Minnesota Legislature he wrote the General Cooperative law for Minnesota and also prepared and introduced laws for the regulation of live stock markets. As director of cooperative accounting in the Minnesota Department of Agriculture he has built up a practical and efficient business service for cooperative associations.

George E. Frazer, Chicago, who is nationally known as an accounting authority, has for some time been in the employ of the I. A. A. as consulting accountant. Mr. Frazer will assist the I. A. A. in an advisory capacity in establishing this new business service.



Geo. E. Frazer

Must Be Businesslike

"The local cooperative association must become a modern business institution, properly financed, with effective accounting service and effective business control," states Secretary Fox of the I. A. A. "The I. A. A. has had considerable experience with farmer-owned cooperative companies and has had an opportunity for wide observation as to their methods of operation.

"These observations have led to some definite conclusions. First, cooperative marketing of

(Continued on page 4)

McNary-Haugen Bill To Be Discussed at Rock Island Meeting

Farmers, bankers and business men of the Middle West will meet on common ground to discuss the provisions, merits and effects of the McNary-Haugen bill in an important meeting sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association at the gymnasium of Augustana College, Rock Island, Thursday night, April 24, at 7:30.

The meeting will be addressed by speakers who are thoroughly informed at first hand on the provisions of the bill, its history and progress to date in Congress.

25th District Men Support McNary Bill; Meet at Carbondale

The first meeting of farm bureau men of the 25th district at Carbondale, April 10, passed resolutions urging the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill and opposing a raise in postal rates. A discussion of poultry and egg marketing was a feature of the meeting.

About 35 representatives of farm bureaus of the district attended the meeting. Secretary Fox of the I. A. A. was present. The next meeting of the district will be held at Sparta.

Community Clubs Advocated by 14th District Meeting

The organization of a community club in each township, the meetings of which would be conducted by home people with the assistance of the county farm adviser and an occasional man from the state association was advocated at the first district meeting of the farm bureaus in the 14th congressional district, held at Rock Island, March 27.

"The farm bureau must be built on the efforts of the individual farmer," said Judge Searle, Rock Island, in addressing the meeting. "Each community must study its own problems and develop its own leaders. In other words, we must build from the bottom up rather than from the top down."

The township unit plan of the organization department of the I. A. A. for reorganization of the county farm bureaus was favorably spoken of by the delegates at the meeting. A resolution was passed endorsing the McNary-Haugen relief bill.

Rock Island, Mercer, Warren and McDonough counties were represented at this meeting.

FOR A HEALTHIER GROWTH



Sale Guarantees and Contracts Now Available

In response to requests from many northern Illinois counties, the Tuberculosis Eradication department of the I. A. A. has perfected the uniform guarantee and sale contract which is now available for use between members of farm bureaus and county breed associations in other states. The guarantee and contract were approved at the last meeting of the I. A. A. executive committee.

The plan is made effective as follows: If, for example, members of any Illinois farm bureau wish to buy cattle from four or five breed associations in another state, the farm bureau, together with the I. A. A., will sign the guarantee with the breed associations from whom its members wish to buy cattle. After signing the guarantee, which expresses the terms and a basis of understanding upon which individuals may buy or sell cattle, the individual farm bureau member is then in a position to buy any cattle he may wish to from the associations with which the guarantee has been signed, under the terms and conditions of the sale contract.

"It is the hope of those who have assisted in perfecting these arrangements that through the use of these contracts a new spirit of trust and mutual understanding may be established in the cattle industry," states M. H. Petersen, in charge of tuberculosis eradication for the I. A. A. "We hope it will eliminate many of the misunderstandings and shady practices of the past."

Jo Daviess Forms First Limestone Crushing Ass'n

The first limestone crushing association in Jo Daviess county has been formed by the county farm bureau in Guilford township with over 20 members. The association is being financed by selling stock at $15.00 per share. Guilford township has an abundance of high testing limerock which can easily be quarried and ground, according to V. J. Banter, farm adviser.

THE TRUTH-IN-FABRIC

The I. A. A. has written to Illinois senators and congressmen reaffirming its position in favor of the Truth-in-Fabric bill and asking their support of the measure.

COOLIDGE SUPPORT OF McNARY BILL ASKED BY BUREAUS

Mid-west Presidents and Secretaries Pass Resolution; Thompson Sends Letter

Presidents and secretaries of the mid-west state farm bureaus in conference in Chicago, April 11-12, passed a resolution asking President Coolidge to give his support to the McNary-Haugen bill. The text of their resolution is as follows:

"Recognizing the critical condition that agriculture in the United States faces, and believing that because agriculture is not on an economic parity with other industries our whole economic structure and national welfare are hereby in danger, the presidents and secretaries of the mid-west group of farm federations, including Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, urgently request that you support the McNary-Haugen bill and do all possible in assisting the same to become a law."

On April 8, President Thompson of the I. A. A. sent a letter to the President calling attention to the latter's New York speech on February 12 in which he presented a clear picture of the existing condition of agriculture. Mr. Thompson, in his letter, showed how the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill are the hope of agriculture and asked the President to aid in the passage of the measure.

A copy of President Thompson's letter appears on Page 3 of this issue of the Record.

How They're Lined Up

It is interesting to note the lineup for and against the McNary-Haugen bill.

For the bill are practically all the national and state farm organizations and marketing associations of the country, the American Federation of Labor, many bankers' associations in farming states, nearly all farm journals and many daily newspapers in farming states.

Against it are the grain exchanges, livestock exchanges, National City Bank of New York, Chase National Bank of New York, and the daily newspapers in grain exchange, packing and financial centers. The only farm bodies that have come out against it are the Oklahoma Wheat Growers, Kansas Wheat Growers and Kansas Farmer Grain Dealers.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Good News On "Pittsburgh Plus"

It is reported on credible authority from Washington that Special Examiner John W. Bennett of the Federal Trade Commission, who has been hearing testimony on "Pittsburgh Plus" for two years, has submitted his report and that the report is against this false steel freight charge.

This is very encouraging to the I. A. A. as we have been among the leaders in seeking to abolish the practice. However, the report is "privileged," that is, not released for publication. There seems to be no sound reason for keeping the report secret. The public is deeply interested in "Pittsburgh Plus" and should know the facts about it.

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Three Months in 1924

Looking back over the first three months of I. A. A. work in 1924 we find several high points in association accomplishment. It is difficult to enumerate specifically all that has been done in January, February and March, 1924. In many cases we have merely laid the foundation for future progress in certain lines of work. In other cases a definite piece of work has been accomplished.

The following are 25 of the principal accomplishments of the I. A. A. for the first quarter of 1924:

1. Outlined a definite program of work for 12 cooperative marketing and service departments for 1924.

2. Assisted in the formation of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association to unify the collective purchasing of serum under one head.

3. Cooperated with the University of Illinois and the National Live Stock Producers' Association in holding a series of nine livestock shipping association schools to instruct managers, directors and farm advisers in problems of shipping associations. There was a total attendance of 558 at these schools.

4. Formulated a uniform selling contract for use between county farm bureaus and organizations in other states with dairy cattle for sale to protect farm bureau members against purchasing tuberculous cattle.

5. Directed educational campaigns in 30 counties to secure county appropriations for the eradication of T. B.

6. Assisted in the formation of a milk producers cooperative association at Galesburg.

7. Started a survey to get the facts to aid in the solution of the Chicago milk situation.

8. Assisted in organization of the Ford County Cream Producers' Association.

9. Advised farm bureau members in Whiteside county toward organization of a cooperative creamery at Prophetstown.

10. Assisted the Producers' Cooperative Dairy of Decatur in organization plans.

11. Assisted in the reorganization of the Illinois Fruit Exchange.

12. Assisted the Illinois Broom Corn Growers Cooperative Association in its organization plans.

13. Cooperated with the Illinois Poultry and Egg Shippers Association to push the campaign for buying eggs at country points on the basis of grade. Many buyers are now paying five cents premium for firsts.

14. Represented Illinois fruit and vegetable growers before the Interstate Commerce Commission protesting a proposed raise in fruit and vegetable rates from Illinois points to Chicago.

15. Called a meeting of Illinois county farm bureau presidents to discuss agricultural legislation which endorsed the McNary-Haugen bill. Sent a representative to Washington to actively back the passage of this bill. Actively supported all legislation in the farm bureau legislative program. Helped kill Williams bill which would have harmed cooperative livestock marketing.

16. Made a radio survey in Illinois to determine the use of radio among farmers with the purpose in view of planning programs to disseminate farm bureau information.

17. Participated in a crop reporting conference called by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington.

18. Made analysis of tax figures for 1922 and 1923 in a considerable number of Illinois counties.

19. Furnished speakers for many local meetings in Illinois and several meetings in other states.

20. Held a series of limestone conferences resulting in the drawing up of a definite list of recommendations for the standardization of limestone buying in Illinois and determining the relation of the I. A. A. and county farm bureaus to limestone purchasing.

21. Made arrangements with one big limestone producer to grant special rebate to farm bureaus in purchases of limestone.

22. Filed claims for 31 Illinois cooperative marketing association for refunds of Federal income taxes which they have paid.

23. Made a full investigation into the requirements of county farm bureaus with reference to county organization work.

24. Started definite plans for the establishment of a business and accounting service for Illinois cooperative associations.

25. Published six issues of I. A. A. Record going to the entire membership as well as sending out the news of the association to the public press.

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Another Drawback To Quality Eggs

Last issue we told how the practice of washing eggs prevents them from grading as firsts as they will not keep in storage due to the removal of the protective covering. This is a drawback in the campaign to have Illinois egg buyers pay on the basis of grade with a premium of five cents per dozen for firsts.

Another practice which causes eggs to come out of storage almost a total loss has been called to the attention of the I. A. A. This is the practice of breeders of pure bred poultry to prick a hole with a needle through the shells of the eggs which they market to local dealers in order to prevent their neighbors from buying them at market price. These needle holes are too small to be detected in ordinary grading, but they cause the eggs so treated to decompose rapidly.

Egg buyers state that they would be much more favorable to paying a premium to the producers of quality eggs if such practices as the above are abolished.

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Can the Producers Handle Hogs?

Because of the continued increase in the volume of business handled by the Producers' cooperative commission companies, reports and rumors have been disseminated by interests opposed to these farmers' selling agencies that the Producers are handling far more hogs than their facilities will permit and that the salesmen are overtaxed, bringing about poor service to shippers as well as lower prices. It has also been said that the shrinks on hogs consigned to the Producers have been excessive.

What are the facts? The Chicago Producers Commission Association made a complete investigation of the hog shipments received during the week ending March 28th to get facts to prove whether or not this propaganda was true. This investigation covered the prices received by the Producers' shippers in relation to the average received in the Chicago yards. The co-op handled 260 cars of hogs that week, over 100 cars more than its nearest competitor.

Here are the results:

Day	Yard Average	Producers' Average	Yard Holdover	Producers' Holdover
March 24	$7.48	$7.48	33,000	None
March 25	7.33	7.38	23,000	None
March 26	7.24	7.31	21,000	None
March 27	7.34	7.39	22,000	None
March 28	7.36	7.39	13,800	None

Those five consecutive days' results show that the Producers sold hogs higher than the market average four out of five days and they disposed of all their shipments upon the day of arrival. With a larger number of hogs at their disposal, the Producers are in a position to demand better prices, they are able to sell out every day and they have lighter shrinks.

The average net shrink per head for the Chicago Producers' hog shipments for December was 2.15 pounds; January, 1.23; February, 1.58; March 2.7.

There are reasons for the continued growth in the receipts of the Producers' selling agencies.

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Just Listen To This!

In a recent issue of the Chicago Journal of Commerce in the "Board of Trade News and Gossip" column, we find an interesting comment upon the Capper-Tincher Act, also known as the Grain Futures Act, which the farm bureau was largely instrumental in getting through Congress for the government regulation of the grain trade.

Now the Journal of Commerce has never been accused of praising the Capper-Tincher Act or being at all in favor of it. So the following observation is worth noting: "This relegation (of the Chicago Board of Trade) to third place in the world's grain business is regarded as a result of curtailed speculation following the endorsement of the Grain Futures Act by the Supreme Court. The blame is placed on Senator Capper and Congressman Tincher by most of the members, but those who are fully acquainted with the requirements and provisions of the law are free to admit that the blame is more on those who persist in misconstruing the purposes of the law and who insist on circulating propaganda intended to inflame sentiment against its administration."

What do you think of that? And we've been told all the time that the act itself was to blame for all our grain marketing troubles.

Thompson Asks Coolidge's Support of McNary Bill

Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1924.

The Honorable
The President of the United States.
Dear Mr. President:

In your address to the people of the United States, delivered at New York on February 12, you presented a clear picture of the existing condition in agriculture and its effect on other parts of our national structure. You identified the cause when you said:

"To this depression there have been other contributing causes, but the main difficulty has been the price of farm products."

The situation unmistakably leads to this conclusion, and agriculturally minded men endorse it.

You said on that occasion:

"There is no sound policy which is narrow or sectional or limited. * * When there is a difficulty which affects so large a population, so large an area, and so important an interest as that of agriculture, it is distinctly a national question."

"Real Gleam of Hope"

There is a real gleam of hope for agriculture in your great declaration in the metropolis of America:

"The people of these numerous states cast an enormous influence on the making of the laws by which you are governed. * * This problem is not merely the problem of the agricultural section of our country, it is the problem of industry, of transportation, of commerce, and of banking."

Your remarkable address from which we quote lays down before the nation in language that may not be misunderstood the condition and the cause, and directs attention to the common responsibility of applying the remedy.

Substance of Measure

The hope of agriculture centers upon the principles contained in the McNary-Haugen bill now before Congress. In brief, the substance of this measure is:

1. To enable the producers, through an agency created for them, to purchase or to contract with others to purchase, the exportable surplus of certain basic crops at the same exchange value compared with other commodities that obtained for a normally representative period prior to the war.

2. To protect that value by an adequate tariff.

3. To enable the producers to sell this surplus at the best prices ruling in the world markets.

4. To collect the loss thereon and the costs of operation, from the producer.

5. To return to the Treasury any funds advanced by it.

This measure rests upon the promise laid down in your New York address. It prescribes the remedy for the basic difficulty of discriminatory price. The objections that have thus far been advanced against it rest almost wholly upon misrepresentations of the plan. They are that this is price fixing; that it will impair or destroy existing agencies that perform useful functions; that a circulating medium of indeterminate value will ensue; that international complication will result; that increased production will follow.

Will Not Stand Analysis

Not one of these objections will withstand the test of close analysis. They proceed mainly from one source out of which the element of selfish interest is not lacking. It is only fair that this organization of agricultural producers be permitted to observe that Julius Barnes, grain-exporter, should not be permitted to write the agricultural policies of America. From everywhere intellectual assent has been given to your proposition that agriculture is in distress and that a remedy is called for.

Have the objectors a better plan to accomplish the necessary end? If so, the common interest demands that they make it known.

Asks President's Aid

With deepest appreciation of your great service in calling attention to the critical situation, we wish respectfully to ask you for further leadership in aiding as far as you properly can, the enactment into law of this measure that provides equality for agriculture in the network of protective legislation that supports industry, and finance, and labor, and transportation in our present-day structure.

Yours very respectfully,
Illinois Agricultural Association.
S. H. Thompson,
President.

24th District Asks I. A. A. To Establish Grain M'ktg Plan

A resolution that the I. A. A. get behind a definite grain marketing program and that it actively cooperate in establishing grain marketing work in Illinois at an early date on a feasible national plan was passed at the first farm bureau district meeting of the 24th district, March 24th, at Fairfield.

The I. A. A. was also asked to make an investigation toward securing a cooperative outlet for eggs and poultry. Farm Adviser W. E. Hart of Clay county told of the experience of that county with a cooperative egg shipping association. It was discontinued due to lack of contracts with members, small volume of business and poor grading methods.

The meeting requested the I. A. A. Phosphate-Limestone department to take immediate steps to secure a good strong differential price on limestone as between farm bureau members and non-members.

The McNary-Haugen bill was unanimously endorsed and an expression of appreciation was given to Congressman T. S. Williams of the district for withdrawing his proposed amendment to the Packers-Stockyards Act.

Twenty delegates attended the meeting, representing Wayne, Clay, White, Gallatin, Johnson, Saline and Pope counties.

THE McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

An Act to Create Equality

FOR AGRICULTURE—

In brief, the substance of this measure is—

1. To enable the producers, through an agency created for them, to purchase or to contract with others to purchase, certain basic crops until the price thereof rises to the same exchange value compared with other commodities that obtained for a normally representative period prior to the war.
2. To protect that value by an adequate tariff.
3. To enable the producers to sell the quantity so purchased (which constitutes the exportable surplus) at the best prices ruling in the world markets.
4. To collect from the producer whatever loss there may be on the exportable surplus and the costs of operation of the agency.
5. To return to the Treasury any funds advanced by it.

WITH INDUSTRY—LABOR—

Industry controls its own marketing mechanism, is protected by the Tariff, encouraged by "legislative enactments" to combine for export trade (Webb-Pomerene and Edge bills), and stands its own loss of operations.

Labor is protected by "legislative enactment," i. e., the Adamson law and the restriction of immigration.

20th DISTRICT MEN ASK RAINEY NOT TO HINDER McNARY BILL

Take Representative to Task For Opposing Relief Measure; Pass Resolutions

Forty-two representatives of the nine county farm bureaus in the 20th congressional district met at Jacksonville, April 10, and drew up a letter to Congressman Henry T. Rainey, expressing their disappointment in his attitude in opposing the McNary-Haugen bill and asking him, if he cannot support the measure, at least not to hinder its coming on the floor of the House for discussion and roll call.

The letter also made it plain to Mr. Rainey that they are supporting the measure because they understand the bill and believe in it and it was upon their advice and request, with other farm bureau officers of the state, that President Thompson has taken such an active part in demanding that Illinois congressmen support the bill.

Chicago Sanitary District

The meeting also went on record recommending that the amount of water dumped into the Illinois river by the Chicago Sanitary district be limited by law and that the Illinois river should not become a dumping ground for all Chicago sewage.

M. H. Petersen of the I. A. A. told about the tuberculosis eradication campaign in Illinois and how the association is helping in its progress. A motion was passed instructing the I. A. A. to appoint a committee to investigate the present system of obtaining abstracts for farm property and, if possible, to work out some method which would be less expensive.

The following is the letter sent by the farm bureaus of the district to Congressman Rainey:

Rainey Letter

Our Dear Mr. Rainey:—

We, the presidents, officers, executive committeemen and farm advisers of the farm bureaus of the 20th Congressional District, in our regular quarterly meeting assembled at Jacksonville, on this the 10th day of April, 1924, beg leave to present to you the following statement of facts; which after careful preparation and consideration set forth our individual and collective feelings and convictions as to what is commonly known as the McNary-Haugen bill.

First, Sam H. Thompson, President of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has not dictated to us in regard to this measure, but we have directed him in his former communications to you and he has acted only upon our advice and at our request, along with the advice and request of the officers of the other farm bureaus of the state of Illinois, especially at the meeting in Chicago, March 6th.

Have Studied Bill

Second, we have as individual farmers and members of the farm bureaus carefully studied this bill and thoroughly believe it is a long step in the right direction toward relieving the present distressful state of agriculture.

Third, we felt after your early endorsement of this measure that you would support the same, representing as you do a large agricultural district; but we are much disappointed to find that you have not only failed to support the measure as written and have also neglected to offer any friendly constructive amendments to same and furthermore have taken a very leading part in opposition to this measure.

Fourth, we feel that we have a perfect right to ask you to take one of the following positions; first, support the bill as written, second, failing in that assist in a friendly way in making constructive amendments or additions to the bill. Or, third, at least permit the bill so far as lies in your power, to come on the floor of the House for discussion and roll call.

—20th District Farm Bureaus.

BIGGAR LEAVING I. A. A.

G. C. Biggar, who has served the I. A. A. as Assistant Director of Information for the past 14 months, has resigned to accept a position with the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. He will be connected with the agricultural radio broadcasting station which was recently established. His successor in the I. A. A. has not been named.

SCHOOL SURVEY OF STATE LAUNCHED BY ASSOCIATION

Educational Committee Submits Plans; Farm Bureau Folks Asked To Help

Plans for investigation of the school problems of the state with a view to bettering school conditions were outlined by the advisory educational committee at the meeting of the I. A. A. executive committee April 4.

These plans include a survey of the state with the help of the farm bureaus to determine the attitude of the farmers toward such educational problems as consolidation, revenue relationship, enlargement and unification of administration.

A questionnaire will be sent to all farm bureau members living in consolidated high school districts, township high school districts and community high school districts to determine their attitude toward these institutions.

Engage Supervisor

G. W. Willett, Superintendent of Schools at La Grange, Illinois, has been engaged as Supervisor of Investigations to serve on a temporary basis during the summer.

The committee, which consists of J. L. Whinnand, Charleston, A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville, and E. W. Rusk, Carlinville, will make a study of rural school problems from the standpoint of rural school teachers and county school superintendents. It plans also to work in cooperation with J. C. Watson of the taxation department insofar as school problems are related to tax matters.

Suggestions Wanted

Definite suggestions from farm bureau members as to needed changes in school laws will be welcomed by the committee.

"We believe," said the chairman, "that we have an important piece of work to do. We also believe we have a workable plan that will get for the I. A. A. and for all citizens of the state, much needed information."

First Farm Bureau Radio Community Meet Big Success

Farm bureau folks from all over the United States attended the first farm bureau radio community meeting broadcasted from Station KYW, Chicago, under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Tuesday night, April 8.

Secretary Coverdale of the A. F. B. F. was chairman of the meeting. Songs, reports of projects, agricultural news and special talks featured the meeting. It was, without doubt, the largest attended farm bureau community meeting in history.

The A. F. B. F. is now broadcasting from Station KYW at 8:20 on Tuesday and Friday nights with special features each time. Arrangements are being made for the formation of a national radio forum, composed of several leading farm organizations, to broadcast agricultural programs from Chicago and other points. Secretary Fox of the I. A. A. is chairman of the committee arranging the new plan.

KANE COUNTY MEN ENDORSE PLAN FOR MILK MARKETING

County Units at Basis to be Federated into Larger Selling Organization

Kane county dairymen, at a meeting in Geneva, April 4, endorsed a plan for milk marketing in the Chicago district based on county units to be organized as independent marketing associations. Federation of these county units into a district-wide marketing company is planned later.

This plan was prepared by the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing department with the assistance of E. B. Heaton, formerly dairy marketing director of the A. F. B. F., and presented to the Kane county men at their request. With independent county units, the members will have confidence in such an organization that they would not have in one covering a larger territory, it is pointed out.

The Geneva meeting appointed a committee of W. C. McQueen, Elgin; Henry McGough, Maple Park; and G. R. Fox, Hampshire, to make further arrangements.

The following resolution was adopted at the Kane county meeting:

WHEREAS: It seems expedient that some sort of a plan be formulated on which the dairymen of the Chicago District can unite for proper merchandising of milk and milk products.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: that this group of Kane county dairy farmers at the Kane county court house, April 4, 1924, endorse and pledge our support to the following principles underlying a milk and dairy products marketing organization for Kane county:

1. Milk producers form their own organization by attaching a written agreement to the contract which specifies that the following conditions must be fulfilled before organizaa can be formed:

A. Have local district associations—preferably about a county in size.

B. Must have at least 60 per cent of the milk producers as signers before district associations can be incorporated.

C. District associations are to be organized by a local organization committee.

D. Membership fee of five dollars to be secured to pay the cost of organization campaign.

E. Contract period to be for five years.

2. Association Agreement to provide that after marketing association is formed the following provisions must be carried out:

A. Provides for financing associations by loans through regular deductions from producer members.

B. Provides that when ten local district associations are incorporated that a central marketing exchange for the Illinois part of the Chicago territory can be formed.

C. Provides that association can lease and equip locally owned skimming stations, processing or manufacturing plants as deemed advisable by the Board of Directors.

D. Provides the duties which the exchange and the associations are to perform.

3. The Producer Contract or Marketing Agreement which is attached to the Association Agreement provides:

A. Delivery of all milk and cream for market to association.

B. Have one or more pools—fluid milk, condensed milk, butter and cheese.

C. Specifies maximum deduction of twenty cents per hundred pounds for milk marketed for loan to association for working capital fund, called the Special Advance Fund.

D. Method of payment to producers—80 per cent net pool price the month after delivery and remainder on month following.

E. Average monthly production control with penalty for excess production during surplus months and reward during short period.

F. Liquidated damages for violation of contract with right of injunction.

G. Date of beginning and ending of contract period.

BACKING BUTTER COMPANY

Farm bureaus in the St. Louis dairy district are loyally backing the Ill-Mo Butter Company, a co-op. It opened on Jan. 2, 1924 and is now making over 1,000 pounds of butter per day.

Butcher Is New Publicity Director For Association

H. C. Butcher of Iowa State College, has been employed by the I. A. A. as Director of Information to succeed Edgar L. Bill, who is now director of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation radio station, WLS.



H. C. Butcher

Mr. Butcher has been handling publicity work for Iowa State College. During the past year he has also served as editor-in-chief of one of the student publications. He was born and raised on a farm in Iowa and will graduate at Ames in June in agricultural journalism and animal husbandry.

Mr. Butcher has already taken up his work with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

JASPER GROWERS ORGANIZE

A. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, writes that the peach growers of Jasper county have voted to form an organization to market through the exchange. However, he states that their crop this year has been winter-killed and that the organization will doubtless be perfected so as to be ready to market the 1925 crop.

Save These Dates!

Mark down on your calendar the dates for two more important I. A. A. events. The executive committee has decided that the I. A. A. and county farm bureau picnic, to be held at Lincoln, will take place on August 26. They also approved January 14 and 15, 1925, as the date for the tenth annual meeting of the I. A. A. It has not been decided where next year's annual meeting will be held.

Metzger To Meet With So. Illinois Cotton Growers

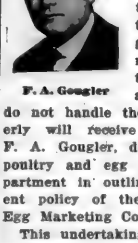
G. E. Metzger, director of organization for the I. A. A., will meet with the organization committee of the cotton growers of southern Illinois at Mound City, April 22. Plans for organizing the cotton growers of the district for cooperative marketing of their crop will be discussed.

It is likely that Illinois cotton growers will not find it advisable to form a separate marketing association as they do not have enough acreage. Federation with either the Tennessee Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association of the Missouri Cotton Growers' Association is anticipated.

Representatives from Johnson, Union, Massac, Alexander and Pulaski county cotton growers have been invited to attend this meeting.

Egg Producers Must Help In Quality Program-Gougler

"Every effort is being made at the present time to get Illinois egg buyers to buying on a graded basis, so that the man who takes good eggs to market will get a price commensurate with their quality and those who do not handle their eggs properly will receive less," states F. A. Gougler, director of the poultry and egg marketing department in outlining the present policy of the Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee.



F. A. Gougler

This undertaking means more to Illinois poultry and egg producers than appears at first thought, Mr. Gougler thinks. It will preserve for Illinois producers a very large egg-consuming center which otherwise might easily be taken by up-to-date poultry producers in other sections.

He calls attention to the fact that California egg producers by assembling quality eggs have shipped them across the continent to New York and have competed successfully with Eastern producers who live next door to the market.

Must Sell Quality Eggs

"If we wish to maintain these large middle west markets we must realize that our quality must be as good or better than that of other producers," states Mr. Gougler. "Many of the large shippers of eggs have expressed a desire to purchase on a graded basis and they are willing to pay a premium for quality eggs."

Mr. Gougler points out the following precautions that egg producers should take in order to deliver good eggs to the buyer:

Precautions to Take

1. Provide hens with clean nests.

2. During hot weather gather eggs twice daily.

3. Keep eggs in cool, clean place. Eggs absorb bad odors very readily.

4. Market at least twice each week during summer months.

5. Try to have eggs uniform in size and color. No. 1's must be 1⅝ inches in diameter or larger.

6. Never wash eggs unless they are to be marketed for immediate consumption.

7. For your own use, use odd-sized, off-color and dirty eggs.

8. Preserve eggs for winter use while they are cheap. Then you can sell your winter eggs for higher prices.

9. Keep male birds away from all hens except the breeding flock at all times.

Only Fair Method

"The egg trade will probably be divided on the grading program," states Mr. Gougler, "and of course some farmers may not wish to line up with the grading system at first. However, this method is the only fair method of handling the egg trade. Illinois producers must deliver quality eggs or their competitors will take their business away from them.

"The success of this movement in Illinois rests on farm bureau members and their wives. Ask your dealer if he is paying a premium on quality eggs and if he is not, ask him why not. We urge all farm bureau members to cooperate with us in this program."

Egg Shippers Are Pushing Grading Program in State

Egg shippers from Peoria and other towns in that part of the state met in that city, April 9, to discuss the buying of eggs on the basis of grade. Mr. Gougler, director of poultry and egg marketing for the I. A. A., was present and reports that practically all in attendance were in favor of buying on grade, and it was voted to begin buying on Monday, April 14, with standard weight to be 24 oz. per dozen on a margin of 5 cents or more per dozen for No. 1 eggs.

"The I. A. A. and county farm bureaus are backing you in this program of paying for eggs on the basis of grade and will do all in their power to make the plan a success," Mr. Gougler told the shippers.

The Peoria meeting was one of several being held over the state by the Illinois Poultry and Egg Shippers' association to acquaint shippers with their plans for buying on the basis of grade.

I. A. A. Gives $200 For Boys' and Girls' Club Judging Teams

The executive committee at its April meeting voted to appropriate $200 for the purpose of helping defray the expenses of Illinois boys' and girls' judging teams to national contests in 1924.

It will be remembered that the I. A. A. gave $250 for this purpose last year. This money helped to send the champion live-stock club judging team to Sioux City, the high school judging team to the International Live Stock Show in Chicago and the state champion dairy judging team to the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, New York.

The latter team, composed of three boys from Whiteside county, carried off the championship in judging at the boys' and girls' contest at the National Dairy Show.

I. A. A. TO HAVE BUSINESS SERVICE

(Continued from Page One)

farm crops by farmers is a sound business policy. There is enough successful experience to warrant this conclusion.

"Second, the semi-failures and deplorable practices prevailing in many concerns have served to bring about a clearer understanding of what is needed to make cooperative companies efficient business institutions.

Must Correct Weak Spots

"To search out the weak spots and help correct these weaknesses is a part of the business of the I. A. A.," continues Mr. Fox. "The business methods of cooperative companies have been the subject of careful consideration for some time. Many conferences have been held with executive officers and managers of successful companies. The universal conclusion has been that there is need for a business service to cooperatives of Illinois such as we are now establishing."

It will be remembered that Mr. Wicker was a speaker at our last annual meeting upon the subject of cooperative accounting. He will join the I. A. A. about June 1.

CUMBERLAND AND RICHLAND FARMS PAY LESS TAXES

Calculations From Tax Book Figures Show Reductions Due To Farm Bureau Effort

Land-owners of Cumberland county are paying a total of $26,016.61 less 1923 land taxes than they would have paid had the farm bureau secured no reduction in land valuations, according to figures of John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics for the I. A. A. This is an average of $13.13 for each of the 1982 farms in the county.

And land-owners of Richland county pay $10,514.09 less 1923 taxes, or an average saving of $5.45 for each of the 1930 farms in the county, because the farm bureau dug out facts and figures to show that the assessed valuations of farm lands should be reduced, as they were too high in proportion to the valuations of town and city lots.

Figures from each of these counties were taken from the county tax books and the calculations made in Mr. Watson's office.

In Cumberland

In Cumberland county the total reduction in assessed valuations for lands from 1922 to 1923 was $1,101,556 or 26.3 per cent. The reduction in taxes due solely to reduction in valuations was $66,728.22, which, added to the reduction of $1,054.22 due solely to decrease in tax rates, makes a total of $67,782.44. This was offset by increases in tax rates amounting to $51,070.12, leaving a net actual decrease levied on land of $16,713.32.

However, increases totalling $9,304.29 were made in 1923 over 1922 for certain purposes which, it may fairly be assumed, would have been made if there had been no decrease in valuations, makes a total of $26,016.61, or the total saving on land taxes due to farm bureau activity.

Richland Decrease

The total reduction in the assessed valuations of lands in Richland county from 1922 to 1923 was $512,065 or 16.18 per cent.

The reduction in taxes due solely to reduction in valuations was $21,836.40. A further reduction, due solely to decreases in tax rates, was $4,331.31, making a total reduction for both reasons of $26,167.71. This was offset by increases due solely to increases in tax rates amounting to $18,834.11, leaving a net actual decrease in taxes levied on land of $7,333.60.

However, as in the case of Cumberland county, increases in amounts levied for certain purposes from 1922 to 1923 and which, it may fairly be assumed, would have been made had there been no decrease in valuations, were $3,180.49, making a total reduction in taxes levied as compared with what would have been levied with no reduction in valuations, of $10,514.09.

CALHOUN FRUIT MEETINGS

During the week of April 1, Walton Peteet, co-op marketing authority, and A. B. Leeper of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, addressed a series of five fruit marketing meetings in Calhoun county. A large proportion of the growers attended.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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AUDITING SERVICE PLANS COMPLETED; TO START JULY 1

Formation Now Up To Locals; Service To Be Given By Separate Organization—the "I. A. C. A."

Final arrangements for the new auditing and accounting service which has been in the formation for the past month at the I. A. A. offices have been completed to the extent that the whole proposition will now be laid before some group of farmer-owned cooperatives that they may know all the details and scope of the organization and have a part in the actual formation. Contrary to the previous announcements, the service will not be conducted as a department in the I. A. A., but will be a separate organization under the name of the "Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association" with the office of George Wicker, the newly hired accounting expert of the Minnesota state department of agriculture, who will be general manager, occupying a part of the general I. A. A. office at Chicago.



Vernon Vaniman

Mr. Wicker announces that the auditing service will be available July 1. He will be on full time at the I. A. A. office about June 15.

Mr. Vaniman to Assist

Vernon Vaniman of Virden, will conduct the work in the field, meeting with local cooperatives and explaining the service to them. Mr. Vaniman has obtained a leave of absence from the University of Illinois, where he has been assistant state leader in agricultural extension work. He has been secretary of the Virden Grain company since 1909, a farmer-owned elevator with a surplus of $36,000 and paying 10 percent dividends, and vice-president of the Virden Mutual Aid Association, a fire and lightning insurance company. He is now actively engaged in his work in the I. A. A. office at Chicago.

I. A. A. to "Mother" the "I. A. C. A."

The Illinois Agricultural Association will "mother" the new association much the same as it has other organizations which have been established by it. The new association will hold its members on a contract basis and is designed to include all cooperative business organizations. The purpose is to provide facilities for audits and accounting, business advisory service and statistical data. Districts are to be organized with an auditor in each district so traveling expenses will be minimized. Separate groups of cooperatives, like the dairy group, the live stock group or the elevator group, will

(Continued on page 8)

Four-Day Cream Buying in Egypt

A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing for the I. A. A., was instrumental toward getting the new four-day cream purchasing plan into effect for farmers living south of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad which cuts across the counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Richland and Lawrence. Cream sold every four days in this section of Illinois will receive a premium from the buyers.

Southern Illinois Cotton Producers Plan Pooling Crop

Cotton producers of southern Illinois are planning to sell their cotton cooperatively. A committee, representing the cotton growers met at Mound City, April 22 and elected J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville, executive committeeman of the I. A. A., as chairman, with E. A. Bierbaum, farm adviser of Pulaski county, as secretary. George E. Metzger, organizer for the I. A. A., met with the committee and is helping with the organization of the cooperative.

It is estimated that southern Illinois will produce around 20,000 bales of cotton this year, an amount too small to pool effectively. However, invitations had been received from both the Missouri and Tennessee state cotton cooperative associations to pool the Illinois cotton with theirs. No final action was taken, but during the next month the committe will investigate cotton organizations, and will be ready to make a final report some time in May.

Kane County Milk Plan Meets Favor In District 10-11

Milk marketing was the center of discussion at the 10th and 11th district meeting at Geneva, April 15. It was expressed by the meeting that the subject of milk marketing is their most important problem, and that it was that the Farm Bureaus of the district take definite steps toward perfecting a more acceptable and unified plan of milk marketing than at present exists in that territory.

The plan for marketing dairy products which was drawn up by E. B. Heaton, under the direction of the I. A. A., and presented to the Kane county men, was brought before the district meeting by Kane county representatives and approved. A resolution was passed asking that the I. A. A. help with the problem of organizing the dairy farmers of the district. The plan is to be known, tentatively, as the "Dairyman's Exchange of Northern Illinois."

Organization under it calls for local, community organization, then expansion into county and district.

THE HAPPY FAMILY



BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN FAVOR McNARY-HAUGEN BILL AFTER HEARING FARMER'S SIDE

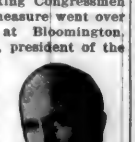
Rousing meetings have been held for the purpose of getting bankers and business men to see the "light" on the McNary-Haugen bill during the last 10 days at Rock Island, Springfield, Danville and Bloomington. That they have seen the "light" is evidenced by the fact that at each one of the meetings, resolutions were passed at the close unqualifiedly favoring the bill and asking Congressmen of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, as well as the President of the United States, to work hard for the passage of the measure.



Frank W. Murphy

Discussions and frank objections were voiced in many instances from the floor, but, after the details and principle of the bill had been explained and the questions answered by Frank W. Murphy, farmer and lawyer of Wheaton, Minn., who was the principal speaker at all the meetings, the resolutions were passed unanimously. George N. Peek, president of the Moline Plow Company, spoke at the Danville meeting as did R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A. and who has been actively in charge of the arrangements for the series of meetings upon behalf of the I. A. A.

Mr. Cowles broadcasted on the McNary-Haugen bill from WOC, the Davenport radio station. Many thousands of radio fans all over the United States heard "Bob's" voice extol important facts concerning the bill on that occasion. Over 600 farmers, bankers and business men were present at the Rock Island meeting, 300 at Danville, 300 at Springfield and over 1,000 at Bloomington. Enthusiasm was exceptionally strong at Bloomington. Every banker in Logan county was present and other people were there from over 50 miles around. A resolution asking Congressmen to support the measure went over with a bang at Bloomington. S. H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A., spoke effectively at all the meetings. "We are not establishing a precedent," said Mr. Thompson on several occasions, "we are following a precedent. Labor and industry are especially benefitted at the expense of the farmer."



R. A. Cowles

In opening his address at Rock Island, Mr. Murphy said that he farmed, through tenants, about 4,000 acres of land in western Minnesota, but was forced to practice law to help pay the annual deficit which resulted from the operation of his farms. Charging that America is becoming industrialized at the expense of the

(Concluded on page 8)

I. A. A. WINS FIRST SKIRMISH IN FIGHT FOR TAX EQUALITY

Legislative Committee Nails Planks in Both State Party Platforms

Members of the legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association measured, cut, fit and nailed the revenue plank for which the I. A. A. stands into both the Republican and Democratic platforms when the state conventions of those parties were held at Springfield April 18, for the purpose of adopting state platforms. A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville; Frank Barton, Cornell, and H. E. Goembel, Hoopole, are the members of the legislative committee and were assisted materially by President S. H. Thompson. Both parties gave the I. A. A. legislative committee hearty hearings, according to Mr. Everingham.

The I. A. A. principles on the matter of equalization between farm values and intangible properties were presented before both parties. The Republican platform recognized the unfair condition which exists with reference to real estate and other tangible property and favored such action as would equitably distribute the tax burden.

The Democratic platform specifically recommended an amendment to the revenue section of the constitution for the purpose of providing facilities for taxing intangible property that is now escaping taxation.

Adoption of the I. A. A. principles in both party platforms is counted as a valuable victory for the association since it paves the way for the fight for equalization which has been given a strong impetus by the work of John C. Watson, head of the taxation department of the I. A. A.

EXAMINES PHOSPHATE BEDS

J. R. Bent, in charge of the phosphate-limestone department of the I. A. A., has been investigating possible sources of phosphate and endeavoring to arrange satisfactory contracts for County Farm Bureaus with companies in Tennessee and Florida. He reports that all persons who want tests made on fertilizer bought in Tennessee, can have tests made by the branch in Tennessee. Testing will insure quality, he says.

REPORTERS GET STEWART WRONG

C. A. Stewart, head of the livestock marketing department of the I. A. A., met with the Chamber of Commerce at Springfield not long ago and told them of the many difficulties which would be encountered if a packing plant were to be established there. Press reports had it that he said that Springfield could easily have a packing plant operating on a large scale. The reports were incorrect.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
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20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
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22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
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Chicago Producers Going Strong

Continuing its lead, the Chicago Producers' handled 349 cars of livestock during the week of April 19-25. This was 7.4 per cent of the total receipts for the week at the yards after deducting shipments direct to packers.

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Truth-in-Fabric up 22 Years.

Gray Silver, Washington representative of the A. F. B. F., reports that after 22 years of "hemming" and "hawing" on the Truth-in-Fabric bill, there is now a possibility of its passage. Mr. Silver recently appeared before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee and told why producers and consumers want the bill passed.

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"Equalization Fee" Instead of "Scrip"

The "scrip" feature of the McNary-Haugen bill, which caused so many queries and complaints from various groups throughout the United States, was taken out of the bill by the Committee on Agriculture and a stronger and more definitely conclusive amendment added in its place by a vote of 14-6.

Following is the section of the bill establishing the "equalization fee":

Section 202 (c) "The corporation shall ascertain the standard unit of weight or measure by which each such commodity is commonly sold or traded in, in the terminal markets of the United States, and shall determine the amount to be collected in respect of each sale or other disposition (as defined in section 206) of such unit, as hereinafter provided. Such amount is hereinafter referred to as, the "equalization fee." The corporation shall publish, in each terminal market, the amount of the equalization fee, at the same time and in the same manner as it publishes the ratio price for each basic agricultural commodity."

Receipts to be Given

Receipts are to be given to each producer for the amount which he contributes toward caring for the loss sustained in selling the entire surplus abroad. Following is the clause covering that point:

Section 203: (a) "Whenever a special emergency in respect of any agricultural commodity has been ascertained and proclaimed and until the termination thereof, under section 2, the equalization fee shall be paid, under such regulations as the corporation shall prescribe, by every producer (or the person making the sale on his account) upon every sale or other disposition (as defined in section 206) of such agricultural commodity by or on account of such producer. (b) The corporation may by regulation require the purchaser of any such agricultural commodity to collect such equalization fee from such producer, and may require such purchaser to issue to such producer a receipt therefor, which shall be evidence of the participating interest of the producer in the equalization fund for the commodity. The corporation may, in such case, prepare and issue such receipts and prescribe the terms and conditions thereof——."

—o—

What is the McNary-Haugen Bill?

We find that many people do not understand the McNary-Haugen bill. It is often condemned because it is said to be too complicated. It is not complicated. Read the following explanation of the bill. It tells the whole story simply and clearly. Then write your Congressman and tell him to get busy and help the McNary-Haugen bill become a law. If you have written him once, write again. This is an issue. Will agriculture be recognized or will it be made subservient to industry?

Excepting cotton, the crops of which we produce a surplus for export are selling at less than cost of production to the profound distress of our farm population. Cotton, for the moment in a different case, is usually in the same situation. This results from a fundamental failure in our economic system which can be cured by the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill now before the Congress, and not otherwise.

When there is a surplus of any product, it is elementary economic law that the price of the surplus fixes the price of the whole product. We have to sell our surplus crops abroad, where they come into competition with the crops of other countries operating on standards of cost, price and living very much lower than ours. Our surplus (and hence our whole crop is, therefore, sold at an European price level well below our own. **These crops are the only American products whose domestic price is fixed by world conditions at a level far below that of the home market.**

Industry Is Protected

On the products of industry, the protective tariff keeps out cheap foreign competition and maintains an American plane of prices much above the world level. These are the prices that make the farmer's cost—they are the prices he must pay for all that he buys and a large portion of the population being dependent on agriculture, he buys everything. Herein lies a great injustice. Our tariff makes the farmer buy in a protected market and pay a high American price for all that he buys. The surplus makes him sell his whole crop (of those products of which we export a surplus whether for domestic or foreign consumption) in a free trade market at a world price much lower than the general plane of protected American prices for what he buys.

Before the war this burden was not too heavy because the world level was more nearly the American level. As a result of the war the markets of the world were demoralized and depressed by debt, taxes, and inflated currencies until the spread between the American and the world price planes became so great as to make it no longer possible for our farmer to stand the burden of selling on the basis of an Argentine peasant and buying on the basis of an American citizen. No class of our people should be asked to endure such an inequity. We cannot help it by giving the farmer a higher tariff on export farm products because, since we export more than we import a tariff on export crops would not cure the ill, even if we raised it to the point of complete exclusion. There is only one practicable course and this is proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill.

Bill to Equalize Buying Power

This bill says: "The farmer's export crops ought to have a buying power equal to that which they had before the war, that is, the price of wheat, for instance, ought to bear at least the same ratio to the average general price index of all commodities as it bore before the war." To effect this, the bill gives the farmers a corporation, authorized to go into the American market and buy quantities of such export crops as are selling at less than prewar exchange value until the price rises high enough to bear the pre-war relation to the general price index. Whenever this happens the corporation stops buying and it only buys when, and as long as, the price is below that ratio. When the price is equal to or above that ratio, the corporation does nothing. This insures the pre-war exchange level and permits prices to go freely above that level as far as economic forces will send them.

Of course, it results that the corporation will thus buy up all the supply in excess of domestic demand—which is to say, the surplus at the prewar relation. Its sole function is to skim off this surplus from the domestic market, leaving equality of supply with demand to determine price. There is only one thing to do with this surplus—sell it abroad and at a price less than the price the corporation paid by just so much as the world general price level is less than the American general price level. Who shall stand this loss?

Farmer Himself Stands Loss

The bill charges it back to the farmer by requiring that he accept, as a small fraction of the much increased purchase price vouchsafed by the bill, a few cents in certificates like the "participating certificates" of the cooperatives. It affords a fund to absorb the loss on the surplus and to pay the expenses of the corporation. At the end of the year, when this loss and expense have been accurately determined, the remainder in the fund is returned to the farmer by redeeming the certificates pro rata.

As an example, suppose we raise 850,000,000 bushels of wheat and the domestic demand is 700,000,000 bushels. If the Liverpool price is $1.00 per bushel, the farmer, without the McNary-Haugen bill, gets $850,000,000 for his crop, notwithstanding the fact that a price of wheat in America which would give wheat its pre-war purchasing power would be $1.50 per bushel. At the latter rate the farmer should have gotten $1,275,000,000 and, while he ought not to expect more than the world price for his surplus, he has a right to expect prewar purchasing power for his domestic crop—that is what everybody else gets for what they earn or sell in the domestic market. Exactly this is what the McNary-Haugen bill gives him. For every bushel he sells under that bill, he receives the prewar exchange rate—now about $1.50 per bushel, a small fraction of which is paid in certificates.

How Corporation Functions

The corporation keeps the price to that figure by buying up the surplus at that figure. Of this $1.50 about $1.38 would be in cash—38 per cent more than he now gets—and 12 cents in certificates. But the operation entails a loss to the corporation of 50 cents a bushel on the 150,000,000 bushels sold abroad, amounting to $75,000,000. This loss (about 9 cents per bushel on the whole crop) is paid out of the certificates fund and the other three cents is returned to the farmer by redeeming the certificates. Instead, therefore, of receiving (as he does without the bill) $850,000,000 for his entire crop ($1.00 per bushel) the bill gives him $1,050,000,000 for the portion sold at home (750,000,000 x $1.50) and $150,000,000 (150,000,000 x $1.00) for the portion sold abroad or $1,200,000,000 for his whole crop—$1.41 per bushel as an average price on the whole—an increase of 41 per cent over the price without the bill. **This is all there is to the McNary-Haugen bill.** Exactly the same principles apply to other export commodities, and in executing its functions, the corporation sets up no new mechanism and duplicates no existing facilities. The details of its operation will be more particularly demonstrated in considering the objections that have been suggested.

EVERYBODY ELIGIBLE IN LIARS' CONTEST

Just for fun, the editor is going to start a campaign to see who's the biggest liar amongst the I. A. A. Record readers.

Here's ours for a starter:

A man got on a crowded elevator at the 45th floor and soon after it started, something broke and the elevator began a meteoric plunge for the bottom. Women fainted, strong men screamed and the elevator boy died from fright. The one man who had gotten on at the 45th floor kept his presence of mind. As the car shot downward, ever gaining momentum as it sped toward the bottom past the 30th, 25th, 20th, 10th, and 5th floors, the Irishman be-thought himself as to how to save his life. The thought came as the falling elevator zipped by the 3rd floor at a 50 foot per second rate.

Just as the car struck the cement bottom and plunged the dozen passengers into emaciated oblivion, the Irishman jumped upward with a mighty leap. Being in mid-air when the elevator crushed against the cement bottom, he was not killed. In fact, the only injury he sustained was from striking his forehead on the top of the cage.

Let's see how big a lie you can tell. Send 'em to H. C. Butcher, care of the I. A. A., 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago. The biggest lies will be published.

Mehl Tells of U.S.G.G. Problems in Resignation

Chicago, Illinois, April 17, 1924.

To the Board of Directors,
United States Grain Growers, Inc.

Gentlemen:

"My resignation, effective April 14, was submitted to President Harry L. Keefe, under date of March 28. I am accepting the U. S. Department of Agriculture appointment as Grain Exchange Supervisor. My present purpose is to inform you more fully of my reasons for taking this step and to outline certain impressions I have formed concerning your problems. The latter will be of value mainly as coming from me at a time when my strictly personal interest in these matters has ceased to exist and while certain experience and information are still fresh in my memory.

I need not remind you of the situation existing in the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., at the time the present directors and officers were drafted to the task of salvaging it. Two major problems confronted us; first, the one of treating with creditors and restoring the organization financially; second, the establishment of grain handling facilities for its members. We were assured that some promise of success in dealing with these two problems would be met with necessary new capital and support by the Farm Bureau Federations of the midwest states.

Debentures Satisfied Most Creditors

On July 2-3, last, representatives of the Midwest Farm Bureaus were presented with a program which did show some promise of success in solving the problems referred to. At least they took action to appropriate $20,000 for the purpose of carrying it into effect, and the U. S. Grain Grower board was instructed to proceed with the program proposed. No part of the $20,000 was ever made available, but the American Farm Bureau Federation, with considerable sacrifice to itself, undertook to maintain our modest office. With this help and about $1,000 received from the Illinois Agricultural Association for printing and incidentals, we proceeded as directed, confident that the appropriations voted by the Midwest Federations would be forthcoming. I do not criticize nor find fault with these federations, but on the contrary shall attempt later herein to justify and explain why the appropriations were not made.

On October 1, there was mailed to U. S. Grain Grower creditors a form of funding debenture having the effect of full legal composition and relieving the corporation from further obligation except as to certain specified sources of future net income. The response by creditors was overwhelmingly one of acceptance. Out of the 800 creditors less than a dozen objected and most of these for reasons which are well known to you and which had no relation to their interests as creditors. Some personal contact work and a limited amount of cash would have brought a 100 per cent acceptance. You will search in vain for a parallel case in the entire history of industrial reorganizations, and for a case in which creditors and members have shown greater patience and faith in ultimate result.

Board of Trade a Barrier

By December 1 our grain sales program was sufficiently far advanced to enable our receiving grain in the Chicago market. A few cars were received during the month and handled to the shippers' entire satisfaction, although the Chicago market was not especially favorable at the time, and we were not yet admitted to Board of Trade representation. Storage and processing facilities had been provided for our members to accommodate several million bushels, and a line of credit procured of a million dollars. Storage was made available to our members at practically one half the regular rates, and we were able to actually handle grain at Chicago in all positions and furnish practically all of the service provided for in members' contracts. Still waiting for the promised funds to be made available, so that we might re-establish contact with members and affiliated elevators in the country, we centered our efforts on securing representation on the Chicago Board of Trade under the provisions of the Grain Futures Act. To this end and as furnishing the necessary financial responsibility to safeguard our shippers we filed with the Chicago Board of Trade a corporate surety bond in the sum of $50,000, guaranteeing the integrity of our contracts, and in addition filed a financing contract whereby our credit and financial responsibility with respect to grain transactions on the Board of Trade were further underwritten to the extent of a million dollars. On this showing and failing to secure any satisfactory answer from the Board of Trade we took our case to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Small Point; Big Objection

The Board of Trade, when pressed to make final answer, took the position that since our creditors had not all accepted the funding debentures the corporation was deemed not to be in a solvent condition, and therefore did not have "adequate financial responsibility" in the sense that this term is used in the Grain Futures Act. This may have been a purely technical objection, for the financing arrangements and bond protection referred to covered fully our responsibility to shippers. Nevertheless, the point was properly raised and the Board of Trade was well within its rights in passing the question to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the courts, if necessary, for adjudication.

The Board of Trade having rested its rejection of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to membership representation on the single objection that the corporation was technically insolvent, we forthwith offered to qualify the U. S. Grain Growers Sales company by the same means provided for the parent organization and showed that the Sales company was unquestionably solvent.

Subsidiary's Recognition Sanctioned

The Sales company, as a pure subsidiary, had all of the essential requirements for representation that did the parent organization, and was free of the one alleged objection to U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. It did not, however, have any considerable cash capital and the result of our negotiations with the Board of Trade, assisted by the Grain Futures Administration, was a proposal from the Board that upon qualifying the Sales company, as suggested, and upon a further showing of $15,000 unimpaired capital, our representation would be granted. We were advised, and I believe the Grain Futures Administration was advised, that this proposal had the approval formally of the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade and it was therefore finally and authoritatively sanctioned.

Whether or not the Board of Trade could be forced to accept our original application without the $15,000 of proprietorship capital is not worth while to discuss. The Board of Trade made a proposal which I consider eminently fair and for the cooperatives' own best interests. We of course must recognize that in the cooperatives the Board of Trade sees a menace to the business of certain of its members. It necessarily will look first to protect those who are already members. I have no patience with men who even in this situation find reason for unjustly attacking the exchanges.

Board of Trade Protects Members

Cooperatives must and will rise above this kind of thing if they seek permanent existence. I have at times disagreed with some of you. I have never hesitated to be candid with all of you, and to my way of thinking, the organized grain exchanges of this country, in their legitimate functions, must for a long time yet continue to serve the purpose of show windows wherein is displayed for sale a large part of our surplus grain crops, and where buyer and seller may meet under business customs and trade regulations which insure greatest facility and ease of business conduct. I consider it no less "direct dealing" that a representative of the farmers and a representative of the miller or consumer meet and make their trades in a special market place and exchange hall provided for the purpose.

No Blame on Midwest Farm Bureaus

Reverting to the program approved by the Midwest Farm Bureau Federations last July, I have previously said I find no fault with them for failing to provide the agreed appropriations. A number of deterring factors have entered into this situation and under the circumstances I hardly see how they could have done differently. In the first place, it seems that the U. S. Grain Grower plan of grain marketing, radical though it appeared in the beginning, no longer offers quite the lure and appeal that do other plans featuring more specifically the idea of price control. Sincere friends of the U. S. Grain Growers have said that farmers recently have been promised so many impossible benefits that they will no longer be satisfied with the legitimate fruits of cooperative organization and that it is an inauspicious time for effort along this line. While I do not share that view there is more than a small measure of truth in the suggestion and no doubt the Farm Bureaus have sensed something of the kind as affecting the program of U. S. Grain Grower reconstruction.

Hope in Cooperative Movement

There is much in the cooperative movement as a whole upon which to build hope of a more prosperous and stable agriculture. There is also much in the means by which cooperative marketing is being sold to farmers today that startles and alarms the cooperator of yesterday. He realizes as well as any one, perhaps, that the cooperative idea has never been put up in the attractive package that it deserved. Yet, he can not but wonder what reaction will follow the extravagant claims of some of the more recent converts who have also assumed the role of "Medicine Man" to American agriculture. It is quite certain that to the extent members of cooperative organizations are led to expect impossible results just to that extent will they be disappointed and the cooperative movement as a whole suffer relapse. I do not believe the present board of directors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., will ever have cause to regret their conservatism and refusal to indulge in impossible promises, but it is not improbable that they will find it hard for a time yet to secure enthusiastic support of just an ordinary "hard boiled" business program.

The legitimate fruits of cooperative marketing should be sufficient in themselves to commend the system and encourage its development. No better system of marketing farm products can ever be devised than one which gives the producers themselves control and direction over the machinery of distribution. In this direction and control, however, is contained the whole ment and kernel of cooperative marketing. The machinery of distribution in this country has been built up in much the same way that units of production and specialized functions are introduced and fitted into factory operation to meet expanding needs. It may be necessary at times to change engineers and to replace factory superintendents with men of greater vision and more modern ideas. It is seldom necessary to wreck the factory or even stop the machinery while the change is made.

Managerial Power Not Supreme

In the very nature of things there are certain matters quite beyond the control of managerial power, whether that control be vested in private hands or in a body of producers. Therefore, we cannot expect cooperative marketing to solve certain problems any more than they can be solved by private enterprise. Cooperative marketing will not of itself enable profitable production of a commodity for which there is not an absorbing demand at the profitable price figure. There is no known means of either eliminating the "marginal producer" or of enabling the high cost producer to compete profitably in trade with the low cost producer. In a relative sense these two factors are now and always will be at the bottom of agricultural distress. For cooperative organizations to promise more than the benefits growing in the main out of better methods and standards, increased volume, more orderly distribution and elimination of excessive handling profits, is to flirt with certain failure. I can conceive no more useful work on the part of farm organizations at this time than a carefully planned campaign to educate farmers generally to a true appreciation of the real and legitimate benefits of cooperative effort, in order that they may not be disappointed in failing to receive what they never had a right to expect.

(Signed) J. M. MEHL.

About This Statement—

J. M. Mehl, secretary and acting treasurer of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., resigned from that position recently and has taken a position in the United States Department of Agriculture as Grain Exchange Supervisor. In his statement of resignation presented to the Board of Directors, he gives some pertinent facts about the U. S. Grain Growers which will no doubt interest you. His resignation statement, which is reproduced on this page, is a good analysis of the situation.



J. M. Mehl

Objections and Answers to the McNary-Haugen

Here are the Stock Objections to the Bill

There is opposition to the bill, but it seems to be based in part on insufficient information as to the purpose, principle, and operation of the proposed corporation, and in part, of course, on partisan antipathy or individual interest. It is highly important that each objection be stated fairly, answered fully and thus disposed of.

—1—

"The bill is 'paternalistic,' (or 'communistic,' or 'radical,' or 'politically unsound.')"

This objection is otherwise worded "The government ought not to interfere in business, especially not in favor of any class."

The government has already "interfered" in favor of every other class when it passed the tariff. **By that act it insured an American price higher than the world price to every class in America except the producers of export crops.**

A condition now arrives, due to world depression and the consequent multiplied spread between American and other prices when the burden thus pressed upon the farmer, of paying a high protected price for what he buys and accepting a free trade world price for what he sells, becomes too heavy to bear without bankruptcy because it forces him to sell at a loss. The McNary-Haugen bill simply removes this burden and erases this inequity. **It does not favor the farmer.** It merely brings him to equality of favor with the remainder of the population. **It does not favor, it abolishes disfavor** and puts him on an equal plane with industry.

The Tariff wall had two great breaches. It did not stop the inflow of cheap labor and therefore did not protect labor. We have cured that by immigration restriction. It did not protect the farmer on export crops. We must now cure that by the McNary-Haugen bill.

This bill should be regarded simply as an amendment to the Hamilton Doctrine of protection rendered necessary by a violently distorted world condition.

Perhaps the Tariff is paternalistic but, having afforded this kind of protection to two-thirds of our people, at the expense of the other third, what kind of good faith is it to refuse exactly the same protection to the other third on the pleas of "individualism?" Who has the cynical audacity to say that what is the sound foundation rock of our economic policy for industrial New England is communism for Iowa? Are we repentant of the "political unsoundness" of the tariff and the immigration restriction? The pious penance is to repeal them. It is certainly not to segregate their rich benefit to two-thirds of the population and then flaunt "economic orthodoxy" as a reason for refusing them to the other one-third. Such is not piety. It is scurvy hypocricy. We are not repentant. We adhere to our belief in the principle of protection. But so to adhere we cannot apply it to industry and deny it to agriculture — certainly not on the argument of anti-paternalism. That would add larceny to hypocricy and neither can long endure as a national policy.

By this bill the government does not "interfere in business". It permits a corporation to combine farm products for export sale just as the Edge and the Webb-Pomerene bills now permit industry so to combine. The "Government" itself does nothing but give the corporation a start. It creates no new governmental bureau or department. It simply permits a great agricultural corporation, organized in the only way it can be organized, to go into the market and buy and sell, thus correcting an insufferable condition. But the corporation creates no new mechanism. It utilizes existing agencies for manufacture, storage, transportation, purchases and sales. It operates merely as would an individual buying and selling in the exchanges. The farmer's agents (officers of the corporation) act for him and at his expense—not at government expense—in precisely the same way the officials of an industrial corporation act for its stockholders. The government as such does nothing. The farmer pays every cent of expense and bears every risk of loss. He asks neither favor nor funds of anyone, except the original capital of the corporation which will be returned intact to the Treasury of the United States at the expiration of the emergency.

—2—

"Economic ills cannot be solved by Legislative remedy."

This is almost ridiculous. Legislative enactments affecting commerce are nearly all economic phenomena. If it was an economic ill that America, before protection, was simply a reservoir of raw material, the doctrine of protection, expressed as a legislative remedy cured that ill. If it was an economic ill that hordes of aliens incapable of absorption threatened our labor market after the war, legislative enactment cured that ill. If it was an economic ill that the states under the Articles of Confederation could not exist as a Federal unit, the Commerce clause of the Constitution and the myriad statutes enacted under it stand as refutation of the objection. As has been repeatedly stated herein the McNary-Haugen bill seeks no new invasion of the economic field; it proposes only a restoration of a nice balance between agriculture and industry which has been shattered by many prior invasions—the tariff, the Adamson law, the Esch-Cummins Act, the restriction of immigration, etc., etc.

Such platitudes are unworthy of consideration unless their application to the matter in controversy be shown and there is no application of this creaking fallacy to the point in question here.

—3—

"The proposed increase in price will in turn raise the general price index. This will automatically raise the price of the product. This will again raise the general index and so on. The bill starts a vicious circle of price raising until the cost of living will gradually rise to infinity."

The slightest examination will show that this terrifying objection is without foundation in practice, though it has actually been seriously argued by men otherwise reputed for unusual intelligence. Consider wheat as an example.

A rise of 20 points in the wheat index raises the general price index 1 point. Considering an example in which the figures are taken for convenience of computation, we shall suppose that the wheat index and the general price index both stand at 100. The bill passes and raises the wheat index to 150. This would raise the general index 2.5 to 102.5. This would raise the wheat price again to 153.75 which in turn would raise the general price index but only a very small amount this time—.1875 points or to 102.6875. Up goes the wheat index but only by .28125 on this calculation, which in turn raises the general price index **an amount so small that it would not be considered**—.0140 or to 102.7015. On the next calculation the increment in the general price index would be only .00105 and since only two decimal points are computed the terrifying process is at an end. The argument is scholastic—"how many angels can stand on a needle's point." If one cared to carry on these silly calculations, he would find that, whereas restoration of wheat to its pre-war exchange value would raise the general price index 2.5 points, ten thousand subsequent calculations made on this nonsensical argument would not raise it another half point and every subsequent calculation would carry the increment another decimal point nearer zero. In other words, the increment rapidly becomes infinitesimal and would be disregarded in practice on the second calculation when it becomes less than one-fifth of one per cent.

But in order to get a view of the **morals** of all these arguments, suppose it were literally true that **restoration of fair exchange value** to agriculture would raise the cost of living substantially. Pre-war exchange value means only cost plus a very small profit or no profit at all. Present prices mean a loss to the farmer on the average of every pound and bushel sold. Argument for maintenance of the present condition is simply argument for taking the farmer's crop away without paying cost for it—"justified" in this case by a desire to keep the cost of living down. Nearly every one of these arguments stoops to a similar motive. **The McNary-Haugen bill will pass not only because it is sound and right but because the opposition to it is immoral, unsound and wrong.**

—4—

"The bill is a price fixing measure and the whole history of economics stands as an argument against such 'valorization.'"

"Price fixing" is the attempt to prescribe prices by an arbitrary exercise of human discretion. It is palpably unsound because the discretion that "fixed" price has no power over the elements that make price. Nothing could be farther from this definition than the McNary-Haugen bill. It is the exact antithesis of price fixing. The essence of the bill **is not** the clause **limiting** by a definition of price relationship, the power of the corporation to go into the market and buy. The essence is the power to buy. If the power in the latter clause were not limited in some very powerful and effective way, the corporation could continue to buy until the domestic price rises to $5.00 a bushel. It would sell about the same surplus at $1.00 a bushel and raise the farmers' income to fantastical figures. The price clause is not a grant of power. It is a limitation of power. Its purpose is not to **"raise** prices to an artificial level." It is to maintain them at an equitable level.

The bill merely says to the farmer "We recognize that you are not getting a square deal. We will give you a square deal. You can go into the market and buy till you get a square deal—and not one instant longer. The measure of a square deal is a domestic price for your product equal to its pre-war purchasing power. Purchasing power changes constantly in precise relation with the general price index. Therefore you can keep on buying, at any time, until the price of your product bears the same relation to the general price index at such time as it bore before the war." Thus far you may go and no further.

So there is no price **fixing.** There is only limitation of power. Even that is not a fixed limitation and it is as far removed from human discretion as it would be possible to remove it. The general price index fluctuates constantly with the condition of business in the country and the limit of the power to buy fluctuates with it in mathematical accuracy. Since no man or combination of men can control or affect the fluctuation of that index, no man can control or affect the limit of that power.

Since there is nothing remotely resembling price fixing in the bill, all the anti-price fixing arguments must be dismissed as wholly inapplicable.

—5—

"The increased price will promptly make matters worse by increasing production."

The effect of increased production to reduce price will be far more certain and emphatic than it is now. The hold-back in participation certificates (scrip) will be directly proportioned to the surplus, will be known and will be the most significant warning against inflated production that could be well imagined.

The pre-war price relationship produced the pre-war acreage. Only that relationship is proposed. Logically only that acreage will ensue and, because we have a considerably increased population since then, at least that acreage should be maintained. And if the argument be "Even so; let them keep the pre-war acreage but do not restore the pre-war price relation" (and it is only to this that the argument can reduce) then it is a bold, bald argument in favor of depriving agriculture of all profit—an argument immoral, unworthy and unutterable.

There will be no increased production, but to show how shallow is the argument, suppose there were. Who is hurt? Not the American people, for, no matter how great the surplus, the price will not on that account rise above the pre-war relationship. Under the bill it will never fall **below.** The only person who is interested in the harmful effect of increased production is the farmer. He and he alone stands the loss on surplus.

The whole argument of increased production due to the McNary-Haugen bill is a scarecrow.

—6—

"It is bad precedent. If we do this for farmers we will be called upon to do it for others."

The precedent was established when we enacted the tariff and other economic legislation which omitted the farmer from protection. The bill merely rectifies the omission. It is not a precedent. It is a sequel. It is not even the first sequel. The immigration law gave labor its protection but left agriculture still out in the blasts of a wintry world. So far as we now know, this is the last breach in the protective wall. It is a breach that must be closed—not in favor of agriculture but in favor of the whole nation, and in common justice to the farmer.

But even if there were other classes equally prejudiced (which there are not) is a precedent of simple justice something to be avoided?

Not long ago industry asked the right to combine for export trade. It was granted instantly. It has long been the custom for industries to sell in export at less than the domestic price. Agriculture seeks no greater or different privilege. The precedents are all behind us. There is no other class in like case with agriculture. The McNary-Haugen bill closes the last gap in our protective outworks.

—7—

"The bill will prevent hedging or future trading by millers and grain men."

The ratio price is a minimum price—not a maximum price. Any miller making a future contract to sell flour; any grain man with an eye to future delivery, will have the same incentive in principle as he now has to protect against future price fluctuation, either up or down. Certainly he will have the same facilities and opportunities to do so. It may be true that the latitude of future fluctuation will be less ample than that of the past, but why should any miller or grain dealer do otherwise than applaud? The professional speculator and the gambler might complain. This should give agriculture and legitimate business no concern.

—8—

"The bill will destroy the country elevator."

The country grain buyer is interested in handling as much grain as he can at a margin that includes his handling costs and profit. That opportunity is not restricted or changed by the McNary-Haugen bill. The language of the proposed law requires the corporation to utilize existing agencies in its operations. The plan outlined can neither replace nor tend to destroy the country elevators which perform a useful service in our present grain marketing system.

—9—

"The bill requires a ponderous mechanism, very expensive and administratively unworkable."

The bill confers power to accomplish its purpose. Is there anything unworkable in commissioning existing grain or cotton or meat or milling companies to buy the exportable surplus? Is there anything unworkable in commissioning the same or others to sell to export the quantity of the products thus purchased? Individual operators do this daily—single handed and alone. That is all there is to the operation. It involves no mechanism and incurs much less expense than that now incurred many times over in the repeated commissions reaped on speculative sales. It duplicates no facilities and interferes with nobody's business. The objection is a make-weight, signifying nothing.

Write Your Congressman Today Urging Him To

Bill Which Farm Bureau Members Should Know

—10—

"Cooperative marketing will cure the ills."

Cooperative marketing will help but cannot cure the condition. A cooperative, handling a commodity consumed in the domestic market can affect price, but not with full effect with a surplus product. Even if it were possible to herd all of the skeptical, the recalcitrant, and the obtuse, among 6,000,000 farmers into one great wheat, corn, cotton, swine, or cattle cooperative, and it is utterly impossible to do this in time to do any good, still that great cooperative could produce but little effect on the terminal price of an export crop unless it had precisely the facilities and powers conferred on the proposed corporation by the McNary-Haugen bill. It would not do so because it would not be able to address the cause.

The cause is the surplus, the distressed world, and the Tariff. It is an extraneous thing. It cannot be reached by effort here less than the segregation of the surplus from the domestic market.

The bill does not oppose cooperation; it fosters, encourages, and makes cooperation possible. It interferes not at all with the benefits derived from cooperation. By just so much as the cooperatives can secure more equitable grading, reduce the cost of domestic distribution, shorten the road from farm to market, can they save for the producer portions of the difference between farm price and terminal price. But without this bill such is the limit of their power. They can do the things above mentioned, bill or no bill. But they can do them far better with the bill than without it and if, during the five years of the bill's emergency existence as a law, they attain to a sufficient unity of purpose and quality of efficiency, they can take over the corporation and live happily ever afterward.

—11—

"Diversified farming will cure these ills."

Our trouble is the surplus product and it applies not to wheat alone, or corn alone, or cotton alone, but to any and all. There are vast areas available only for wheat farming. It is a Barmecide feast to proffer the farmers of these areas "diversified farming."

Diversified farming means "Raise more cattle, corn, swine, eggs, poultry and butter fat." The consumptive capacity of the country for these things is not cosmic. It is being supplied now. Some astute observers believe that a crisis is not far off in each of these products. It is already upon the producers of corn, cattle and swine. If the 20% of the wheat acreage could and would turn to these other products, what would happen? We should have precisely the same situation with the other products that we now have with wheat.

To the extent that the market demands a product at a profitable price, natural laws will supply that product. The moment we produce in excess of the normal demand for that product we destroy the profit thereof. There is no profit in any of the commodities suggested for increased production by the advocates of diversification which indicates that the total supply on the domestic market should be much increased. It could not be increased without destroying profit. Therefore conversion from one to another of these crops will result merely in a shifting of the field of loss and distress.

There is much murky thinking on this subject and to say that diversification offers the slightest help to this grievous situation addressed by the McNary-Haugen bill is either inane or immoral depending on the information of the person saying it. Diversification is a wise counsel for the individual. It is simply the old admonition about not putting all eggs in one basket. But it is nothing more and **it has no application whatever to the basic economic problem addressed by this bill.**

—12—

"We will cure the ills by lending the farmer money."

All the projects to finance the stricken agricultural districts can not cure the farmers' ills. He owes too much to the rural banks, his suppliers, and for taxes to his state and county. What will it advantage him to change his creditor and extend his time when he sees no profit out of which to pay and no future save a deeper debt? What the farmer must have is **an equalized price for his product,** not a change in the person of his creditor.

All this is obvious. What is the purpose of the suggestion? It can hardly be other than an attempt to still his clamor by a deferment of his most persistent present annoyance—and mortgaging of his future. The only help that can be held out in this project is that he can stay on his land hoping for some change for the better. But, if the only possible solution of his problem is elimination of the surplus and the only methods of elimination are starvation of this acreage or segregation of surplus, how does it help the case to lend money to perpetuate the acreage? It does not and cannot do so. The argument that he can stay, diversify, and live, has been shown to be unsound. Whether so intended or not, the project to extend credit is only a soporific to soften his political protest. It is no remedy because, far from eradicating the cause of the difficulty, it simply aggravates and prolongs it.

—13—

"Decrease of expense and cost—not increase in price is the remedy. The farmer must get back to the sturdy self-denying existence of his grandfather. Let him give up his movies, automobiles, radios, phonographs, electric lights, and other fancy contrivances. He can live."

The world moves on. The farmer has not nearly so many of the conveniences of modern living as the common laborer, the clerk or the city dweller in any walk of life. But he has some and of course he has infinitely more than his grandfather. We shall have no more luck in creating a peasant class on our farms than we had in creating a submerged class in our labor. The benefits of the industrial age in America are very great and we have preserved them by the tariff, restriction of immigration, and other "legislative enactments." Restoration of fair exchange value to the farmer will not do one iota of harm to any other class in the country. It will do great good to all. It will restore to the market a great block of buyers who have long been out of it—purchasers of all these things which go to make life convenient and progressively easier. This will give increased employment and profit to every other class and improve the general prosperity.

Frugality in the farmer is necessary and desirable. **Denial to the farmer of a modest share of the conveniences of our constantly improving national life is not only neither necessary nor desirable—it is impossible.**

—14—

"Let the situation alone. It is very bad but it will cure itself."

This is the Manchester doctrine of **Laissez faire.** It is sound in its economics. The situation will cure itself by the immutable law of compensation. **"Laissez faire"** does not, however, follow as a conclusion. Smallpox becomes innocuous to a race if left alone. That is no argument against vaccination. Let us see how the situation could be cured or cure itself. It is due to a combination of two causes: the tariff, raising the American price level above the world price level on all the farmer buys, the surplus, importing the world price level into America for the farmer alone on every crop producing a surplus. Therefore, the cures are these—

I Free Trade — give the farmer world prices for what he buys as well as for what he sells.

II Curing the demoralization of the world and thus raising world prices to the American plane.

III Elimination of surplus by
- (a) Its destruction as such.
- (b) Its consumption at home by a 20% increase in population.
- (c) Its segregation as proposed by the bill.
- (d) Its avoidance by abandonment of acreage.

There are no other ways save these or the combination of two or more of them. Free trade may be dismissed. No matter how ardent a theoretical free trader might be, he would not, being an equally ardent American, favor a sudden throwing down of the dykes and letting in on our guarded domestic structure the existing depression of a world in chaos—an influx of goods representing the hollow-eyed labor of gaunt Europe, entailing the sudden destruction of American living standards. He would not—at this perilous juncture—toss away, for a beautiful theory, the relatively happy state of our whole people. Even the bankrupt farmer — his home threatened and the savings of his life already absorbed—does not ask this.

The most bloodless Manchesterian would not counsel the farmer to wait till the world is restored to something approaching normal prosperity. The causes of its depression are too deep—too menacing of further depression. We can omit to consider as a counsel of value, the voice that tells the farmer "Wait till the world is restored to pre-war prosperity."

Nor would anyone dare suggest that we burn our surplus or sink it in the seas—not in the presence of the hungry mouths that wail across the world. We are hardly ready to espouse such sabotage on a scale so vast.

It is quite true that the time is well within sight when we shall consume our entire farm surplus at home. At the present rate of increase of population, decreased fertility, soil erosion, and considering the fact that we are already near the limit of practicable productive acreage, that time is perhaps not more than fifteen years in the future. But they would be Job's comforters who would sit down at the farmer's barren board and attempt to console him with the thought that all will be well in fifteen years.

Now, the "Laissez faireians" mean that the situation will cure itself much quicker than in any way yet discussed, by the abandonment of, for example, some 20% of our wheat acreage. It is a pretty theory. It will take, say five years of continued depression, to beat down the sturdy resistance and the grim struggle of owners and tenants of the wheat and corn lands to preserve their homes and the remnants of their forutnes. In five years perhaps only 80% of the fittest will have survived and the surplus will have been starved out. The "fittest" does not refer to the most efficient workers. It refers to the most efficient areas—those nearest to markets and most facile. The wrecked homesteads, and deserted villages, the ruined fortupes and the scattered families proposed by opponents of the bill, will not result at once. Five years at least will be required. This breed does not quit in the face of adversity. It sticks. Then we shall have to give further years while the indicator needle of domestic demand shivers nervously and begins the upward swing which will restore tenants to those abandoned lands and so on for five further years, up to the limit of our productive power when we shall either begin to import these products or widen our own borders.

Is this a counsel of sanity? Build up—destroy—build up—in alternating periods of half-decades? Is it not better to use an emergency measure to preserve? For what will happen in these five years of destruction? Are our people a race of yellow-faced economists who will respect this scientific reasoning with stoical indifference behind their horn-rimmed glasses? They are not. They are freckle-necked, hairy chested fighters. Such powerful forces can crush them but not as one could press the life out of a sick kitten. They will press back. There is a social and political bearing in this economic problem.

We know what repercussion, precisely this situation, once did bring to the nation. It brought the bloodiest civil war in the history of the world. Beginning with the South Carolina eruption of nullification, exactly this same subsidy of northern industry, by the tariff, and at the expense of the export-producing agricultural South—exactly this was the economic cause of the civil war and economic causes are the only real causes of modern war. Would it now result in red revolt? Perhaps not, simply because it is not sufficiently sectional and more because we have learned the greater effect of more peaceful means. But it will result in something far more objectionable than the McNary-Haugen bill. It is resulting so. We have here an intrinsic inequity—an immoral policy, a great subversive cause bearing bitterly down on one of the sturdiest and most independent segments of our population. That segment is becoming highly articulate. If its grievances receive no mercy at the hands of the sacred two-party system of our political structure, it knows the power of another way and it can, should, and will use that power ruthlessly against oppression. It has tasted the savor of "Bloc" control. Washington is being invaded by strange, new faces and voices that compel attention if not delight. A general election is upon us, and, dependent **solely** on immediate relief of this oppression,—hangs the quality of the next congress and the policy of the next administration. Our business structure would do well to give ear to a measure economically and politically sound or it may give sections of its smoking flesh to measures which are not so.

There is no argument against the McNary-Haugen Bill which can be said to go to its merits. There are only grievances. These grievances are not for wrongs done or threatened. They are for inequitable privileges, accustomed franchises of subsidy and exploitation, now felt to be threatened. They are protests against the cleansing of an unjust condition. They cannot prevail because they have no right to prevail and no man can advocate them without miring himself in a morass of deceits, inconsistencies and evasions.

"Laissez faire" may be the answer to a proposal to interfere with the working of a natural law in a normal status. But when natural law has already been interfered with by the interposition of arificial controls, such as the tariff, and these artifices create subsidies, oppressions and rank injustice, "Laissez faire" of the resulting condition is a counsel of dissolution. We can either abolish the old interference entirely, or we can amend its evil. But we cannot leave it alone. We are dealing with an American public of the twentieth century and not with a French proletariat of the early eighteenth.

If we are to retain the doctrine of protection (and we are) there is only one practicable way to restore justice and that is to segregate the surplus, sell it abroad and regulate supply to demand on the domestic market. Such is the McNary-Haugen Bill.

—15—

"It is improper that farm prices should be made by the prices of other things. They should be made by cost of production plus a profit."

The price of every commodity is made by "the price of 'other things." That is the essence of the law of barter, the law of trade, the law of supply and demand. The price of a thing is merely the measure of its value in terms of the things for which it is exchanged. The McNary-Haugen Bill did not make this law. God made it. But as far as export farm products is concerned, man amended the Law or at least changed the scene of its operation from Chicago, New York and New Orleans, to Manchester, Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa.

The price of every other American commodity is made by the price of "other things" in Manchester, Liverpool, and other foreign markets where these "other things" are on a price level just as much lower than

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the American level as the war-shattered world outside our three-mile limit is lower than our fenced and guarded condition within.

The McNary-Haugen Bill merely brings the outcast farmer home and permits the price of his product to be made by the price of "other things" in America.

—16—

"Millers and packers will not manufacture for export if they have to pay a higher price for wheat or swine than their foreign competitors."

This is simply a misconception of the bill. Flour or pork for export are as much a part of the exportable surplus of wheat and swine as the raw material. The bill recognizes this and provides for it. The Corporation will absorb the difference between the domestic and the export price of wheat and swine purchased on the domestic market and sold as flour or pork on the markets of the world.

—17—

"Participation certificates (scrip) would increase our circulating media and thus inflate the currency."

Participation certificates constitute the obligation of the Corporation to pay residue of the amounts withheld by it against loss and expense. As commercial paper it will increase circulating media to the exact extent that the commercial paper of any corporation does so — less rather than more, because, technically, it is not even "negotiable paper". It is ridiculous—mere childish prattle,—to say that it will "inflate the currency". Relatively this issue of commercial paper is insignificant compared with the negotiable paper emitted by industrial corporations of like size.

—18—

"While the bill appears to apply to a variety of products it is really intended to apply only to wheat—not to cotton because the price is above pre-war exchange value—not to wool because we import nearly half our consumption, nor to animal products because it could not so apply without putting the government into the packing business nor to corn because it is exported principally as animal products. Commodities other than wheat are included only for political purposes to stay the opposition of their producers."

The bill applies to no product except when, and as long as, its price falls below the pre-war exchange value. When that happens to a product the bill applies. It would not apply to cotton today because the boll-weevil and a temporary shortage of supply have increased the price. There have been plenty of times in the past when it would have applied. The lack of such a measure once caused Civil War. It is true that the bill would probably never have application to wool because we import wool and can protect that price by a tariff. The assertion that it will not apply to meat products is astounding. Its application is relatively easy and has no effect to put the corporation into the slaughtering and packing of meat. Its application to corn will be both direct and indirect through its effect on swine.

These products are not included for political purposes. The bill means exactly what it says.

—19—

"Foreign nations will construe the McNary-Haugen Bill as 'dumping' and will retaliate."

Here is another objection which deserves an answer only in deference to the very high authority who voices it. Not one ounce greater surplus will reach the shores of other lands than is now the case. Nor will the price abroad be one cent lower. From without no one will be able to know by their own experience that the bill has passed. It prevents the price of the surplus from depressing the price of domestic consumption but it leaves every foreign nation precisely where it was before. Foreign nations can hardly retaliate because the American farmer gets an American price for the portion of his crop consumed in America. The objection is without merit.

Within the last few days Secretary Hoover has complained of pooled operations by foreign nations affecting our Domestic prices and has recommended legislative action to cure it. It is surely a lesser thing to take legislative action to prevent our own method of selling from depressing our Domestic price of agricultural products.

—20—

"The Bill is unconstitutional."

This is a smoke screen. Exhaustive analyses conducted by legal counsel of more than one branch or Department of the government have not discovered one clause in the bill upon which a substantial claim of unconstitutionality can be based. Their conclusions have been single and emphatic on the constitutionality of the bill.

SUMMARY

Such is the nature of the objections to the bill. All will be found to analyze to the theme of those stated which may be fairly regarded as comprehensive of the entire case of the opposition voiced by its ablest advocates. Not one of them goes to the fundamental basis of the bill. Not one contests the economic analysis on which it proceeds. They are apprehensions rather than deductions, epithets rather than arguments, statements of grievances rather than of wrongs. They oppose a great constructive measure addressing a fundamental fault in our economic system and pointing the way at a critical cross-roads in the development of our national policy. For this purpose they seem wholly inadequate, inconsequential, almost frivolous, and it is worthy of emphatic remark that none attempts to consider the effect of enactment of the bill. That speculation is worthy of a thought.

For nearly four years our economic progress has been clogged by the depression of our agriculture. No wide constructive movement in Commerce and industry has been possible against the resistance of that leaden drag. Each forward acceleration has come to a swift and mysterious stop before it could fairly enter its stride. Confidence in any business future more remote than a few months has been conspicuous by its absence. The cause is perfectly obvious. With almost every other circumstance favorable, it goes without saying, that the integral unit of this nation cannot move forward with its basic segment in a ruinous condition. Through this great gap in our protective barriers we have been invaded by the European malady and our progress has been frustrated.

The McNary-Haugen bill would cure this fault almost instantly. Not only would it bring the agricultural segment of our structure promptly abreast of our industry, it would preserve and keep it there. Never again (if during the period covered by the bill the farmers' cooperatives perfect their own marketing mechanism) need we apprehend a shattering of our economic balance in this grave regard. Fundamental prices will forever fluctuate but there will be no paralyzing disproportions in these movements. **The whole structure will move up and down in harmony and unison.** The entire pattern will be stabilized and rendered homogeneous. It makes no great difference whether prices be high or low so long as they are fairly related one to another and the bill will tend to make and keep them so.

Its immediate effect will be to raise the price of wheat nearly one-third and the price of corn and live stock in somewhat lesser proportion but to an equally just relationship. The result in terms of immediate general prosperity need hardly be dwelt upon. It is obvious. 1924 would be a year of wonders in our economic annals and business could look to a sound and equable future with a confidence it has never dared to indulge since the fearful eruption of 1914.

2,200 ENLIGHTENED HEARERS ADVOCATE IMMEDIATE ACTION

Resolutions Drafted At I. A. A. Farmer-Banker-Business Man Meetings Have Firm Meaning

Here is the sentiment of over 2,200 farmers, bankers and business men, representing Illinois and parts of eastern Iowa and western Indiana, who have heard the facts concerning the McNary-Haugen bill. Each one of the resolutions was passed after objections had been raised from the floor and answered by the speakers. That a great deal of opposition to the bill is founded on lack of knowledge concerning the facts, becomes apparent when one considers these resolutions.

Rock Island

At a general meeting of over six hundred farmers, business men, and bankers from Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois, held at Rock Island, Illinois, this twenty-fourth day of April, 1924, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS: There is now before the Congress a bill known as the McNary-Haugen Bill, contemplating immediate relief for agriculture in its broadest sense, and

WHEREAS: It is the sense of this meeting that this is the only measure now before the Congress which will bring about the necessary result, i. e., that of raising the purchasing power of our basic food products to a parity with that of those products which the farmers must buy;

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Representatives in both houses of Congress, from Illinois and Iowa, be urged immediately to give this measure their active support and cooperation with a view of making this bill a law during the present session of Congress.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of Congress and to the President of the United States.

Danville

At a joint meeting of Farmers, Bankers, Business and Professional men from Eastern Illinois and Western Indiana, held this 26th day of April, 1924, in Danville, Illinois, the following Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS: Basic agricultural commodities such as wheat, corn, hogs and cattle are normally produced by our farmers in volume over and above the domestic needs of this country, and

WHEREAS: The existence of such surpluses, that must ultimately find outlet in the world markets move in trade only on a basis of unprotected world's price, and

WHEREAS: Such price thereby obtains for the whole of the commodity as well as for the surplus, in conformity to economic law, and

WHEREAS: The costs of production to our farmers are highly protected by "legislative enactments" such as the Transportation Act, the Adamson law, Restriction of immigration, the Tariff and other acts, and

WHEREAS: Such "legislative enactments" compel the farmer to produce at high protected costs, and the surpluses of such commodities compels him to sell in a demoralized unprotected world's market or upon such basis the whole of the commodity at correspondingly low prices, and

WHEREAS, a Bill for an Act known as the McNary-Haugen Bill, now before our Congress, is designed to restore to Agriculture equality with Industry and Labor, by skimming off such surplus, selling it in the world's market on that basis; so that the bulk of the commodity moving in domestic trade, according to domestic needs, may sell at a domestic protected price, and

WHEREAS, the Committees on Agriculture and Forestry from the respective houses of Congress have now favorably reported out of Committee this Bill, after extraordinary consideration and deliberation,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: By this meeting assembled this 26th day of April, 1924, in the city of Danville, Illinois, that we urge upon our Congressmen representing the great state of Illinois at our national Capitol, the immediate need of working for and securing the passage of the McNary-Haugen Bill, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be placed in the hands of our President of the United States and that additional copies thereof be forwarded to our Congressmen from Illinois and Indiana.

Springfield

At a general meeting of over three hundred farmers, business men, and bankers from Central Illinois, held at Springfield, Illinois, on the 25th day of April, 1924, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS: Agriculture is today and has been ever since 1919 sorely distressed, and

WHEREAS: Such distress is directly traceable to the fact that those basic agricultural commodities of which surpluses normally are produced are exchanging in trade for commodities and services required by agriculture at a great disparity, and

WHEREAS: There is now before Congress a measure known as the McNary-Haugen Bill, designed to segregate such surpluses from our domestic market—selling such volume in the world market as we do not exchange in trade in our domestic market on a parity with the commodities and services required by agriculture, restoring to agriculture an equality with industry and labor;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that we endorse the principles as embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill, now reported out of committee, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we urge our members in Congress to work for and secure the enactment into law of this bill at the earliest possible opportunity, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be placed in the hands of the president and every member of Congress from Illinois.

Bloomington

WHEREAS, a grave national emergency exists due to the inequality of values as between farm products and other necessities of life, made possible by conditions which enable the price of farm commodities to be fixed by the comparatively small exportable surplus;

AND WHEREAS, the establishment of permanent business prosperity is dependent upon a restoration of equality in commodity values;

AND WHEREAS, a bill known as the McNary-Haugen bill, has been introduced in Congress, which has for its purpose the restoration of equality of values on a pre-war basis, and which gives reasonable promise to accomplish that result;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we endorse the principles as embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill, now reported out of the Committee, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we urge our representatives in Congress and the President of the United States to work for and secure its enactment into law at the earliest possible opportunity, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be placed in the hands of the President and every member of Congress from Illinois.

Many Indorse Bill

Among the men of high finance and big business endorsing the McNary-Haugen bill are the following:

John R. Mitchell, former member of the federal reserve board, and president of the Capital National bank of St. Paul.

Louis W. Hill, chairman of the board of the Great Northern railway.

Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern.

George Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific.

Howard Elliott, chairman of the Northern Pacific board.

Bernard Baruch, New York financier.

Otto Kahn, New York financier.

A. F. Wood, president of the University of Maryland.

Dr. Coffin, president of the University of Minnesota.

Eastern Interests and Industrialists Oppose It

ORGANIZING CREAM COOPERATIVE WITH T. B. COWS BARRED

Prophetstown Farm Leaders To Get 100 Signers On I. A. A. Plan; Lynch Shaping By-laws

Cream producers living near Prophetstown are planning to form what will be known as the "Prophetstown Cooperative Creamery Association" and decided, at their meeting in Prophetstown April 25 and 26, to get a minimum of 100 signers for their association agreement by Aug. 1 before final action is taken.

An organization committee was appointed which consists of the following: M. F. Bane, chairman; J. B. Moser, secretary-treasurer; F. M. La Due, W. H. Lamont, H. B. Lyon, and Henry Stewart, all in Prophetstown township. Farmers will be solicited from Whiteside, Henry and Bureau counties. Plans were laid for handling eggs and poultry in connection with the cream cooperative.

Allow T.B.—Free Cattle Only

Requirements for membership in the association state that only men with tuberculosis-free cows can join. According to A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing for the I. A. A., who is drawing up their association agreement and by-laws, this is the first organization in the state to set up this requirement for membership.

According to Farm Adviser "Dad" Wise of Whiteside county, Prophetstown township has more farm bureau members than any other one township in the state. There are 176 members representing 90 per cent of the farmers and landowners.

Quasey Trying To Equalize Rates On Molasses and Corn

In an effort to secure an equalization of freight rates between Cuban black strap molasses and corn, L. J. Quasey, head of the transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, met with a joint railroad committee in Chicago last week, and, with their complainants, endeavored to show the disadvantage of corn.

The need for an equalization in this instance, says Mr. Quasey, is that Cuban molasses comes to New Orleans, and through the exceptionally low freight rates on that commodity from New Orleans to distilleries throughout the middle west, places corn at a disadvantage. Molasses and corn are both being used by distillers for manufacturing wood alcohol, a product which has a thousand uses. With the present freight rates, distillers can afford to pay only 33 cents per bushel for corn, thus cutting corn out of a large market. A lower freight rate on corn or an equalization of rates would place corn on a parity with Cuban molasses. By enlarging the demand for the cheaper grades of corn used by distillers, corn demand in general will be increased.

HOLD SCHOOL FOR LEADERS

A school of instruction for Farm Bureau community leaders was held at Bushnell, April 18. An all day session of round-table talks on community leadership resulted in considerable interchange of experience, according to G. E. Metzger, director of the organization department of the I. A. A., who spoke on "What a Community Organization Will Do."

21st District Talks Grain Marketing, Schools and Serum

At a meeting of the Farm Bureau directors and voting delegates of the 21st district, at Hillsboro, April 24, grain marketing was the center of attraction with Farm Adviser I. A. Madden of Sangamon county leading the discussion. It was brought out by Mr. Madden that although there has been considerable ups and downs to various cooperative grain marketing organizations, the sentiment of farmers is crystallizing, but is not unified on any one plan.

If the McNary-Haugen bill passes, it was brought out, cooperative grain marketing will need to be approached from a different angle than now because the surplus will be taken off the market. In case it does not pass, however, it was said by Mr. Madden that it would still be necessary for farmers to take care of their own surplus and to develop a system whereby the surplus may be controlled.

Want School Funds Investigated

Another point of discussion was that of the relation of rural districts and the distributive funds for schools, led by Wm. Acree of Montgomery county and E. W. Rush of Macoupin county. It was pointed out that in practically every school district, there is more money sent out to distributive school funds by rural communities than was returned. Likewise, it was said, cities pay less money to the distributive fund, but get more back than they put in. Suggestions were made that the I. A. A. investigate this angle in its survey of Illinois schools.

Much Serum Used

Progress reports on the serum projects of each of the counties represented, Sangamon, Christian, Macoupin and Montgomery, were presented showing a large amount of serum bought and used by counties in the 21st district. A. E. Satterlee, Roundtree township, Montgomery county, led a discussion on Farm Bureau community organizations saying that they could be bettered by a diversified program which would interest all the folks, and one with plenty of "spice," he pointed out.

George E. Metzger, director of the organization department of the I. A. A., talked on "How Best to Sell the Farm Bureau." George A. Fox, executive secretary of the I. A. A., was also present.

Stewart Likes New Calf Grading Plan

"It is extremely gratifying to note the success with which the Chicago Producers' is meeting in its new method of handling calves," says C. A. Stewart, head of the livestock marketing department of the I. A. A. It is simply the application of the method which has been found most efficient and economical in handling cooperative shipments of hogs at terminal markets—that of handling hogs in as large units as possible.

"It is unfortunate," says Mr. Stewart, "for the general trade that the Chicago market recognizes only two grades of calves, which penalizes the owner whose calves are just a trifle lacking in finish and quality. Under the new system of the Chicago Producers' the intermediate grades are recognized to the same extent as the better grades."

FARMERS TAKE 1,000 TONS LIMESTONE

One thousand tons of limestone have been ordered by farmers in the vicinity of Liberty, Adams county, according to Farm Adviser Ray E. Miller. The question which now confronts them is how to get a crusher.

McLEANERS FROLIC AND FEAST

Two hundred and fifty live farm bureau people in McLean county who rent space and sell farm produce in the McLean County Farm Bureau building at Bloomington have time for social affairs as well as for work. They put on a spread in the hall above their market place recently that would make one's mouth water, then helped digest the food by being entertained by local talent and personality rubs of the pious and near-pious members.

Egg Buyers Favor Graded Basis Idea

Meetings of egg buyers have been held at Quincy, Peoria and Champaign by F. A. Gougler, in charge of egg marketing for the I. A. A., for the purpose of acquainting them with, and determining their reaction to, the buying of eggs on a graded basis. At each of these meetings, according to Mr. Gougler, the egg buyers voted unanimously to buy on a graded basis. In each case they decided to begin purchasing on this basis immediately.

"The basis is of two grades," says Mr. Gougler. "The 'firsts' are fresh, clean, unwashed, free of cracks or checks and of uniform size weighing not less than 24 ounces to the dozen. 'Seconds' are dirty and uneven, weighing less than 24 ounces."

At these meetings, it was voted to pay a differential of not less than five cents between firsts and seconds. Mr. Gougler visits many buyers who assemble eggs and says that, generally, those who have been buying on the graded basis are highly pleased with it.

SCOTT AND MORGAN TEST

Since Scott and Morgan counties have signed up for the area tuberculosis testing, the total number of counties doing testing has been raised to 48, according to M. H. Petersen, special representative of the I. A. A. on tuberculosis eradication.

Lynch Helps Ogle County Dairymen Start Sales Co-op

In Ogle county, a committee of 12 farmers is working to get enough signers for a dairy marketing cooperative so they may enjoy the higher price of seven and eight cents per pound butterfat which is received by their Jo Daviess neighbors who have a cooperative organization. The Commercial Club of Polo became interested in the difference in price between the two rather closely connected counties and its specially appointed committee recommended cooperative marketing for Ogle county.

At a joint meeting of the Commercial Club and farmers, it was heartily decided to organize a cream selling cooperative along the plan suggested by A. D. Lynch, of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who was at their meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce committee reported that, if the farmers of Ogle county cooperated advantageously, prices would be more favorable, there would be more money in the community, land values would have more of a tendency to start upward, more legumes would be raised because of the better dairying conditions, and, last, but most important of all, a brotherhood of farmers would become existent in Ogle county that would later cooperate on many kinds of farm projects.

FEDERATED HAS GOOD YEAR

O. E. Bradfute, president of the A. F. B. F., and Gray Silver, Washington representative of the A. F. B. F., were elected to the board of directors of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers at the close of its first year's business at a meeting held in Chicago, April 24 and 25. Reports showed that 33,510 carloads of fruit and vegetables—over 669 trainloads of 50 cars to the train—were handled by the Federated last year. A. O. Eckert of the Illinois Fruit Exchange was re-elected to the board of directors.

Mr. Buyer--Meet Mr. Seller; Plan of Dairymen's "Mixer"

Every time the sun goes down on Illinois, 58 more tuberculin-reacting cows bite the dust. Approximately 1,000 dairy cattle are being tested in Illinois every day, of which an average of 58 head react and consequently meet their "Waterloo."



M. H. Petersen

With 58 cows returning to the Creator every day in Illinois, it immediately becomes apparent that Illinois dairy farmers must refill their dairy barns with other cattle, tuberculin free, if they are to keep in the milk production game—and it's milk and cream that has been paying the Illinois farmer most consistently these last two or three years, according to M. H. Peterson, head of the tuberculosis eradication department of the I. A. A. Illinois now has the largest tuberculosis eradication program of any state in the Union so far as the number of counties doing area testing are concerned, Mr. Peterson points out, and the work is growing each month with the demand for clean cattle increasing rapidly.

Replacement a Problem

Now, according to Mr. Peterson, comes the problem of refilling the bovine ranks. Fifteen hundred cattle are brought by Illinois farmers from outside the state every month, and 1,400 of these come from Wisconsin alone. Many, many times, the unsuspecting Illinois farmer buys some dairy cows from outside the state through a cattle agent only to find that his mill producers have been "plugged," that is, filled so full of tuberculosis germs that when a few more are added in making the regulation tuberculin test for importation into Illinois, there is no apparent reaction. "Plugging," according to Mr. Peterson, is as effective in the dairy cattle game as printed-to-order Scotch labels are to professional bootleggers.

"And," says Mr. Peterson, "it's the agents that usually cause the trouble and generally do the 'plugging.' The farmers of Wisconsin are just as honest as those of Illinois. What we need is closer contact between the sellers of Wisconsin and the buyers of Illinois. When a farmer buys his own cattle himself, he very seldom gets stung. Let the farmers of Illinois know more



A. D. Lynch

(Continued on page 8)

PLAN EXHIBIT TO PORTRAY PROGRESS, IDEALS OF I. A. A.

Twenty Six Counties to Cooperate and Put on Exhibit Worthy of Farm Bureaus

Letters have been sent by Secretary Fox to all farm advisers in Illinois asking for their consideration of the proposition that the Illinois Agricultural Association put on a worth-while, permanent exhibit of some extent to be shown at the Illinois Products Exposition, Chicago; the Illinois State fair; the Kankakee District fair and the International Live Stock Exposition.

It is planned to present a panorama of the ideals personified by the farm bureau. The exhibit is to be 40 feet long, 10 deep and 8 high. A painting 40 feet long and five feet wide would form the background, according to the plans to date, upon which would be portrayed a road leading through a farm bureau community and indicating the progress made in that community over a period of years. On a horizontal space, probably five or six feet deep, in front of the painting, would be reproduced in miniature such things as a cooperative creamery, elevators, farm life and a general portrayal of what the farm bureau brings to a community. Then, according to the plan under consideration, there will be an endless belt moving, in front of the horizontal space, so arranged that 26 county farm bureaus can have a graphic, moving exhibit of their own to display to thousands their most important accomplishments.

Thousands Would See It

The exhibit would be a show window for the Illinois Agricultural Association; according to its present scope, and would be seen by thousands of people. The plan, if put across, would mean an exhibit that when once seen, would be remembered.

The ratification of the plan and the furnishing of part of the money for its execution will be taken up at the next executive committee meeting, according to George A. Fox. The 26 county farm bureaus which would have a part in the exhibit are being asked to pay $100 each toward the cost of making, transporting and caretaking of the exhibit.

Franklin County Favors Bill; Plan Mutual Insurance

The Franklin County Farm Bureau, through its executive committee, went on record as being strongly in favor of the McNary-Haugen bill and notified their Congressman of the action taken. They also took action against the proposed increase in parcel post rates. The committeemen present were: H. H. Webb, Matt House, E. J. Davis, C. J. Ketteman, J. R. Kelly and D. M. Parkhill. The Farm Bureau members present were: J. S. Webb, J. A. Freeman, Ed Karnes, G. W. Ketteman and W. W. Gunter. Insurance to the extent of $55,000 has been vouched for by 39 Farm Bureau members who are starting a Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Franklin county. H. A. De Werff is Farm Adviser.

The "long distance" record for requests was established last week when a banker from Tampa, Florida, wrote for the "Record."

17th District Commends Thompson; Flays Rainey

Representatives of the 17th Congressional district, which includes the counties of Woodford, Livingston, Ford, Logan and McLean, met at the McLean County Farm Bureau building in Bloomington, April 23 with a good delegation even though field work was in progress. Frank Barton of Cornell, executive committeeman of the I. A. A. from this district, took a prominent part in the meeting explaining many points over which controversy arose.

George J. Stoll, president of the Logan County Farm Bureau was elected chairman for the day. Succeeding meetings are to be conducted by the other presidents of the districts in order. J. H. Checkley, farm adviser of Logan county, acted as secretary.

Letters Express Sentiment

Among many matters considered, the most outstanding action of the day was the drafting and adoption of three letters—one to Congressman Rainey making it plain that the 17th district representatives were unqualifiedly behind their president, S. H. Thompson; one to Mr. Thompson commending his work for the I. A. A. and of the work being done by the association itself; and one to Congressman Frank H. Funk thanking him for his expressed intention to vote for the McNary-Haugen bill. The letters to Mr. Rainey and Mr. Thompson follow:

Bloomington, Ill.
April 23, 1924.

Hon. Henry T. Rainey,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Rainey:

We note that in your controversy with President S. H. Thompson of the Illinois Agricultural Association over the merits of the McNary-Haugen bill that you are indulging in personalities and criticism of such a character as to suggest that your opposition to this matter is not altogether an impersonal one.

With reference to President Thompson's conduct in this matter we wish to make plain that he is merely carrying out one of the many duties of his office and functioning as an energetic and able executive should.

As active farmer members of the farm bureaus of the 17th district we wish to inform you that President Thompson has our whole hearted support and that your remarks will fail to destroy confidence in him or the organization he represents.

Very truly yours,
Farm Bureaus of the 17th District.

Bloomington, Ill.
April 23, 1924.

Pres. S. H. Thompson,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.
Dear Mr. Thompson:

We have noted in the farm press extracts from a vicious attack made upon you by Congressman Rainey of the 20th district, in which he insinuates that the Illinois Agricultural Association and you in particular are guilty of extravagance in the expenditure of funds entrusted to you.

We believe this criticism is the outgrowth of unreasoning anger on the part of Mr. Rainey induced by your able and aggressive support of the McNary-Haugen bill; and we are pleased to express herewith our whole hearted support of your action in this matter and pledge our encouragement and cooperation in the furtherance of the same.

Very truly yours,
Farm Bureaus of the 17th District.

Lincoln Fine for Picnic

Discussion of the I. A. A. state picnic which is to be at Lincoln August 26 brought out from Mr. Checkley and others from Logan county that Lincoln has fine facilities for a large picnic of this kind and that several thousand people can be cared for on their picnic grounds with good camping facilities.

Discussion was taken up of the work being done by each of the departments of the I. A. A. It was pointed out that the Department of Information should send copies of the I. A. A. Record to all the Chambers of Commerce in Illinois. A resolution was presented by P. E. Johnston, farm adviser for Woodford county, that endorsed the plan of refunding 10 cents per ton on limestone to the County Farm Bureaus. One of the delegates brought out for discussion the attitude that Farm Bureaus should take in regard to the teaching of agriculture in grade and high schools. Although no action was taken on this point, all who commented on it were favorable to such instruction and believed that Farm Bureaus should encourage and aid this instruction as much as possible.

Favor McNary-Haugen Bill

Frank Barton led a discussion on the McNary-Haugen bill and said that, in his opinion, the bill would pass if brought to a vote. The bill was endorsed by those assembled. The next meeting is to be the last week of June, according to the program committee, and George Wicker, new head of the auditing and accounting service, will be asked to talk on cooperation lines.

Farm Advisers present were: P. E. Johnston, Woodford; H. O. Allison Livingston; C. E. Hopkins, associate adviser, Livingston; George Swaim, Ford; J. H. Checkley, Logan; and Harrison Fahrnopf, McLean. Delegates and presidents present were: Woodford—J. Ira Powell, Louis Powell, James Haas, F. W. Ostler, A. C. Jones, George Wermeman, Conrad DuBois and William Beer; Livingston—F. D. Barton, executive committeeman for 17th district, William Aspen, Frank Reeves, Charles Patterson, Carl Barton and Louis Beeman; Logan—George Stoll, Edgar Sisson and D. C. Scheckler; McLean—H. C. Dixon, John Kinsinger, A. O. Convis, Allen McIntyre, John Scholl, Fred Armstrong, H. E. Hilpert, Albert Rengel, O. W. Fuller, E. D. Lawrence and Homer R. Johnson. Vernon Vaniman, who is in charge of the field organization for the new auditing and accounting service established by the I. A. A., attended and spoke briefly and H. C. Butcher, director of the department of information of the I. A. A. was also present.

BREEDERS' CONGRESS PLANNED IN I. A. A.

(Continued from page 7)

dairymen of Wisconsin and we will have cleaner, better cattle in Illinois."

Cattle Agents Without Ethics

So, quite largely, according to Mr. Peterson and Mr. Lynch, the latter being the head of the dairy marketing department of the I. A. A., the matter of buying dairy cattle from strangers becomes a matter of faith. Faith and ethics are closely linked, they say, and especially in the dairy cattle game. To build up ethics and faith between the seller of dairy cattle and the buyer, they have proposed, in the name of the Illinois Agricultural Association, that there be a "Breeders' Congress" at the next National Dairy Show, which is to be held at Milwaukee, September 27 to October 4.

Plans Breeders' Congress

According to the two progenitors of the idea, dairymen from all the states which are in need of dairy cattle, such as Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, would gather at the National Dairy Show next fall, meet the sellers of the cattle from Wisconsin and other states, talk over their problems, go on excursions to visit dairy farms in Wisconsin and hear a good program of speakers during the days of the "Breeders' Congress." W. E. Skinner, general manager of the National Dairy Show, thinks it's a good idea, and plans are now being laid whereby representatives from all the states interested can meet soon and get the first annual "Breeders' Congress" under way. Special trains of Pullmans could carry and house whole county farm bureaus and more dairy knowledge could be obtained by the participants than could be preached by exposition in a century, Mr. Lynch points out.

HERE'S ANSWER TO PERPETUAL KNOCKER; MORE LIKE IT, TOO

Taxation Work Has Brought Laurels To I. A. A. and Saved Money For Farmers

There is quoted below an editorial from the "Champaign County Farm Bureau," the news sheet of Champaign county of which C. C. Burns is farm adviser. In it there is a point which is well worth the consideration of every farm bureau member. That the Illinois Agricultural Association is paying dividends to its members, both directly and indirectly, is a bona fide fact. This is but one of many instances which can be quoted. The editorial follows:

The Farm Bureau Never Did Anything!

Here is a statement that will raise you several inches off your seat, due to the taxation work taken up by the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association in Champaign County.

Land Valuation

In 1922	$30,986,425
In 1923	25,354,505
Difference	$ 5,631,920

While this reduction in land was being secured you and your representatives in the county raised the county rate in Champaign County 35c and the state rate was raised 7.7c. Think what you would have had to pay with this increase, if the Farm Bureau had not reduced the land valuation $5,631,920.

We just worked this out this morning at the Court House at Urbana with Mr. John Watson, statistician expert of the I. A. A.

G. C. Williams of Condit said that his land tax alone was $60.00 less this year than last, due to the reduction on his 200 acres of land.

Some of these fellows that have been talking against the Farm Bureau get quite aggressive once in a while. It is about time that Farm Bureau members begin to defend their own organization. In fact, it might be well to use a few aggressive tactics in return.

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Volume 2 | May 20, 1924 | Number 10

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Frank D. Barton

Frank D. Barton, chairman of the I. A. A. legislative committee, spent considerable time and energy in directing and checking up on the state-wide sign-up spending one week of busy farm time in the I. A. A. office at Chicago. Following is a list of the counties tabulated to date:

Woodford, 713; DeKalb, 2300; Whiteside, 2051; Christian, 1568; Kendall, 1901; Kankakee, 368; Logan, 1348; Sangamon, 3260; Macon, 598; Piatt, 837; Monroe, 725; DeWitt 359; Iroquois, 781; Menard, 564; Livingston, 355; Ogle, 498; St. Clair, 513; McLean, 3988; Total 22,727.

Only One-fourth Tabulated

With over three-fourths of the counties yet to report and over 22,000 signatures received already, it appears that the original mark of 50,000 will be surpassed easily. However, a great deal of difficulty was experienced by those who got the signatures in the counties as it meant dropping urgent farm work and driving about the country interviewing farmers busily at work seeding corn.

It is thought that Sam H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A., will take the petitions to Washington and deliver them personally to President Coolidge. That the great number of names will have an influence on Illinois Congressmen in Washington is a foregone conclusion.

All Classes Sign

Examination of any bunch of petitions from any county reveals that all classes of people signed for the McNary-Haugen bill. Farmers were represented in the greatest percentage, but doctors, lawyers, assessors, ministers, bankers, laborers, plumbers, hardware dealers, garage men and what-not signed, thus expressing their belief that the McNary-Haugen bill will do them some good as well as for the farmer.

COWLES REPORTS PROGRESS

Following is a telegram from R. A. Cowles who is representing the I. A. A. at Washington, D. C., in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill, which gives the progress of the bill up to the time the RECORD went to press:

"Got rule today from committee so that bill may come before house for debate Friday morning (May 16). Will be debated Friday, Saturday and Tuesday or may possibly not come up before Tuesday (May 20), beginning three-day debate then. Bill gaining supporters and progress may be reported.

R. A. Cowles.

I. A. A. Acts Quick To Stop Possible T. B. Hindrance

John W. Novak and Dr. Peter P. Duket, co-partners in the Duket-Novak Stock Farm of Lake county, Illinois, have filed suit against the Department of Agriculture of Illinois in the Sangamon county circuit court at Springfield for a writ of mandamus claiming that the department has not lawfully complied with their request for a permit to buy tuberculin re-acting cattle and take them to their 250-acre Lake county farm, there to be treated with a newly formulated tuberculin treatment, which, Dr. Duket claims, makes a cow which has previously reacted to the regulation tuberculin test so free from the disease that she can easily pass the government meat requirements.

The case came up May 12, and was deferred until the week following, according to M. H. Petersen, tuberculosis eradication expert for the Illinois Agricultural Association. Both Mr. Petersen and Donald Kirkpatrick, law counsel for the I. A. A., are attending the hearings.

In their petition, Dr. Duket and Mr. Novak say that they are desirous of carrying on upon their farm and elsewhere as they may choose the business of purchasing and maintaining under legal quarantine reacting cattle and treating them for re-sale for their own profit.

Both the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Chicago Live Stock Exchange are backing the Illinois Department of Agriculture in its stand.

Shelby County Advertises

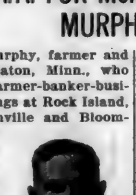
The Shelby County Farm Bureau is doing a little direct advertising. It has had blotters printed with the names of the county president and the executive committee. It also says: "The only farmers' organization trying to protect and advance the interests of the farmer. Are you a member?" The blotters have been distributed freely over the county.

EYES THAT SEE NOT—EARS THAT HEAR NOT



CHICAGO COMMERCE MEN ASK I.A.A. FOR McNARY DETAILS; MURPHY DEBATES DR. BOYLE

Frank W. Murphy, farmer and lawyer of Wheaton, Minn., who addressed the farmer-banker-business man meetings at Rock Island, Springfield, Danville and Bloomington, was called upon to explain the McNary - Haugen bill to the Chamber of Commerce at Chicago at that organization's 5th district conference. Mr. Murphy defended the bill in behalf of the I. A. A. against Dr. J. E. Boyle, professor of rural economy of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., who took the negative orthodox professorial viewpoint. No action was taken by the Chamber of Commerce, this being an "Informative Conference," as they term it.



Dr. James E. Boyle

Mr. Murphy gives this late information on the McNary-Haugen bill:

"It was decided that the bill should come up for consideration in the House either Thursday, May 15, or on Tuesday, May 20," said Mr. Murphy. "In all probability the McNary-Haugen bill will be brought up on the fifteenth. It is especially significant that this action should have been taken in view of the misinformation that has gone out through newspaper dispatches to the effect that the members of the House were unwilling to bring the bill up for consideration until the President has definitely stated his position in respect to it.

No Expression from Coolidge

"It is probably true that a number of the republican House members have expressed a wish that they might have information from the White House as to the view of the President respecting the bill, but there has been no stand taken to the effect that the bill would not be brought up until the President definitely stated his position. Many members of the House and Senate are in daily communication with the President concerning agricultural relief and we are convinced that the President is seriously concerned about the situation of agriculture and is determined that suitable relief shall be provided by this session of Congress.

Julius Barnes Leads Opposition

"The opposition to the bill is traceable to Julius Barnes and his friends and the Boards of Trade. The opposition is entirely obstructive, without merit, and immoral. It lacks conscience; it offers no remedy for farm relief. This opposition is very prominent here in Washington, and we have no hesitancy in attributing to the opposition much of the misinformation that has been given out concerning the status of the bill and the prospects of its enactment. No one has suggested any other plan for agricultural relief. It is true that some cooperative marketing bills have come forward, but they are not intended to provide equal-

(Continued on page 4)

LAY DEFINITE PLANS FOR SCHOOL SURVEY; WILLETT EMPLOYED

I. A. A. to Cooperate with State Educational Committee in Interchange of School Facts

Plans for the investigation of school problems are now quite definitely laid. George W. Willett, who is principal of the Lyons Township High School at La Grange, as previously announced, has been secured to head up the work. It is planned by the Education Committee of the I. A. A. that there shall be full cooperation between the Illinois Agricultural Association survey and the State Educational Committee in the exchange of facts obtained. A survey of the state is to be made to determine, as fully as possible, the attitude of the farmers with reference to important educational problems, such as consolidation, revenue relationship, enlargement and unification of administration.



George W. Willett

Cooperate with State Educational Committee

It is planned to work in close cooperation with the I. A. A. taxation department in so far as the school problems are connected with tax matters.

"It is apparent," points out J. L. Whisnand, of Charleston, chairman of the educational committee in outlining the survey, "that the closest relationship and cooperation should here exist because the solution of some of the most important school problems is dependent upon revenue measures. In addition, information is to be obtained from other states regarding school laws, school government and the best systems used there to thus determine the relative efficiency of our school systems. A survey of rural school problems is to be made from the standpoint of the rural school teachers and county superintendents. In addition, full publicity will be given to the facts obtained." A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville and E. W. Rusk of Carlinville are the other members of the committee.

Willett to Have Charge

George W. Willett will have charge of the investigations during the summer vacation and will be assisted by a field man who has not yet been appointed. It is expected that a large proportion of the survey will have been completed and summarized by late fall.

J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, executive committeman from the 19th district, announces that the next district meeting will be at Champaign, June 14.

17th District Commends Thompson; Flays Rainey

Representatives of the 17th Congressional district, which includes the counties of Woodford, Livingston, Ford, Logan and McLean, met at the McLean County Farm Bureau building in Bloomington, April 23 with a good delegation even though field work was in progress. Frank Barton of Cornell, executive committeeman of the I. A. A. from this district, took a prominent part in the meeting explaining many points over which controversy arose.

George J. Stoll, president of the Logan County Farm Bureau was elected chairman for the day. Succeeding meetings are to be conducted by the other presidents of the districts in order. J. H. Checkley, farm adviser of Logan county, acted as secretary.

Letters Express Sentiment

Among many matters considered, the most outstanding action of the day was the drafting and adoption of three letters—one to Congressman Rainey making it plain that the 17th district representatives were unqualifiedly behind their president, S. H. Thompson; one to Mr. Thompson commending his work for the I. A. A. and of the work being done by the association itself; and one to Congressman Frank H. Funk thanking him for his expressed intention to vote for the McNary-Haugen bill. The letters to Mr. Rainey and Mr. Thompson follow:

Bloomington, Ill.
April 23, 1924.

Hon. Henry T. Rainey,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Rainey:

We note that in your controversy with President S. H. Thompson of the Illinois Agricultural Association over the merits of the McNary-Haugen bill that you are indulging in personalities and criticism of such a character as to suggest that your opposition to this matter is not altogether an impersonal one.

With reference to President Thompson's conduct in this matter we wish to make plain that he is merely carrying out one of the many duties of his office and functioning as an energetic and able executive should.

As active farmer members of the farm bureaus of the 17th district we wish to inform you that President Thompson has our whole hearted support and that your remarks will fail to destroy confidence in him or the organization he represents.

Very truly yours,
Farm Bureaus of the 17th District.

Bloomington, Ill.
April 23, 1924.

Pres. S. H. Thompson,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.
Dear Mr. Thompson:

We have noted in the farm press extracts from a vicious attack made upon you by Congressman Rainey of the 20th district, in which he insinuates that the Illinois Agricultural Association and you in particular are guilty of extravagance in the expenditure of funds entrusted to you.

We believe this criticism is the outgrowth of unreasoning anger on the part of Mr. Rainey induced by your able and aggressive support of the McNary-Haugen bill; and we are pleased to express herewith our whole hearted support of your action in this matter and pledge our encouragement and cooperation in the furtherance of the same.

Very truly yours,
Farm Bureaus of the 17th District.

Lincoln Fine for Picnic

Discussion of the I. A. A. state picnic which is to be at Lincoln August 26 brought out from Mr. Checkley and others from Logan county that Lincoln has fine facilities for a large picnic of this kind and that several thousand people can be cared for on their picnic grounds with good camping facilities.

Discussion was taken up of the work being done by each of the departments of the I. A. A. It was pointed out that the Department of Information should send copies of the I. A. A. Record to all the Chambers of Commerce in Illinois. A resolution was presented by P. E. Johnston, farm adviser for Woodford county, that endorsed the plan of refunding 10 cents per ton on limestone to the County Farm Bureaus. One of the delegates brought out for discussion the attitude that Farm Bureaus should take in regard to the teaching of agriculture in grade and high schools. Although no action was taken on this point, all who commented on it were favorable to such instruction and believed that Farm Bureaus should encourage and aid this instruction as much as possible.

Favor McNary-Haugen Bill

Frank Barton led a discussion on the McNary-Haugen bill and said that, in his opinion, the bill would pass if brought to a vote. The bill was endorsed by those assembled. The next meeting is to be the last week of June, according to the program committee, and George Wicker, new head of the auditing and accounting service, will be asked to talk on cooperation lines.

Farm Advisers present were: P. E. Johnston, Woodford; H. O. Allison Livingston; C. E. Hopkins, associate adviser, Livingston; George Swaim, Ford; J. H. Checkley, Logan and Harrison Fahrnkopf, McLean. Delegates and presidents present were: Woodford—J. Ira Powell, Louis Powell, James Haas, J. W. Ostler, A. C. Jones, Geo. Wermsman, Conrad DuBois and William Beer; Livingston—F. D. Barton, executive committeeman for 17th district, William Aspen, Frank Reeves, Charles Patterson, Carl Barton and Louis Beeman; Logan—George Stoll, Edgar Sisson and D. C. Scheckler; McLean—H. C. Dixon, John Kinsinger, A. O. Convis, Allen McIntyre, John Scholl, Fred Armstrong, H. E. Hilpert, Albert Renger, O. W. Fuller, E. D. Lawrence and Homer R. Johnson. Vernon Vaniman, who is in charge of the field organization for the new auditing and accounting service established by the I. A. A., attended, and spoke briefly and H. C. Butcher, director of the department of information of the I. A. A. was also present.

BREEDERS' CONGRESS PLANNED IN I. A. A.

(Continued from page 7)

dairymen of Wisconsin and we will have cleaner, better cattle in Illinois."

Cattle Agents Without Ethics

So, quite largely, according to Mr. Peterson and Mr. Lynch, the latter being the head of the dairy marketing department of the I. A. A., the matter of buying dairy cattle from strangers becomes a matter of faith. Faith and ethics are closely linked, they say, and especially in the dairy cattle game. To build up ethics and faith between the seller of dairy cattle and the buyer, they have proposed, in the name of the Illinois Agricultural Association, that there be a "Breeders' Congress" at the next National Dairy Show, which is to be held at Milwaukee, September 27 to October 4.

Plans Breeders' Congress

According to the two progenitors of the idea, dairymen from all the states which are in need of dairy cattle, such as Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, would gather at the National Dairy Show next fall, meet the sellers of the cattle from Wisconsin and other states, talk over their problems, go on excursions to visit dairy farms in Wisconsin and hear a good program of speakers during the days of the "Breeders' Congress." W. E. Skinner, general manager of the National Dairy Show, thinks it's a good idea, and plans are now being laid whereby representatives from all the states interested can meet soon and get the first annual "Breeders' Congress" under way. Special trains of Pullmans could carry and house whole county farm bureaus and more dairy knowledge could be obtained by the participants than could be preached by exposition in a century, Mr. Lynch points out.

HERE'S ANSWER TO PERPETUAL KNOCKER; MORE LIKE IT, TOO

Taxation Work Has Brought Laurels To I. A. A. and Saved Money For Farmers

There is quoted below an editorial from the "Champaign County Farm Bureau," the news sheet of Champaign county of which C. C. Burns is farm adviser. In it there is a point which is well worth the consideration of every farm bureau member. That the Illinois Agricultural Association is paying dividends to its members, both directly and indirectly, is a bona fide fact. This is but one of many instances which can be quoted. The editorial follows:

The Farm Bureau Never Did Anything!

Here is a statement that will raise you several inches off your seat, due to the taxation work taken up by the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association in Champaign County.

Land Valuation

In 1922	$30,986,425
In 1923	25,354,505
Difference	$ 5,631,920

While this reduction in land was being secured you and your representatives in the county raised the county rate in Champaign County 35c and the state rate was raised 7.7c. Think what you would have had to pay with this increase, if the Farm Bureau had not reduced the land valuation $5,631,920.

We just worked this out this morning at the Court House at Urbana with Mr. John Watson, statistician expert of the I. A. A.

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Results of the state-wide petition-sign-up for the McNary-Haugen bill had not been tabulated completely when the RECORD went to press, but reports already in and tabulated show that 22,727 persons signed the petitions in 18 counties. Many of the reports indicate that from 90 to 99.5 percent of the people asked to sign actually signed, indicating a strong desire on the part of Illinois voters for the McNary-Haugen bill and refuting the recent published statements in Chicago newspapers that the bill is a "dead issue" in Illinois.



Frank D. Barton

Frank D. Barton, chairman of the I. A. A. legislative committee, spent considerable time and energy in directing and checking up on the state-wide sign-up spending one week of busy farm time in the I. A. A. office at Chicago. Following is a list of the counties tabulated to date:

Woodford, 713; DeKalb, 2300; Whiteside, 2051; Christian, 1568; Kendall, 1901; Kankakee, 368; Logan, 1348; Sangamon, 3260; Macon, 598; Piatt, 837; Monroe, 726; DeWitt 359; Iroquois, 781; Menard, 564; Livingston, 355; Ogle, 498; St. Clair, 513; McLean, 3988; Total 22,727.

Only One-fourth Tabulated

With over three-fourths of the counties yet to report and over 22,000 signatures received already, it appears that the original mark of 50,000 will be surpassed easily. However, a great deal of difficulty was experienced by those who got the signatures in the counties as it meant dropping urgent farm work and driving about the country interviewing farmers busily at work seeding corn.

It is thought that Sam H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A., will take the petitions to Washington and deliver them personally to President Coolidge. That the great number of names will have an influence on Illinois Congressmen in Washington is a foregone conclusion.

All Classes Sign

Examination of any bunch of petitions from any county reveals that all classes of people signed for the McNary-Haugen bill. Farmers were represented in the greatest percentage, but doctors, lawyers, assessors, ministers, bankers, laborers, plumbers, hardware dealers, garage men and what-not signed, thus expressing their belief that the McNary-Haugen bill will do them some good as well as for the farmer.

COWLES REPORTS PROGRESS

Following is a telegram from R. A. Cowles who is representing the I. A. A. at Washington, D. C., in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill, which gives the progress of the bill up to the time the RECORD went to press:

"Got rule today from committee so that bill may come before house for debate Friday morning (May 16). Will be debated Friday, Saturday and Tuesday or may possibly not come up before Tuesday (May 20), beginning three-day debate then. Bill gaining supporters and progress may be reported.

R. A. Cowles.

I. A. A. Acts Quick To Stop Possible T. B. Hindrance

John W. Novak and Dr. Peter P. Duket, co-partners in the Duket-Novak Stock Farm of Lake county, Illinois, have filed suit against the Department of Agriculture of Illinois in the Sangamon county circuit court at Springfield for a writ of mandamus claiming that the department has not lawfully complied with their request for a permit to buy tuberculin re-acting cattle and take them to their 250-acre Lake county farm, there to be treated with a newly formulated tuberculin treatment, which, Dr. Duket claims, makes a cow which has previously reacted to the regulation tuberculin test so free from the disease that she can easily pass the government meat requirements.

The case came up May 12, and was deferred until the week following, according to M. H. Petersen, tuberculosis eradication expert for the Illinois Agricultural Association. Both Mr. Petersen and Donald Kirkpatrick, law counsel for the I. A. A., are attending the hearings.

In their petition, Dr. Duket and Mr. Novak say that they are desirous of carrying on upon their farm and elsewhere as they may choose the business of purchasing and maintaining under legal quarantine reacting cattle and treating them for re-sale for their own profit.

Both the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Chicago Live Stock Exchange are backing the Illinois Department of Agriculture in its stand.

Shelby County Advertises

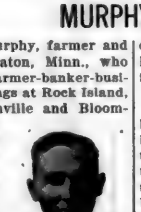
The Shelby County Farm Bureau is doing a little direct advertising. It has had blotters printed with the names of the county president and the executive committee. It also says: "The only farmers' organization trying to protect and advance the interests of the farmer. Are you a member?" The blotters have been distributed freely over the county.

EYES THAT SEE NOT—EARS THAT HEAR NOT



CHICAGO COMMERCE MEN ASK I.A.A. FOR McNARY DETAILS; MURPHY DEBATES DR. BOYLE

Frank W. Murphy, farmer and lawyer of Wheaton, Minn., who addressed the farmer-banker-business man meetings at Rock Island, Springfield, Danville and Bloomington, was called upon to explain the McNary - Haugen bill to the Chamber of Commerce at Chicago at that organization's 5th district conference. Mr. Murphy defended the bill in behalf of the I. A. A. against Dr. J. E. Boyle, professor of rural economy of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., who took the negative orthodox professorial viewpoint. No action was taken by the Chamber of Commerce, this being an "Informative Conference," as they term it.



Dr. James E. Boyle

Mr. Murphy gives this late information on the McNary-Haugen bill:

"It was decided that the bill should come up for consideration in the House either Thursday, May 15, or on Tuesday, May 20," said Mr. Murphy. "In all probability the McNary-Haugen bill will be brought up on the fifteenth. It is especially significant that this action should have been taken in view of the misinformation that has gone out through newspaper dispatches to the effect that the members of the House were unwilling to bring the bill up for consideration until the President has definitely stated his position in respect to it.

No Expression from Coolidge

"It is probably true that a number of the republican House members have expressed a wish that they might have information from the White House as to the view of the President respecting the bill, but there has been no stand taken to the effect that the bill would not be brought up until the President definitely stated his position. Many members of the House and Senate are in daily communication with the President concerning agricultural relief and we are convinced that the President is seriously concerned about the situation of agriculture and is determined that suitable relief shall be provided by this session of Congress.

Julius Barnes Leads Opposition

"The opposition to the bill is traceable to Julius Barnes and his friends and the Boards of Trade. The opposition is entirely obstructive, without merit, and immoral. It lacks conscience; it offers no remedy for farm relief. This opposition is very prominent here in Washington, and we have no hesitancy in attributing to the opposition much of the misinformation that has been given out concerning the status of the bill and the prospects of its enactment. No one has suggested any other plan for agricultural relief. It is true that some cooperative marketing bills have come forward, but they are not intended to provide equal-

(Continued on page 4)

LAY DEFINITE PLANS FOR SCHOOL SURVEY; WILLETT EMPLOYED

I. A. A. to Cooperate with State Educational Committee in Interchange of School Facts

Plans for the investigation of school problems are now quite definitely laid. George W. Willett, who is principal of the Lyons Township High School at La Grange, as previously announced, has been secured to head up the work. It is planned by the Education Committee of the I. A. A. that there shall be full cooperation between the Illinois Agricultural Association survey and the State Educational Committee in the exchange of facts obtained. A survey of the state is to be made to determine, as fully as possible, the attitude of the farmers with reference to important educational problems, such as consolidation, revenue relationship, enlargement and unification of administration.



George W. Willett

Cooperate with State Educational Committee

It is planned to work in close cooperation with the I. A. A. taxation department in so far as the school problems are connected with tax matters.

"It is apparent," points out J. L. Whisnand, of Charleston, chairman of the educational committee in outlining the survey, "that the closest relationship and cooperation should here exist because the solution of some of the most important school problems is dependent upon revenue measures. In addition, information is to be obtained from other states regarding school laws, school government and the best systems used there to thus determine the relative efficiency of our school systems. A survey of rural school problems is to be made from the standpoint of the rural school teachers and county superintendents. In addition, full publicity will be given to the facts obtained." A. C. Everingham, of Hutsonville and E. W. Rusk of Carlinville are the other members of the committee.

Willett to Have Charge

George W. Willett will have charge of the investigations during the summer vacation and will be assisted by a field man who has not yet been appointed. It is expected that a large proportion of the survey will have been completed and summarized by late fall.

J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, executive committeman from the 19th district, announces that the next district meeting will be at Champaign, June 14.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

11th.....Jacob Olbrich, Harvard
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

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I. A. A. Office

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Give the Farmer a Jetty

Economic professors are now proclaiming to the world that the McNary-Haugen bill is economically unsound. Their statements have furnished leads for a multitude of people who would like to find some good reason for not making the McNary-Haugen bill a law. The general trend of economic conditions, if not disturbed in any way, would be comparable to a great river like the Mississippi as it flowed along serenely in the days of Marquette, Joliet, and De Soto.

Civilization came and stuck in an Adamson law jetty here, a restrictive immigration jetty there, a high tariff jetty sticking way out into the river, and others. The serene waters of the tranquil river became disturbed by legislation for labor and industry. The farmer is not complaining because other classes have jetties in the economic flow, but he would like to have one himself.

—o—

An Expression From One Farm Bureau Member

I am writing you why I belong to the Farm Bureau and how I get service out of it. I am proud to belong to an organization which represents the greatest industry in America. I don't see how any man that lives on a farm and calls himself a farmer can refuse to belong to his county Farm Bureau, after the farmers have gone through what they have the last few years with everything organized against them. I do not see how they can gain their rights unless they too, organize and uphold their own individual business. When I need service from my county Farm Bureau, there is only one way to get it, and that is ask for it. I get several times more in a year out of the Farm Bureau than I put into it. I can save my yearly dues by buying one ton of oil meal through the Farm Bureau, to say nothing about buying seeds of all kinds.

If we will just look over our country we can see results, such as the alfalfa that has been grown the last six years, the vaccination of our hogs, and the soybeans that have been grown for the benefit of our stock.

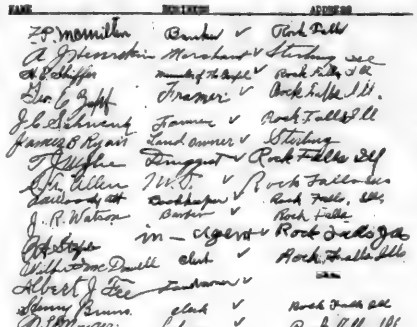
We have the shipping associations, we have our livestock marketing association in Chicago, and the laws that are being passed in the state legislature and in Washington, D. C., for the benefit of the farmer.

We have one of the finest institutions in the state of Illinois, a farmers' cooperative milk plant located in the City of Rock Island, all brought about by the Rock Island County Farm Bureau. —Fred Saulpaugh, Blackhawk Township, in the "Rock Island County Farm Bureau."

PETITION FOR MCNARY-HAUGEN BILL

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREETING:-

The undersigned citizens of the State of Illinois, respectfully represent to you our interest in the early passage and approval of H.R. No. 5563, commonly known as the McNary-Haugen Bill, as recommended for passage to Congress by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives. We believe this measure will afford substantial and immediate relief to agriculture.



This reproduction of one petition page is representative of the many classes of people who want the McNary-Haugen bill to become a law. Does this indicate that the bill is a "dead issue" in Illinois as some Chicago newspapers declare?

Merchandising Excels Monopolizing

The Illinois Agriculture Association has never waivered in its belief and advocacy of cooperative marketing of farm products, meaning thereby that the producer must follow and exercise control over his product until it reaches the consumer of the same. The greed and not the inefficiency of the individual operator who has no producer interest at stake, has made cooperative marketing a necessity. Just as human weakness and selfishness compelled collective action in government to supersede absolute monarchical government, so it is forcing collective action by producers to supersede individualistic marketing.

Grain, because of its non-perishable character, would seem to offer the least difficulty to the cooperative. However, the transition from old, established methods is slow and has met with great difficulties. Cooperative effort got a good start at the local loading station but stalled at the local elevator. The U. S. Grain Growers planned to complete the journey to the consuming buyer. Like many of Uncle Sam's war-time ships, it promised much while under construction at the dock yards but never put to sea. Nobody has yet found out what to do with it or how to use it.

In the meantime, many hard pressed grain farmers are becoming restless and confused. Why blame anybody when all are to blame? Perhaps presently we will have exhausted all of the unsound theories and will begin to see clearly what not to do as well as what to do. Then we shall build a ship which, when completed, will put to sea and weather the storm.

Many past efforts were started with the purpose of creating an absolute monopoly. Why not? We have learned to envy the individual or company that succeeds in controlling a market, whether that market be labor, steel or what not. However, we overlook the fact that corners on the market are short lived and end in heavy losses somewhere. Have we not learned that monopolies have limitations beyond which they cannot go? Nearly all cooperative efforts have been permeated some time with a desire to hold their product and compel the buyer to pay the seller's price. Every cooperative must be a merchandising institution for the purpose of selling and not holding, except holding to supply the market at point of demand with the quality and quantity of product needed. All efforts at cooperative marketing which aim at a purely holding program to compel the buyer to pay the seller's price are self-destructive and will fail. Surely thoughtful farmers will soon learn that cooperative marketing to be successful must be more than a holding proposition, for holding can only succeed in influencing the price when accompanied by all the means and facilities for merchandising a product according to the needs of the market.

Think On This

Farm Bureaus and their activities are always subject to a great deal of criticism whenever they do anything that doesn't just suit interests other than farm interests. The whole category of agents and officers are subject to this criticism. This criticism even goes so far sometimes as to say the whole system is wrong. A Farm Bureau that can't stand up under criticism from those who would like to kill it isn't much of a Farm Bureau. Occasionally enemies of organized agriculture will succeed in making some Farm Bureau members believe that the organization is all wrong. A Farm Bureau member who wants to make his dollar serve him and make his organization better will bring this criticism to the attention of the officers or the agent. Every Farm Bureau member is entitled to understand every detail and every act of his organization. It isn't much use to explain to the knockers outside of the organization. They won't believe the explanation and Farm Bureau members should make it their business to find out the truth when they hear anything that they feel is detrimental to their organization. The facts are obtainable from the Officers and the Agent. It is impossible to answer a lot of criticism in the monthly letter, or the newspapers. Not only is it impossible, but it is unwise to do so. We would be chasing rainbows all the time. — From the monthly letter of the Jersey County Farm Bureau, R. L. Eyman, Farm Adviser.

—o—

Dairy Cattle Sales Contracts Bring Results

Here is *one* example of money-saving results obtained through the I. A. A. Read about it—

Frank Ehredt of Round Lake recently made a trip to Barron County, Wisconsin, and bought over 30 head of springers, which cost an average of $71, delivered at Round Lake. This is in line with what we stated in the March issue of the Diversified Farmer. The district around Barron has a very low percent of tuberculosis, and any one who will take a trip up there can very likely be well satisfied if he wants to buy cows. The Illinois Agricultural Association through Mr. Petersen has completed contracts with the Barron County folks whereby cattle can be bought subject to 75 day retest in Lake County. Copies of these contracts may be seen at the Farm Bureau Office. Prospective buyers from that territory should investigate this proposition before going up there.—Lake County Diversified Farmer.

LIARS' CONTEST GOING STRONG—EVERYBODY ELIGIBLE

Here's the best lie so far. It's contributed by Charles J. Robinson, farm adviser of Shelby county. Everybody's eligible; let 'em come—the bigger the better, but it takes a big one to get recognition in this contest! This one is a dandy for a starter, but it's too bad the Methodist preacher came in when he did.

Here we go—

The other day a short distance from Shelbyville I met a man who stopped me and said he had decided to join the Farm Bureau. Not happening to have any contract blanks with me we drove back and he signed up, paying three years in advance in cold cash. After his departure I again started out and was stopped by three farmers within two miles travel, all of whom wanted to join. After signing them and receiving their checks, which were bankable, I stopped at a farm sale. Here I was swamped with requests for membership blanks and within 49 minutes three good Farm Bureau members had signed up 84 new members. Five of these 84 also signed up contracts for their mothers-in-law and paid cash for same. Well —our Methodist preacher just walked in the office and said: "Let your conscience be your guide"—so I must quit.—Chas. J. Robinson, Shelbyville.

Let's see if you can make the "Liars' Corner" of the RECORD. All contributions must be signed, but name will not be printed if so requested. Let's go! Mail 'em to H. C. Butcher, care of the I. A. A., 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. The biggest liar for the year wins a prize, to be awarded at the next annual meeting.

RAILROADS PROMISE TARIFF REVISIONS ON FARM LIMESTONE

Farmers to Benefit From 7 to 40 Cents Per Ton as Result of I. A. A. Complaint

Farmers who buy limestone from the quarries in the East St. Louis district and who are located in Southern Illinois will benefit from a recent conference between the crushed limestone producers of the East St. Louis district, the transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Commerce Commission in Chicago. Promises were made by the railroads represented to re-publish their freight rates on crushed stone and agricultural limestone during May with a decrease ranging from 7 to 40 cents per ton.

Quasey Represents I. A. A.

According to L. J. Quasey, head of the transportation department, and who represented the I. A. A. at the conference, the saving will mean considerable to down-state farmers who purchase limestone for their sour lands. From 340,000 to 350,000 tons of limestone is the estimated amount which will be used by Illinois farmers in 1924, according to figures compiled by J. R. Bent, head of the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department.

The re-adjustment in rates affects agricultural limestone shipped from Columbia and Falling Springs at the present time, but, according to Mr. Quasey, a reduction in rates on limestone shipped from the quarry at Valmeyer may also be expected.

17 Cents Per Ton Saving

A saving of 17 cents per ton on agricultural limestone has also been effected by the I. A. A. department of transportation between the important limestone center of Greencastle, Indiana, and Oblong, Stoy, Gordons and Palestine, Illinois, which will take effect May 20. The new rates apply via the Big Four railroad and the Illinois Central. The former rate was $1.38 per ton to Palestine but is now $1.21.

"During April the Ill-Mo Butter Company, makers of the "Illini" dairy products, received shipments of cream from farmers at 163 Illinois and Missouri towns," says A. D. Lynch.

Vaniman Explains Details of Auditing Service for Co-ops

The establishment of a cooperative auditing and business advisory service for farmers' elevators, livestock shipping associations, milk producers' associations and other similar farmers' organizations is meeting with the approval of those who have had an opportunity to consider it, according to Vernon Vaniman, in charge of field organization of the I. A. A. accounting and auditing service.

"This is following the same plan," states Mr. Vaniman, "that has been used by the packers through the Institute of Meat Packing; by the petroleum people through the Petroleum Institute; by the bankers through their Clearing House organization and by several hundred trade associations that might be mentioned.

"By the farmers having their own auditing, accounting and business service they are applying the same practices that have proved successful among other organizations. This organization, which will probably be called the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association, will be owned, controlled and directed by the cooperatives themselves. It will provide authoritative auditing, comparative analysis of business, protection to managers and directors, establish confidence and loyalty of stockholders, besides furnishing business advisory service for increasing the efficiency of the business."

Plan of Organization

"Under the present plan," says Mr. Vaniman, "each class of organizations will have one member on the board of directors, and each district will have one member on the board.

The cost of the service will be on a pro-rated basis, based on the volume of business for each class of organization. For instance, farmers' elevators will have one rate and livestock shipping associations another rate.

Meetings to consider the service have been held in McDonough and Iroquois counties and have been arranged for in Sangamon, Morgan, Knox, Bureau, Logan, Champaign, Macon, Macoupin, Christian and Montgomery counties.

Collections so far this year are coming in better than last year, according to L. A. Evans of the finance department.

Who's Oldest and Youngest Farm Bureau Members?

The question came up the other day in the office as to who is the oldest farm bureau member. We didn't get that settled before someone chimed in with the question, "Who's the youngest member?" There were some suggestions, but none definite. So we are going to find out.

We would like to have the names of the youngest and oldest farm bureau members. Write to H. C. Butcher, Director of Information, and enter your oldest or youngest contestant. We'll see "who's who," and maybe "why" later.

Wants McNary Bill; Also Amendment to Packer-Stockyard

Galesburg was the scene of the regular quarterly meeting of the 15th district on April 29, of which H. E. Goembel of Hooppole is executive committeeman. Representatives from Adams, Henry, Fulton, Knox and Schuyler counties were present and passed a resolution unanimously favoring the McNary-Haugen bill and it was also resolved in the resolution that House Resolution 7110 and 6424 would greatly improve the Packers and Stockyards Act and that the Illinois senators and representatives at Washington work to secure the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill and the addition of the amendment to the Packers and Stockyards Act.

WANT McNARY BILL IN 16th DISTRICT; WIRE RESOLUTIONS

Representatives Talk Limestone, Serum, Cooperation, Collections and Tuberculosis Eradication

At a meeting of Farm Bureau officers and Farm Advisers of the 16th congressional district, April 28, which includes the counties of Tazewell, Peoria, Stark, Bureau and Marshall-Putnam, a resolution was drafted and ordered to be wired to Illinois senators and Congressmen at Washington asking that they support the McNary-Haugen bill and help get it passed this session of Congress. A. R. Wright, executive director, opened the meeting and presided.

Joseph Morris, president of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, spoke on ways and means of collecting dues and was followed by others in a discussion. It was reported that collections for 1924 so far are better than in 1923. It was indicated by those present that service on limestone and serum should be restricted to paid up members. The opinion was general that close cooperation and good feeling between bankers and the Farm Bureau is essential and that the Farm Advisers should keep the banker and newspapers completely informed as to what is going on in the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Farm Adviser W. E. Hedgcock of Peoria county told how Peoria county assisted in getting the Legislature to pass the bill allowing counties to make appropriations to pay county inspectors in tuberculosis eradication work. Reports from Tazewell county showed how the tuberculosis testing project was turned down in that county, but that at the same meeting an appropriation had been made for a tuberculosis sanitarium.

T. B. Work Discussed

In the afternoon session, Dr. Augsberger of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, explained the tuberculosis eradication work in detail, telling of the success of Hillsdale county, Michigan, an accredited county.

I. A. A. Votes $300 For Whiteside Judging Team

Three hundred dollars was voted by the executive committee to go to the Whiteside County dairy judging team, which won the trip to Europe when it placed first at the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, New York, last fall. The expression was made by some of the committeemen that the I. A. A. would be willing to vote $300 every year if an Illinois Farm Bureau team could win the national honor every year.

The team, "Dad" Wise and a representative from the University, who will probably be C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist, as he had considerable to do with the success of the team, will sail from Montreal June 7 on the "Doric." The team will enter the international livestock judging contest at the "Royal" in England this summer. This contest was won by a similar team from Maryland last year.

Members of the team will give a dairy judging talk over the WLS, the Sears Roebuck radio station, some time before they depart for abroad.



Here is the Whiteside county dairy judging team which sails June 7 from Montreal to represent the United States in the international judging contest at the Royal Live Stock Show, England. From left to right they are: Donald Williams, Prof. C. S. Rhode, Elwyn Folkers, L. O. Wise and Harold Gauirapp.

estimated expense of the trip was set at $1,000 a person, with a representative from Whiteside county and one from the University accompanying the team.

$4,000 Subscribed

Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary, read a list of contributions secured by "Dad" Wise, farm adviser of Whiteside county, who coached the team and who will accompany it to Europe, in which $3,700 was listed as subscriptions from various commercial agricultural organizations in Chicago. This amount brings the total to $4,000, which is the goal. The

Phosphate Service Extended by I. A. A.

Phosphate users in Illinois will be interested to know of the new agreement obtained by the phosphate-limestone department in which the I. A. A. extends its supervision at its Tennessee phosphate office to all reducing companies although withdrawing, at least for the present, from the work of actually buying and distributing phosphate.

"We will continue to operate the Tennessee branch office," says J. R. Bent, director of the phosphate-limestone department, "and will continue to follow up matters at the production end in the interest of the purchaser; will take samples from each and every car and make analysis of all shipments where such service is desired by the purchaser whether he is an I. A. A. member or not and whether a farmer, dealer, elevator company or other buyer of phosphate. The producers recognize the saving to themselves and the sales advantage to them in this plan and so have agreed to pay for this service, so there will be no extra charge involved so far as the purchaser is concerned. We will also continue to follow up complaints in matters of service, weights and quality. The producers have agreed to make us arbitors in the matters of complaints by purchasers, or disputes between producers and themselves."

Michigan Sees How I. A. A. Probes Taxes

J. C. Watson, in charge of the taxation investigation work for the I. A. A., complied with a request of the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation recently and put on a demonstration in Kalamazoo, Michigan, to show how he obtains the levels of valuation of different classes of properties in Illinois.

Mr. Watson says that he found Michigan in just about the same condition as Illinois. The demonstration was put on in Kalamazoo county, where he found that land and small town and village property was assessed at a much higher level than real estate in Kalamazoo, the county seat of Kalamazoo county and a large city. The difference is approximately 30 percent he says.

The work done in Michigan by Mr. Watson corresponds with results found in Wyandotte and Wood counties in Ohio and with the results of an investigation made by G. E. Metzger.

MONROE EGG PRODUCERS ORGANIZING

Since the Mark Twain Egg Producers Association of Hannibal, Mo., draws considerable support from the poultry raisers of Monroe county, Illinois, G. E. Metzger, organizer for the I. A. A., put on a county-wide meeting in Monroe county and assisted in making arrangements for a series of meetings to be addressed in Monroe county by local people. This county will put on its own campaign to get a large volume of eggs signed up with the Mark Twain Association and will hire its own manager about June 1, according to Mr. Metzger.

HERE'S WHAT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACCOMPLISHED AT ITS MAY MEETING—

May 6th is the date of the last meeting of the Executive Committee. The following decisions were made by the Committee at that meeting:

1. Accepted invitation of Dean Mumford to hold next annual meeting at Champaign as guest of the University of Illinois, January 14 and 15, 1925.

2. Invited Dean Mumford to outline work of the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station and the Extension Service at the June meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee in Chicago, June 6.

3. Appropriated $800 to the $4,000 financial budget of Whiteside County dairy judging team which goes to Europe this summer to judge in Royal Live Stock Show in international competition.

4. Decided not to have exhibit portraying progress of the Illinois Agricultural Association because of excessive cost.

5. Heard R. W. Dickensen, farm adviser of Cass county, and John H. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors, Cass county, and vice-president of the Cass County Farm Bureau, tell of valuable work done in starting clean-up of Cass county finances by John C. Watson, head of the I. A. A. Department of Taxation.

6. Motion passed that Farm Advisers should not receive per diem compensation from the I. A. A. for time spent on Advisory Committees.

7. Discussed grain marketing and gasoline tax.

8. Passed resolution urging other state farm bureaus to give active support to McNary-Haugen bill.

9. Accepted resignation of C. A. Stewart, head of the Live Stock Marketing department, and planned to hire a successor.

1000 MORE ENDORSE McNARY BILL; ASK IMMEDIATE ACTION

Everingham Speaks to Farmers, Bankers, and Business Men in Rainey District

Information meetings on the McNary-Haugen bill have been held recently in Petersburg, Menard county, and Virginia, Cass County, for the purpose of acquainting farmers, bankers and business men of the details of the bill. At the Petersburg meeting, 400 men from a radius of 50 miles unanimously passed a resolution favoring the bill and urging the representatives in Congress to support it. Over 400 signatures were affixed to the petition asking for the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill, according to C. A. Hughes, farm adviser of Menard county.



A. C. Everingham

The meeting at Virginia was a dinner given by the Virginia Chamber of Commerce for the Cass County Farm Bureau with about 500 present. Albert H. Rankin, president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, spoke on "The Relation of the Farmer to the Chamber of Commerce." A. C. Everingham was the principal speaker at both meetings. He explained the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill and answered questions which were asked about it. Both counties are in Representative Rainey's Congressional district.

I. A. A. HELPS APPLE GROWERS

G. E. Metzger, head of the organization department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and E. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, met with the organization committee of the Calhoun county apple growers at Hardin, May 9, and went over possible plans for organizing the Calhoun county apple growers with the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange. Mr. Metzger reports a good attendance and says that arrangements were made to proceed with informing the apple growers of the county of the contemplated affiliation, then a sign-up campaign will probably be started early in June.

Galena, Illinois.

Mr. L. J. Quasey,
Transportation Department,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Frank Delleballa asked me to thank you for getting him a new fence along the C. B. & Q. right of way on his farm. He was 15 years trying to get a fence and now, he says, he has a good fence at last. It also pleases the section foreman to build a new fence and not be compelled to try and repair the old one. The section foreman will also put the undercrossing in proper shape.

If farmers would ask more from the railroad companies in a good manner, they would get results. The object desired is obtained to the whole satisfaction of all concerned. Again accept our thanks for your work.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. N. Riplinger.

Baseball Fans To Read Latest Dope in Record

Baseball news of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League will be printed in the RECORD in its newly formed Sport Department, which will be instituted as soon as baseball scores begin to come in. Team managers and others in connection with township or county teams should not fail to mail the results of games to the Information Department, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

May Select All-State Team

Many possibilities await the Sports Department. For instance, it may be possible to select an All-State Farm Bureau baseball team from the teams that compete for the state championship during the annual picnic, which is to be at Lincoln, Logan county, August 26. If you have a team, want to have a team or are planning to have a team, get in touch with R. W. Dickenson, farm adviser of Cass county, who is president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, or G. E. Metzger, secretary and treasurer of the league, at the I. A. A. office at Chicago. Many counties have signified their attention of joining up and several have already sent in their $10 dues.

Kendall county already has a county schedule arranged between eight teams. It is printed in big league style in the Kendall County Farm Bureau Bulletin.

Scores Two More Victories; Helps Limestone Users

Two more victories for the phosphate-limestone department of the I. A. A. were recorded when two more producers of agricultural limestone signed the dotted line to agree to the I. A. A. plan for recognition of County Farm Bureaus in the price of agricultural limestone.

"The Lincoln Crushed Stone Company of Joliet," says Mr. Bent in announcing the new contracts, "is quoting a price of 60 cents per ton to all purchasers on both their regular agricultural screenings and their double-fine agricultural stone. On the 15th of each month they will remit to each County Farm Bureau at the rate of 10 cents per ton for all shipments made during the previous month and on which payment has been received.

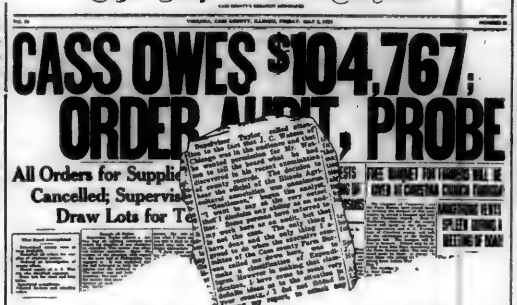
"The Dolese Brothers Company, 327 W. Madison street, Chicago, with a quarry at Buffalo, Iowa, has agreed to a similar commission of 10 cents per ton from their present quoted prices on orders received through Farm Bureaus. Dolese Brothers' present price is good only until June 30 at which time some advance may be made, but it will still retain the 10 cent commission. Three prominent companies, separately located, have now subscribed to the I. A. A. plan. It is hoped that more will follow."

T. B. Work Planned In Edwards County

Edwards county is seriously considering taking up the campaign of tuberculosis eradication acording to M. H. Petersen, in charge of tuberculosis eradication work for the I. A. A., who has attended two meetings in that county. He reports that 175 people were present at a meeting at West Salem and about 550 attended a similar discussion at Albion. Mr. Petersen spoke at both meetings, telling of the necessity of eradication work and the methods used in other counties to raise money. He also visited Jasper, Cumberland and Effingham counties, visiting with interested people there.

Cass Benefits From I. A. A. Finance Probe

Something like a bomb broke when the Illinois Agricultural Association investigated the expenditures of tax money in Cass county. John C. Watson, in charge of the taxation department of the I. A. A., was invited to find the relative valuations on city and farm property by the Cass County Farm Bureau. Wide inequalities were discovered which the Board of Review corrected only in part, reports Mr. Watson.



The Republican-Gazette

CASS OWES $104,767; ORDER AUDIT, PROBE

All Orders for Supplie Cancelled; Supervis Draw Lots for Te

This is a reproduction of part of the front page of the Republican-Gazette of Virginia, Cass county, after the I. A. A. financial investigation.

A second invitation was extended to the I. A. A. to investigate the expenditures of the Board of Commissioners and upon this occasion considerable irregularities were found in the finances of the county. Some of the Farm Bureau people in Cass county had been trying to put their county on the board of supervisor system for several years. The investigation led to the election of a board of supervisors representing the county by townships. At its first meeting, the board heard the report of the Illinois Agricultural Association, as determined by Mr. Watson.

A report of the meeting as given in the Republican-Gazette of Virginia says that the board of supervisors cancelled all orders for supplies for the county, ordered an investigation of county offices, heard a report of the situation by J. C. Watson, and proceeded to hire an auditor to go over the county books. Following is a part of the report as given in the Virginia Republican-Gazette:

"The fact that Cass county is at least $104,767 in debt and that it has already borrowed through anticipation warrants more than the legal 75 percent of the incoming taxes were two of the important discoveries made by the board of supervisors Tuesday in a meeting that was replete with surprises and accomplishments. The board began work at 9 o'clock and except for one hour and a half taken for lunch, was in constant session until 5 o'clock.

Watson Reports Irregularities

"Following the report at the morning session, John C. Watson of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago, who conducted an analysis of county expenditures at the request of the farm bureau, and the statement by County Treasurer Farrar that the county has but 74 cents in the general fund, a committee was appointed to consider these facts during the noon hour and report its recommendation immediately after lunch. This committee was composed of Supervisor Springle, chairman, and Supervisors Schneider and Jones. The report of the committee reads: 'Whereas, it has come to the attention of this board of supervisors and to the public that Cass county is practically bankrupt and for most purposes has no funds in the treasury with which to meet its obligations and pay bills:

Affairs in Bad Shape

"'And whereas it has been brought to the attention of this board of supervisors through a partial investigation of the affairs of the county and the methods of conducting the business of the county by the former board of county commissioners that money has been recklessly and illegally expended in large sums and that no statement of the financial condition of the county can be had.

"'Therefore, be it resolved, that this board of supervisors of Cass county, Illinois, hereby authorizes and empowers its committee on Judiciary and Finance to take any and such actions as are necessary to employ and pay some reliable certified auditing company to thoroughly audit the books and accounts of the several offices of the county running back for a period of several years as may seem wise in the judgment of the said Judiciary and Finance committee and that said committee be instructed to report the findings of said audit to this board at as early a date as seems practicable to it:'"

Secure I. A. A. Auditor

John Taylor, vice-president of the Cass County Farm Bureau, is chairman of the board of supervisors and was instrumental toward getting the investigation. Both he and R. W. Dickensen, farm adviser of Cass county, appeared before the I. A. A. executive committee at its meeting of May 6 at the Chicago office and thanked the I. A. A. for the services of Mr. Watson and commended his work highly. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dickensen secured the services of the public accounting firm of Frazer and Torbet, Chicago, to do the auditing. Geo. E. Frazer of Frazer and Torbet, is consulting accountant for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

MURPHY SUPPLIES FACTS FOR C. OF C.

(Continued from page 1)

ity for agriculture, or the removal of the tremendous handicaps under which the farmer operates daily.

"There is a firm determination on the part of those supporting the McNary-Haugen Bill to insist upon this legislation being enacted and they will accept no substitute unless it will bring about the same results. We are told that the opposition will attempt to sidetrack this bill and substitute some other measure dealing with cooperative marketing problems or some other principle that cannot cure the existing difficulty of the farmer, but let it be said for the men who are representing the forty million people back of the McNary-Haugen Bill that they will not be swerved from their purpose and will never give their consent to any sop legislation."

DEAN SAYS, "COME AND SEE US"; I.A.A. ANSWERS, "WE WILL"

Next Annual Meeting to Be At Champaign; Mumford to Outline U. of I. Program

H. W. Mumford, dean of agriculture at the University of Illinois, was present at the last meeting of the executive committee and invited the Illinois Agricultural Association to hold its next annual meeting at Champaign on January 14 and 15, 1925, the dates previously selected by the I. A. A. He stated that Champaign is centrally located between the northern and southern parts of the state and that it can be reached without difficulty because of the hard roads leading into it. Champaign and Urbana have ample hotel facilities with which to handle the attendance and there is an auditorium available for the meeting which will accommodate 2,500 people.

Benefit to All

"It would be an advantage to the student body," said Dean Mumford in presenting his invitation to the committee, "and especially to the agricultural faculty to have an opportunity of seeing an annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in action. It would be especially advantageous to all concerned to have close touch between the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station and the Extension Service. Everything will be done to give the I. A. A. a real welcome and a good time as well as a profitable time."

Motion was made by J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, of the 19th district, that Dean Mumford's invitation be accepted. It was seconded by G. F. Tullock, Rockford, of the 12th district. The executive committeemen who were bidding for the annual meeting graciously withdrew in favor of Dean Mumford's invitation and the motion was passed unanimously.

Dean to Outline U. of I. Program

Dean Mumford also asked that the Executive Committee hold its June meeting in Champaign in connection with the annual Farmers' Week in order that the present program of work being carried on by the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station and the Extension Service. The committee decided that it would not be convenient to have the June meeting at Champaign, but invited Dean Mumford to appear before the committee at its June meeting and outline the program of work.

RECORD Coming Every Two Weeks

Beginning with the next issue, the RECORD will be published every two weeks rather than twice a month, as has been the case heretofore.

From now on you can expect to receive the latest news of your association every other Monday. If you don't get your copy at this time, let us know. The RECORDS will go in the mail every other Saturday at Chicago and for that reason will receive practically first class service because the Chicago post office is not jammed with mail over the week-ends.

Your next RECORD will be dated June 9 and each issue should reach you every second Monday thereafter.

MISS MARY C. WHEATON, LIBRARIAN,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Volume 2 | Issued Every Other Saturday—June 7, 1924 | Number 11

SAM THOMPSON TO REPRESENT A.F.B.F. WHEN G.O.P. MEETS

I.A.A. President Selected To Guard Farmers' Rights at Republican Convention at Cleveland

President Sam H. Thompson's services are in demand again. This time he is to go to Cleveland to the republican national convention upon the request of J. F. Reed, acting president of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the absence of President Bradfute, who is in Rome, Italy, representing the United States at the International Institute of Agriculture. President Thompson will be accompanied by E. B. Reid, assistant Washington representative of the A. F. B. F.

It will be the duty of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Reid to see that agriculture is not overlooked in the building of the national republican platform and that the agricultural planks in that platform are in harmony with the wishes of the American farmer.

President Thompson is a member of the executive committee of the A. F. B. F. The ability shown by President Thompson in handling legislative problems in Illinois and his knowledge of the real needs of American farmers today make him a valuable representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Representatives to attend the democratic national convention at New York will be announced later, according to American Farm Bureau Federation officials.

Cass County Probe Goes to Grand Jury

Cass county continues to be a hot-bed of official unstability. Reports from that county indicate that the facts discovered by the auditors who were engaged after John C. Watson, the I. A. A. taxation specialist, had classified the expenditures of Cass County upon request of the Cass County Farm Bureau and found considerable irregularities, have substantiated the findings made public by Mr. Watson.

The auditors have completed their work and an attorney has been secured to present the facts to the grand jury. The audit has not been made public. The firm of Frazer & Torbet, Chicago, performed the audit, George E. Frazer of that firm is consulting accountant for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

HARPER IS INFORMATION DIRECTOR FOR PRODUCERS

J. D. Harper, formerly director of poultry and egg marketing of the I. A. A., has recently been appointed director of information for the National Producers. He has been with the Producers since leaving the Illinois Agricultural Association.

McNARY-HAUGEN BILL DEFEATED

Eastern and southern opponents voted the bill down today in House. Our central and western members excepting those from large cities rallied to the bill's support solidly. Compromises as to commodities, duration of life of board, capital and other details than principle were offered to steering committee yesterday and rejected. Motion to recommit with such amendments failed to carry. Friends of bill did everything possible to secure support. Fought up to roll call. Am staying over until Monday watching relief measure promised by steering committee presumably satisfactory to administration. National meeting of farm organizations tentatively called July 17 and 18 at St. Paul. R. A. Cowles, Washington, D. C. June 4, 1924.

Hire Hedgcock of Peoria County For Stewart's Place

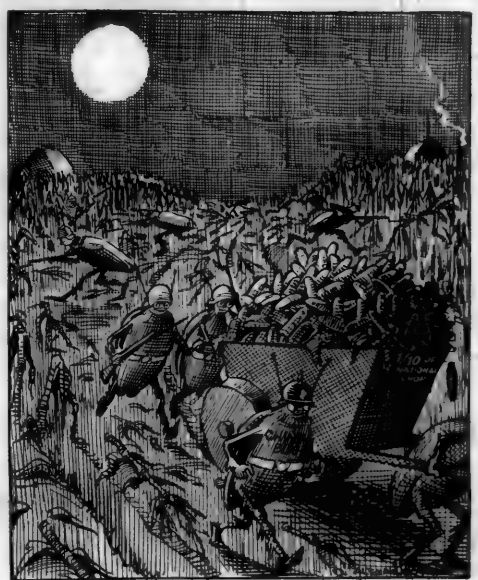
Wm. E. Hedgcock, farm adviser of Peoria county, has been chosen by officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association to take charge of the association's live stock marketing department, the former director of which, C. A. Stewart, has recently resigned to become executive secretary of the National Livestock Producers' Association. Mr. Hedgcock has been farm adviser of Peoria county since May 1, 1916, and is a University of Illinois graduate in the college of agriculture, class of 1909.



Wm. E. Hedgcock

He has been interested in cooperative marketing of livestock and other products and has had considerable experience in agricultural extension work and taught agriculture in the LaSalle-Peru Township High School from 1910 to 1912 and in the Albert Lea State High School, Albert Lea, Minnesota, one of 10 high schools in Minnesota which received state aid at that time for teaching agriculture, until he went to Peoria county in 1916. Mr. Hedgcock was interested in dairy testing associations and dairy marketing in Minnesota and was secretary-treasurer of the Pioneer Cow Testing Association, Freeborn county, Minnesota. Mr. Hedgcock managed his father's 425 acre Illinois farm during vacations of the Plymouth High School and the University of Illinois. He has been instrumental in forming livestock shipping associations in Peoria county and also assisted with the formation of the Peoria Live Stock Producers' Association. He will be with the I. A. A. as soon as his work in Peoria county can be turned over to a new farm adviser.

THE INVADERS ARE COMING!



CHINCH BUGS BAD THIS YEAR

Chinch bugs are to be exceptionally bad this year according to reports from the United States Department of Agriculture and agricultural colleges. Illinois loses one-tenth of its crop to the chinch bugs every year, the bugologists claim. They also say that the time to combat the chinch bug is before he gets started. "Calcium Cyanide for Chinch Bug Control" is the title of a bulletin ready for distribution from the College of Agriculture, Urbana. This bulletin gives different methods of using the cyanide for chinch bug control and gives complete directions for the use of the chemical. See your Farm Adviser.

Livingston County Has Serum Schools

A series of demonstrations to show the methods and benefits from vaccinating hogs for cholera were held in Livingston county under the direction of Farm Adviser H. O. Allison May 27, 28 and 29. The Livingston County Farm Bureau has established a distributing point at Pontiac where it has serum and virus at 70 cents per 100 cc. The schools were held at 12 points over the county, according to a program announcement of the vaccinating schools, and Dr. Schirmer, representing a serum company, gave the demonstrations.

The executive committee of the Gallatin County Farm Bureau decided to charge non-members 90c per 100 C. C. for serum and virus, at its regular May meeting.

Lincoln Has Fine Grounds For I.A.A. Picnic; Good Roads

G. E. Metzger, organization director of the I. A. A., has been spending some time in Lincoln, Logan county, paving the way for the I. A. A. state picnic which is to be held on the Logan county Chautauqua Association's grounds one mile from Lincoln, August 26. According to Mr. Metzger, everything in the way of conveniences and necessities for handling a large crowd is available; A baseball field and horseshoe courts are available on the grounds.

There is an open-air auditorium that will seat over 4,000 people.

Sheds are available for automobiles in case a shower should come up. Running water is available right on the grounds so there should be no shortage of lemonade. Besides that, Mr. Metzger says, there is plenty of trees so the proverbial shade which accompanies the lemonade will be there. There is plenty of space for picnic lunches with elbow-room.

Transportation facilities for getting to Lincoln are exceptionally good, since two paved roads touch Lincoln. Speakers for the picnic have not yet been announced.

George A. Fox, executive secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has some 70 pure-bred Holsteins on his farm near Syracuse and is an ardent "better milk" fan. He is taking a few days off from his I. A. A. duties in June to attend the national Holstein-Friesian convention at Richmond, Virginia.

BROOMCORN MEN FIGHT PROPAGANDA TO ORGANIZE POOL

Organization Committee Have 280 Signed To Broomcorn Pool, Need 680; Oklahoma Broomcorn President To Speak

The organization of a pool for marketing broomcorn in Coles and Cumberland counties and those broomcorn growing portions of the adjacent counties of Douglas, Edgar, Clark, Jasper, Shelby and Moultrie has been deterred to some extent because of propaganda and direct opposition by a few local bankers and broomcorn brokers according to a recent report by the organization committee which was appointed at a meeting of broomcorn growers at Mattoon last August.

Minimum is 75 Per Cent

According to the committee's report, the marketing agreement which each grower was asked to sign called for 75 per cent of the growers to join by April 1, 1924. Because of bad weather and poor roads during the winter months, this date was extended to June 1. The committee conducted a series of meetings attended by more than 600 growers and mailed a full explanation of the contract and general pooling plan to practically every broomcorn grower in the area.

Still Want Pool

"The committee," says the report of that committee, "feels that in the minds of the growers there is a desire for a marketing organization but at this time too many broomcorn growers are depending upon those who have signed to set up the organization and carry the responsibility, while they, by staying on the outside and using the organization as a tool, obtain for themselves all the advantages of the cooperative organization."

Import Speaker

The broomcorn pool has not been abandoned, latest reports from the committee indicate. Instead, the president of the Oklahoma broomcorn pool has been engaged to speak soon before a meeting of the growers telling them of the experiences of the Oklahoma growers. That there is a keen desire to market cooperatively in the broomcorn area is certain, according to G. E. Metzger, organization director of the I. A. A. who has been assisting, but there is considerable need for more of the growers to get the spirit.

"Two hundred and eighty broomcorn growers have signed the association agreement, most of which are farm bureau members," says Mr. Metzger. "Ninety per cent of those who have not signed are not members of the Farm Bureau. The minimum requirement of 75 per cent amounts to approximately 680 growers."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

11th.....Jacob Olbrich, Harvard
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, H. C. Butcher; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, C. A. Stewart; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; in charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, F. A. Gougler; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Petersen.

Call Nation-Wide Conference Following Defeat

Immediately after the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill in the House June 3, the following statement was issued by the farm organizations which were fighting for the bill:

"By failing to enact into law the principles of the McNary-Haugen export corporation bill, congress has refused to concede to American agriculture equal opportunity and equal protection with that which the nation grants to other industries and institutions.

"Congress has freely admitted the plight of the farmer, but it has refused to take the steps dictated by simple justice toward correction of conditions that have precipitated nation-wide agricultural collapse.

"We cannot believe this decision of congress is to be taken as final. Otherwise we should have no choice except to return to the millions of people who compose the farming industry of the country with the word that the American nation no longer held a place for them, their work, or the production of their hands and toil.

"We believe the decision of congress in refusing justice to agriculture is dictated more by misunderstanding of the underlying causes of present conditions than by a cold blooded purpose of industrial and financial aggrandizement accomplished through the ruin of the farming industry.

"With this belief, we are taking what steps are within our power to continue the work for the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill. A nation-wide conference of farm organizations will meet in St. Paul July 17 and 18 to perfect arrangements for expanding and carrying on the campaign for agricultural justice and equality."

—o—

What Does the Farm Bureau Mean?

What does the Farm Bureau mean to agriculture? The above question is constantly recurring to the mind of the American farmer whether he gives much time to thought or not. It keeps coming up because every farmer knows that there is something radically wrong with farming as a business, and what is more important, if something is not done and done soon, American agriculture will go on the rocks. Now, this is not a calamity howl, it is a plain truth backed by facts. When the price received for any commodity is less than the actual cost of production, the chances for a solvency for that enterprise are rather remote. This is true of farming now.

When the taxes on a piece of property operated for profit are more than the gross returns from the property, what does it mean? Confiscation. That is true of many farms in some of our most prosperous counties. Now what's the answer? You know. Organization.

Solution in Organization

You ask how we know that organization is the answer? Because we have the organization and we are already beginning to see the effects of its activities. Already our taxing bodies, state and county, are responding to the demands of the Farm Bureau committees regarding the lowering of taxes on farm lands. Already cooperative livestock shipping association in the county, and Producers' Livestock commission firms in our great livestock markets are correcting many evils which have existed for generations. Legislative bodies, state and national, have hearkened to the voice of the farmer coming through the State Farm Bureaus and the American Farm Bureau Federation to the effect that many comprehensive laws have been passed, not as special legislation for the farmer, but for the purpose of correcting abuses and giving the farmer an equal opportunity.

Farmers' Demands Win

Now the farmer has not been given these so-called boons because some other agency recognized his need. Not by any means. He has been recognized because he has demanded recognition and has an organization strong enough to enforce that demand. If any one doubts this he has only to turn to the fight put up by the "Farm Bloc" at Washington and its results. After one of the bitterest fights in legislative history, the farmers won practically every point contested for, and the reason they won was because their cause was just.

Or, the battle waged by the Illinois Agricultural Association before the State Tax Commission and the Railway Commission for tax and rate reduction. In both of these instances, reductions were secured amounting to more than the Farm Bureau dues to each member of the Farm Bureau.

We Must Not Quit

Well, we say, if we have accomplished so much, isn't that enough? We ought to feel pretty well satisfied, and surely have no need to worry. Don't think for a moment that the enemies of farm organization will ever sleep; they have too much at stake and are right now at work among the members of the Farm Bureaus, distributing propaganda and trying to create dissatisfaction and discontent, so that the integrity of the organization—the very life of the Farm Bureau—depends upon the individual member.

Every live, thinking member of the Farm Bureau in every county, of every state in the union, should recognize this, should realize that it is not sufficient for him to be just a member. He must be a fighting member, spreading the truth about this organization among his neighbors and explaining to them the need of united action.

—Logan County Reflector.

—o—

Price Fixing and the Teeter-Board

The term "price fixing" has muddied the water. Some people use the term without thinking what it means. Some people mean one thing and some another. It has come to be a handy term for propagandists.

The merchandising of any commodity requires the fixing of a price. The retail or wholesale merchant, the blacksmith, the professional man, the elevator, the creamery, the manufacturer, in short, all trade requires price fixing of some sort. Commerce is impossible without price fixing.

What does the propagandists mean by price fixing? Time is an element. In commercial practice, some prices are fixed for a short length of time—others for a longer time. What influences changes in price? The theoretical economist says that supply and demand regulates the price. The most casual observation proves beyond doubt that prices and changes in prices are artificially determined for selfish reasons. Supply and demand forces changes in prices only when other influences are unable to resist its influence. Supply and demand is a regulating and not a direct determining factor in price fixing. As a regulating factor, it is irresistible within certain limitations, and, on the whole, a most wholesome influence.

Some price fixers would attempt to eliminate the law entirely. They would have a fixed price for a more or less long period of time disregarding supply and demand altogether. Other clear thinking and sensible folks know that prices are not determined, but regulated, and that in only a limited way by supply and demand. These people do not object to the introduction of new factors in fixing prices for either a short or long time but do recognize as futile every attempt to entirely eliminate the supply and demand factor as a regulatory force.

Some say that cost, plus a reasonable profit, should fix prices. Cost plus determines whether or not a business is profitable. Everyone wants his business profitable; therefore, he naturally wants to determine prices on a cost-plus basis wherever possible and naturally will do so whenever and wherever possible. Everyone is doing his best at all times to fix prices on a cost-plus basis. However, we never have and never will be able to resist absolutely the regulation of supply and demand except by regulating supply and demand itself. We have not done enough thinking about regulating supply and demand as a means of maintaining a cost-plus price.

There is undoubtedly an irresistible relation between cost-plus price fixing and supply to demand. Artificial means are resorted to everywhere by everybody in fixing prices in an attempt to maintain the one and overcome the regulatory force of the other. Cost-plus and supply and demand are the two ends of a business equation. They each occupy opposite ends of a teeter-board. The important thing is to keep the teeter-board on a level. A little artificial pressure on one side of the fulcrum or a little less on the other will often maintain the equilibrium. The important objective for farmers today is to obtain and maintain that equilibrium.

—o—

One, Two, Three, Four

For the past four years the American Farm Bureau Federation has energetically represented American agriculture on every public question affecting the welfare of the farmer. It has been the farm bureau's aim to secure farmer-minded representation on all national boards and commissions as one step in its program to see that the farmer is not forgotten when questions of national importance are under consideration.

THE LIARS' CONTEST

The Liars' Contest is getting warmer. We have selected three this week. The question which now confronts us is what to give as a prize to the biggest liar at the next annual meeting. Suggestions will be welcomed. Let 'em come, lies and all. Someone suggested a gas mask; what do you think?

Here we go:

A farmer having one acre which he wished to divide into building lots, decided the land would sell much better if the weeds were killed out and the plot sown to bluegrass. Accordingly, he offered the entire crop to anyone who would cultivate the ground and sow it to bluegrass. A Scotchman who was more frugal than common and who lived in a shack nearby, accepted the offer, hired a teamster to plow and prepare the seedbed at a standard price per hour. The ground was a mass of sweet clover since it had been left idle for years, so it took twice as long to plow the plot as the Scotchman calculated. After paying the teamster, the Scotchman had 25 cents left to buy seed.

He spent 15 cents for potatoes and 10 for tomato seed. He cooked all the potatoes excepting the eyes, which he dried in the sun. Having heard that Luther Burbank had grown potatoes and tomatoes on the same plant, he went Luther one better by mixing the potato eyes with the tomato seed, grinding them to a fine powder and carefully broadcasting the dust over the acre plot. A fine shower fell that night and in three days the field was covered with as fine a stand of tomato plants as there had been of sweet clover. There was no necessity for cultivation. He sold 27 tons of tomatoes to the local canning factory and then harvested 776 bushels of fine potatoes.—John C. Brissenden, Hillcrest Farm, Clay City, Illinois. "Where we grow them big." (And where you tell 'em bigger—the editor.)

Mr. Brown had a wonderful, swift team of horses with which he drove to town in his wagon one day taking his little dog. A dreadful storm came up soon after he reached town and he decided to beat he storm home if possible. Everyone in town advised him not to start out. The sky was black with clouds moving rapidly, but he "allowed as how" he could beat that storm home with his wonderful team of horses.

Although driving madly, the storm caught him before he was halfway home. Upon reaching home, he found his wagon bed half full of rain water caught by moving so quickly through the rainstorm. The water was piled up in the back end of the wagon and his little dog was drowned. The horses didn't get wet.—Mrs. Paul Wilson, Sullivan, Ill.

The biggest liar is the farmer who says, "The farm organizations haint doin' nuthin' fur th' farmer." Keep smilin'.—C. T. Crofton, Savanna, Ill.

Good lies are coming in every day and extra good ones every other day. Let's see if you can "make" the Liars' Corner!

VARIETY IS SPICE IN 25th DISTRICT MEET AT SPARTA

Pass Resolution Jogging Congressional Representative To Support McNary-Haugen Bill

Variety was the keynote of the 24th district meeting May 22 when farm bureau representatives from the counties of Randolp, Franklin, Jackson, Williamson, Union and Pulaski met at the high school in Sparta in a regularly scheduled meeting called by Vernon Lessley, executive committeeman for the 25th district.

Talks were made in the forenoon by J. C. Spitler, University of Illinois extension man, and by G. E. Metzger, director of organization for the I. A. A., who spoke in place of President Sam H. Thompson, then in Washington. An open discussion followed in which Mr. Metzger answered questions. Several men expressed themselves pro and con regarding the million dollar bond issue to be voted on this fall. The sentiment seemed to prevail that the southern Illinois farmers would appreciate the raising of more money so that they might benefit more quickly from the hard road program.

Eat with the Ladies

Following the short morning session, the 50 or 60 farm bureau members present dined at the First Presbyterian church in Sparta in true farm bureau style. Vernon Lessley, executive committeeman, had arranged for a demonstration in the afternoon on the University of Illinois experimental plots near Sparta, which were visited by the farm bureau members. Dr. F. C. Bauer, soils extension specialist of the University of Missouri told of the progress of soil improvement work in Illinois and the needs of both the state and Randolph county. A great precentage of farms in southern Illinois need limestone and clovers. C. J. Badger, the University of Illinois soils specialist who is in charge of the plots at Sparta conducted the party, telling and showing the various advantages of phosphate and phosphorous.

Favor McNary Bill

Following the soils demonstration, the meeting again met in session in the high school. Charles McKinley, president of the Randolph county farm bureau, spoke on farm bureau activities in Randolph county. A resolution was passed asking Congressman Denison of the 25th district to support the McNary-Haugen bill. It was understood that he was not in favor of the bill.

Following is a list of those in attendance according to a list taken at the church dinner:

H. A. DeWerff, Benton; C. J. Thomas, Murphrysboro; W. K. Galeener, Marion; C. J. Badger, University of Illinois, in charge of Sparta experiment field; H. Webb, Mulkeytown; Jacob Krumrey, Marion; E. J. Avis, West Frankfort; J. R. Kelley, Benton; William Ziegler, Murphrysboro; Henry Bickmeyer, Campbell Hill; Glenn L. Hamilton, Ewing; Theo. Kueker, Ava; Geo. A. Bartruff, Jonesboro; Fred and Phillip Diets, DeSoto; Matt House, Benton; Joseph Colquot, DeSoto; A. Ziegler, Murphrysboro; H. P. Sauer, Pomona; Z. A. Robb and E. S. Lindsay, Coulterville; W. R. Ervin and J. Rupert Maxwell, Steeleville; W. C. Patton, Alert Taylor, L. W. Patton, S. H. Wasson, Louis Degener, H. V. Morgan, W. E. Bannister, Ralph Bannister, C. F. Baird, W. D. Murphy, H. C. Wills Will Bambauer, Paul Ohms, J. V. Lessley, Charles McKinley, Everett McDill, R. H. Dickson, F. C. Scott, A. J. Stephenson and N. R. Lessley, Sparta; Herbert Heineman and H. F. Heineman, Evansville; John H. Little, Prairie du Rocher; Fred Rehmer, Red Bud; J. C. Spitler, extension service; Dr. F. C. Bauer, department of soil fertility, University of Illinois; G. E. Metzger organization director, I. A. A.; W. Floyd Keepers, assistant editor Prairie Farmer; H. C. Butcher, director of information, I. A. A.



This is how the "gang" looked that attended the sweet clover and soil demonstration which was a part of the program of the 25th district meeting at Sparta, May 22. They had just finished a dinner at the First Presbyterian Church in Sparta. It's too bad the picture is so small otherwise you could see the happy expressions which are recommendations for the ladies who cooked the dinner.

Quality Is Basis For Success Of Farmer's Market

By F. A. Gougler, Director of Poultry and Egg Marketing

At Bloomington the members of the McLean County Farm Bureau have undertaken to shorten the route from producer to consumer by establishing a Farmers' Produce Market which has for its market place the bottom floor of the McLean County Farm Bureau building.

Recently, I had an opportunity to see this market in action. Early that Saturday morning the farmers came in from all parts of the county with their various forms of produce, fresh meat, cured meat, dairy products, poultry products and vegetables. Almost as early the towns-folk began to assemble in front of the McLean County Farm Bureau building with their market baskets.

Like Farmers' Quality

In answer to the question as to why they came to the market to buy their food instead of having it delivered by the local grocer, several customers answered that they liked to get the fresh products directly from the farmers because they were fresh even though sometimes higher. The quality is better, it was said.

Another thing that makes a patron, "once a customer, always a customer," is that this farmers' market guarantees quality. Any goods purchased which does not prove satisfactory can be checked up with the seller through the committee in charge of the market. This committee is composed of three farmer salesmen and the Farm Advisor who acts as chairman of the committee, with no power to vote.

Have Floor Manager

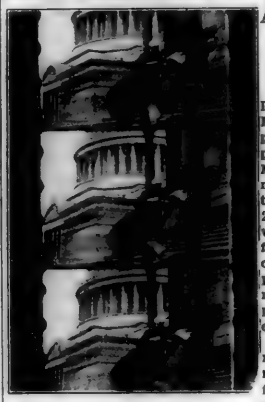
During business hours everything is under the supervision of a manager whose job is to keep prices adjusted and to manage all details. Booths are provided for each member of the market at a set charge per week.

Bloomington housewives are delighted to be able to purchase their Sunday dinners direct from the farm. At the same time the farmers are glad to sell their produce in this manner because they are able to sell their products for better prices than they could get otherwise. One farmer remarked: "This is the first time in my life that I have had the pleasure of setting the price on the stuff I have for sale."

Get Kansas Man For Information

F. E. Charles, graduate in Industrial Journalism at the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been secured as assistant in the Department of Information to take the place of George C. Biggar who resigned in April.

Mr. Charles was born and raised on a Kansas farm and was a member of the Kansas dairy judging team which placed second last fall at the National Dairy Show at Syracuse. He started with the I. A. A. June 2.



Here is what the movie camera saw when Senator McNary and Representative Haugen helped President Thompson pick up the famous 57,129 signatures.

Ford County Cream Producers Organize Pool on I.A.A. Plan

Ford county dairymen now have a full fledged cream selling organization on the I. A. A. plan of organization since 114 dairy farmers, representing 496 cows, signed the pooling contract of the Ford County Dairy Marketing Association. They met at Paxton May 27 and completed their organization by electing officers, formulating by-laws and laying definite plans for the future. Following are the five members of the board of directors: Elliven J. F. Nelson, Paxton, President; O. G. Anderson, Paxton, Secretary; Geo. L. Stanford, Lota; James Gourley, Paxton; Nels Hanson, Paxton. Elliven J. F. Nelson is chairman and James Gourley secretary of the Paxton local.

Two of the directors are appointed from the directorate of the Ford County Farm Bureau and three are elected from members of the dairy association. All directors are farm bureau members which is one requirement of the Ford county organization.

Indicates Better Price

Convincing proof that the pooling will bring a better price is indicated by the fact that four cream buying organizations have submitted bids and are competing for the cream. The directors are now busy considering these offers and will soon close with the highest bidder. Operations will commence in about two weeks in the first branch at Paxton. Other buying points will be established in the county as soon as the local dairymen sign up in sufficient numbers to assure a profitable volume. The financing has been cared for by arranging for a loan at one of the Paxton banks, which loan will be paid off from reserves. There is no capital stock and each member has one vote.

Nearly T. B. Free

A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing, states that in three months Ford county will be free from bovine tuberculosis, which will make this organization the first cooperative marketing association in Illinois that is selling products from T. B. free cattle only.

Macoupin Loses To Cass 9-0 In First Game of Season

In the first game played in the Illinois farm Bureau Baseball League between Cass and Macoupin counties, "Chuck" Houston, pitching for Cass county, let the Macoupin team down for a no-hit, no-run shut-out. During the afternoon show Houston struck out 20. Macoupin county batters, while his team-mates collected five safe hits off Goode, which, combined with bobbles by Macoupin players, netted a total of nine runs for the Cass county players. The fielding of the Cass county team was faultless.

Macoupin county had a large number of players out but had not held a regular practice before the game. Goode had plenty of steam and pitched a good game for the home team but the visitors coupled their hits with errors by the Macoupin team when hits meant runs.

The Cass county team made the trip across country in cars, arriving in Modesto at noon, where they were met by "Cracker" Johnson, assistant advisor of Macoupin county. The home team had made arrangements at the hotel and put forth an excellent dinner for the Cass county boys.

Soon after dinner the teams were out on the diamond limbering up while an enthusiastic crowd gathered to watch the preliminary practice. Promptly at two o'clock the umpires, one from Cass county and one from Macoupin county, made agreements as to ground rules and the game was on.

It was a typical farmers' game and the spirit manifested was commendable. Macoupin county was extremely courteous to the visitors who were so welcome that "Bob" Hierman, the good natured catcher of the Cass county team, had a number of small boy admirers hanging on his arms during the latter part of the game. W. H. Witte, Sr., Cass county, whose son played center field, came all the way to Modesto to see the game. He was probably one of the oldest fans in the crowd. Young and old alike were in the game. One of the players who received considerable notice was Birdsell Keithley, left fielder for the Cass county team. He is but 14 years old and just out of the eighth grade but caught every ball that came to his territory and caught the only long fly which the Macoupin team knocked outside the infield.

Around the edges of the field, between innings, Cass and Macoupin county fans exchanged ideas about cattle feeding, sweet clover, soybeans and other farm topics.

The summary of the game:

MACOUPIN COUNTY	AB	R	H	P	E
Downs, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Chapman, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Rogers, ss	4	0	0	2	1
Knoll, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
Mansfield, 1b	3	0	0	6	2
Hale, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Lloyd, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Goode, p	3	0	0	1	0
Whittler, n	3	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	0	0	22	5

CASS COUNTY	AB	R	H	P	E
Witte, cf	5	2	0	0	0
Herzberger, 3b	5	0	0	0	0
Hierman, c	5	1	1	0	0
Dober, 1b	4	2	1	5	0
R. Hager, ss	5	1	1	0	0
Karl Hager, 2b	4	1	0	1	0
Lynn, rf	3	1	0	0	0
Keithley, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Houston, p	3	0	1	0	0
Totals	39	9	5	7	0

Score by innings—

Macoupin	000 000 000
Cass	330 030 000

Struck out, by Goode, 5; by Houston, 20.

The Kane County Farm Bureau will not contract for serum during the year 1924, according to a decision made by the executive board at its regular meeting at Geneva, Saturday, May 3.

FARM BUREAU WINS REPRESENTATION ON TRADE COMMISSION

C. W. Hunt's Appointment Significant; Victory for A. F. B. F.; Helps Fight On Pittsburgh Plus

Charles W. Hunt, Des Moines, Iowa, Secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, has been appointed to the Federal Trade Commission by President Coolidge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Victor Murdock, of Wichita, Kansas.

The appointment of Mr. Hunt to this important Commission is hailed at farm bureau headquarters as another great accomplishment in the farm bureau's campaign to secure farmer representation on all public boards. The appointment of Mr. Hunt to



C. W. Hunt

the Federal Trade Commission has particular significance at this time because that Commission will soon make a decision on the Pittsburgh Plus case.

In selecting Mr. Hunt for a place on this Commission, the Federal Government has recognized for the second time within a year the farm bureau in Iowa, since Mr. Hunt's predecessor in the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, E. H. Cunningham, was appointed only a few months ago to the Federal Reserve Board.

C. W. Hunt has been intimately associated with the farm bureau since its beginning. Away back in 1920 when the president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation was J. R. Howard and the secretary was J. W. Coverdale, C. W. Hunt was elected as vice-president of the state organization. Then the summer of 1920 when the American Farm Bureau Federation was organized with Mr. Howard as president and Mr. Coverdale as the national secretary, Mr. Hunt became president of the state organization. He was president in 1921-1922 and again in 1923, until E. H. Cunningham, the secretary, was appointed to the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Hunt then assumed active control of the state organization in the position of secretary.

The appointment of a farmer-minded member to the Federal Trade Commission is of utmost importance because of the great Pittsburgh Plus case involving the present method of steel pricing by which all rolled steel, no matter where made or shipped from, is charged for at the Pittsburgh price, plus the freight from Pittsburgh to destination. This practice has been in vogue over twenty years and for the past four years the American Farm Bureau Federation has been vigorously fighting it. The farm bureau leaders estimate that the Pittsburgh Plus practice takes a total of $75,000,000 a year from the American consumer of steel.

Will Slum "Kiddies" Get 'Nother Invite to Country?



"D'ya s'pose we'll git 'nuther invite to go out to the country 'n git a lot of that fresh air like last year, Jimmy?" is a question many slum "kiddies" in Chicago are asking each other these days when spring is lightly turning slum "kiddies'" minds to last season's summer vacations — swimmin' holes, horseback ridin', pattin' up hay or chasin' the cows up from the far pasture.

It's mighty hot down in those sections of Chicago where the slum "kiddies" call "home." And when summer comes they will be crowded in like wee chicks in a hover with not a chance to keep cool. Last year farm bureau members furnished 473 slum "kiddies" with outings through the Illinois Agricultural Association. This is the fourth year the I. A. A. has undertaken to help the United Charities, a non-sectarian organization, place needy children in good homes for a short summer vacation. The United Charities selects the children and makes sure they are worthy in every way. They are given new clothes, carefully examined by a physician and generally made bright and shining — and sanitary — for their outing. The railroads of Illinois furnish free fare within a radius of 200 miles of Chicago.

The members of the I. A. A. are invited to take one or more of these kiddies, who range in age from 4 to 14, of both sexes, into their homes for two weeks, if they care to do so. The United Charities assumes the liability for injury and sickness and conducts the children to the station where they are met by the farm folks.



Ten thousand children like these want and need to go to the country. You can help them go! 'Phone your neighbors and arrange to take a dozen kiddies in your community.

New Co-op Audit Service Meets General Approval

That there is a vital necessity for an auditing and business advisory service such as is being formulated by the Illinois Agricultural Association is the gist of thoughts expressed by many farmer elevator directors and co-op managers over the state according to Vernon Vaniman who is presenting the I. A. A. plan to interested groups over the state. The reaction in general is that the plan is fundamentally sound and that it is just taking a step to render a service on a cooperative basis for organizations instead of individuals.

Many directors of farmers' business organizations state that they should have an organization to render such an auditing and business advisory service to its members on a cooperative basis just the same as farmers' organizations have their respective combinations with which their grain is handled, their live stock is shipped and their members mutually, insured against fire and lightning.

Find Big Need

"A director of a co-op elevator in Champaign county," says Mr. Vaniman, who is presenting the plan to various cooperatives over the state, "stated that if his elevator had had this service it would have been in a much better financial condition today." Many other expressions of similar character could be quoted. We know that classified accounts will indicate the general trend of business and what steps should be taken to regulate that business.

Following is a statement prepared by Mr. Wicker in which he gives details of the proposed organization:

Wicker Explains Plan

"From time to time the Record has presented information regarding the new cooperative auditing and accounting service to be known as the Illinois Agricultural Cooperative Association, the incorporation plans of which is to be completed when the directors meet at the I. A. A. office, Chicago, June 5.

"For years it has been apparent that there is a definite need by Illinois cooperative associations for an authoritative auditing and accounting service which would be owned and managed cooperatively. To meet this demand the Illinois Agricultural Association is accepting the responsibility of promoting such an organization in the interest of its members since they constitute a large percentage of the membership of the farmer-owned associations in Illinois.

Not Organized for Profit

"The Illinois Agricultural cooperatives' Association is to be a corporation not for pecuniary profit, without capital stock, the membership of which will be restricted to cooperative associations, farm bureaus and other agricultural organizations. It will be operated as a cooperative association and the costs of the service will be assessed upon a proportionate basis at a rate to be determined by its own board of directors. Its purpose will be to furnish to its member associations an official and reliable audit and accounting service, income tax and general business advisory service. Reports and comparative data will be compiled covering the operations of similar enterprises and there will be provided an exchange of experience and information.

Members Sign for Three Years

"Members will be based upon a contract for a three year period, during which the member association will agree to accept the service and to pay its proportionate cost of the same. During this period each member will receive the benefits of examination at such periods as may be necessary, and it will be furnished with suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the local's accounting and business methods, which will be directed toward standardization. Districts or groups of similar enterprises will be organized in which the members will receive comparative analyses of their operations with particular reference to costs and expenses.

"This is not a new and untried theory. Minnesota has provided such a service, which has been conducted by the State Department of Agriculture on a basis of actual cost.

"Cooperatives should learn to cooperate and establish between themselves that same community of interest that exists among professional, financial, industrial trade and labor interests."

ASK I.A.A. TO FORM MARKETING PLAN AT 13th DISTRICT MEET

Dixon Conference Brings Out Discussion On Gasoline Tax, Co-op Marketing, Reports and I.A.A. Service

The gasoline tax, cooperative marketing, tuberculosis eradication, limestone possibilities, constructive criticism of the Illinois Agricultural Association and a general interchange of information between county farm bureau presidents and other representatives featured the first district conference of the 13th district held at Dixon, May 29. Stephenson, Ogle, Whiteside, Carroll and Lee counties were represented, Jo Daviess being the only county not represented. The meeting was presided over by C. E. Bamborough, Polo, executive committeeman of the 13th district, who called on each farm buerau president in attendance to give an account of the work in his county.

County Presidents Talk

C. R. Morris, Lanark, president of the Carroll County Farm Bureau, told of the merchandising adventures of his farm bureau through Farm Adviser Bliss and of the saving obtained, and said they had decided to drop it several times, but did not. S. L. Shaw, Lee Center, president of the Lee County Farm Bureau, said that his county was interested quite largely in the vaccination of hogs for cholera and that immediate returns to farm bureau members were being obtained by buying serum collectively through the farm bureau. He stated that the Lee County Farm Bureau had saved its membership $500 on virus alone this year.

L. M. Swanzey, Freeport, president of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau, forecast a much larger field of service for the farm bureau organizations of the future.

Considerable interest was shown in cooperative marketing, a resolution being passed as follows:

"Resolved by this meeting composed of representatives of the 13th district, to urge the Illinois Agricultural Association to adopt and put into effect some plan of cooperative marketing and in that way put the farmer's product on an equal basis with other commodities."

A long discussion on the advisability of a gasoline tax finally led to a motion for a two cent tax on all gasoline sold in the state to be tabled until more complete data could be brought before the meeting.

G. E. Metzger, director of the organization department of the I. A. A., talked to the group telling of the necessity for farmers to organize and pointing to many of the benefits which have already been derived from collective bargaining on the part of farmers.

L. O. Birdsall, Sterling, a former executive committeeman to the I. A. A., said that it was his opinion that farmers should ignore party lines in voting for representatives in any branch of government and that the men who are for the farmer should receive unified support from farmers, regardless of his political party.

Following are the names of those in attendance at the meeting:

G. R. Bliss, Mt. Carroll; W. L. Riegle, Franklin Grove; John McNeil, Rock Falls; Elmer Cline, Wachusa; Albert L. Getz, Mt. Carroll; H. A. Stevens, Stillman Valley; Sidney Bishop, Stillman Valley; C. E. Bamborough, Polo; Herbert Conner, Amboy; J. W. Thier, West Brooklyn; S. L. Shaw, Lee Center; M. Sullivan, Rochelle; L. S. Griffith, Amboy; Peter Hoyle, Dixon; L. M. Swanzey, Freeport; C. R. Morris, Lanark; Vernon S. Todd, Milledgeville; Thos. Cooney, Deer Grove; L. E. Birdsall, Sterling; Geo. W. Beach, Ashton; Theo. F. Ellis, Lena; W. H. Robinson, Bradford; Theo. Frank, Rock Falls; G. E. Metzger, department of organization, Chicago; W. Floyd Keepers, Prairie Farmer, Chicago; H. C. Butcher, department of information, Chicago; Philip S. Lyons, Harmon; D. E. Warren, Oregon; H. C. Scott, Polo.

I.A.A. Gets Freight Lowered On Stocker and Feeder Cattle

Live stock feeders who buy stockers and feeders on the Chicago market and who live south of Peoria at points on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad will benefit materially from the decrease in tariffs on that railroad recently secured by the transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, according to L. J. Quasey, director of that department.

Upon complaint of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Chicago and Northwestern railroad has amended its live stock tariff, applying from the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, to points on the C. & N. W. south of Peoria to include an application on stockers and feeders cattle to read 75 per cent of fat cattle rates. This tariff becomes effective June 18, 1924. According to Mr. Quasey this rate has never been in effect before on this division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

WILL YOU TAKE ONE?

You can make the wish of one or two slum "kiddies" come true if you will take a poor boy or girl into your home for a two weeks' summer outing this summer. Talk it over with your neighbors and form a neighborhood committee to arrange a glorious two weeks' visit" in your community for a dozen or more of these needy little "shut-ins". The United Charities finds it much more convenient in sending "kiddies" to the country to have a dozen or so going to each station, thus eliminating the necessity of sending a caretaker out with every one or two children.

'Phone or see your neighbors and arrange to take a dozen or so in your community. Fill out the blank on this page and mail it to the Outing Secretary, Illinois Agricultural Association, and the United Charities will receive your request. Summer will soon be here! No time must be lost! You must be within the 200-mile radius, however.

Outing Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
Chicago, Illinois.

.....192....

We have organized a group of.....hosts in this neighborhood who will be glad to entertain.....
Chicago poor children for two weeks beginning.....
..... Following are the names of hosts, num-
Month and Date
ber and description of children wanted by each host:

Name of Host	No. of Children Wanted	Sex	Age

It is understood that United Charities of Chicago assumes the liability in the case of accident or illness to any of the children sent to us; however, we pledge to exercise proper precautions in the care and treatment of these children.

We will meet the children at.....or
Railway Station
.....
(Please name at least one optional Railway Station)

Remarks .....
.....

Name of Host Chairman.....

Post Office.....

Rural Route No.....Telephone No.....

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A.F.B.F. PLANK GETS POLISHED AND CUT AT G.O.P. MEETING

Republicans Pledge Many Points Suggested; Same Agricultural Plank to Democrats

That the Republican platform committee heeded the demand made by Sam. H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A., when he presented the American Farm Bureau Federation agricultural plank at Cleveland is rather evident in spots, and not so evident in other spots. E. B. Reid, assistant Washington representative of the A. F. B. F., who was also present at the Cleveland G. O. P. meeting, released the following story telling of the success and failures encountered by the farmers' representatives in getting the Republican party to pledge itself to assist in curing the ills of the American farmer. The same agricultural plank will be submitted to the Democrats at New York. Mr. Reid's story follows:



Sam H. Thompson

Back to Normal Plank

The biggest plank presented to the Republican party by the A. F. B. F. requested it to "take what steps that may be necessary to bring the purchasing power of agriculture back to normal." The Republican plank on agriculture includes this general statement almost verbatim: "We pledge the Party to take whatever steps are necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, industry and labor."

Other planks and splinters from the platform which conform in spirit, if not in wording, to what the farmers, as represented by the Federation, requested are as follows:

"The crux of the problem from the standpoint of the farmer is the net profit he received after his outlay. The process of bringing the average prices of what he buys and what he sells closer together can be indirectly expedited by reduction in taxes, steady employment in industry and stability in business.

Urge Cooperative Marketing

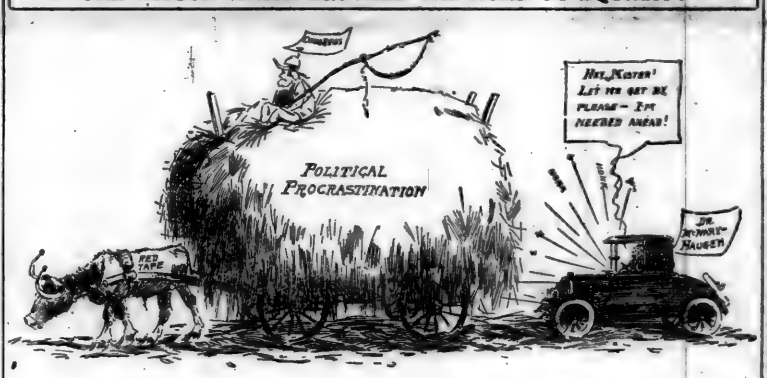
"This process can be expedited directly by lower freight rates, by better marketing through cooperative effort and a more scientific organization of the physical and human machinery of distribution of farm products.

"We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economic lines, and where diversification is needed, government assistance during the period of transition."

"The Republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry, to insure prosperity and success.

(Continued on page 8)

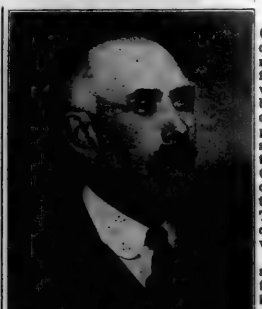
THE WAGON WHICH BLOCKED THE ROAD TO EQUALITY



E. M. Whitted

HATCH NARRATES THE FARM BUREAU WAY TO PROSPERITY

One of the easiest things in the world for the members of a community Farm Bureau to do is to talk about the things they should have done or the things they might do but over in Elmira township, Stark county, in the vicinity of Kewanee is a local Farm Bureau that really does things. Fifteen years ago, before the Farm Bureau movement began, progressive farmers in Elmira township got bit by the cooperation "bug" and the effects showed up in the form of a farmers' institute, an alfalfa growers' association, an experimental farm and other similar enterprises. This "pull-together" spirit has never died out in the community. Today the local Farm Bureau there is more than abreast of the times in community work.



O. L. Hatch

Have Good Times

Not willing to confine their activities to the problems of growing more farm crops and better livestock and believing firmly in the old saying all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, Kewanee farmers and their families have developed an unusual community interest in social activities that finds its outlet through basket suppers, home talent entertainments and church and school affairs.

Prominent in the affairs at Kewanee is O. L. Hatch, of Roselawn Farm, whose personality and devotion to the Farm Bureau is largely responsible for the success of the bureau work in Stark and Henry counties. He is something of a novelist besides being a community builder, as is evidenced by his account of the Elmira township Farm Bureau. It took some press agenting to get the story from Mr. Hatch but this is the way he pictures the Farm Bureau:

Farm Bureau Plant

"Among the noted men of America is Luther Burbank, the great plant wizard. One of the many miraculous things which he has done in developing plant growth was the production of the seedless raisin. He took the

(Continued on page 7)

C. I. & M. To Reduce Sheep Rates From Omaha to Bulpitt

Farmers and livestock men at Bulpitt, Illinois, who buy sheep on the Omaha market will profit from a decrease in shipping rates on sheep from Omaha to Bulpitt, over the Chicago, Illinois and Midland railroad, according to L. J. Quasey, director of the transportation department of the I. A. A. Heretofore shippers were compelled to pay a combination rate over Pawnee Junction which amounted to 46½ cents per cwt. from Omaha to Bulpitt. As a result of negotiations made by the I. A. A. transportation department with the Illinois Central and C. I. & M. railroads the C. I. & M. has granted rates of 33½ cents per cwt. on sheep from Omaha to Bulpitt, which becomes effective July 1, 1924. This reduction means a saving of 13 cents per cwt. to Bulpitt shippers.

Many farm bureau members are already getting in shape for the final "barnyard golf" contest to be held at the annual I. A. A. picnic at Lincoln, August 26. A silver loving cup is to be given to the champion horse shoe tosser.

Serum Association Saves Money For Illinois Farmers

During the year 1923, 22,000,000 cubic centimeters of hog cholera serum was used by Illinois farmers through the Illinois farm bureau serum association, which consists of 41 county farm bureaus. C. A. Stewart, director of the livestock marketing department of the I. A. A. and also a director of the serum association, estimates that between 25,000,000 and 28,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum will be sold through farm bureaus this year. Taking an average per hog of 60 cubic centimeters, 28,000,000 will vaccinate 500,000 hogs.

Along with the increase in the amount of serum used by Illinois farmers to prevent hog cholera is the unusual situation of a general decrease in the price. Before the farm bureau began to buy serum the general price was from $1.50 to $3.50 per 100 cubic centimeters. As a result of collective buying the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum association has been buying serum from several companies at prices ranging from 60 to 75 cents per 100 cubic centimeters and is now furnishing it to farmers at that rate through the county farm bureaus.

General Office Of I.A.A. Will Provide Supplies At Cost

J. H. Kelker, office manager of the I. A. A. office in Chicago, has added another activity to his list of duties. He has recently instituted a purchasing arrangement whereby office supplies such as stationery, carbon paper, stencil sheets and other office routine necessities, can be purchased through the central office at a considerable saving. County farm bureau offices have been notified of the service by Mr. Kelker, who says that office supplies as a rule are much cheaper in Chicago than in the other Illinois cities and that when large quantities are purchased, a considerable saving will result both for the I. A. A. central office and county farm bureaus. Quite a few orders have already been received, he reports.

AUDITING SERVICE INCORPORATED AND BY-LAWS ADOPTED

Temporary Board of Directors Elected; Producers Subscribe and Recommend Plan To Terminals

Continued progress marks the development of the newly formed auditing and business accounting service instituted by the Illinois Agricultural Association. The organization has been incorporated and by-laws have been adopted by the temporary board of directors, who are: Henry McGough, Maple Park, president; L. P. McMillen, Rock Falls, vice-president; H. J. Shafer, Illiopolis, director; O. B. Goble, Charleston, director; Geo. L. Potter, Pontiac, director. These directors will serve only until the time comes to elect permanent directors. The by-laws were approved by Donald Kirkpatrick, law counsel of the I. A. A., and have been printed in booklet form for dissemination to all local cooperatives in Illinois and others interested.

A membership contract was also written and approved which does not embody the requirement of a $200 payment for membership as was originally required. Vernon Vanimam, who has been meeting with various cooperative managers over the state during the last six weeks, reports that the representatives of the 37 local cooperatives whom he has addressed have practically unanimously favored a cooperative audit association like is proposed by the I. A. A.

Financed by I. A. A.

The by-laws provide that the Illinois Agricultural Association shall present at the annual meeting of the auditing association the names of one or more persons for the election, by the directors of a secretary and a treasurer who if accepted by the directors, shall be elected to fill these offices. Under this arrangement George A. Fox is temporary secretary and R. A. Cowles temporary treasurer. This clause in the constitution of the auditing association was deemed advisable, inasmuch as the I. A. A. is financing the new organization until it becomes self-supporting.

George Wicker is now on the job as general manager and has several audits to perform and is laying his plans to accommodate those co-ops which have asked for audits. One assistant is coming down from Minnesota to help Mr. Wicker take care of the actual auditing and other auditors will be added as rapidly as needed.

National Producers Sign

The National Livestock Producers' Association has subscribed to the new organization and has recommended the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association auditing service to its 14 terminal markets. The Peoria Producers have applied for an audit and will be among the first to receive service. According to C. A. Stewart, livestock marketing director of the I. A. A., but who recently resigned to become executive secretary of the National Livestock Producers' Association, there will probably be four or five of the terminal Producer organizations subscribe, the others having arrangements for audits.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, C. E. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

11th.....Jacob Olbrich, Harvard
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

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I. A. A. Office

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Let's Put the Tail on the Other End

On the next page is the report of R. A. Cowles, who represented the Illinois Agricultural Association at Washington, D. C. in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill. Study the report carefully, then turn to the next page and scrutinize the map showing where the opposition came from. Notice the geographical majority of the agricultural regions. The tail is wagging the dog, as Mr. Cowles puts it, and that tail is on the Eastern end of the pup, too. Study the map.

—o—

Most Illinois Representatives Stand By Agriculture

It is gratifying to note the support given the McNary-Haugen bill by Illinois representatives. Every representative from an agricultural district, including the two representatives at large, but excluding Henry T. Rainey, representative from the 20th district, voted for the bill. Eight of the ten representatives from Chicago voted against and two were not present.

—o—

Council of War Called

Definite action for the future has not been determined by farm organization in general any further than to set July 17 and 18 as the dates for a general conference of all farm organizations at St. Paul, at which time a program for future legislative action will be discussed and some definite plans laid.

—o—

The Republican Pledge to the Farmer

Following is the agricultural plank of the Republican platform adopted at the Republican Convention June 14 at Cleveland, which is printed in the RECORD without political favor whatsoever and merely to inform the membership of the Illinois Agricultural Association what has been pledged for agriculture by the Republican party. When the Democratic platform is framed at the New York convention, those planks pertaining to agriculture will also be published in the RECORD. If a third party forms and a platform is formulated with parts pertaining particularly to agriculture, that also will be printed.

Agriculture

"In dealing with agriculture the Republican party recognizes that we are faced with a fundamental national problem, and that the prosperity and welfare of the nation as a whole is dependent on the prosperity and welfare of our agricultural population.

"We recognize our agricultural activities are still struggling with adverse conditions that have brought about distress. We pledge the party to take whatever steps are necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, industry and labor, which was destroyed by the Democratic party through an unfortunate administration of legislation passed as war time measures.

"We affirm that under the Republican administration the problems of the farmer have received more serious consideration than ever before both by definite executive action and by congressional action not only in the field of legislation but also in the enactment of laws to meet emergency situations.

"The restoration of general prosperity and the purchasing power of our people through tariff protection has resulted in an increased domestic consumption of food products while the price of many agricultural commodities are above the war price level by reason of direct tariff protection.

"Under the leadership of the President at the most critical time, a corporation was organized by private capital making available $100,000,000. to assist the farmers of the northwest.

"In realization of the disturbance in the agricultural export market, the results of the financial depression in Europe, and appreciating that the export field would be enormously improved by economic rehabilitation and the resulting increased consuming power, a sympathetic support and direction was given to the work of the American representatives on the European reparations commission.

"The revival in 1921, of the war finance corporation, with loans of over $300,000,000 averted in 1921, a complete collapse in the agricultural industry.

"We have established new intermediate credit banks for agriculture, and increased the capital of the federal farm loan system. Emergency loans have been granted to drought-stricken areas. We have enacted into law the cooperative marketing act, the grain futures and packer control acts; given to agriculture direct representation on the federal reserve board and on the federal aid commission.

"We have greatly strengthened our foreign marketing service for the disposal of our agricultural products. The crux of the problem from the standpoint of the farmer is the net profit he receives after his outlay. The process of bringing the average prices of what he buys and what he sells closer together can be promptly expedited by reduction in taxes, steady employment in industry and stability in business.

"This process can be expedited directly by lower freight rates, by better marketing through cooperative efforts, and a more scientific organization of the physical human machinery of distribution and by a greater diversification of farm products.

"We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the market system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, government assistance during the period of transition.

"Vigorous efforts of this administration towards broadening our exports market will be continued. The Republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to assure its prosperity and success. We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are threatened by competition. We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organization for cooperative marketing of farm products.

—o—

Is the Republican Platform Right for Agriculture?

The Illinois Agricultural Association recognizes the necessity for party machinery. However, it has no sentimental relationship binding it to any party. The allegiance of the Illinois farmer should rest on the principles for which any party stands and also on the commitments and character of individuals who aspire to positions of authority and upon whom the responsibility for carrying out platform declarations will rest. This applies to all officials from the President and Congressmen down. The platform of principles should be right. The individual seeking the support must be right to gain the confidence and support of the farmer.

Will It Help Conditions?

Is the agricultural plank in the Republican party right? Does it unreservedly commit the Republican party to the stabilization and the preservation of agriculture, our basic industry? The farmer's knowledge of his business and his recent intensive study of existing conditions places him in a position to appreciate the meaning of that part of the platform in which "The Republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to assure its prosperity and success." The farmers have never asked for more than this, neither will they be satisfied with less. Nothing short of economic equality will save agriculture. This part of the plank could not have been improved much if it had been written by the farmers themselves.

Promises with Reservations

Our enthusiasm wanes somewhat when we read in the same paragraph—"We favor, **without putting the government into business,** the establishment of a federal system of organization for cooperative marketing of farm products."- **Putting the government into business is a catch phrase.** The socialist thinks of this catch phrase in terms of government ownership and operating of packing institutions, mills, etc. The farmer is not a socialist in any sense. He believes in individual efficiency but he realizes the necessity for government regulation of certain activities. He observes that the government has seen fit to extend its activities into the banking business, the railroad business as well as other activities. The farmer is determined that agriculture shall have economic equality and he will not balk at extending government activities even to the extent of putting the government into business the same way whenever and wherever it is necessary for the establishment of agricultural equality.

Slap at McNary-Haugen Bill

We cannot escape the inference that this phraseology is a slap at the McNary-Haugen bill. The present leaders of the Republican party could have passed this bill but did not see fit to do so. What will be the attitude of the party leaders in the future toward any measure which will effectively bring about equality for agriculture? It is pertinent to consider how much this phraseology has weakened the agricultural plank of the Republican party. It has been one of the arguments used by opponents of farm relief. Will these opponents and the Republican party hide behind this phraseology in the future? The agricultural interests of America will resist any attempt of the men who have no sympathy with agriculture to use this phrase as a smoke screen for their opposition to any measure extending government activities for the purpose of establishing agricultural equality.

THE LIARS' CONTEST

BURN, WE'RE RIGHT

Say, listen, you're right. I mean about the Irishman and the elevator, see, that you was telling about in the RECORD. How do I know? Say, I was runnin' that elevator at the time. We started from the top floor at two o'clock, stopped a couple dozen times to take on passengers, and it was five five when we stopped at the 45th floor and took on this here Irishman that saved himself by a standin' high jump. This is the first time I ever seen it in print, but it's the truest thing you know.—J. E. Willis, Decatur, Illinois.

COME INTO THE CORNER, EFFIE
Tell Dad to Run for the Senate

Dear Editor:—Could I qualify for the Liars' Corner? I am a farm girl eighteen years old. I have been a member of the Pike County Pig Club four years and the Poultry Club three years. Naturally I am interested in farm life and all organizations pertaining to it. I think the Farm Bureau is the best thing that ever came to the farmers' aid.

The above is true. Here is my entry in the contest:

My Dad joined the Farm Bureau and learned how to treat the soil for sweet clover. Then he planted a field of clover. When it was about a year old he wanted to see how far down the roots had gone, so he chose one of the smallest plants, which was only about ten feet high, and began digging. After about 200 feet he had to cut the roots, because it went through such a large vein of water that he was almost drowned before he could get out of the hole. He walled up the hole and now he has a splendid well with which he irrigates the whole farm, which is about 280 acres.

This experience made him more curious. He then hired a well driller to come and drill down by the side of the main root of the largest plant, which measured twelve inches in diameter and fifty fet high. They kept drilling and drilling until they came to the end of the root, which ended 3,000 feet down, in the center of the largest vein of oil that has ever been known. Now Dad has the most famous oil well in the world and he is twice as wealthy as John D. After this happened, all the farmers in Pike county and all the neighboring counties joined their Farm Bureaus, and now are planting their farms to sweet clover. They are all boosters of the Farm Bureau.—Effie R. Dorsey, Griggsville, Illinois.

THIS SOUNDS REASONABLE

Speaking of speed, old Hank Henneberry used to have the speediest threshing machine in those parts, and some say in the whole state. Only trouble was, old Hank was always bragging about his machine, so one day Bill Jones got tired of hearing him brag and made a bet that he couldn't thresh all the oats on the back eighty of Bill's farm in a day. Course old Hank took him up on it, and he made good, too. He threshed nigh 5,000 bushels of oats that day, but as luck would have it there was a grape vine tangled in the last bundle. Well sir, before they could stop that machine, forty acres of timber had been dragged into it, ground out and blown clean over to the edge of Podunkville. Bill sold that wood for fuel to the inhabitants of the town for more than enough to pay his bet and clear the mortgage on his farm besides.—Wm. T. Laughlin, Massbach, Illinois.

Come on, Illinois, with your lies! If you don't, we're going to tell some like they tell out in Kansas where the first song the tadpoles learn after they grow up to be frogs is, "How Dry I Am." That's a threat!

Cowles Analyzes McNary-Haugen Bill Defeat

I.A.A. REPRESENTATIVE TELLS INSIDE POLITICS AND DETAILS FOR FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

Cowles Says That All Farm Organizations Represented Worked in Harmony and United Accord; No New Action Determined.

The McNary-Haugen Bill—its consideration in the House of Representatives of the United States, Sixty-eighth Congress, First Session, with brief comment upon and some analysis of the vote by which the bill was defeated.

BY R. A. COWLES.

The purpose of this article is to properly inform our people, farm folks generally, and all friends who supported the bill "back home" as to its progress in Congress during the session just closed, its consideration in the House of Representatives, its defeat, and some of the causes and forces contributing thereto.

At the outset it should be stated that the Bill was drafted with the fullest expectation that the administration would sponsor the measure to the extent of supporting it; since the principles embodied in the bill had been under favorable consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry Wallace, for more than two years. Further, that the flexible tariff provision embodied, and those other provisions of the bill seeking to render effective the protective tariff on agricultural commodities of which surpluses over and above domestic consumptive demands are normally produced, were entirely consistent with principles of the protective tariff. It was also assumed with pardonable presumption by the proponents of the bill representing the central, west and northwest states, having consistently supported the various tariff bills from time to time, and particularly the high schedules on manufactured goods appearing in the present Fordney-McCumber Bill at the urgent request of the New England states and the East—that the McNary-Haugen bill, because of its very nature and the present emergency existing in agriculture, would have the general support of this group of states.

What actually happened?

COMMITTEES FAVORED IT

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon and in the House by Representative Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa and ordered printed and referred to the respective committees on Agriculture of the Senate and House, and by those Committees considered with unusual care and deliberation. The bill was in due course favorably reported to both houses of Congress. A minority report was also filed within the limit of time prescribed by the house rules.

After the bill was reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, considerable time elapsed before the proponents of the bill were able to secure a rule from the Rules Committee under which the bill might come before the House for consideration. This fact and other contributing evidences led the proponents of the bill to the belief that the administration did not favor the measure.

ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE BEHIND IT

So that you may know something about the united support of organized agriculture behind the McNary-Haugen bill, a statement formulated by its representatives in Washington, after having considered the subject matter in two consecutive meetings, was addressed to individual members of the Congress and released to the press Monday morning, May 19, 1924, appearing in the newspapers of the central and western states. Space does not permit of a repetition of the statement here. It reaffirmed the united support of agriculture to the measure and to the principles embodied in it. It was signed by the following organizations whose representatives were on the ground in Washington at the time:

T. C. Atkeson, Washington Representative, National Grange.
John G. Brown, President, National Live Stock Producers' Association.
Geo. G. Coale, Knox County, Indiana, Bankers.
Thomas E. Cashman, President, American Hereford Breeders Association Director, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.
S. H. Thompson, President, Illinois Agricultural Association.
R. A. Cowles, Treasurer, Illinois Agricultural Association.
Carl Gunderson, Director, South Dakota Wheat Growers Association.
William Hirth, President, Missouri Farmers Association.
C. W. Hunt, Secretary-Treasurer, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.
Geo. C. Jewett, General Manager, American Wheat Growers Associated.
Fred I. Marshall, Secretary, National Wool Growers Association.
John D. Miller, President, National Cooperative Milk Producers Association.
F. W. Murphy, St. Paul Association and Northwest Campaign Committee for Promotion McNary-Haugen Bill.
J. F. Reed, Vice-president, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation.
J. R. Riggs, Producers Commission Association of Indianapolis, Indiana.
C. G. Selvig, President, Minnesota Export Commission League.
Gray Silver, Washington Representative, American Farm Bureau Federation.
Wm. H. Settle, President Indiana Farm Bureau Federation.
Indiana Wheat Pool.
Indiana Dairy and Produce Association.
L. J. Tabor, Master, National Grange.
John Trumble, President Kansas Farmers Union.

During the session there were present for varying periods of time some seventy-eight representatives of farmer organizations working to secure the enactment of this legislation. They met on common ground and worked without exception in harmony. The bill had the united support of practically all farm organizations interested in the production and marketing of the commodities enumerated in the bill and was generally admitted and recognized to have such support.

ADMINISTRATION TURNS ITS BACK

Nevertheless, so far as I am informed no voluntary effort at any time was made in behalf or in the name of the administration to consider the bill or any of its provisions in council with those present representing farm folks and their organizations, and who presumably were informed at first hand as to the agricultural situation in the United States.

Under the rule secured for the consideration of the bill in the House, it was debated for fifteen hours. After concluding the debate, the bill was "read under five minute rule," section by section—during which, members of the House were permitted to offer amendments, speaking for five minutes upon each amendment. The entire consideration of the bill was hampered by persistent filibuster and consumed in all much time, parceled out, as other legislation on the calendar and appropriation bills came up for consideration, and intervened. Reading of the bill was finally concluded and all unfriendly amendments offered were either voted down, withdrawn or ruled out on point of order made. During both the debate and the reading of the bill it gained strength and support and should have passed in this session of Congress, now brought to a close.

The first real test of strength came when the reading of the bill was concluded on Saturday evening, May 31st—the opponents forcing adjournment and defeating a vote on the bill at that time. Representative Longworth from Ohio, majority leader in the House, having given notice earlier in the day that at the conclusion of the reading of the bill on that day, vote on the bill should go over until Monday or Tuesday, such motion was offered and prevailed.

INDIVIDUAL SUPPORT ONLY

The bill was sponsored by no political party in Congress, and its only friends in Washington were those members of Congress who recognized its real merit and loyally supported it, as did also Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, so far as his position in the cabinet permitted.

The bill admittedly had sufficient individual support so that the administration, had it seen fit, might have secured its passage in the House and final enactment into law, as a great piece of constructive legislation for the immediate benefit of the people of the whole United States.

Its defeat cannot be justified upon any grounds and can only mean a continuation of subsidy to industry under prevailing Fordney-McCumber high tariff schedules at the expense of agriculture.

The representatives of the several farmers' organizations in Washington, by appointment at their request, met Mr. Longworth, the Majority leader in the House, and other administrative leaders—the Steering Committee—and discussed possible compromises that might be made in the bill, as to commodities, maximum duration of the life of the corporation, and authorized capital; so that the administration might get behind such a bill. Nothing was accomplished, and no compromise of the principles of the McNary-Haugen Bill were entertained by its friends.

BIG BUSINESS OPPOSES

The National Chamber of Commerce, headed by Julius Barnes, the American Bankers Association, "Wall Street," the Grain Exchanges and other large business and financial interests speaking through these organizations and their associated and federated groups in the larger cities, covered the Country, directly and through their metropolitan press, with propaganda against the bill—unfounded and unsupported by the provisions of the measure. Let the whole country know and realize that an organized group of the great city financial and business interests, solely in the selfish interest of a relatively very small number of their people, blocked the passage in Congress of our bill, in which the well being and living of hundreds of thousands of farm people was at stake. Surely there should be no underestimation or misunderstanding of the situation now. The record is before you. The vote by which your bill was defeated—your analysis must bring you to the same conclusion, all.

On the other hand, large numbers of our "down state" bankers, business and professional men and others, and their organizations and the down state press in Illinois, and in the mid-west, west, north and north-west sections supported the bill and urged its passage in Congress. Rural America with its friends from those sections of the country, in a united effort must carry the fight to a finish. The fight must be carried to Congress. Relief must come through corrective legislative enactment; because a great defect is apparent in our economic structure, directly attributable to and growing out of legislative enactments secured through the efforts and in the behalf of Industry and Labor—favoring these groups to the great disadvantage of Agriculture.

The Agricultural situation in this country is fundamentally and immediately due to this defect—whatever minor causes may be thought to exist.

It must be equally obvious that favorable consideration at Washington, of the problems of agriculture can only come from an administration reliably informed, conscious of the existing emergency—actually solicitous. Those engaged in Agriculture, as producers, speaking as they must through their active representative organizations, can be presumed to know best the condition and present situation in their industry—and not a mere handful whose sole interest in agriculture is centered in the revenue to be derived to them from handling and dealing in the commodities of agriculture, and in which costs of production and fair exchange values are entirely disregarded—under the present order of things.

PRINCIPLES WILL NOT DOWN

The principles, embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill, will not down. Agriculture demands equality with industry and labor under our protective system which so operates under prevailing conditions as to favor other major classes at the expense of agriculture.

It is too early for us to make definite recommendations for immediate procedure. We shall wait until the platforms of the major political parties are made public. We desire now to assure our members and friends that we are in the fight to the finish to secure for agriculture equality with Industry and Labor.

During the interim members and friends are urged to ascertain the attitude of candidates for public office toward our basic industry—Agriculture.

Following is an analysis of the vote by states, and by groups of states:

VOTE ON THE BILL BY STATES

ALABAMA

District	Yeas	Nays	Not Voting	Residence
1		McSwain		Huntsville
2		Hill		Montgomery
3		Bankhead		Ozark
4		Jeffers		Anniston
5		Bowling		Lafayette
6		Oliver		Tuscaloosa
7			Allgood	Allgood
8	Almon			Tuscumbia
9		Huddleston		Birmingham
10		Bankhead		Jasper

ARIZONA

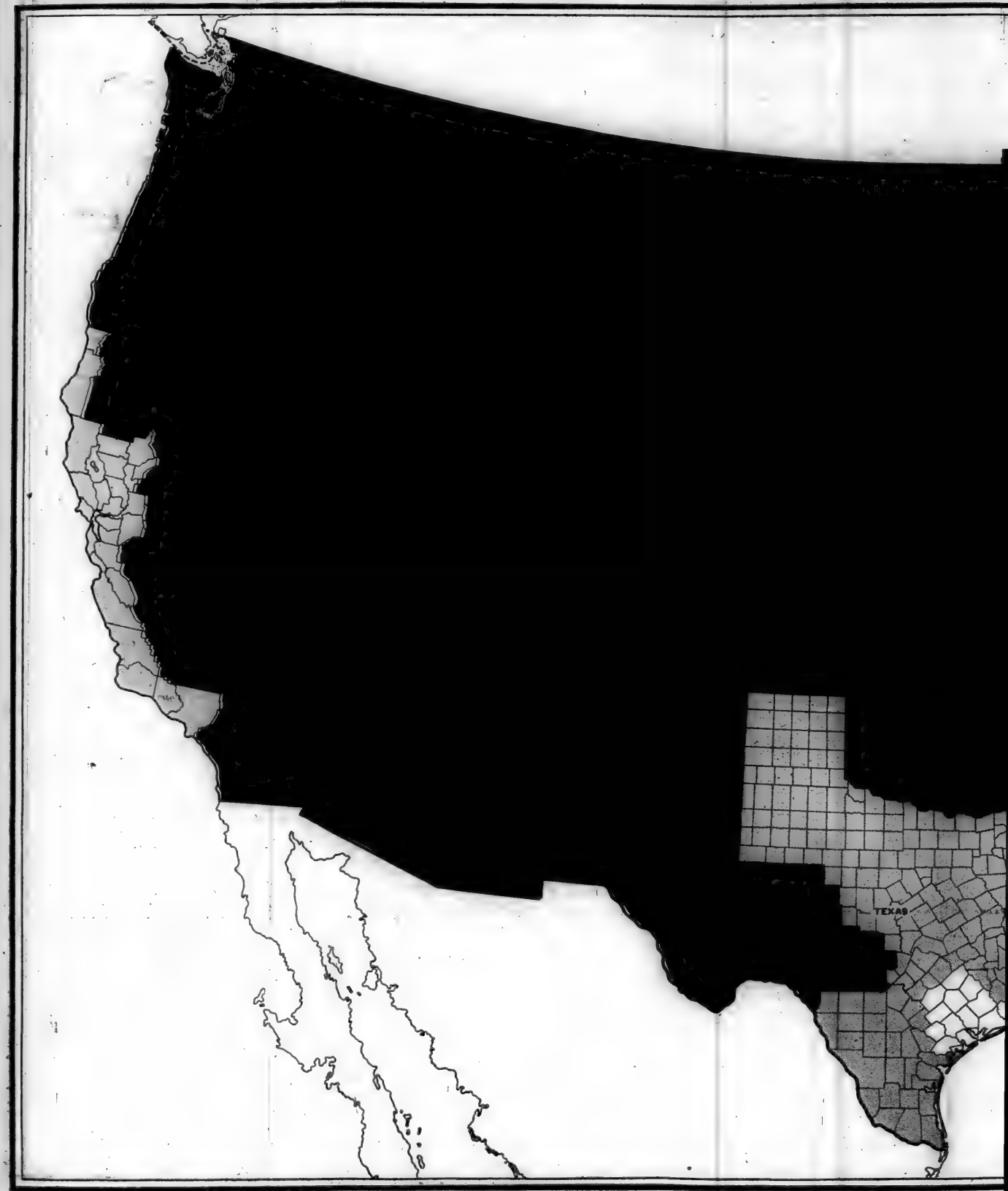
	Harden			Phoenix

ARKANSAS

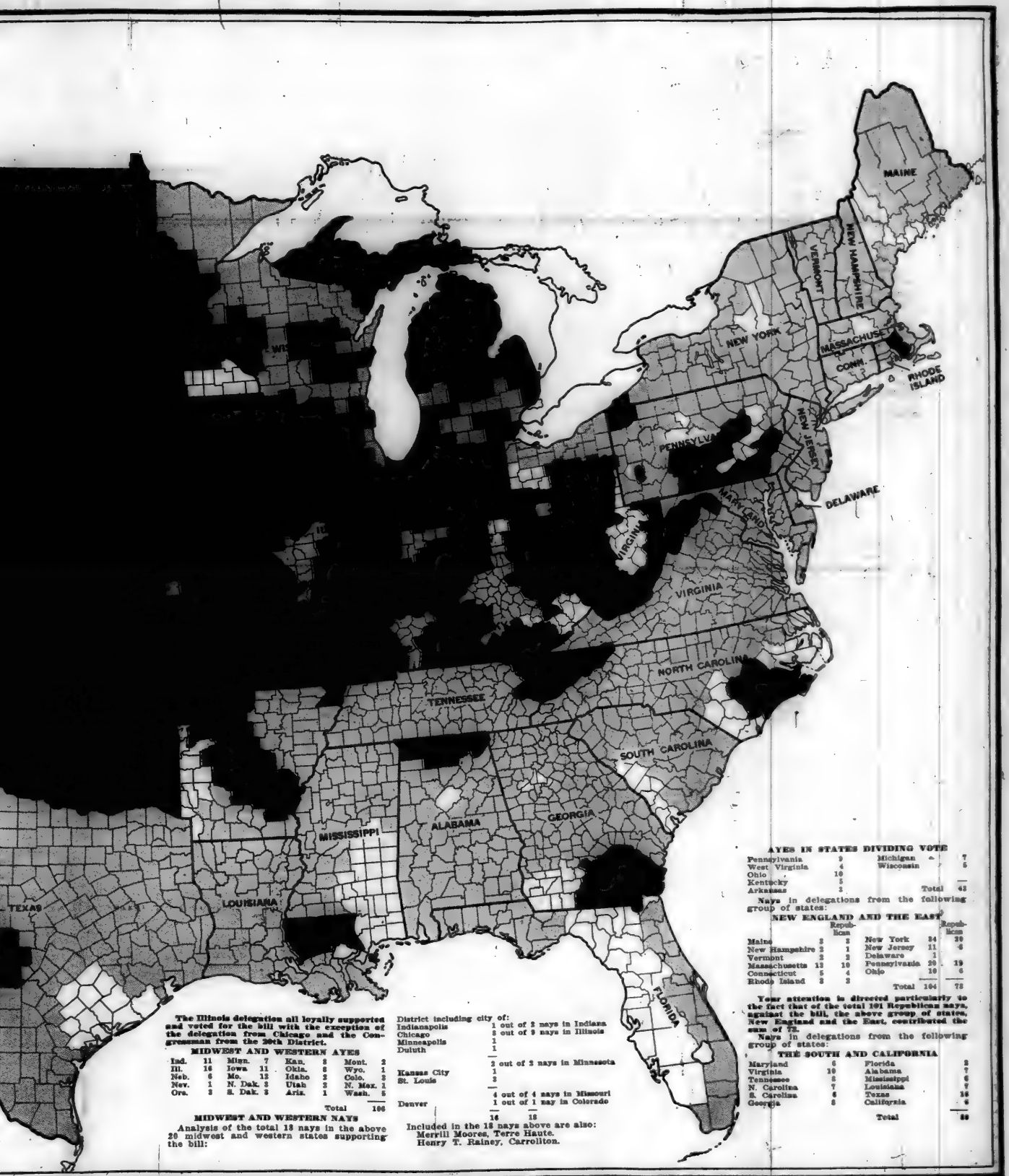
1		Driver		Osceola
2		Oldfield		Batesville
3	Tillman			Fayetteville
4			Wingo	DeQueen
5	Eagle			Clarksville
6	Reed			Leachs
7		Parks		Hope

(Continued on page 6)

Here's How McNary-Haugen Bill Was Defeated



ted Red—For; Blue—Against; White—Not Voting



The Illinois delegation all loyally supported and voted for the bill with the exception of the delegation from Chicago and the Congressman from the 20th District.

MIDWEST AND WESTERN AYES

Ind.	11	Minn.	7	Kan.	8	Mont.	2
Ill.	16	Iowa	11	Okla.	8	Wyo.	1
Neb.	6	Mo.	13	Idaho	2	Colo.	3
Nev.	1	N. Dak.	3	Utah	2	N. Mex.	1
Ore.	3	S. Dak.	3	Ariz.	1	Wash.	5

Total 106

MIDWEST AND WESTERN NAYS

Analysis of the total 18 nays in the above 20 midwest and western states supporting the bill:

District including city of:	
Indianapolis	1 out of 2 nays in Indiana
Chicago	8 out of 9 nays in Illinois
Minneapolis	1
Duluth	1
	2 out of 2 nays in Minnesota
Kansas City	1
St. Louis	3
	4 out of 4 nays in Missouri
Denver	1 out of 1 nay in Colorado
	16 18

Included in the 18 nays above are also:
Merrill Moores, Terre Haute.
Henry T. Rainey, Carrollton.

AYES IN STATES DIVIDING VOTE

Pennsylvania	9	Michigan	7
West Virginia	4	Wisconsin	6
Ohio	10		
Kentucky	5		
Arkansas	3	Total	43

Nays in delegations from the following group of states:

NEW ENGLAND AND THE EAST

	Republican			Republican
Maine	3	2	New York	34	20
New Hampshire	2	1	New Jersey	11	4
Vermont	2	2	Delaware	1	
Massachusetts	13	10	Pennsylvania	29	19
Connecticut	5	4	Ohio	10	6
Rhode Island	3	2			
			Total	104	75

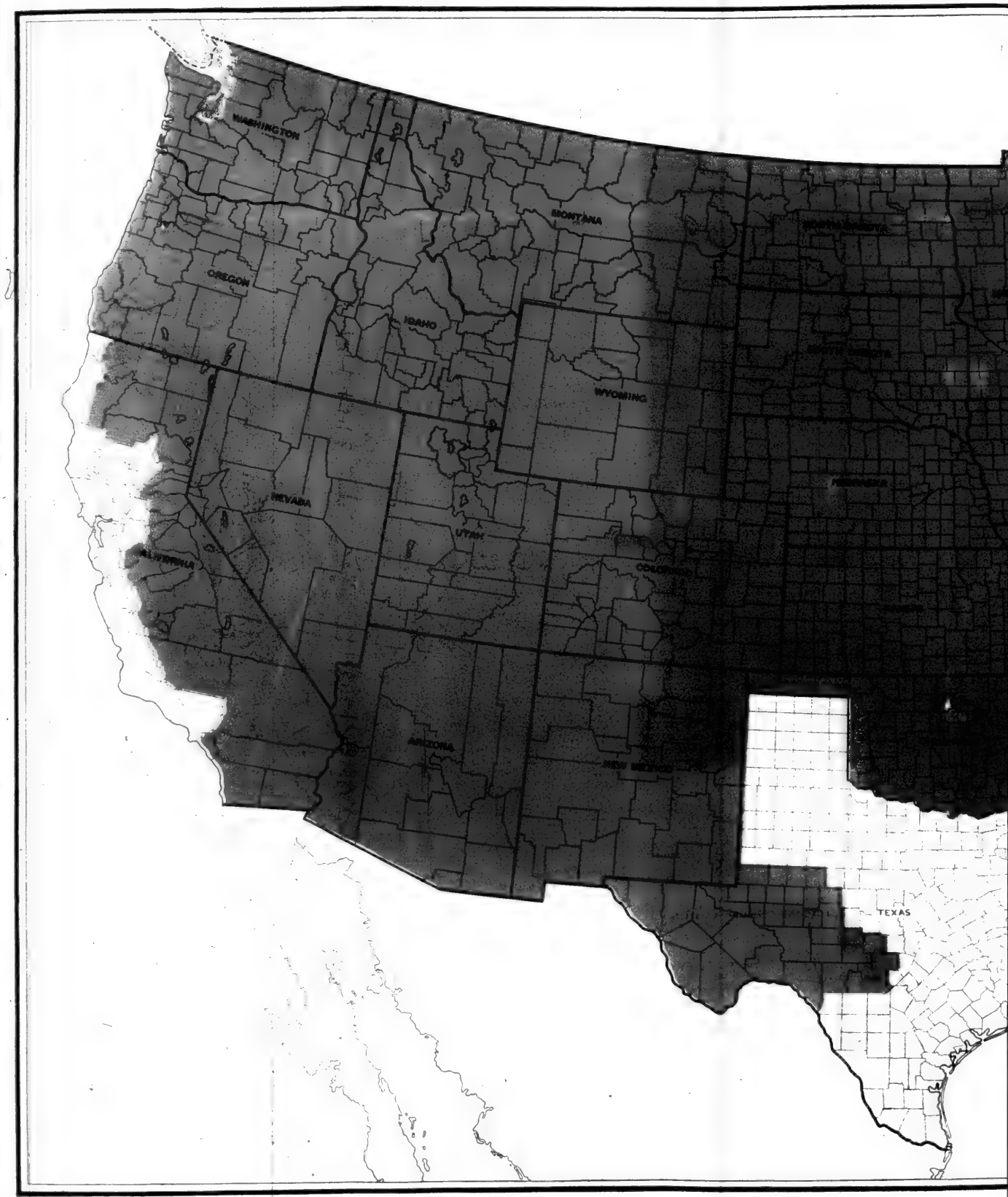
Your attention is directed particularly to the fact that of the total 101 Republican nays, against the bill, the above group of states, New England and the East, contributed the sum of 72.

Nays in delegations from the following group of states:

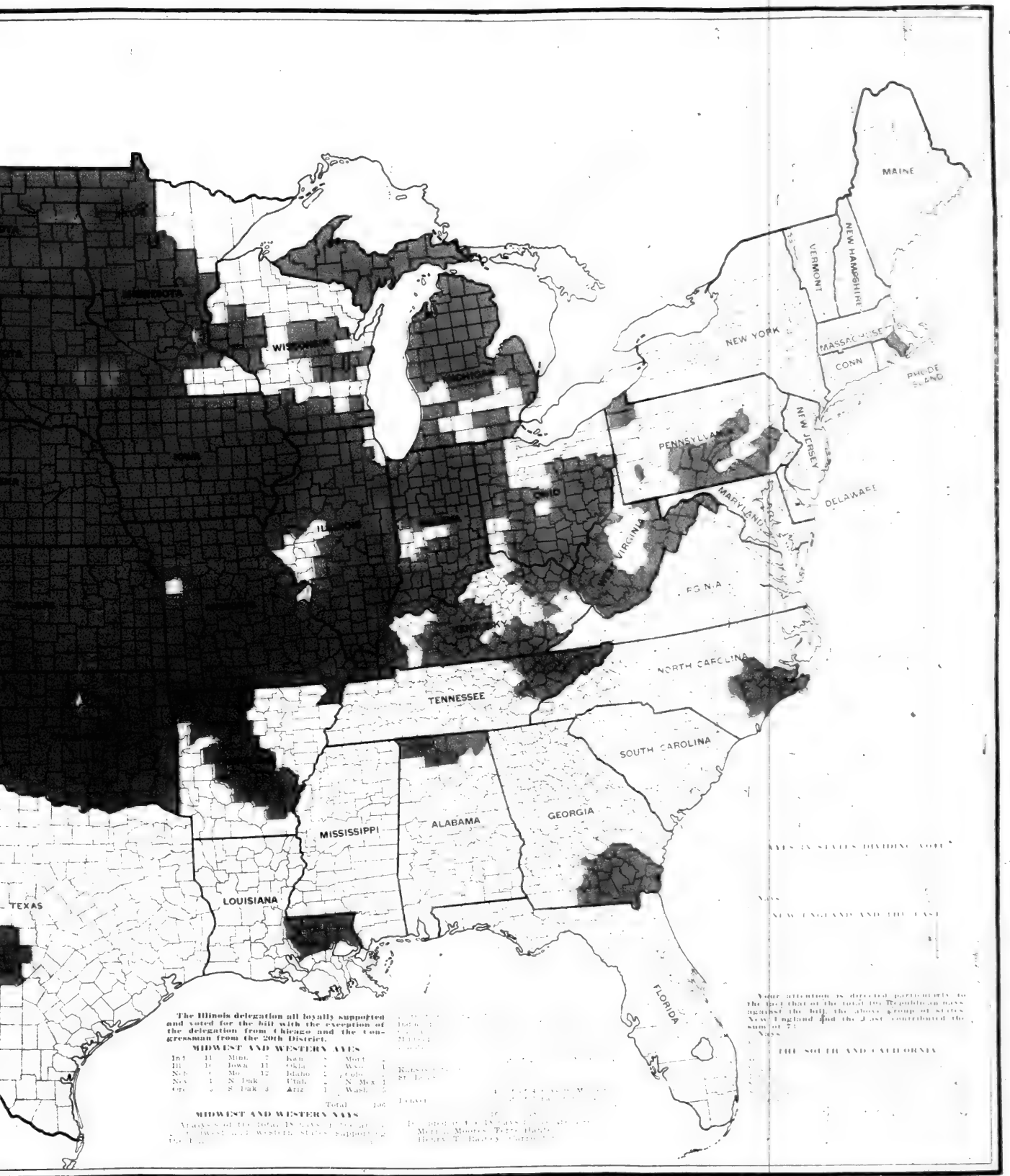
THE SOUTH AND CALIFORNIA

Maryland	6	Florida	2
Virginia	10	Alabama	7
Tennessee	8	Mississippi	6
N. Carolina	7	Louisiana	7
S. Carolina	6	Texas	14
Georgia	8	California	4
		Total	56

Here's How McNary-Haugen Bill Was Defeated R



ted Red—For; Blue—Against; White—Not Voting



The Illinois delegation all loyally supported and voted for the bill with the exception of the delegation from Chicago and the Congressman from the 20th District.

MIDWEST AND WESTERN AYES

Ind.	11	Minn.	7	Kans.	5	Mont.	1
Ill.	24	Iowa	11	Okla.	5	Wyo.	1
Neb.	5	Mo.	12	Idaho	2	Colo.	4
Nev.	1	N. Dak.		Utah	2	N. Mex.	1
Ore.	3	S. Dak.	3	Ariz.	1	Wash.	5

Total 106

MIDWEST AND WESTERN NAYS

Your attention is directed particularly to the fact that of the total 105 Republican nays against the bill, the above group of states New England and the East contributed the same 71

THE SOUTH AND CALIFORNIA

(Continued from page 5)

CALIFORNIA

District	Yeas	Nays	Not Voting	Residence
1		Lea		Santa Rosa
2		Raker		Alturas
3			Curry	Sacramento
4			Kahn	San Francisco
5			Nolan	San Francisco
6			MacLafferty	Oakland
7		Barbour		Fresno
8			Free	San Jose
9			Lineberger	Long Beach
10			Fredericks	Los Angeles
11		Swing		El Centro

COLORADO

1			Vaile	Denver
2		Timberlake		Sterling
3		Hardy		Canon City
4		Taylor		Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT

1			Fenn	Wethersfield
2			Freeman	New London
3			Tilson	New Haven
4			Merritt	Stamford
5			O'Sullivan	Derby

DELAWARE

			At Large	
			Boyce	Dover

FLORIDA

1			Drane	Lakeland
2			Clark	Gainesville
3			Smithwick	Pensacola
4			Sears	Kissimmee

GEORGIA

1			Moore	Statesboro
2			Park	Sylvester
3			Crisp	Americus
4			Wright	Newman
5			Upshaw	Atlanta
6				
7			Lee	Chickamauga
8			Brand	Athens
9			Bell	Gainesville
10			Vinson	Milledgeville
11		Lankford		Douglas
12			Larsen	Dublin

IDAHO

1		French		Moscow
2		Smith		Twin Falls

ILLINOIS

1			Madden	Chicago
2				Chicago
3			Sproul	Chicago
4			Doyle	Chicago
5			Sabath	Chicago
6			Buckley	Chicago
7			Michaelson	Chicago
8			Kunz	Chicago
9			Britten	Chicago
10			Chindblom	Chicago
11		Reid		Aurora
12		Fuller		Belvidere
13		McKenzie		Elizabeth
14		Graham		Aledo
15		King		Galesburg
16		Hull		Peoria
17		Funk		Bloomington
18		Holaday		Georgetown
19		Moore		Monticello
20			Rainey	Carrollton
21		Major		Hillsboro
22		Miller		E. St. Louis
23		Arnold		Robinson
24		Williams		Louisville
25		Denison		Marion
			At Large	
		Yates		Springfield
		Rathbone		Kenilworth

INDIANA

1		Wilson		Evansville
2		Greenwood		Washington
3		Gardner		Scottsburg
4		Canfield		Batesville
5			Sanders	Terre Haute
6		Elliot		Connersville
7			Moores	Indianapolis
8		Vestal		Anderson
9		Purnell		Attica
10		Wood		Lafayette
11		Cook		Huntington
12		Fairfield		Angola
13		Hickey		Laporte

IOWA

1		Kopp		Mount Pleasant
2		Hull		Williamsburg
3		Robinson		Hampton
4		Haugen		Northwood
5		Cole		Cedar Rapids
6		Ramseyer		Bloomfield
7		Dowell		Des Moines
8		Evans		Corydon
9		Dirken		Council Bluffs
10		Dickinson		Algona
11		Boies		Hawarden

KANSAS

1		Anthony		Leavenworth
2		Little		Kansas City
3		Sproul		Belton
4		Doth		Marion
5		Strong		Blue Rapids
6		White		Manhattan
7		Thacher		Medicine Lodge
8		Ayres		Wichita

KENTUCKY

1		Barkley		Paducah
2			Kincheloe	Madisonville
3		Thomas		Central City
4		Johnson		Bardstown
5			Thatcher	Louisville
6			Ettens	Burlington
7			Morris	New Castle
8			Gilbert	Shelbyville
9		Vinson		Louisa
10			Langley	Pikeville
11		Robsion		Barbourville

LOUISIANA

1			O'Connor	New Orleans
2			Spearing	
3			Martin	Thibodaux
4			Sandlin	Minden
5			Wilson	Harrisonburg
6		Favrot		Baton Rouge
7			Lazaro	Washington
8			Aswell	Natchitoches

MAINE

1			Beedy	Portland
2			White	Lewiston
3			Nelson	Augusta
4			Hersey	Houlton

MARYLAND

1			Goldsborough	Denton
2			Tydings	Havre du Grace
3			Hill	Baltimore
4			Linthicum	Baltimore
5			Mudd	La Plata
6			Hickman	Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS

1			Treadway	Stockbridge
2			(speaker)	Springfield
3			Paige	Southbridge
4				Worcester
5			Rodgers	Lowell
6			Andrew	Gloucester
7			Connery	Lynn
8			Dallinger	Cambridge
9			Underhill	Somerville
10			Tague	Boston
11			Tinkham	Boston
12			Gallivan	Boston
13			Luce	Waltham
14			Frothingham	Easton
15		Greene		Fall River
16			Gifford	Barnstable

MICHIGAN

District	Yeas	Nays	Not Voting	Residence
1			Clancy	Detroit
2		Michener		Adrian
3			Williams	Battle Creek
4		Ketcham		Hastings
5			Mapes	Grand Rapids
6			Hudson	East Lansing
7				Lapeer
8				Saginaw
9				Muskegon
10			Woodruff	Bay City
11				Alpena
12			James	Hancock
13			McLeod	Detroit

MINNESOTA

1			Anderson	Lanesboro
2			Clague	Redwood Falls
3			Davis	St. Peter
4			Keller	St. Paul
5			Newton	Minneapolis
6			Knutson	St. Cloud
7			Kvale	Benson
8			Larson	Duluth
9			Wefald	Hawley
10			Schall	Excelsior

MISSISSIPPI

1			Rankin	Tupelo
2			Lowrey	Blue Mountain
3			Humphreys	Greenville
4			Busby	Houston
5			Collins	Merrillan
6			Wilson	Laurel
7			Quin	McComb City
8			Collier	Vicksburg

MISSOURI

1			Romjue	Macon
2			Lozier	Carrollton
3			Milligan	Richmond
4			Faust	St. Joseph
5			Jost	Kansas City
6			Dickinson	Clinton
7			Major	Fayette
8			Roach	Linn Creek
9			Cannon	Troy
10			Newton	St. Louis
11			Hawes	St. Louis
12			Dyer	St. Louis
13			Wolff	Festus
14			Fullbright	Doniphan
15			Manlove	Joplin
16			Rubey	Lebanon

MONTANA

1			Evans	Missoula
2			Leavitt	Great Falls

NEBRASKA

1			Marshead	Falls City
2			Sears	Omaha
3			Howard	Columbus
4			McLaughlin	York
5			Shallenberger	Alma
6			Simmons	Scottsbluff

NEVADA

			At Large	
			Richards	Reno

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1			Rogers	Easterville
2			Wason	Nashua

NEW JERSEY

1			Patterson	Camden
2			Bacharach	Atlantic City
3			Garas	Mallawan
4			Browne	Princeton
5			Ackerman	Plainfield
6			Perkins	Woodcliff Lake
7			Eager	Passaic
8			McNulty	Newark
9			Minahan	Orange
10			Lehlbach	Newark
11			Eagan	Weehawken
12				Jersey City
13			O'Brien	

NEW MEXICO

			At Large	
			Morrow	Raton

NEW YORK

1			Bacon	Westbury
2			Kindred	Astoria
3			Lindsay	Brooklyn
4			Cullen	Brooklyn
5			Black	Brooklyn
6			Stengle	Brooklyn
7			Quayle	Brooklyn
8			Cleary	Brooklyn
9			O'Connell	Brooklyn
10			Cellar	Brooklyn
11			Prall	West New Brighton
12			Dickstein	New York City
13			Sullivan	New York City
14			Perlman	New York City
15			Boylan	New York City
16			O'Connor	New York City
17			Mills	New York City
18			Carew	New York City
19			Ilioen	New York City
20			LaGuardia	New York City
21			Weller	New York City
22			Griffin	New York City
23			Oliver	Bronx
24			Fairchild	Pelham
25			Wainwright	Rye
26			Fish	Garrison
27			Ward	Debruce
28			Corning	Albany
29			Parker	Salem
30			Crowther	Schenectady
31			Snell	Potsdam
32			Sweet	Phoenix
33			Snyder	Little Falls
34			Clarke	Fraser
35			Magee	Syracuse
36			Taber	Auburn
37			Stalker	Elmira
38			Jacobstein	Rochester
39			Sanders	Stafford
40			Dempsey	Lockport
41			MacGregor	Buffalo
42			Mead	Buffalo
43			Reed	Dunkirk

NORTH CAROLINA

1			Ward	Washington
2			Kerr	Warrenton
3			Abernethy	New Bern
4			Pou	Smithfield
5			Stadman	Greensboro
6			Lyon	Whiteville
7			Hammer	Asheboro
8			Doughton	Laurelsprings
9			Bulwinkle	Gastonia
10			Weaver	Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA

1			Burtness	Grand Forks
2			Young	Valley City
3			Sinclair	Kramers

OHIO

1			Longworth	Cincinnati
2			Stephens	North Bend
3				Dayton
4			Cable	Lima
5			Thompson	Defiance
6			Kerns	Batavia
7			Brand	Urbana
8			Cole	Findlay
9			Sherwood	Toledo
10			Foster	Athens
11			Underwood	New Lexington
12				Columbus
13			Speaks	Sandusky
14			Begg	Kent
15			Davey	Cambridge
16			Mapes	Wooster
17			McSweeney	Newark
18			Morgan	Steubenville
19			Murphy	Youngstown
20			Cooper	Cleveland
21			Mooney	Cleveland
22			Crosser	Cleveland
23			Burton	Cleveland

OKLAHOMA

District	Yeas	Nays	Not Voting	Residence
1		Howard		Tulsa
2		Hastings		Tahlequah
3		Carter		Ardmore
4		McKeown		Ada
5		Ewank		Norman
6		Thomas		Medicine Park
7		McClintic		Snyder
8		Garber		Enid

OREGON

1			Hawley	Salem
2			Sinnott	The Dalles
3			Watkins	Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

1			Vare	Philadelphia
2			Graham	Philadelphia
3			Ransley	Philadelphia
4			Edmonds	Philadelphia
5			Connolly	Philadelphia
6			Welsh	Philadelphia
7			Darrow	Philadelphia
8			Butler	West Chester
9			Watson	Langhorne
10		Griest		Lancaster
11			Watres	Scranton
12			Casey	Wilkes-Barre
13			Brumm	Minersville
14		Croll		Reading
15			McFadden	Canton
16			Kiess	Williamsport
17		Cummings		Sunbury
18		Ilaers		Mount Union
19			Sites	Harrisburg
20		Wertz		Johnstown
21		Kurtz		Altoona
22		Glatfelter		York
23			Swope	Clearfield
24			Kendall	Meyersdale
25			Temple	Washington
26			Phillips	Butler
27			Strong	Brookville
28			Bixler	Johnstown
29		Rhyne		Erie
30			Kent	Bangor
31			Wyant	Greensburg
32			Porter	Pittsburgh
33		Kelly		Swissvale
34			Main	Pittsburgh
35			Magee	Pittsburgh
36			Campbell	Crafton

RHODE ISLAND

1			Burdick	Newport
2			Aldrich	Warwick
3			O'Connell	Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA

1			Logan	Charleston
2			Byrnes	Aiken
3			Dominick	Newberry
4			McSwain	Greenville
5			Stevenson	Cheraw
6			Gasque	Florence
7			Fulmer	Norway

SOUTH DAKOTA

1			Christopherson	Sioux Falls
2			Johnson	Aberdeen
3			Williamson	Oacoma

TENNESSEE

1			Reece	Butler
2			Taylor	La Follette
3			McReynolds	Chattanooga
4			Hull	Carthage
5			Davis	Tullahoma
6			Byrns	Nashville
7			Salmon	Columbia
8			Browning	Huntingdon
9			Garrett	Dresden
10			Fisher	Memphis

TEXAS

1			Black	Clarksville
2			Box	Jacksonville
3			Sanders	Canton
4			Rayburn	Bonham
5			Summers	Dallas
6			Johnson	Corsicana
7			Briggs	Galveston
8			Garrett	Houston
9				Columbus
10			Buchanan	Brenham
11			Connally	Marlin
12			Lanham	Fort Worth
13			Williams	Decatur
14			Wurzbach	Seguin
15			Garner	Uvalde
16		Hudspeth		El Paso
17			Blanton	Abilene
18			Jones	Amarillo

UTAH

1			Colton	Vernal
2			Leatherwood	Salt Lake City

VERMONT

1			Plestwood	Morrisville
2			Gibson	Brattleboro

VIRGINIA

1			Bland	Newport News
2			Deal	Norfolk
3			Montague	Richmond
4			Drewry	Petersburg
5			Hooker	Stuart
6			Woodrum	Roanoke
7			Harrison	Winchester
8			Moore	Fairfax
9			Peery	Tazewell
10			Tucker	Lexington

WASHINGTON

1			Miller	Seattle
2			Hadley	Bellingham
3			Johnson	Hoquiam
4			Summers	Walla Walla
5			Hill	Waterville

WEST VIRGINIA

1			Rosenbloom	Wheeling
2			Allen	Morgantown
3			Reed	Clarksburg
4			Johnson	Parkersburg
5			Lilly	Hinton
6			Taylor	Fayetteville

WISCONSIN

1			Cooper	Racine
2			Voigt	Sheboygan
3			Nelson	Madison
4				Wauwatosa
5			Schafer	Milwaukee
6			Berger	Oshkosh
7			Lampert	Viroqua
8			Beck	Waupaca
9			Browns	Appleton
10			Schneider	Hudson
11			Frear	Washburn
12			Peavey	

WYOMING

			At Large	
			Winter	Casper

Note—Those recorded voting for or against the bill include members paired for or against the bill on the vote, as appearing in the Congressional Record.

HATCH TELLS ABOUT FARM BUREAU PLANT IN STARK COUNTY

(Continued from page 1)

thorns off the cactus. And he produced a combination plant that grew spuds on its roots and tomatoes on its top.

"Science has taught us many lessons about the requirements for good plant growth. As a result of the Smith-Lever Act passed by Congress in 1912, leaders of advanced thought in agriculture in DeKalb and Kankakee counties produced another combination plant. The seed was sown in all parts of these counties and soon other counties took up the work until now some two thousand counties in our United States are growing and ripening the fruits of this plant, which in time was called the Farm Bureau. Its tremendous growth has extended its main roots into every state in the Union. Its enormous and sturdy trunk, the American Farm Bureau Federation, is spreading its protecting foliage over all humanity.

Tubers Represent Activities

"The tubers upon the roots represent the county and state activities; the foliage represents projects under a given activity, county, state and national.

"It was soon discovered that our great plant did not thrive in some particular localities and the men most interested in its success began to study this Farm Bureau plant. They found it to be in the legume family. And legumes, we know, do not thrive in acid soils. They found that the most successful and vigorous growth was in sections where there had been community activity.

Farm Bureau Parasites

"This plant, like all plant growth, is subject to attack of parasites; some working alone, others in groups and each preying upon the activity most suited to its taste. This is our plant and we can cultivate and train it to produce fruit of untold good to present and future generations. We must spray with truths to counteract the parasites and keep the minds of our members sweetened by active community work. It has been my observation in organization work that this picture holds true. In localities where community work has been active our Farm Bureau has thrived with profit and pleasure to its members.

"Leading in a community is something like running a large farm. With plenty of efficient help the crops can be taken care of easily; but if help is scarce, weeds will grow and parasites can get in their deadly work.

Sowed Good Seed

"Our own community began sweetening and inoculating its soils some fifteen years ago when our first Farmers' Institute was started. It sowed the seed of desire for further advancement in agriculture, and out of this sprang our Alfalfa Growers' Association and our Experimental Farm, which have resulted in soil improvement and the production of tons of alfalfa in the vicinity of Kewanee.

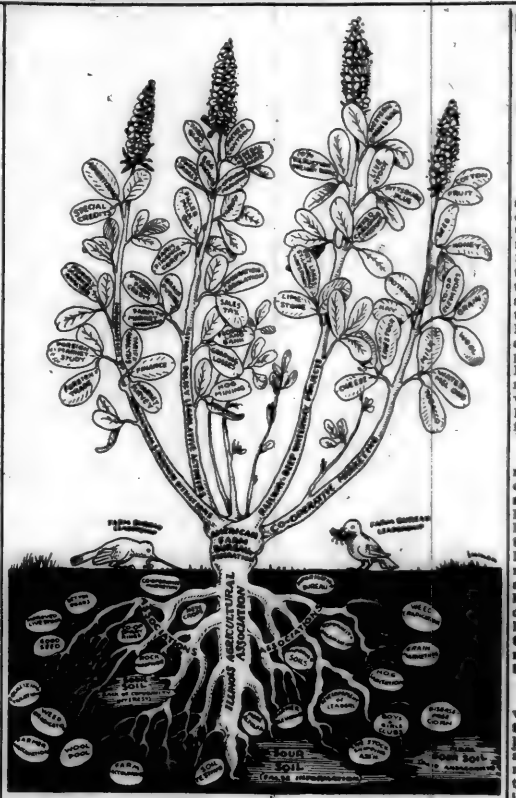
"Our Round Table meetings, fostered by Professor Hamilton and myself with other help, were held in country school houses. These meetings brought out many valuable thoughts and discussions. Out of all this came the desire to try out the new plant, the Farm Bureau, which in due time was organized in Henry county and a short time later in Stark county.

Counties Well Organized

"Both counties organized into community Farm Bureaus. I happen to be president of the local Farm Bureau and a board of nine directors work with me. The rest of the county is organized in this way. In Stark county there are several active community clubs centering around rural churches. So you see the soils were ready to produce whenever adequate cultivation was made to grow better community life.

"There is no question in our minds as to the value of our organization to agriculture, but you are wanting to know just what we are doing to get this across to our neighbors and associates.

"We have no set schedule of meetings and no set program. We decided a few years ago that the place for these meetings was the lawn of some prominent member's home. We agreed that 'all work and no play made Jack a dull boy,' and we believed the little girl was right who, when asked by her grammar teacher to define man, said, 'A little boy grown up.' Accordingly, our programs have included some play along with the serious facts brought out.



Mr. Hatch's legume, which illustrates the value of good, friendly, neighborly communities and the farm bureau.

Come Miles For Picnic

"Our programs vary, but I will try to describe some of them. In 1922 we held seven meetings in the two communities under our jurisdiction. The first one was held on the lawn at the home of a farm bureau member. His desire to have all his friends enjoy a good time at his place stimulated him to put forth a great deal of personal effort. We called twelve or fifteen men at different points and urged them to ask people to come to this Farm Bureau meeting. Cards were mailed to some, a detailed account of the plans was published in the local paper ten days before the meeting, and later the program was announced through the same channel. All this got it before the people. Then a good account of the affair as published in the local paper made splendid advertising for the next meeting, which had already been planned and announced. The farmers and their families began coming before five o'clock and the program of fun, games, music, readings, speeches and moving pictures continued until ten o'clock.

Study Aims of Farm Bureau

"About the same procedure was followed at each meeting, but always with different subjects for discussion. A great many people followed these meetings through. It gave us the chance to get over the work and aims of the Farm Bureau.

"Last year we held one of these meetings at my farm during July and close to a thousand people attended. They came from four different counties, some driving as far as thirty miles. Our program started at five o'clock with horseshoe games for the men and volley ball for the women. At half past six the women folks spread the basket suppers and everyone stopped their games to eat, some in cafeteria style, others in family groups. They met old friends and made new ones until eight o'clock, when the program began. There was singing by a local quartette and a soloist, music selections by local saxophone talent, readings by a little girl from our school and an address by our city editor, who put his personal influence, as well as that of his paper, back of the Farm Bureau. Then came the movies, a comic and 'The Yoke of Age.' The program was a little too long, but several hundred people stayed until it was completed. They all enjoyed it and wanted another one this year, which we will have on June 20.

Everyone Works

"The point we want to make is to have the Farm Bureau a leading organization in the community. A little help by many hands makes the things come easy. What we must do is develop local leaders and confidence in these leaders, and it can be done by stimulating a desire among young folks to take part in such programs. Readings along Farm Bureau lines should be provided. I would suggest such subjects as, 'Signing up Dad,' 'Ma's Trouble with a Sitting Hen,' 'Johnnie Feeding the Prize Pig,' 'Alfalfa and the Picnic,' and any others which can be made funny and at the same time carry a moral.

"We believe that we should be closer to so-called business men, that is, we should know their problems as well as make known to them our problems. So we invite our town folks, bankers, lawyers, doctors, and merchants to our meetings. This gives them an opportunity to learn the vital points of our movement. A good live time is our motto. A chairman who can keep things moving is half the battle.

C. of C. Helps

"Some time ago we held a farmer-banker meeting in Stark and Henry counties with farmers and bankers in the ratio of two to one, with each bank represented by one man. We had a supper, a good address by Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, some music and a discussion of farm questions by farmers and bankers. We believe we sold to the bankers the high ideals of the Farm Bureau leaders that evening and it has been worth a lot to us. The banker, editor and minister are three city men who must cooperate with the Farm Bureau.

"The Chamber of Commerce returned the favor by promoting and paying the expenses of a tri-county picnic at Kewanee last September. Farmers and town folks alike were there and took part in the games and entertainment features. J. R. Howard spoke to the crowd of 5,000 people who stayed throughout the day in spite of a drizzling rain. Had the weather been favorable I think there would have been 20,000 people there.

"That is the way we see our Farm Bureau plant here at Kewanee. It is a legume that we can cultivate so that it will produce the kind of fruits we want it to produce. We think we have gone a long way in our county and local community toward sweetening the soil for this plant, the FARM BUREAU."

HERE'S WHAT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACCOMPLISHED AT ITS JUNE MEETING

June 6 is the date of the last executive committee meeting. Following are actions taken and problems discussed:

1. Heard progress report on the new auditing service corporation, the "Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association" and passed resolution endorsing all work done on it and also nominated Geo. A. Fox as recording secretary and R. A. Cowles as treasurer in accordance with the by-laws of the new incorporation.

2. Heard and sanctioned financial report.

3. Dean H. W. Mumford, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, explained the program of work being carried on by the Extension Service, Experiment Station and College of Agriculture.

4. The following resolution was presented and passed unanimously:

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is proud of the stand it has taken on the McNary-Haugen Bill and offers no apology for its course in the recent campaign in behalf of the Bill.

"**RESOLVED:** That we commend the work of our officials who so efficiently conducted the campaign for the McNary-Haugen Bill and the hearty support given by the County Farm Bureaus to their State Association in this fight.

"**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:** That we continue our efforts and unite with other farm organizations in a determined effort to secure some kind of agricultural relief that will place this basic industry on a parity with other industries of this country."

We view with alarm the fact that the 68th Congress, after acknowledging agriculture as the basic industry of this country and also acknowledging that a real emergency exists in this industry, failed to enact any agricultural relief legislation.

We therefore call upon all who are interested in agriculture and the future prosperity of this country to study the vote as registered for and against the farm relief measure of the present Congress with a view toward supporting men who will pledge themselves to principles that will restore the value of the agricultural dollar so that the standards of living of those engaged in agricultural pursuits be comparable with those enjoyed by labor and industry.

"**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:** That we commend the action of all the members of the 68th Congress who supported the principles advocated by our farm organizations and especially those of our own State."

5. Heard reports from organization and poultry and egg marketing departments.

MINIMUM WEIGHT RULING WILL SAVE SHIPPERS' MONEY

Decision of Illinois Commerce Commission Reduces Possibility of Injury to Stock

Illinois farmers and livestock shippers will benefit by a recent decision of the Illinois Commerce Commission reducing the minimum weight on hogs in standard 36 foot cars from 17,000 pounds to 16,500 pounds on intrastate traffic. This decision is the result of a complaint filed by the transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association against the railroads which transport livestock between points in Illinois and the commerce commission has ordered the 63 railway companies involved to adhere to this new ruling on or before July 1, 1924.

Avoid Injury to Stock

It has been the rule of railroads in Illinois to charge freight on hogs and mixed livestock on a minimum weight basis regardless as to actual weight of the livestock transported, according to L. J. Quasey, director of the I. A. A. transportation department, who filed the complaint, and this practice has worked a hardship on the farmer who ships during hot weather when overloading in order to load up to the minimum weight requirement results in injury or death to stock.

Lowers Minimum Weight

The new ruling on minimum weight will also be of advantage to shippers of mixed carloads of livestock, especially on calves and hogs where the hog minimum and hog rate is applied, as this makes 500 pounds difference in the rate. With the minimum weight now set at 16,500 pounds the shipper can load lighter without paying any excess freight. Some adjustment has also been made on cars over the standard 36 foot length but the most significant change is on the standard car. The saving under the new ruling will be approximately a dollar per car.

Producers Equipped To Handle Orders For Feeder Cattle

"Farm bureau members who feed cattle should bear in mind that there is a Producers Commission Association operating in the Kansas City market," says C. A. Stewart, director of livestock marketing of the I. A. A until July 1 and newly appointed secretary of the National Livestock Producers Association, "and when buying feeder cattle remember that this organization is well equipped to handle orders for all classes of feeding stock and any order which is placed with them will be given the best attention."

"In addition, by purchasing your feeders through them, you are assisting in developing livestock marketing work. If you happen to be in that market in person, call on the Producers and get acquainted. If Kansas City is a market which you patronize for feeder cattle and you cannot find the time to visit the market, do not hesitate to place an order with the Producers by mail."

TALKS, DISCUSSIONS, MUSIC AND DINNER FEATURE MEETING

Sixty-five Farmers And Business Men Attend Champaign Conference To Consider Problems.

Sixty-five farm bureau representatives and business men from the counties of Champaign, Macon, De Witt, Piatt, Moultrie, Douglas, Coles and Shelby, constituting the 19th Congressional District of which J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, is executive committeeman, met at the Inman hotel in Champaign, June 14, for a regularly scheduled meeting. Short talks were made in the morning session by V. Vaniman, of the Illinois Agricultural Association and John C. Watson, taxation specialist of the I. A. A.

Give Business Advice

Mr. Vaniman explained the auditing, accounting and business advisory service of the newly incorporated Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association, showing that the purpose of this new association is not to spy and check up on the managers of cooperative concerns but is rather to give sound business advice, provide against mistakes and mismanagement and furnish information on a cooperative basis. He outlined the development of all business dividing its growth into the three stages of promotion or organization, the stage of efficiency or improvement of business and the final stage in which business firms unite to solve their problems cooperatively. Mr. Vaniman reminded the farm bureau members that big business firms have long ago reached the third stage in this business development while farmers' cooperatives have been content to stand by and look upon cooperative auditing and accounting with aloofness.

The Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association is designed to prevent bankruptcy of cooperatives in this state and although it was instituted chiefly by the Illinois Agricultural Association, it is now incorporated under the laws of the state and is independent of the I. A. A. Mr. Vaniman expressed the opinion that the auditing service will put farmer-owned cooperatives five to ten years ahead of what they would otherwise have been.

Watson Explains Taxes

J. C. Watson made a short talk on the tax situation in Illinois both at present and in the future. He offered the income tax as the solution to the problem of taxing intangible property. "The first thing that should be done is to secure an equalization of the tax burden," said Mr. Watson, "giving the farmer, the laboring class and the home owners, both in the city and in the village, a fairer tax law." He showed how an unjust tax situation has existed and does now exist because a large amount of personal property is not at present taxed due to the fact that it is intangible. "Diamonds and musical instruments are good examples of intangible property," said Mr. Watson. He answered questions put to him by the farmers present and predicted that Illinois tax-payers would pay higher taxes before they ultimately become lower.

Talks Farm Legislation

D. J. Holterman, of the 19th district, made a short comment upon matters of farmer legislation taking issue with the statement that agricultural interests cannot be helped by legislation and the establishment of an agricultural policy. "The big trouble with us farmers is that we haven't gone after legislation which we wanted," stated Mr. Holterman. "It is not our idea to promote unfair legislation but simply to get a square deal in legislative matters."

A farm bureau dinner at the hotel followed the morning meeting. Group singing, led by Lloyd Lamkins of Champaign, was a prominent feature of the dinner hour.

At the afternoon meeting Mr. George W. Willett, principal of the Lyons township high school at La Grange and who is directing the I. A. A. school survey, spoke on, "The Farmers' Side of the Rural School Question." He pointed out that rural schools have been too much adapted to city conditions instead of rural life. "The biggest mistake in our rural school system," said Mr. Willett, "is that we have tried to put too many newfangled ideas into our rural schools instead of developing the natural advantages that already exist there."

Make School Survey

Under Mr. Willett's direction a rural school survey, which was sponsored by the educational committee of the I. A. A., is being made with the idea of getting definite information which will be helpful in enacting school laws at the coming legislature that will be more beneficial to farmers and their children.

Following Mr. Willett's talk, Fred Jorgenson, manager of the Pioneer Creamery Company at Champaign, reviewed the egg-marketing situation during the last decade, presenting the problems of buying and handling eggs. He expressed the opinion that consumers are now getting far better eggs than they did several years ago, due chiefly to egg-candling laws and cold storage facilities.

Several five minute reports were made by representatives from the various counties outlining the activities of the local farm bureaus. The next conference of the 19th district will be held at Decatur some time in September.

Pass Resolutions

The following resolutions designed to help solve serious marketing problems were presented by D. J. Holterman of Sadorus and passed on by the meeting: To the Nineteenth Congressional District of Illinois, Farm Bureau Conference.

Gentlemen:- Whereas, The farmers of this country as time goes on and their financial condition grows steadily worse, in recognizing the value of business cooperation and the necessity of owning and controling their own marketing systems, and

Whereas, the attempts to establish a national farmer-owned grain marketing system in the past, have not been successful, more for lack of cooperation of our different farmers' organizations, than to either plan or principal, Therefore be it

Resolved: That this meeting request the Illinois Agricultural Association to use its best efforts and influence to cause the assembling of a national conference of representatives of our farmers' organizations whose membership is interested in the production of small grain such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, and soy beans, for market, for the purpose of bringing out and establishing a farmer-owned and controled marketing system for small grain, and further be it

Resolved: That this meeting request the Illinois Agricultural Association to use its efforts and influence to secure the assembling of a national conference of representatives of all farmers' organizations whose membership is engaged with the production of corn for market, for the purpose of creating a farmer-owned and controled marketing system for corn, and further be it

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Illinois Agricultural Association requesting action at the earliest possible date.

Following is a list of those who attended the meeting:

Chas. Mittendorf, Lawrence McConnell, A. R. Grimdley, J. A. Hosack, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lamkins, Lloyd Lamkins, F. A. Jorgenson, all of Champaign; F. A. Gougler, I. A. A., J. T. Smith, F. W. Jordan, Urbana; J. C. Watson, I. A. A., Chicago; E. E. Charles, I. A. A., Chicago; C. C. Burns, farm adviser, Champaign county; Wm. Blue, Mahomet; Wm. Odell, D. J. Holterman, Sadorus; J. N. Caslet, L. K. Irwin, F. W. Garrett, Tuscola; L. W. Graham, Hindsboro; Chas. L. Meharry, Attica, Ind.; G. A. Smith, Seymour; J. L. Whisnand, Charleston; C. B. Althaus, Gr. ve, Willett, La Grange; E. G. Theim, Prairie Farmer, Chicago; W. E. Riegel, Tolono; G. E. Ewing, Arcola; Chas. McDonald, Hindsboro; S. S. Davis, farm adviser, Monticello; O. M. Allyn, Edwin Blue, C. W. Thorpe, Clinton; Chas. J. Robinson, Shelbyville; Henry M. Dunlap, Savoy; M. E. Wise, Cerro Gordo; T. W. Lamb, Bement; M. I. Goken, Lane; D. M. Black, Kenney; C. D. Raves, Webona; W. Z. Black, St. Joseph; E. F. Webster, Rantoul; F. E. Jackson, Fisher; E. P. Imbodoila, Decatur; Henry Shafer, Illiopolis.

Ground hogs have become such a menace in Stephenson county that the farm bureau is conducting a county-wide ground hog extermination campaign. J. Fred Smith, a Stephenson county farmer who has waged an incessant war against the pests, has offered a prize of $35.00 to the boy who makes the most catches by September 1.



Hundreds of little slum kiddies like this one are hoping that some good hearted farm bureau member will take them into the country for a two weeks outing. Hot weather will soon be upon us; give these poor children an opportunity to see what God made for His people—the great out-of-doors. Many of them don't know a cow from a horse; they're lots of fun, too. The children are being sent out in groups of one dozen or more to distances within a 200-mile radius of Chicago. Write today — do a good turn. You'll enjoy their outing, too!

REPUBLICANS CUT AND POLISH PLANK AT G.O.P. MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

"We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are threatened by foreign competition.

"We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organization for cooperative marketing of farm products."

The latter goes somewhat further in the matter of federal assistance in cooperative marketing than the farmers requested, since they confined their request to "the active aid of all of the government departments having to do with agricultural production, particularly the Department of Agriculture which should include a branch devoted to cooperative marketing that is in keeping with the needs and importance of this work."

Federal Aid For Roads

The farmers were assured of the continuance of federal aid in the building of farm-to-market highways as provided in the "seven per cent system" enacted in 1921. Likewise the party pledged itself on the railroad problem in conformance with the Federation's tentative plank. "We favor a careful and scientific readjustment of railroad rate schedules," says the platform, "with a view to the encouragement of agriculture and basic industries, without impairment of railroad service." The request for a plank asking for a speedy completion of the valuation of the railroads so the Interstate Commerce Commission may have a more intelligent basis for determining rates was ignored. However, the platform, if weak in that particular, can be tread upon safely by the agriculturists when it comes to merchant marine and the development of waterways. After endorsing the merchant marine and the sale of government-owned ships when propitious, it neglected to advocate a method of making the merchant marine profitable. The farmers told the platform carpenters that we need more freight and passengers on our incoming ships and that an inducement to our business men to designate our flag ships should be held out in the form of a treasury certificate, based on the freight charge on incoming commodities. They also advocated reduction through rail and water rates.

Approve Reclamation Projects

The convention approved the study of the reclamation projects made by the committee appointed by the Interior Department for the purpose of relieving the distress among the farmers on these projects and putting the whole reclamation work on a business basis.

An effort was made on the part of the farmers to get the party to recognize the need for a general plan of comprehensive waterpower development, based upon the conservation of our water resources by storage developments where feasible, thus increasing the country's waterpower from 56,000,000 to 200,000,000 horsepower or more. Such a plan, they maintained, should take into consideration the need for the development of air nitrates for war and for fertilizer, and power should be reserved for the purpose. Muscle Shoals was suggested as an outstanding opportunity to inaugurate such a policy, and the plank makers were told that this plan should be followed in the disposition of the property. The platform, however, merely lauds the waterpower.

Start Baseball In Galesburg District

Another farm bureau baseball league has been organized in the Galesburg district with six member teams from Bureau, Warren, Knox, Stark, Whiteside and Marshall-Putnam county farm bureaus. Representatives from the farm bureaus in this district met at Princeton recently and made arrangements for farm bureau baseball games this summer. G. E. Metzger, organization director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, outlined the plan by which all farm bureau district leagues in the state are governed.

According to the schedule of games drafted at the meeting every team in the district plays one game with each of the other teams. The champions of the district will be eligible for the state farm bureau baseball tournament to be played at the annual I. A. A. picnic at Lincoln, August 26.

The Springfield district league with teams from Cass, Macoupin, Sangamon, Logan, Menard, Morgan, Mason and Tazewell counties, was the first to organize with a definite playing schedule. Local farm bureau teams in Kendall county are also playing on a fixed schedule with the intention of developing a county team to enter the final tournament at the Lincoln picnic.

Farmers Will Get Fair Shake, Says Fox to Advisers

"We are proud of the stand we have taken on the McNary-Haugen bill," said Geo. H. Fox, executive secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, when he spoke to the farm advisers in their annual conference at the University of Illinois, June 10, 11 and 12. "Agriculture is not getting a fair shake with other industries, and the Illinois Agricultural Association is here to see that the farmer gets his due consideration."

Continuing, Mr. Fox told of the fine fight made by organized farmers, especially in Illinois, for the McNary-Haugen bill and that even though the bill lost, the efforts put forth had not gone in vain. He said that no definite action had been mapped out for the future excepting that a general conference of all farm organizations has been called at St. Paul and that the Illinois Agricultural Association would be represented. Mr. Fox touched lightly upon the numerous projects underway by the various departments of the I. A. A.

Mason County Beats Cass In Baseball

Baseball continues to occupy a position of importance in the Springfield district. The Mason county team defeated Cass county in a loosely played game last Saturday. Both teams hit frequently but Mason county batters garnered their hits at opportune times and scored a total of 12 runs on 14 hits. Cass batters were able to hit consistently but their safeties were scattered. Errors by Cass county players were responsible for several Mason county scores.

The contest with Cass county is the first of the season for Mason county. They have a bunch of hard hitters and reports indicate that they will develop into strong contenders for the state championship. Following is a summary of the game:

Mason County Farm Bureau

	AB	R	H	O	E
Thomas, c	4	2	2	1	0
Krause, p	5	1	2	1	1
C. Sarff, 3b	5	2	2	0	3
Sears, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Huber, rf	3	1	1	0	0
E. Sarff, 2b	3	2	2	2	0
Lutes, ss	5	2	3	1	1
Lofton, cf	5	1	2	0	0
Winsdor, lf	5	0	0	0	0
Blakely, 1b	5	1	1	14	1
Niederer, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	48	12	14	21	5

Cass County Farm Bureau

	AB	R	H	O	E
Witte, cf	5	1	1	0	0
Hersberger, 3b	5	1	2	1	0
Hierman, c, 1b	5	1	3	8	3
R. Hager, ss, c	3	0	1	1	2
L. Burns, ss	3	0	1	0	2
H. Hager, 2b	4	1	0	2	0
Blohm, rf	4	1	0	0	0
Lynn 1b	4	0	1	13	3
Keithley, lf	4	0	1	1	0
P. Burns, p	4	0	1	0	0
Huston, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	5	11	32	8

Struck out: Krause 6; Burns 5.

Score by innings:

										Total
Mason	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	2	3	—12
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	— 5

WILLETT TO MAKE EXTENSIVE SURVEY OF SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Will Conduct Investigation in Illinois and Other States. Althaus Secured as Research Assistant

The investigation of rural school problems, instigated by the Educational Committee of the I. A. A. in cooperation with the Illinois State Educational Committee is progressing rapidly under the direction of George W. Willett, principal of the Lyons township high school at La Grange, who was secured to superintend the investigation. Anticipating the passage of school laws at the coming legislature, it is the aim of the Educational committee of the I. A. A. to obtain facts directly from educators throughout the state and from farmers so that any changes that may be made in the management of rural schools may be made consistent with the wishes of the farmers and their children, in so far as they are affected.

Send Out 10,000 Letters

Responses exceeding all expectations have been received from 400 letters sent out to school principals and superintendents asking questions which will give Mr. Willett important facts and information upon which to base conclusions regarding the actual conditions of rural schools over the state.

Ten thousand letters each embodying some 40 definite questions have been sent out to farmer tax-payers of the state, the results of which are expected to furnish detailed information on taxes and assessed valuation of farm lands. The aim of the investigation is to combine the best judgment of farmers with that of teachers in the state toward securing legislation which will improve existing school conditions by giving the rural districts better schools in return for the taxes paid for their upkeep.

Get Farmers' Viewpoint

During the summer Mr. Willett will be in Michigan and other states making a study of similar educational problems in those states and gathering information which will aid in solving the problems of Illinois. C. B. Althaus, of La Grange has been secured as field man to help in the survey. He will go through the school records in various counties of the state classifying the results both good and bad, of school practices used in the past. The questionery sent to farmers calls for complete facts regarding the tax situation as well as for the farmer's personal viewpoint upon pressing school problems.

That the survey being made by the Educational Committees is attracting widespread attention is shown by the large number of replies to letters sent out and by the interest taken in the subject recently when Mr. Willett outlined his program of investigation before the 19th congressional district conference at Champaign.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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DEMOCRATS PLEDGE PLANK DEMANDED BY ORGANIZED FARMERS

Bradfute and Silver Represent A.F.B.F. at Big Convention; Cowles' Presence Requested

The Democrats pledged themselves to adopt an international policy of cooperation to re-establish the farmers' export market; to adjust the tariff so that the farmer can buy again in a competitive manufacturers market; to readjust and lower rail and water rates to make the farmers' market national and international instead of regional and local; to bring about the early completion of internal waterway systems for transportation and to develop our water-power for cheaper fertilizer for use on our farms; **and to establish an export marketing corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop** last week at their New York convention.

Adopts A. F. B. F. Plank

O. E. Bradfute and Gray Silver, the American Farm Bureau Federation president and the Washington representative, were delegated by the A. F. B. F. executive committee to present the demands of organized agriculturalists to the Democrats. The plank submitted by these representatives was adopted almost verbatim according to R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association and its special representative at Washington during the recent McNary-Haugen bill battle who was requested to attend the convention by Democrat friends of agriculture and who helped while there to draw up the organized agricultural plank which was adopted.

The full text of the Democratic agricultural plank appears on page 2.

1200 Attend Elmira Farm Bureau Picnic

The farm bureau in Elmira township, Stark county, held its annual community picnic June 20 at Roselawn Farm, the home of O. L. Hatch, pioneer in farm bureau work in Illinois. Twelve hundred farmers and business men and their families from Kewanee and surrounding territory turned out for the picnic. This was a record crowd for the Elmira farm bureau picnic. Last year between five and six hundred attended.

During the late afternoon and early evening volley ball, horse shoe games and general farm gossip were the most popular sports. Interest in the horse shoe contests in preparation for the state tournament at the I. A. A. picnic in Lincoln, August 26, was running high among farmers from Stark, Henry and Bureau counties.

A basket supper under the big trees of the Hatch lawn followed the athletic contests. Talks, music and readings of particular interest to the farm bureau members and a five reel comedy movie put on by Stark county Farm Adviser, E. E. Brown, completed the program.

I.A.A. Will Award Trophy to Winner Of Loading Contest

The transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association in cooperation with the National Livestock Producers Association has instituted a safety loading contest between farmers' shipping associations which ship to the terminal agencies of the Producers. The I. A. A. will offer a trophy to the shipping association which sustains the least loss on the basis of volume of business to any of the Producers commission companies. The Producers association is conducting a similar contest between its patrons.

The purpose of the contests, according to L. J. Quasey, director of the I. A. A. transportation department, is to stimulate careful loading and handling of livestock, especially during hot weather. The railroads of Illinois will be asked to cooperate toward better handling of livestock enroute to market.

The contest being started by the Illinois Agricultural Association will be confined to shipping associations within the state of Illinois. The producers' contest, and a trophy which they will award, will be entirely separate from the I. A. A. contest, but will be governed by similar regulations.

Following are the terms and conditions under which the associations will operate in the I. A. A. contest:

1. The contest will cover only shipments to the Producers between July 1 and December 31, 1924.

2. A minimum of 20 cars for the six months period will be required to qualify a shipping association for the contest. (This means a total of 20 cars to any one or more of the Producers commission companies.)

3. Shipping associations will not be required to keep any records in connection with the contest. Such records as are necessary will be kept by the terminal agencies of the Producers commission companies and the department of transportation of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

4. The rating will be on the basis of percentage of loss or damage of the net value of the shipment.

5. The progress of the contest will be announced from time to time through the I. A. A. Record and other publications.

The Kansas Cooperative Wheat Growers pool has just completed its second year of business with highly satisfactory results. Farmers who pooled their wheat with the association report gains of from 9 to 17 cents per bushel over the price they would have received by selling individually.

Announcement coming from Berlin indicates that a German scientist has discovered the hoof and mouth bacillus. Confirmatory tests have not been made but various authorities are enthusiastic about the discovery.

The chinch bug is making a serious assault upon the winter wheat crop in southeastern Iowa.

DRUMMING UP VOTES



Farmers' Union Organizer Claims I.A.A. Indorsed It

The report got out in Danville and that vicinity that the Vermilion County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association had endorsed the Farmers' National Union of America. The source of the rumor was in a statement by a Mr. R. P. Adler, a representative of the Farmers' Union, which was recorded in a newspaper story published June 15 in Danville concerning a Farmers' Union meeting to be held in Danville.

In the article Mr. Adler was recorded as saying that "the new organization (meaning the Farmers' Union) in no way conflicts or competes with other farmers' organizations such as the Farm Bureau or the Illinois Agricultural Association. **It has the indorsement of both these organizations.**"

The Illinois Agricultural Association has never indorsed the Farmers' Union. Following is a statement sent to the newspapers by the Vermilion County Farm Bureau and R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, who happened to be in Vermilion county at the time:

"On account of confusion in the minds of many farmers in regard to the new organization which held a meeting in Danville, June 21, under the name of the Farmers' National Union of America and due to the statements which appeared in some newspapers of the county which have led some of our members to believe that the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association had indorsed this new organization, we feel it necessary at this time to issue the following statement:

"The new organization does not have the indorsement of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau or the Illinois Agricultural Association nor has it asked for indorsement to our knowledge. It is a separate and distinct organization and its plans, purposes and leadership have not been discussed by them with us."

Milk Producers at Sandwich Organize Selling Association

Seventy-five milk producers at Sandwich, DeKalb county, met June 25 with A. D. Lynch, dairy-marketing specialist of the I. A. A., to discuss milk marketing questions. A contract was drawn up whereby the producer may sell his milk at a price previously agreed to by the buyer. The price of 92 score butter and the cash corn market enters into the price which is to be named for milk in advance.

Heretofore the producers have never had a stabilized market and have never been able to make any definite calculations on what to expect for their milk. They have organized with the hope of avoiding this difficulty hereafter.

The organization has recently applied for a charter and permanent officers will be elected soon. A milk marketing sales committee was appointed at the meeting in Sandwich to act for the organization. T. H. Roberts, farm adviser of DeKalb County Farm Bureau, is ex officio member of this standing committee.

THOMPSON SENSES GOOD AND BAD IN GRAIN MERGE PLAN

I.A.A. President on Committee To Consider $25,000,000 Sale to Farmers; Wants Farmers to Control

Farmers who follow the news of the realm know that in the last few years, particularly the last few months, wherever cooperatively minded men happened to gather, grain marketing with its thousand and one angles which convert into a half dozen fundamentals, has taken the front of the stage and held its audience in hope, tears, laughter and chagrin at various intervals.

At several I. A. A. district meetings held so far this year, grain marketing, its sore thumb failures in the past, its apparent possibilities in the present, and its necessity in the future, has been brought to the attention of officials of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Purpose Sale

Now comes a proposal from four of the largest old line commission companies in Chicago to place their entire organizations, representing about 70 per cent of the terminal facilities for handling grain in the United States, under the control of farmers for a consideration of approximately $25,000,000. The proposal was presented to the American Farm Bureau Federation at its regular quarterly meeting the middle of June and is to be presented to all other agricultural organizations interested.

The American Farm Bureau Federation executive committee, of which President Sam H. Thompson is a member, authorized O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to appoint a committee with himself as chairman, to investigate and consider from every angle the grain marketing proposal laid before them by representatives of the Armour Grain Company, the Rosenbaum Grain Company, Rosenbaum Bros. and J. C. Shaffer and Company.

The members of the committee appointed are: O. E. Bradfute, chairman; Sam H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A.; J. F. Reed, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, and Frank D. Evans, attorney for the Utah Farm Bureau Federation.

Plan Considered Before

"The plan has been under consideration for some time," said Mr. Thompson previous to the first meeting of the special committee at Chicago, "in fact, a similar proposition was up a year and a half ago. The companies which have presented this plan represent about 70 per cent of the terminal grain marketing facilities in the United States.

"We have given the representatives of these grain companies a hearing. The American Farm Bureau Federation was given first consideration by the grain men because they realized that their plan would not carry through without the approval of the A. F.

(Continued on page 3)

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The Democratic Pledge to Agriculture

During the four years of Republican government, the economic condition of the American farmer has changed from comfort to bankruptcy, with all its attendant miseries. The chief causes of this are:

(a) The Republican policy of isolation in international affairs has prevented Europe from getting back to its normal balance, and, by leaving unsolved the economic problems abroad, has driven the European city population from industrial activities to the soil in large numbers in order to earn the mere necessaries of life. This has deprived the American farmer of his normal export trade.

(b) The Republican policy of a prohibitive tariff, exemplified in the Fordney-McCumber law, which has forced the American farmer, with his export market debilitated, to buy manufactured goods at sustained high domestic levels, thereby making him the victim of the profiteer.

(c) The Republican policy of high transportation rates, both rail and water, which has made it impossible for the farmer to ship his produce to market at even a living profit.

To offset these policies and their disastrous results and to restore the farmer again to economic equality with other industrialists, we pledge ourselves:

(a) To adopt an international policy of such cooperation by direct official instead of indirect and evasive unofficial means, as will reestablish the farmer's export market by restoring the industrial balance in Europe and the normal flow of international trade with the settlement of Europe's economic problems.

(b) To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other classes can buy again in a competitive manufacturers' market.

(c) To readjust and lower rail and water rates, which will make our markets, both for the buyer and the seller, national and international instead of regional and local.

(d) To bring about the early completion of internal waterway systems for transportation and to develop our water-power for cheaper fertilizer and for use on our farms.

(e) To stimulate by every proper governmental activity the progress of the cooperative marketing movement and the establishment of an export marketing corporation or commission, in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop.

(f) To secure for the farmer credit suitable for his needs.

(g) By the establishment of these policies and others naturally supplementary thereto, to reduce the margin between what the producer receives for his products and the consumer has to pay for his supplies, to the end that we secure an equality for agriculture.

—o—

Agriculture and the Democratic Platform

The original draft of the Democratic agricultural plank, which underwent some changes in the Resolutions Committee, was prepared in counsel with representatives of organized agriculture and others who are prominent in the party and who are acknowledged students of the agricultural situation. O. E. Bradfute, president, and Gray Silver, Washington representative, respectively, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, were present and actively participated in the conference and presented the proposed plank to the Committee. Also, Robert A. Cowles, treasurer of your Association, was present, at the request of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch.

Mr. Baruch is a staunch advocate of the principles that were embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill, recently defeated in Congress, and affirmatively supported the bill. His sympathetic and thorough understanding of the agricultural situation in this country was generally recognized in the Democratic Convention, so that the plank resulting, now submitted to the voters of the country, may be said to be constructive and fairly definite as a basis for administration and future legislation.

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Chicago Producers Cut a Melon

The Chicago Producers will split their annual melon soon, returning 30 per cent of the commission charges of the last year to the shippers. Fine stuff. They report a 60 per cent growth in business over last year. The cattle department increased in activity 62 per cent; hogs 70 per cent and sheep, a newly created department, increased 200 per cent. Fine stuff.

On one of the recent Illinois days the Chicago Producers handled 12 per cent of the yard run—but that's not unusual for them. Fine stuff. The Producers handled 85 cars that day and the nearest old line firm handled 28. Fine stuff. There are over 100 others competing.

Illinois farmers will get 52 per cent of the melon. Finer stuff.

—o—

Organization Wins Again

The fact that the minimum weight requirement has been reduced on hogs in standard 36 foot cars from 17,000 pounds to 16,500 pounds in interstate traffic represents a fine victory for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

This decision by the Illinois Commerce Commission is the result of a complaint filed some time ago by the transportation department and took considerable perseverence to push it through. Sixty-three railroads were ordered to comply with the new ruling.

How far would an individual farmer get if he asked the Illinois Commerce Commission to order 63 railroad companies to let him ship fewer hogs per car during hot weather? You know.

When 63,000 farmers work together with the assistance of trained specialists, results are obtained.

—o—

We Should Get Together

It's an ill wind that blows no one good, the old saying goes. And it was a strong vote that killed the McNary-Haugen bill, but though it lost, there may be a gain resulting from its defeat much more valuable to farm organizations than we realize. Agricultural organizations are about to become banded together to fight for the principle involved in the McNary-Haugen bill or some similar kind of agricultural relief. July 11 and 12 are the dates set for a conference at St. Paul of the several organizations which fought for the recently defeated measure.

If nothing else comes out of the effort put forth to put the McNary-Haugen bill across than to unite the various farmers' organizations, the time, energy and money spent will not have been in vain.

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For the Fellow Who Will Not Read

Our Farm Bureau was never in a better working condition. There are more dependable men who are behind the organization now than at any previous time. We showed that in getting over 2,200 signatures in about three days' time. Over a hundred loyal men left their plows and planters to act when called. We hope that the farmers' plight is improved soon or there will be many who will become radical.

It is a disgrace that a farmer has to work 16 hours a day to make the living he is getting. There has been too much work below the ears and not enough above. It is your business to see that your indifferent neighbor does some reading, comes to meetings and asks for service. Only a few are hopeless. A farmer in Hopewell recently came in lamenting about his indifferent neighbor, saying: "An organization cannot do that fellow any more good than it can help a fence post." It is not the fellow who is like that that we have to watch. It is the one who would destroy the organization in order to again graft off his neighbor's helplessness. There is nothing as bad as "active ignorance."—Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau.

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Extra Dividends to Cass County

When John C. Watson, head of the I. A. A. department of taxation, investigated the Cass county finances and found evidences of gross irregularities, he started a log rolling which has gained momentum with every turn. Now it seems to be rolling straight toward several county officials who were connected with the finances. The official auditor hired by the Board of Supervisors of Cass county has reported his findings to the Board. It reads like a Diamond Dick novel with a dozen or so villains and Miss(ed) Cash, the hotly pursued heroine.

Probably the real hero is a collective one—the Cass County Farm Bureau. It instigated the investigation. Mr. Watson is accustomed to doing services like that, so we can't call him a hero. Anyway, Farm Bureau members in Cass county, you've got a few *extra* dividends from the Illinois Agricultural Association—and dividends have been tossed out to every person in Cass county, member or not, excepting the villains.

THE LIARS' CONTEST

A LITTLE PERSONAL BILL

Dear Mr. Editor: I have been watching with interest your liars' contest and seeing that there are no entries from Metzger or yourself I have concluded that professionals are barred.

Since the office force there has been so liberal as to donate a medal to the Champion Liar, I herewith enclose a draft for $100 to be used as a further first prize and also a five dollar bill for smokes for yourself and the rest of the force. Farming has been so profitable the past three years, crop prospects so good and the future in so bright now since Coolidge signed the McNary-Haugen bill that so small a matter as the above doesn't mean anything to the average farmer. At any rate I'll never miss the above amounts because it's part of the federal cash soldier bonus we received last year.

You fellows in the I. A. A. office might just as well take it easy for a while since the Chicago Board of Trade, other "big business" interests and such publications as the Packer are so diligently guarding the farmers' rights. It was mighty fine of the force there to refuse the six months' vacation on full pay offered by the directors, especially since all the big battles have been won and there is nothing for you to do till something new comes up. If you insist on not taking a vacation I suggest that you at least take a trip down to Muscle Shoals so that you can give us a good write-up on how the project has become such a great fertilizer producing plant. I would also like to learn just how much the Lake Erie to Mississippi waterway has saved the people of the central states.

Then after you have investigated these various points of interest I suggest that through your columns you collect a contribution from the farmers for the purpose of reimbursing such of our public officials who have been so absorbed in looking after public interests that their own affairs have suffered, such as Fall, McCray, and others, including those war contractors who lost so heavily on government contracts and who have not yet received their just dues from Mr. Dougherty's department of charity.

Hoping you all enjoy the smokes and that you find a champion liar worthy of the name, I remain, fraternally yours,

—Bill Williams, Orchard Farms, Alma, Illinois.

HERE'S ONE PUT TO RHYME

"It's in the moon you'll plant your corn,
If you want it all to grow."
That's what my neighbor said t'other morn,
A leanin' on his hoe.

Well, methinks, now I'll be bright;
So I planted an acre workin' early 'till late.
The corn came up all right,
But say, it was too darn cold to cultivate.

The stuff it grew and grew and grew
Without no 'tention at all.
It kept it up the whole summer through
'Till along in early fall.

But now it's time to shuck the stuff—
There's a thousand bushel or more.
And that's what I call downright tough,
'Cause the moon's an iceberg clear to the core.

—Lowder, Illinois R. R.

HARD TO BELIEVE THIS

Some years ago we farmed some bottom land which was undoubtedly the wettest piece of soil next Lake Michigan. Even in hot weather we never needed to carry a jug of water to the field with us. Each fellow was provided with a four foot length of one-half inch rubber tubing. When we were cultivating and wanted a drink, we'd kick the cantle off a crawfish hole, drop the hose in the hole and suck out water like a railroad locomotive.

About all we could raise was crawfish holes and frog hops. We had a five year rotation. Crawfish holes one year and frog hops the next. Well cultivated frog hops went from 25 to 30 feet to the hop but by adding a little fertilizer we were able to get some 50-foot hops.

We got to cultivating the crawfish holes and when they got big enough we'd harvest 'em and sell 'em for post holes. Post holes sell like hot dogs for about 25 cents a hole. The crawfish hole harvester which we invented was quite a curiosity in the neighborhood.—Elmer Waddell, Taylorville, Christian county, Illinois.

ONE FOURTH OF ALL FEDERAL T. B. CASH COMES TO ILLINOIS

57 Counties Now Testing; I.A.A. Directly Helpful in 47; Several Others Considering Area Testing

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of similar articles to be written by I. A. A. departmental directors telling of the work done in each department.

B. M. H. PETERSEN,
Director, T. B. Eradication Department

One-fourth of the entire federal indemnity appropriation which is apportioned among all the states of the Union has been allotted to Illinois because Illinois farmers have demonstrated that they want their cattle tested and have gone out to get all the help they can obtain. The state has made available ample funds to take care of indemnity payments. The large packers are paying a premium of 10 cents per 100 pounds on all hogs bred and fed in a county which has been declared an accredited area, and Edgar County, Illinois, farmers, and those in 27 other counties in the United States are now getting that premium. Tuberculosis-free cattle command a higher price than untested cows. Dr. J. W. Pettit, President of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, says, "If we will pay more attention to the prevention of tuberculosis by testing our cows and by using other preventative measures, we will have little need for sanatoriums in the future."



M. H. Petersen

Work Advanced Rapidly

That the requests of the Illinois Agricultural Association, county farm bureaus, the National Livestock Exchange and other Illinois farmers' organizations for a state appropriation of $1,000,000 dollars for tuberculosis eradication indemnities for a two year period were wisely made is best evidenced by the remarkable advance of area testing within the last two years.

When the present funds for indemnities became available there were few counties which had seriously considered the eradication of the white plague from the cattle within their borders, but with the large funds available since last July, Illinois has indeed made rapid strides in cleaning up the disease which is costing farmers of the country $40,000,000 a year.

At the time this article goes to press there are 57 of the 102 counties in Illinois which have made appropriations to be placed on the list. These counties comprise over one-half of the area of the state and boast of two-thirds of its cattle population. With this rapid growth in our testing program, Illinois has more counties doing area testing than any other state in the Union.

Backed State Laws

With the rapid expansion of tuberculosis eradication work came a demand for assistance along many lines closely associated with the actual job of testing cows. This demand your state association has tried to fill with the establishment of the T. B. Eradication Department. Numerous reports of violations of the state and federal sanitary laws have been made; and largely thru our efforts the state has stood back of its 60 day retest order, the Governor within the last 10 days having given special instructions that this order which requires a 60 day retest on all dairy and feeding cattle brought into Illinois be rigidly enforced. Our constant demand that an adequate and enforceable regulation governing the testing of cattle for feeding purposes has resulted in the issuing of order number 16, which requires that feeders be both injected and observed at quarantine until the test has been completed.

One-third of the counties in the state have been assisted in putting on educational campaigns to explain the advantages of cleaning up tuberculosis on the county area plan and secure an appropriation from their Boards of Supervisors to make this work possible; and each month brings additional recruits to the ranks of the counties which have secured appropriations to enable their farmers to have cattle tested free and obtain indemnities for those which are found to have tuberculosis.

Work in 47 Counties

That tuberculosis eradication is a subject of vital interest the length and breadth of our state is best shown by the fact that the director of this department has assisted with various phases of this work in 47 counties since the first of the year. It is perhaps a growing realization that most of the tuberculosis among people comes as a direct result of tuberculosis in cattle that causes the phrase "Get Tuberculosis Before It Gets Us" to be the slogan of an increasing number of farmers who also realise that it is the healthy animal which produces the greatest returns at the least cost.

As an increasing number of counties enter into this cooperative plan in which the federal government, our state and the counties cooperate with the farmer in cleaning up his herd the demand for tuberculosis-free cattle will naturally increase, tested cattle will bring more money than those of questionable health and untested cattle will find their market constantly shrinking. Already there is great demand for tested dairy cattle and since Illinois cannot take care of all of her own buyers this department is making arrangements with a growing number of Wisconsin breed associations which make it possible for farm bureau members whose herds are under state and federal supervision to buy tuberculin tested cattle subject to a sixty day retest with a guarantee that their money will be refunded in case a reactor is found on the retest. Farm Bureau members who have bought cattle directly from breeders under these arrangements report actual savings of from thirty to 60 dollars per head on their local prevailing prices.

Can your county satisfy some of our own Illinois farmers who wish to buy T. B. free cattle? A virgin field lies open to counties which will step forth and develop breeding centers from which the rest of Illinois can draw good cows to replenish its herds. The sale of surplus healthy cows each year from our own herds would prove a profitable sideline to the whole milk or cream producer. Which county will be the first to start on a 10 year program to develop its cattle breeding industry, and become one of the centers for good, healthy, profitable cows in Illinois? We most earnestly wish to see our Illinois farmers spend their money with their Illinois neighbors. Can we help you get your neighbor's business?

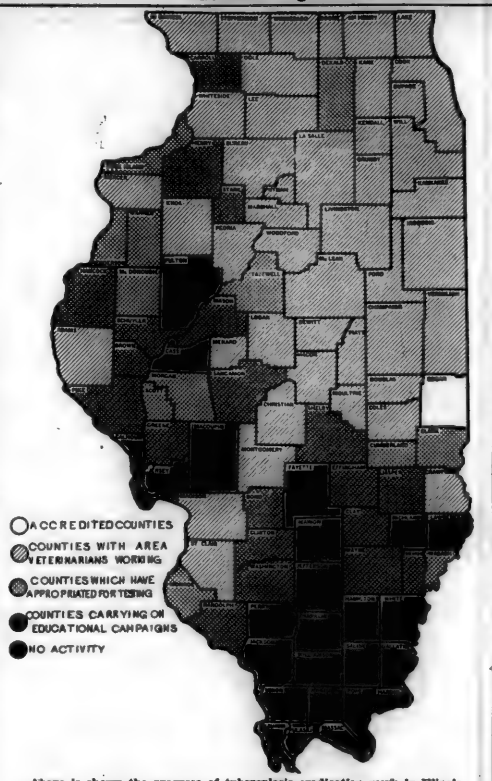
I. A. A. Ready to Help

With these facts before us and successful operation of the area test already in progress in over one-half of our counties let us take our opportunity to rid our herds of this costly disease while our city cousins and government are willing to cooperate in sharing a part of the farmers' burden.

How can the I. A. A. best serve you in this problem? The T. B. Eradication Department is at your service any time to take care of your interests and assist in the solution of your problems in the best way possible.

Dean H. W. Mumford of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, picked out an average day and tabulated the activities of all the farm advisers in Illinois for that day. He found that 94 advisers had 1,115 office calls, wrote 1,174 letters, distributed 11,440 circulars on various agricultural subjects, wrote 59 articles for publication, made 99 farm visits, held 40 conferences with a total of 429 farmers present, held 53 meetings with 5,153 attending and conducted 36 demonstrations.

The Seward Farm Bureau baseball team in Kendall county is leading the other seven teams in the county league with four games won and none lost.



Above is shown the progress of tuberculosis eradication work in Illinois to July 1, 1924, as shown by M. H. Petersen in the accompanying progress report of his department.

GRAIN MERGE PLAN BROUGHT TO A.F.B.F.

(Continued from page 1)

B. F., although all other farmers' organizations interested will be consulted. The committee appointed by Mr. Bradfute is to be added to later with representatives from the other farmers' organizations which are interested. This committee is to investigate every angle of the plan before taking favorable or unfavorable action. It is realized that many things could be gained, but there could also be many pitfalls.

"The price," said President Thompson, "would be settled by disinterested parties after a thorough appraisal of the property. This would be one plan, if we were truly ready for it, whereby we could immediately start to handle grain on a real, nation-wide basis. Farmers have been ready for some time for a grain marketing scheme of any worthy, practical kind. In the past, there have been too many obstacles — internal strife has probably been our biggest barrier; the inability of the leaders to get together. I would be favorable to some such plan as this providing that the control were in the membership right from the start. Who will control the company will be one of the biggest bones of contention for the committee to thrash out. The producers must have the control through their elected representatives."

Involves 5,000 Co-ops

The plan contemplates the acquisition of the mechanical and managerial facilities of four large grain concerns and 5,000 cooperative elevators and proposes that the resulting international grain marketing sales agency become grower owned, financed and controlled. After a four day discussion by the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a resolution was adopted authorizing the president to appoint a committee to complete the study and analysis of the proposition for the purpose of determining the practicability of the producer undertaking to own the marketing facilities for grain and the practical method by which it may be successfully accomplished to the best advantage of the producer.

The proposal contemplates using the facilities of existing exchanges and operating in accordance with their established rules. The company formulated by the merger, the plan stipulates, would be at the service of state cooperative pools, elevator exchanges, farmer-owned elevators and individuals as a grain merchandising agency.

Five Adams County Co-op Associations Want Audit Service

Farmers' cooperative associations continue to subscribe to the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association, according to Vernon Vaniman, who is managing the membership campaign under direction of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Farmers' elevators, county farm bureaus, livestock shipping associations and milk producers' associations are signing up to receive the auditing and accounting service offered by the cooperatives association.

At present Adams county leads in membership with the Ursa Farmers' Elevator Company, La Prairie Farmers' Elevator Company, Adams County Shipping Association, Quincy Milk Producers' Association and the Western Illinois Fruit Growers' Association using the auditing and business advisory service of the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association.

Seventeen other counties have one or more organizations represented in the accounting association. At their next meeting the directors of the Adams County Farm Bureau will consider subscribing to the auditing service and indications are that they will apply for membership, thereby bringing the total number of member associations in Adams county up to six.

AUDIT SYSTEM AND TAXES DISCUSSED AT DISTRICT MEET

Farmers Say Limestone Prices Are too High; Consider Gasoline Tax and Other Problems

Threatening weather, bad roads and the busy farm season were responsible for the small attendance which marked the first meeting of the 22nd district in Greenville, June 17. Frank Potthast, president of the Bond County Farm Bureau, presided at the meeting. The present tax situation and the price farmers from this district are required to pay for the limestone they buy were the chief topics of discussion.

Speaking of the activities of Madison county, Farm Adviser, Alfred Raut, brought out the fact that there exists wide differences in the assessed valuation of city and country property and that the difference in valuation of livestock in different sections of the county is great. It is these inequalities which the farm bureau will attempt to remedy. As a result farmers have withheld one third of their real estate taxes.

B. W. Tillman, farm adviser of St. Clair county, and Paul Ewald, adviser of Monroe county, explained that the tax situation in these counties is very similar to that of Madison county.

The gasoline tax was discussed by Stanley Castle, I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 22nd district. He stated that the I. A. A. takes a favorable stand toward this tax if the funds are to be used solely for the upkeep of state aid roads. He also pointed out that in other states having a gasoline tax provision is made whereby farmers can obtain a refund on gasoline used on the farm for tractors and stationary engines. The I. A. A. would also have the gasoline tax take the place of some other tax now in effect rather than be inaugurated as an additional tax.

Discuss Prices

Mr. Tillman showed that the price of limestone in this district is higher than in any other part of the state in spite of the fact that the farmers in this district use more limestone than those in other districts. The demand for limestone in this section has become so general that farmers regard it as a necessity and it is their opinion that the producers of limestone are purposely holding the price up.

J. R. Bent, director of the phosphate-limestone department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was expected to be present but in his absence Executive Committeeman Castle explained how the I. A. A. is attempting to solve the farmers' limestone problems.

Farm Adviser Raut brought up consideration of the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association, stating that none of the farmers' organizations in this section have had an auditing service. He spoke with favor toward the system and suggested that the farmers' organizations should get together upon the proposition.

No place or date was set for the next district meeting.

Every state in the union, Canada and even South Africa has shown interest in the McLean county system of sanitation in pig raising. Even the Naval Academy at Annapolis has adopted the system in raising the pigs used to clean up the garbage there.

Establishment of a Farm Bureau gasoline and oil supply company at Carthage is proving a profitable investment for Hancock county farmers.

In Missouri 60,000 signatures have been secured to petitions asking that the proposition of a two per cent tax on gasoline and a 50 per cent increase in automobile registration fees for road maintainance be put on the ballots in November.

Nearly 700 boys and girls attended the second annual Junior Club University Tour held June 12 and 13 at the College of Agriculture.

BLOOMINGTON MEET GIVES I.A.A. CLEAR, CONSTRUCTIVE TIPS

Seventeenth District Men Want Harmony Among Farm Organizations; Research In Grain Marketing

Oh, the chairman o' this here meetin'
In McLean's Prexy Moon,
If he ain't asked you to do some speakin',
He'll do so prety soon!

J. H. Checkley, farm adviser of Logan county and a "Jim Dandy" community singing leader, sounded the "keynote" of the 17th district meeting at Bloomington, June 24, when he composed the above verse to "It Ain't Gonna Rain No Mo" and sang it, among many others, to the 65 farm bureau representatives present who also joined in on the choruses. McLean, Ford, Livingston, Logan and Woodford counties were represented.

Foremost among the constructive projects considered was a thought concentrated in a resolution passed asking that steps be taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association to bring forth greater harmony between it and the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, both of which are working for the farmers' interests, the latter representing many Farm Bureau members but some of its leaders indicating jealousy toward the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A general discussion of local live stock shipping association problems featured the morning session. J. D. Harper of the National Livestock Producers Association and formerly head of the poultry and egg marketing department of the I. A. A., answered questions regarding the work of the Producers. It was pointed out by Mr. Harper that the executive committee of the National Producers consider the present progress of the terminal agencies about right for a healthy growth.

Considerable comment was made praising the Illinois Agricultural Association for its energetic, thorough fight for the McNary-Haugen bill. A motion was passed asking that the principles embodied in that bill should be upheld when the nation-wide meeting of all farm organizations is called at St. Paul, July 11 and 12.

Study Grain Marketing

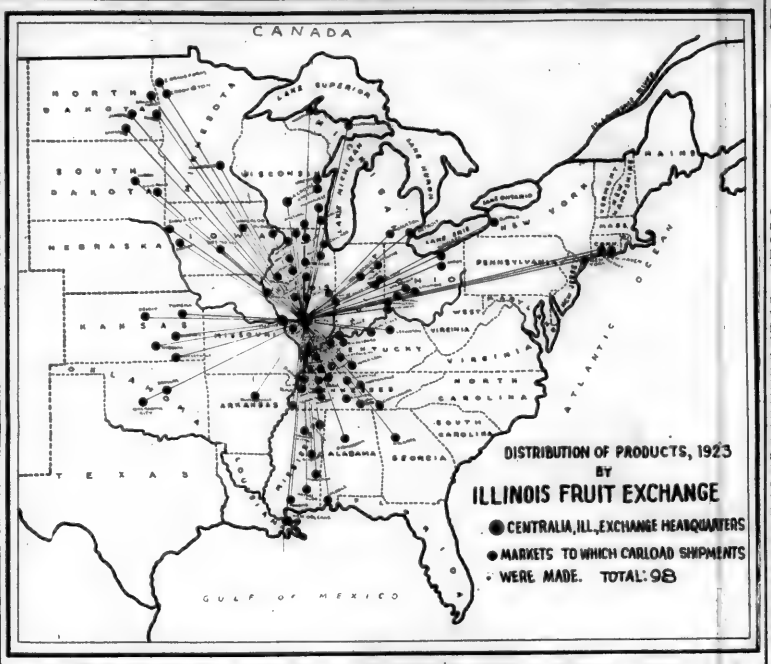
Discussions of grain marketing by several representatives brought out the fact that the 17th district would like to see the I. A. A. put in considerable energy and research investigating grain marketing. The fact that President Thompson had been appointed on the A. F. B. F. committee which is to consider the giant proposal of five old line commission companies in Chicago to sell their organizations to farmers, indicated that the I. A. A. is connected with the biggest proposition yet conceived for a farmer-owned national grain marketing system. F. D. Barton, Cornell, executive committeeman of the 17th district, said that the I. A. A. executive committee talks grain marketing every time it meets but there are many hurdles to clear before a grain marketing plan that will suit the majority of farmers is definitely decided upon. Grain marketing research is to be pushed by Mr. Barton at the next meeting of the state executive committee.

Mr. Checkley told of the plans being made by Lincoln and Logan county to entertain the Farm Bureau members when the state picnic is held at Lincoln, August 26. He said that Lincoln is preparing to handle the largest I. A. A. state picnic ever staged.

Simon C. Moon, president of the McLean County Farm Bureau, was elected chairman of the day. Mr. Barton led discussions and will present the ideas of the 17th district Farm Bureau people to the executive committee of the I. A. A. at its next meeting in Chicago.

George Wicker, general manager of the new auditing and business advisory service instituted by the I. A. A., talked to the group in the afternoon, telling that the purpose of the service is to make cooperative marketing organizations safer for farmers. The new auditing association has recently audited the books of the Peoria Producers, they having subscribed to the service along with the National Livestock Producers Association, and found them in good shape. He pointed out that the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association, which is the incorporation name of the auditing service organization, will be definitely connected with the I. A. A. because in the by-laws of the new incorporation it is definitely stated that the executive committee of the I. A. A. should submit two names of men to act as I. A. A. secretary and treasurer, respectively, have been already named and elected.

Following are the names of those in attendance: E. F. Coolidge, W. D. Brickley, A. J. Johnstone, Alvin B. Otto, G. C. Johnstone, F. J. Basting, F. W. Bill, R. G. Benjamin, Bloomington; Harry C. Dixon, Covell; G. L. Potter, W. C. Asper, C. H. Patterson, Walter Springer, Pontiac; M. E. Lyons, Odell; Asa B. Culp, Paul E. Johnstone, Eureka; L. I. Harris, Graymount; Wm. Krause, L. R. Parks, A. M. Armstrong, J. H. Checkley, Wm. J. Houston, D. C. Shepler, Lincoln; Chas. M. Colburn, Beason; C. E. Hopkins, Pontiac; T. Ralph Miner, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Walter Nichols, Heyworth; J. W. Kirkton, Normal; L. V. Husted, F. W. Reeve, F. D. Barton, Cornell; Homer Caton, J. T. Freitag, Carl N. Freitag, Stanford; D. H. Kent, J. W. McCullough, A. O. Convis, Geo. T. Swaim, Gibson City; Earl Henry, Paxton; Aura Johnston, Hudson; George Wicker and H. C. Butcher, Illinois Agricultural Association; J. D. Harper, National Livestock Producers' Association.



The Illinois Fruit Exchange during the year 1923 shipped its produce to 98 different markets as is illustrated in the map above. Although this is a slight decrease in number of markets reached in comparison with the 1922 markets, A. B. Leeper, director of the fruit and vegetable marketing department and manager for the Illinois Fruit Exchange, thinks that the 1923 shipments were placed much better geographically. He points out that a large number of towns were reached closer to home than in the previous year, which is good marketing technique.

The Illinois Fruit Exchange is a participating unit of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers which last year handled 33,500 cars of fruit and vegetables representing a money value of about $25,000,000. The Illinois Fruit Exchange has closed its second marketing season. The tonnage embraced a wide variety of fruit and vegetables. The result on peaches was extraordinarily good since the Illinois peaches received the highest average price obtained by any other association in the United States.

Gougler Studies Farmers' Markets

F. A. Gougler, director of poultry and egg marketing, is spending considerable time investigating farmers' markets where the farmers bring in poultry, eggs, butter, cottage cheese, cured hams, fresh meats and numerous commodities produced by the farmers on their own farms and sell them on a market conducted by themselves on certain days of each week. The purpose of the investigation, Mr. Gougler says, is to furnish all necessary information for persons who wish to start similar markets.

Fruit Producers Reorganize on a Five Year Plan

The members of the Ozark Fruit Growers' Association are so well satisfied with their cooperative selling through the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, that they met June 17 and reorganized their association, signing new contracts under which they will operate for a period of five years. The contract which the fruit growers first signed was binding for only three years and has just recently expired.

Those who patronize the fruit growers' exchange are members of the farm bureau, membership in the exchange being declined to those who do not belong to the farm bureau. The exchange markets in car lots all kinds of fruits and vegetables for its patrons and handles such supplies as spraying equipment and materials, fertilizers and fruit packages, which it is able to furnish at a considerable saving to its members. The Ozark association has one of the finest packing sheds in that section of the state, adequately equipped to handle the business of its patrons.

Eighty-six head of Holsteins in the John Erickson herd dispersal sale at Waupaca, Wis., sold for an average of $1,138.

The Columbia Quarry Company will give away a carload of limestone as prizes at the Randolph County Farm Bureau picnic August 21.

F. A. Gougler, I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing specialist, is making a ten-day trip through Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, studying the egg-marketing situation in these states.

William E. Hedgcock, formerly farm adviser of Peoria County Farm Bureau, will become director of the I. A. A. livestock marketing department July 1.

During the month of June the I. A. A. transportation department collected slightly over $1,300 on overcharge and loss and damage claims for Illinois farmers and shippers.

The McHenry County Farm Bureau offered prizes to rural school children for the best essays upon the subject, "Why McHenry County Should Do Tuberculin Testing?"

Brown County Has New Shipper Co-op

The livestock producers of Brown county have recently reorganized their shipping association and effected what promises to be an efficient marketing association, according to G. E. Metzger, organization director of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The new organization will work under the name of the Brown County Shippers' Association and aims for closer cooperation between the farmers, the local shipping associations and the Producers in the terminal markets.

Under the new organization the board of directors is required by the by-laws of the association to meet regularly each month to consider shipping problems and other business pertaining to the association.

Final hearings on the Pittsburgh Plus case have been held before the federal trade commission, which is expected to hand down its final decision some time during the coming fall.

METZGER TALKS ON CO-OP MARKETING TO RADIO AUDIENCE

"Farmer Must Get Broader Viewpoint and Understand That Sound Business Must Prevail"

The keynote of the farmers' cooperative marketing situation was struck by G. E. Metzger, director of the I. A. A. organization department, when he spoke over station K. Y. W. at Chicago, July 1.

"The real essence of the situation is that the average farmer's viewpoint of cooperative marketing of his own products is not yet broad enough to enable him to understand that his concern is a regular business institution," said Mr. Metzger in speaking of the lack of real cooperative managerial ability in this country at the present time. "Neither does the farmer realize that cooperative institutions are governed by human beings and that they are not empowered to do miraculous things. On the other hand, he must understand that sound business practice must prevail, that his concern can be expected to render real service, that it must do it efficiently and if it does these fundamental things, loyalty on the part of the membership should enable the cooperative to return the highest price for farm products."

Expressing the belief that many midwest farmers have not yet caught the cooperative spirit in a big and effective way Metzger said, "The average farmer when asked what he expects of cooperative marketing will tell the inquirer that he expects a higher price for his products. 'How much higher?' I ask. Many have no idea but ordinarily farmers will say that they would be satisfied to get the middleman's profits. The average farmer-owned elevator in Illinois, it is estimated, makes the farmer about four cents per bushel. This might be a fair portion of the local margin which the producer might expect but that will not put him out of the present serious economic difficulty. The local farmers' elevator company does not go far enough. Local plants must be combined and consolidated into terminal sales agencies large enough to be a market factor and control in part at least the so-called exportable surplus of various farm commodities."

Adams county has organized a baseball league with at least four township teams. The county championship will be decided September 20 at the Adams county farm bureau picnic.

Marshall-Putnam county farm bureau baseball team recently defeated Stark county 4 to 0 and Knox county 12 to 3.

Severe outbreaks of army worms are reported from at least 25 Illinois counties.

28 TO ST. ANNE IS BIGGEST "KIDDIE" ORDER OF SEASON

Mr. A. Mailloux of St. Anne, Kankakee county, has a heart. Here's why.

He rounded up enough people in his community to take 28 slum kiddies and sent in his "order" to the Outing Secretary at the I. A. A. office, asking for a July 1 delivery. Twenty-eight slum kiddies all in one group going to one chairman is the largest "order" received at the I. A. A. office yet this year. The cool weather this spring is responsible for a comparatively slow response to this humanitarian business of sending poor, needy slum kiddies into the country to good farm bureau homes for a two-weeks outing. But vacations for many children have already been arranged for and the outing secretary has high hopes of beating the last year's number of 473.


A. Mailloux

Mr. Mailloux said that all he had to do was to telephone and see some of his neighbors and it wasn't long until he had orders for 28 poor kiddies.

The United Charities of Chicago furnishes the kiddies, cleans 'em up in every way and delivers 'em in groups of a dozen or more any place within 200 miles of Chicago. Just drop a line to the Outing Secretary and you can get all the details.

MISS MARY G. ROEBUCK, LIBRARIAN
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 2 | Issued Every Other Saturday, July 19, 1924 | Number 14

I.A.A. Awaits Detailed Proposal on Grain Merger

STAND URGED THAT FARM ORGANIZATIONS RETAIN OPEN MINDS

Grain Marketing Company Incorporated To Take Over Five Elevator Companies; $26,000,000 Involved

For some weeks a special committee from the American Farm Bureau Federation with O. E. Bradfute as chairman, has been giving consideration to tentative proposals made by the Armour Grain Company, the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Davis-Nolan-Merrill and Company, J. C. Schaffer and Company and Rosenbaum Brothers' Company for the taking over of the physical facilities of these old line grain companies.

This committee on Monday, July 14, believing the proposals merited further consideration, authorized that steps be taken to form a corporation under the Illinois Cooperative Marketing Act with capital to acquire marketing and terminal facilities and a common stock issue of 1,000,000 shares with a par value of $1 a share; 1,000,000 shares of "A" preferred stock at $25 a share and 500,000 shares of "B" preferred stock with a par value of $50 a share.

It's Already Incorporated

Articles of incorporation have been issued by Louis J. Emmerson, secretary of state. The following men are the incorporators: Millard H. Meyers, spokesman for the cooperative elevator people; O. E. Bradfute, president and J. W. Coverdale, secretary, of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Gray Silver, Washington representative of the farm bureau; Fred A. Mudge, Peru, Ill.; Louis J. Tabor, Columbus, O., Oscar B. Ashworth, Mattoon, Ill., and J. M. Dyer, Spencer, Ia.

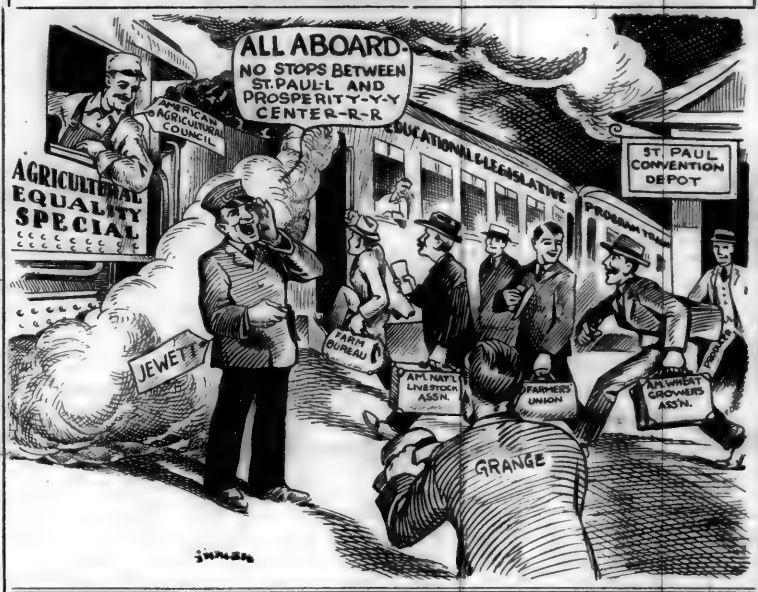
The incorporation of a company under the Marketing Act seems to be only a necessary step at this time for the purpose of selecting a representative group of men who can legally solicit and receive proposals for the purchase or leasing of marketing facilities, analyze and digest such proposals and determine whether at this time a large cooperative grain marketing company should be set up, and if so, what facilities are required and whether same can be acquired by purchase or lease on terms favorable to the grain farmers of our country.

Position of I. A. A.

President S. H. Thompson is a member of the American Farm Bureau Federation Committee, but was unable to be present when the committee made final its recommendations to incorporate the Grain Marketing Company. **The impression gathered by a great many of our farmers from the press reports is that the entire deal has been consummated and the new company will start to market grain at once. Mr. Thompson has made no recommendation to the other officers or the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Until definite proposals have been made to the Board of Directors of the new**

(Continued on page 3)

A PROGRESSIVE STEP



Arrange Wool Pool In Attempt To Cut Marketing Expenses

William E. Hedgcock, who assumed the direction of the I. A. A. livestock marketing department, July 1, has made arrangements with the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company whereby the week of July 21 to 26 has been designated as "Illinois Wool Pool Week."

Instructions have been sent to farm bureaus recommending the concentration of as much wool as possible at one or two central points in each county where it will be shipped to the warehouse by local freight if in less than carload lots. Where it is not shipped from a central point it should be shipped from the nearest local freight station sometime during the wool pool week.

At the present time the warehouse company is busy grading a large amount of Iowa wool. They have received a few shipments from Illinois but in many instances it is coming either by local freight or express in small shipments which makes the transportation expenses higher than necessary.

By designating the week of July 21 to 26 as wool pool week in Illinois the warehouse can make arrangements with the different railroads to reload into a trap car at division points, wool received over several roads. The trap car is provided to facilitate the handling of small shipments from scattered points. By this arrangement the I. A. A. marketing head hopes to cut down freight charges on all wool shipments.

A second advantage in naming a specific period for pooling Illinois wool is that it will enable the warehouse to grade all the wool before buyers arrive thus increasing the chances for better prices.

Co-ops Celebrate With Annual Meet

July 8, 1924, was written into the annals of agricultural history as a big day down in Little Egypt. The history making occasion was the third annual meeting of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange and the second annual meeting of the Red Top Growers' Warehouse Association, held jointly in the association warehouse at Flora. Two hundred members of the associations and their families attended the meeting, some of them coming fifty miles.

After a short business session, with John Rogier presiding, the meeting adjourned to participate in a picnic lunch provided by the women and served upon a sixty-foot table, cafeteria style. The Exchange furnished plenty of lemonade and iced tea.

Walton Peteet, secretary of the National Cooperative Association, addressed the meeting at the afternoon session, discussing the general conditions of the cooperative movement, particularly the financial problems of cooperatives.

The treasurer's reports of the two organizations were made by L. A. Evans, of the finance department of the I. A. A., who audited their accounts. These reports from the treasury of each organization show that the year just past has been a very successful one for both organizations.

Cotton Producers Meet To Consider A Marketing Pool

Cotton farmers from southern Illinois met in Mound City, July 2, with G. E. Metzger, organization director of the I. A. A., and considered the formation of an Illinois cotton growers' pool. A report from an organization committee which had investigated the possibilities of such a pool indicated that a growers' marketing organization would be advisable. Further study of the situation is to be made by the committee and their report heard at a meeting late in July when final consideration will be given to the proposed marketing plan.

Growers in other cotton producing states operate pools, all of which affiliate with the American Cotton Growers' Exchange. The proposed Illinois growers' pool would be established upon a similar plan.

This season, the first for many years, shows a material increase in the acreage of cotton in Illinois. The latest estimate on the 1924 cotton crop according to the agricultural statistician at Springfield, places the acreage at 16,000. Early in the season it was expected there would be at least 25,000 acres but bad weather and unfavorable conditions have reduced the acreage seriously.

The directors of several Ford county cooperatives have recently considered favorably the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association auditing service. The Ford County Farm Bureau has subscribed for membership in the auditing association.

"AMERICAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE" IS FRAMED AT ST. PAUL

Illinois Agricultural Association Has Several Representatives There; Cowles Is Elected Secretary

A centralized body which will co-ordinate the efforts of all farm organizations toward securing the enactment of some measure which would embody the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill was formed last week at St. Paul when 150 representatives from approximately 50 farm organizations met in conference. It was definitely and clearly expressed that the National Council of Agriculture is to supplement existing farm organizations, not to re-place them, and is to concentrate its efforts upon securing legislative enactment along the lines of the McNary-Haugen bill. The Council will devote its entire energies to this end. The nation-wide conference was called immediately after the defeat of the McNary - Haugen bill in the last Congress. The name is "The American Council of Agriculture." An executive committee was appointed, consisting of 15 members. The purpose of the National Council of Agriculture is primarily to obtain equality for agriculture through legislative remedies. The fact that agriculture has organized into a central body, one that will speak for all agricultural organizations in one mighty, authoritative voice, is thought by farm leaders to be a progressive step. The Council is to meet annually and will probably open an office in Washington. Temporary headquarters will be at our I. A. A. office in Chicago.



Frank D. Barton



A. C. Everingham

The Illinois Agricultural Association was well represented at the conference, having in attendance the three members of our legislative committee, F. D. Barton, Cornell, chairman; H. E. Coombel, Hooppole, and A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville, as well as R. A. Cowles, director of finance, Bloomington; L. E. Warner, president, Henry County Farm Bureau; Ernest D. Walker, Stronghurst, Henderson county



H. E. Coombel

(Continued on page 4)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
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Resolutions of "The American Council of Agriculture" Adopted at its St. Paul Meeting, July 12

Declaration of Purpose

Be It Resolved by this conference that there should be created an **American Council of Agriculture.** Its chief object shall be to make it possible for the existing agricultural organizations of whatever character and similar organizations which may be brought into being, to speak with one voice and through a united leadership wherever and whenever the general well being of Agriculture is concerned, whether in the realm of legislation, whether in harmonizing methods of marketing or other organized effort, or in militantly championing those policies and principles which have made ours the greatest, the best and freest government on earth and which, as a heritage infinitely precious from the Fathers, it is the solemn duty of all citizens to preserve and defend against selfish or misguided aggression from whatever quarter.

Throughout the centuries the well being of Agriculture has been synonymous with the well being of civilization and nations have most frequently risen and fallen, not through the prowess or weakness of marching legions, but as those who tilled the soil were happy and frugally prosperous, or as they became victims of economic wrong, neglect and discontent. From the beginning of our own Republic it has been freely admitted that Agriculture constitutes its great "basic industry" and not merely in the light of World history but from its tremendous contribution to our national wealth in days gone by, we believe this to be profoundly and incontrovertibly true—and so believing, it shall be the purpose of the American Council of Agriculture to promote and defend the broad welfare of Agriculture under any and all circumstances and by such means as appear to it honorable and effective. For speaking in general terms, unless the dollar that the farmer receives for his toil shall possess as great purchasing power as the dollar which the other organized forces of society exact from him, then certain ruin will ultimately overtake Agriculture. And inevitably that ruin will involve the ruin of industry and seriously menace the well being of those who labor in shop and factory for their daily bread. And hence the task which the Council has solemnly undertaken is a beneficent and unselfish one which cannot succeed without leaving in its wake a greater degree of assured happiness throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Therefore and to the end that those who read may the more fully understand the spirit of its purposes, the Council desires to here record that in the days to come it will not ask for any privileges for Agriculture in Congress or elsewhere that the aggressions of other classes or agencies do not force upon it. And we give this voluntary assurance, not as a truce to wholesome class rivalry, but because in the end the nation must stand or fall upon the unselfishness of its classes and of its individuals—upon whether or not all of us, as classes or as individuals, are willing to "live in the sweat of our faces" and "do unto others as we would be done by." And those who proceed upon any other theory, whether as a class or as individuals, are but sowing the wind and in the years to come their children will reap a harvest of dragon's teeth. For no class or individual can become the beneficiary of economic wrong or favoritism without subtracting from the sum total of the Nation's happiness—and the Nation's happiness, the assurance that the laborer, whoever he may be, is "worthy of his hire," the safeguarding of this privilege should be the solemn objective of all governments and of all fair-minded citizens. And that these ideals may ever actuate those who shall be commissioned to exercise the authority of this council so long as it remains a constructive force, this is the ardent hope of those who have prayerfully brought it into being. In these premises we should constantly bear in mind that our task is not merely to compel even handed justice for those who toil in the fields and feedlots, but that there devolves upon us a still higher duty—the duty of so employing the hosts of Agriculture that those venerable and time-tried institutions of government which have served us so well in the past shall be handed down unharmed to the generations of the future.

Part I of General Resolutions

We recommend the creation of a National Agricultural Council to do that which shall be necessary and advisable to secure the enactment by Congress of the legislation embodying the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill and thus secure for American agriculture equality with industry and labor.

Second: That the delegates present and participating in this conference shall act temporarily as such agricultural council with full power until the annual meeting of the Council.

Third: That such Council shall be composed of five (5) representatives chosen by each National farm or commodity organization and by one (1) representative chosen by each of all other agricultural associations and agricultural cooperative commodity associations in the United States.

Resolutions

Generally speaking, we desire to earnestly direct the following statement to the farmers of the United States:

Profoundly serious as are the existing conditions confronting agriculture, yet candor compels us to confess that the farmer shares in the responsibility for their existence, because in days gone by he apparently forgot that "God helps him who helps himself" and did little to protect himself and his fellow farmers against the forces which determine his living and production costs. With industry and labor, organization has always come first, while with the farmer it has been considered a secondary matter and it is therefore not surprising that he should find himself the victim of the organized forces which surround him on every side.

We heartily endorse the efforts of farmers in forming cooperative marketing associations and urge the faithful adherence to their membership contracts, as they are the essence of cooperation and bring into being the necessary instrumentality for permanent and successful marketing of farm commodities.

We desire to go on record in favor of orderly marketing of grain through farm controlled cooperative agencies throughout, and in this connection recommend that the speculative buying of grain by farmer elevator companies be discouraged.

We also desire to recommend a greater harmony of purpose and action in the operation of cooperative livestock commission companies at the various stockyards in which premises such splendid progress has been made during the last two years, and in which activity nothing except needless and foolish friction can defeat our almost complete control of livestock movements in the near future. In this connection, we also earnestly urge all carload feeders throughout the country to henceforth consign all their livestock to a cooperative commission company, and even so, we recommend the immediate establishment of a farmers' livestock shipping association at all points where such associations are not in operation at this time and where the movement of livestock justifies such agencies. Let us remember with reference to both grain and livestock that our first objective should be the undisputed control at the earliest possible moment, of the central grain and livestock markets—for this control is overwhelmingly vital to the successful operation of producers' contracts as applied to these commodities.

In the coming national election we recommend rewarding those who supported the McNary-Haugen bill in Congress without the slightest regard to the party label and we also recommend that the following pledge be exacted from all candidates for Congress, whether in the House or Senate:

In the event of my nomination and election, I hereby pledge myself to vote for and faithfully support legislation that will give agriculture equality with industry and labor and in line with the spirit of the McNary-Haugen bill.

Supplemental Resolutions

Be It Resolved: That this conference and organization here represented express their appreciation of the signal service rendered by the Department of Agriculture under the sincere and able leadership of Henry C. Wallace.

Whereas: Equality for agriculture with industry and labor embraces all agriculture, and whereas, in the last Congress, the McNary-Haugen bill did not receive the support of the cotton states generally,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved: That the Council give special consideration to the problems surrounding the cotton producers and to this end invite their friendly cooperation.

Resolved: That this conference and the organizations here represented express their deep gratitude to Mr. George C. Jewett for his courageous, capable and untiring efforts in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill.

Resolved: That the Secretary be instructed to have the proceedings of this conference printed for distribution among the various farm organizations and attending delegates.

Resolved: That this conference express to the St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs and to the Press of St. Paul its deep appreciation and sincere thanks for the hearty support they have given the McNary-Haugen bill and for the courtesies extended to this conference throughout its session.

—o—

State-Wide Projects Take Time

A negotiating committee or individual that deals with state-wide projects scrapes against many uncharted rocks and sometimes becomes stranded along the journey to accomplishment. The negotiations which have been under way by the phosphate-limestone department and its advisory committee for several months have been striking obstacles. That department has been serving farm bureau members, among its other duties, to obtain recognition of the county farm bureaus by a special price from the producers on limestone to members. This plan, one under which some county farm bureaus are now furnishing limestone to members under agreements with two or three companies, provides that each and every company that agrees to the plan returns 10 cents a ton to the county farm bureau which sent in the order. This 10 cents a ton is rebated to the county farm bureaus at the end of each month and the county organizations usually return the money to the members who bought the limestone, thus lowering the price of limestone to members by 10 cents a ton. Non-members that order through the county farm bureaus do not receive the rebate; it stays with the county organization. This is the plan which the phosphate-limestone department has been attempting to get subscribed to by the limestone producing companies.

There are 15 or 20 limestone producing companies that are leaders in the production of agricultural limestone. They naturally are competitors; some are commercial enemies. Here are 94 farm bureau counties, each with slightly different conditions, some with widely different limestone needs, and others with wide divergence of viewpoints. When any state-wide negotiating committee undertakes to work out a program in the interest of the state as a whole—one that is fair to both sides and still beneficial to the farmer, a gigantic problem arises.

It takes time, patience, faithfulness and a clear, unbiased knowledge of facts, both from the consumer and producer viewpoints, and a willingness on the part of county farm organizations, farm advisers and the members themselves to achieve success in any state-wide project. All must stick to the conceded fundamentals; some must drop little and irrelevant personal opinions and others must see over trivial details in the interest of combined strength and uniformity of action. But if the fundamentals are right, any plan eventually will go across.

—o—

Lack of space makes it necessary to leave out the Liars' Corner this time.

I. A. A. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REPRESENTS FARMER

88 Counties Reached In Six Months Through Various Services; Handles Claims For Members

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of similar articles to be written by I. A. A. department directors telling of the work done in each department.

BY L. J. QUASEY
Director, Transportation Department

The work of the Transportation Department is divided into a number of classes of service. Some of these concern the interests of the whole state, others only certain localities while still others concern only certain individual members.



L. J. Quasey

The accompanying map shows counties to which service has been rendered during 1924. This may consist of service upon the request of the Farm Bureaus in the interest of a large number of members in the county or a service to one or more livestock shipping associations, elevators or individual members.

Serve 88 Counties

Service has been rendered to 88 out of 102 counties, of which nine are unorganized, so that according to our records all but 5 of the organized counties have been served.

The map does not show service to the state as a whole.

The following outline shows the principal divisions and subdivisions of the work of the department:

Proceedings Before Commerce Commissions and Railroads:
1. Filing formal and informal complaints before the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Illinois Commerce Commission; presenting evidence and giving testimony in proceedings where the interests of the members are involved and filing briefs in connection with such proceedings.
2. Propose matters for consideration of the railroad rate committees and appear before such committees on occasions where the interests of the Illinois farmers are involved.
3. Negotiating with individual railroads in matters of rates, train schedules and shipping facilities.

Freight Rate Service:
1. Quotation of rates and routing on agricultural commodities.
2. Rate survey work on agricultural commodities.
3. Agricultural limestone rate service to county farm bureaus.
4. Maintenance of a file of tariffs and classifications.

Car Distribution and Supply:
1. Assistance to county farm bureaus and local associations in securing cars.

Shipping Conveniences:
1. Assistance in securing side tracks and other conveniences.

Changes and Adjustments in Freight Train Service:
1. Schedules of livestock trains.
2. Schedules of fruit and vegetable train service, etc.

Claim Prevention:
1. Obtaining necessary repairs and improvements at livestock loading pens.
2. Giving out information to shippers on the reducing of losses in transit.

Railroad Claims:
1. Freight overcharge claims.
2. Freight loss and damage claims.
3. General loss and damage claims.

Represents Members

The Illinois Agricultural Association, through its Transportation Department, represents its members and their interests in formal proceedings before either the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction over matters pertaining to transportation rates, service, etc. between states. The Illinois Commerce Commission acts on matters concerning transportation within the State.

Action is brought before these bodies either by direct complaint or by intervention in a complaint brought by others in which our interests are involved.

The Indiana Fruit and Vegetable Case in which extensive increases in Illinois rates were prevented and the Hog minimum case in which the minimum weight on hogs intrastate was reduced from 17,000 to 16,500 pounds are some of the more recent cases in which we participated.

The Railroads are organized into Freight Rate Associations for the purpose of handling rate matters between themselves and the shippers. Most of the subjects we handle are taken up with the individual railroads themselves. We have contact with all the principal departments of the majority of the Illinois railroads, so that any particular matter is quickly brought to the attention of the proper department.

Supplies Freight Rates

Many of you know how difficult it is to determine what the correct freight charges are on a particular shipment. The tariffs are complicated and changes in the rates are being made constantly, so that it is important for a farmer to be able to get correct rate quotations. We maintain a tariff file on all the principal commodities in which farmers are interested, so it makes no difference what commodity it is or what railroad it moves over, we can not only give you the correct rate but advice as to the best route also.

We keep constantly in touch with the freight situation on farm commodities so we may know what changes are being contemplated and be in position to protect the interests of our members whenever necessary.

A special service is now being rendered to county farm bureaus in supplying rates on agricultural limestone from several quarries to all points in a county.

Very few complaints have been received regarding car supply. This is due to the fact that the railroads have had a very large percentage of their cars and engines in working order and have been able to keep the equipment distributed so as to better meet the shippers needs.

Helps Furnish Cars

The activities of the Regional Advisory Board, consisting of shippers' representatives cooperating with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association, are in a large measure responsible for the good condition in the car supply situation.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is represented on the Board of Directors and Agricultural Commodity Committees of the Midwest Regional Advisory Board which includes Illinois territory.

Advice and assistance are given to shippers regarding side tracks, installation of stock pens, leases for stock scale sites on the right of way, etc.

Shippers often do not get matters placed before the proper railway officials and much unnecessary delay can be avoided by referring them through the proper channels.

Requests Granted

Several months ago some of the live stock shippers at points on the Chicago & Alton Railway asked for an additional shipping day to Chicago and East St. Louis. A survey was made to determine the volume of live stock traffic from various points and to determine which day would be in accord with the desire of the majority of shippers. Wednesday was preferred, with the exception of one or two instances. So in handling the matter with the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company's officials we asked for Wednesday and the request was granted.

There is now under way with the railroads a proposition for repairing, cleaning and maintaining in a sanitary condition the livestock loading pens at county points. In this we have two objects in view. One is the prevention of claims and the other is to stimulate tuberculosis eradication.

Poorly drained stock pens, knee deep in mud, are anything but conducive to the proper and safe handling of live stock. Insufficient water supply is very detrimental, particularly during hot weather. The railroads should supply water at livestock pens.

We are working with the T. B. Eradication Department in an effort to get the railroads to maintain their stock pens in a sanitary condition so as to reduce possible sources of infection. A survey was made of hundreds of stock pens at stations in Illinois and any deficiencies in the physical condition of the yards and pens have been reported. These matters are now being handled with the freight claim prevention and other railroad officials.

Safety Contest Started

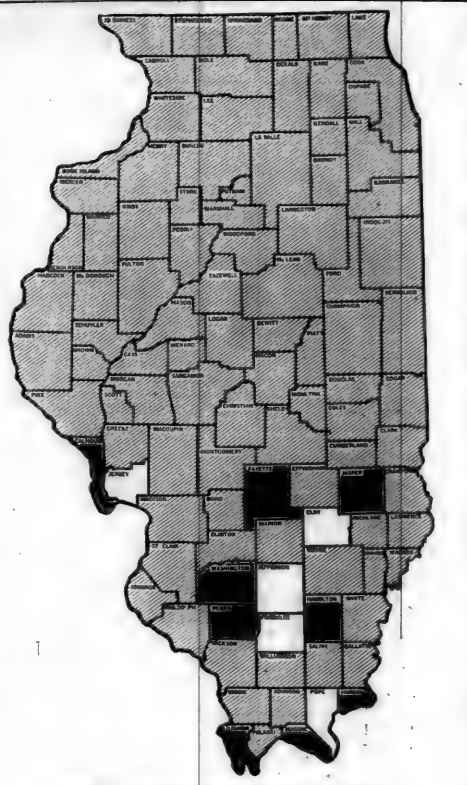
The purpose of the safety contest announced in the July 5th issue of the RECORD is to stimulate interest among livestock shipping associations in reducing losses. Livestock shippers can do a great deal toward reducing losses by exercising care in feeding, watering and loading livestock at country points.

The department handles a large number of railroad claims. Shippers are urged not only to use every reasonable precaution in the safe handling of live stock but to be sure to count the stock as it is loaded into the cars. A claim for shortage cannot be made good unless it is supported by proper proof. This can best be obtained by having at least two persons, possibly three, count the animals as they are loaded into the car.

Check Freight Bills

We check over a great many freight bills and if any overcharges are found to exist, claims are filed. Send in your invoices on livestock shipments and your freight bills on other shipments and we will gladly check up on them for you.

Claims due to fire, or for livestock killed on the right of way are also handled. Much of the livestock that is killed or injured on the right of way is because the railroads fail to maintain their fences in suitable repair. Write us if your livestock fence is in poor condition. Getting the fence fixed will not only benefit you but the railroad as well.



The above map represents the service of the transportation department from January 1, 1924 to July 1, 1924. Shaded portions are counties served, white counties not served and black counties not organized or affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

AWAIT DETAILS ON PROPOSED MERGER

(Continued from page 1)

company, and a most careful canvass of the whole situation completed, the Illinois Agricultural Association is in no position to form a definite opinion as to the merits of the proposed merger. The officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association believe that a policy of open mindedness should be adopted by all farm organizations toward the new company and what it may recommend and request.

The American Farm Bureau Federation lists the following men as having been invited, elected and having accepted places on the temporary board of directors of the Grain Marketing Company; O. E. Bradfute, Ohio, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; W. J. Brown, Minnesota, president of the American Wheat Growers, Inc.; Harry L. Keefe, Nebraska, president of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.; Fred A. Mudge, Peru, Ill., president of the Illinois Farmers' Elevator Association; J. M. Dyer, Spencer, Iowa, president of the Iowa Farmers' Elevator Association; Millard Meyers, Illinois Farmers' Elevators; J. F. Reed, Minnesota, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Oscar Ashworth, Mattoon, Ill., Illinois Grain Farmers; Gray Silver, West Virginia and Illinois Grain Farmers; J. W. Coverdale, Iowa Grain Farmers.

Farmers in Mount Hope township in Washington state have organized a better stock association and have selected one breed for each class of livestock which they will breed. Belgian horses, Guernsey cows and Duroc Jersey hogs have been chosen and within a year each member is to have at least one purebred animal of some one of the breeds chosen. Only purebred sires will be used.

Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau baseball team continued its steady march toward championship in the northwest district league, defeating Bureau county recently by a 12 to 4 score.

CHICAGO PRODUCERS REFUND $55,000 TO ILLINOIS SHIPPERS

Show Increase of 58.5 Per Cent In Total Volume of Business for Last Fiscal Year

Something of the possibilities open to actual livestock producers through close cooperation on a marketing program can be seen in the report of the business done by the Chicago Producers Association in the last fiscal year.

For the second successive year Illinois stockmen have led in the number of cars shipped to the Chicago Producers. Within the last year a total of 9,070 cars of stock were shipped to them from Illinois, 51.5 per cent of the total receipts. Aside from these shipments to the Chicago Producers Illinois shippers sell a large per cent of their stock to the Producers at St. Louis, Peoria and Indianapolis.

Although the exact figures on the refund paid to Illinois shippers are not yet ready, a rough estimate will place it at $55,000.00 out of the total refund of $103,461.55. This enormous refund effected an average saving of $5.84 per carload to the shippers. Livestock men recognize it as proof of the financial success of cooperative livestock marketing.

Make Big Gains

The cattle department of the Chicago Producers showed a gain of 47.8 per cent; the hog department 51.2 per cent; the sheep department 199.6 per cent, while the receipts as a whole were 58.5 per cent greater than last year. The feeder department which is a new service just added during the last fiscal year purchased over 200 loads of cattle and 315 decks of sheep. One order alone was for 22 cars.

The shipping association at Rockford led all associations in the number of cars shipped with 211. The refund paid to this association alone was $1,245.02. The Warren County Farm Bureau Shipping Service followed the Rockford association with 175 cars and the Victoria Shipping Association in Knox county was third with 101 cars. Over 20 associations have the record of consigning every animal to the Producers. Shipments were received from 416 associations.

Seventy-eight out of the 102 Illinois counties shipped stock to the Chicago Producers during the year. Following are the 25 counties having the largest number of cars shipped:

Henry 566, Knox 522, DeKalb 373, Mercer 334, Warren 317, LaSalle 295, McDonough 290, Bureau 285, McLean 278, Rock Island 275, Lee 260, Hancock 253, Stephenson 237, Winnebago 224, Livingston 216, Kane 190, Marshall 187, Ogle 174, Iroquois 169, Carroll 167, Whiteside 163, Kendall 155, Ford 149, Peoria 140, Putnam 138.

More Kiddies Get Country Vacations

Interest in the problem of giving short country outings to under-privileged kiddies of Chicago has increased with the coming of July and warmer weather, judging by the requests for children that have come to the Outing Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which is working with the United Charities of Chicago on the poor children problem.

Up to July 14 requests for 191 children to be sent out to farm homes had been received. A large order came from Rock Island county where Miss Leila Walker, Hillsdale, as hostess, asked for 25 kiddies to be distributed there. Three of the requests from Miss Walker were for permanent adoption of children.

As a companion enemy to the army worm the familiar cutworm is appearing in many sections of the middle west, doing much damage in alfalfa fields.

Logan county farmers are demanding a 15 per cent reduction on farm land values.

Illinois Boys Defeat English In Dairy Judging

MURPHY KEYNOTES CONFERENCE; PEEK MADE PRESIDENT

Committee Representing All Major Rural Organizations Will Direct Campaign For Equality

(Continued from page 1)

farm adviser; Hugh H. Hastings, Chillicothe, vice-president, Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau; Simon C. Moon, Towanda, president, McLean County Farm Bureau and Charles R. Finley, Hoopeston, president, Vermilion County Farm Bureau. Mr. Barton was chairman of the credentials committee and Mr. Everingham was chairman of the steering committee.

R. A. Cowles, the I. A. A. treasurer, was elected temporary secretary of the organization meeting and was later made secretary of the American Council of Agriculture. George N. Peek, formerly president of the Moline Plow Company, Moline, and a member of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau and our Illinois Agricultural Association, was elected president and Carl Gunderson, Mitchell, South Dakota, vice-president. John R. Mitchell, St. Paul, a former member of the Federal Reserve Board, was made treasurer. Frank W. Murphy, Wheaton, Minnesota, whom many Illinois farm bureau members will remember as the speaker for the McNary-Haugen bill at meetings held at Rock Island, Springfield, Danville and Bloomington, was made chairman of the executive committee. He delivered the keynote address of the conference. George C. Jewett, Spokane, Washington, general manager of the American Wheat Growers' Association, Inc., who was chairman of the conferring leaders, and who was the unofficial leader in the recent McNary-Haugen bill fight at Washington, D. C., is ex officio member of the executive committee, as is also R. A. Cowles, the members of which follow:



Robert A. Cowles



Frank W. Murphy

L. J. Tabor, master, National Grange, Columbus, Ohio; Chas. Barrett, president, Farmers' Educational Cooperative Union of America, Georgia; O. E. Bradfute, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, Xenia, Ohio; John G. Brown, president, National Livestock Producers Association, Monon, Indiana; Wm. Hirth, Missouri Farmers' Association, Columbia, Missouri; Chas. E. Hearst, president, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Des Moines, Iowa; Mark A. Woods, chairman, State of Nebraska Committee for Promotion of the McNary-Haugen bill, Lincoln, Nebraska; C. H. Hyde, vice-president, Farmers' Union, Alva, Oklahoma; John D. Miller, New York; Wm. J. Brown, president, American Wheat Growers, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; George E. Lambert, Equity Cooperative Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.; Frank W. Murphy, Committee for Promotion of the McNary - Haugen bill, Wheaton, Minn.; George E. Duis, president, North Dakota Wheat Growers, Grand Forks, North Dakota. The above list is incomplete, chairman Jewett having not completed the appointment of the full committee as this RECORD goes to press.

George N. Peek, as president of the American Council of Agriculture, made the following statement for the RECORD at Chicago the first of the week:



George N. Peek

"The purpose of the American Council of Agriculture is to secure the enactment by Congress of necessary remedial legislation to create equality for agriculture with industry and labor under the principles of the McNary - Haugen bill defeated in the last Congress.

"The subject is fundamentally economic rather than political and we are determined it shall not become the football of partisan politics. Republicans, Democrats and Progressives have all included agricultural planks in their platforms which ostensibly propose to secure equality for agriculture. The Council, in its St. Paul meeting, passed a resolution urging reward to those members of the last Congress who supported the McNary-Haugen bill without regard to party label and urged that the following pledge be exacted from all candidates for Congress whether in House or Senate:

"'In the event of my nomination and election, I hereby pledge myself to vote for and faithfully support legislation that will give equality to agriculture with industry and labor in line with the spirit of the McNary-Haugen bill.'

"The Council further went on record that it would not ask for any privileges for agriculture from Congress that the aggressions of other classes or agencies do not force upon it, believing that in the end the nation must stand or fall upon the unselfishness of its classes and of its individuals.

"The Council fully appreciated the possible effect of its action upon political parties but agriculture is determined to have equality with industry and labor and we are therefore rather following than creating precedent.

"The Council will make its temporary headquarters with the Illinois Agricultural Association, Transportation building, Chicago."

Although all the farm organizations represented had many points in common, and although in general harmony was paramount, in some instances, especially when the resolutions committee was in session, there was evidence of considerable backbone among many of the representatives, all of which was said to be indicative of healthy thought.

Secretary Wallace was commended for his earnest and persistent support of the McNary-Haugen bill. Also, a resolution of sympathy was sent to President Coolidge in condolence over the loss of his son.

Following is a partial list of the more important national organizations which were represented and the corresponding representatives:

American Farm Bureau Federation by Gray Silver.

American Wheat Growers Association, Inc., by William J. Brown, President, and George J. Jewett, general manager.

National Live Stock Producers Association, by John Brown, President, and James R. Riggs.

National Producers Alliance, by O. P. Reese, special representative.

National Grange, by E. A. Eckert, executive committee.

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, W. C. Landson, national lecturer.

Since January 3, 1924 the Ill-Mo Dairy Company at East St. Louis has received cream from 829 patrons at 243 shipping points in Illinois and Missouri.

LONG FIGHT OVER PITTSBURGH PLUS NEARS A VERDICT

One of the Longest Cases in History; Expect Final Decision From Commission This Fall

The final argument in the five-year fight over the Pittsburgh Plus controversy was reached by the Federal Trade Commission when it met June 23 and 24. The concluding stage in this long drawn out law suit marked the climax of one of the most remarkable economic investigations ever conducted in this country.

Farmers, manufacturers and other business interests look now to the final decision of the commission, expecting a report favorable to western business interests. Much of the testimony and argument against the Pittsburgh Plus steel pricing system was furnished by the counsel for the Commission, of which Sam H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association is a member, and the Associated States Opposing Pittsburgh Plus, which is a group of western states whose legislatures have appropriated funds amounting to $55,000 to fight this practice. The Illinois Agricultural Association has taken a stand against "Pittsburgh Plus" because its practice costs Illinois farmers thousands of dollars each year.

Argued In 1919

A formal application for a complaint against the U. S. Steel Corporation and the so-called independent companies was made in September, 1919. The case was argued in December, 1919, and by a vote of three to two the commission denied the application the following June.

In September, 1920, an application for a rehearing was granted and the case was argued again in December, that year. In April, 1921, the commission granted the application by a vote of three to two, thus reversing its first decision.

Since then John W. Bennett, special examiner for the commission, has been taking testimony in the Pittsburgh Plus case. Scores of cities have been visited and hundreds of business men both in and out of the steel industry have been questioned on the matter. The examiner's report containing over 350 pages, strongly denounced the Pittsburgh Plus practice and upheld the stand taken by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association, both of which have been active in the fight against the Pittsburgh Plus practice of pricing steel.

Price Discrimination

The report was submitted last March, following which voluminous briefs and arguments were offered by counsel for the commission, Karl E. Steinhauer; H. G. Pickering, of Superior, Wisconsin, counsel for the Associated States Opposing Pittsburgh Plus and George H. Spear and Charles P. Craig, on behalf of the city of Duluth. Comprehensive briefs were also filed by the counsel for the U. S. Steel Corporation.

The case was argued in the recent trial by Steinhauer and Pickering against the Pittsburgh Plus practice and for the corporation by Richard V. Lindabury and W. E. Corlett, of New York.

Decision In Fall

The attorneys for the corporation denied the charge that the famous Pittsburgh Plus practice of pricing steel involves price discrimination against customers or that it is economically or legally unsound. Their argument was almost entirely a technical legal defense, attempting to prove that Section 2 of the Clayton Act, and Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, which are the statutes relied upon by the defendants, are not applicable to the case.

Argument for the commission and the Associated States Opposing Pittsburgh Plus maintained that existing laws are sufficient to remedy the injustice caused by the present system of steel pricing. They insisted that discrimination against eastern, western and southern manufacturing centers results from the practice while the steel corporation interests near Pittsburgh are thereby safeguarded.

It is considered likely that the Federal Trade Commission will hand down the final decision early this fall at the latest. The vote of Charles W. Hunt of Iowa, who was recently appointed to the commission, may have a deciding influence in the outcome of the case. He has been aligned with agricultural interests and is expected to vote against the Pittsburgh Plus system since it is represented that this practice has resulted in excessive prices of farm implements.

A thousand Kendall county people attended the annual summer picnic of Kendall County Farm Bureau at Hellgren's Park, June 26. Baseball games in which Lisbon Center walked on Big Grove and Kendall defeated Bristol, and horseshoe contests won by Wilbur Harnly and Ed Price were the big athletic events of the day.

Sam H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A. and Senator H. C. Kessinger spoke in the afternoon urging closer cooperation and predicting more prosperous times for the agricultural industry.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently created a Bureau of Dairying to handle all dairy problems relating to the government.

According to a government survey the number of pigs in the United States now is 20 per cent less than a year ago.

The Chicago Producers Commission Association is offering a $25 bonus to Boys' and Girls' calf club contestants who market through their association before January 1, 1925, a calf weighing 1,000 pounds or over. This means an additional 2½ cents per pound besides the usual high price paid for such calves. The Chicago Producers are also going to give a banquet to all calf club winners who attend the International Livestock Exposition next fall. The St. Louis Producers are promoting a similar contest for boys and girls who market 1,000 pound calves through their association.

Anticipating a recommendation by the Tariff Commission to reduce the duty on sugar the American Farm Bureau Federation passed a resolution at its meeting last month urging that tariff on sugar beets be not disturbed. This action was taken on the grounds that it would work a hardship on western sugar beet growers and prove to be a handicap to southern cane growers. Similar action was taken by the Minnesota Farm Bureau.

The recent appropriation for T. B. testing by Hancock county brings the total to 58 counties in Illinois.

The Producers' Commission Company of Indianapolis recently held an "open house" for the farm advisers in their Illinois territory, showing them through the packing plants and explaining how the livestock is handled at the terminal markets.

The population of the United States increased 1,943,000 in 1923, making a total population of 112,826,000 on January 1, 1924.

WHITESIDE COUNTY BOYS WIN CONTEST OVER BRITISH TEAM

Defeat English Dairy Judges By 96 Points and Get London Daily Mail Trophy

The Whiteside county boys' dairy judging team, representing America, triumphed over the British team in the International contest at Hayward Heath, England, July 11. The American contestants — Harold Gaulrapp, Rock Falls; Donald Williams, Sterling and Elwyn Folkers, Sterling—won over the team from England by 96 points and were awarded a gold trophy by the London Daily Mail. Last year the trophy was won by high school boys from Maryland.

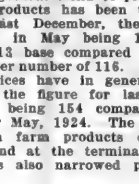
The Whiteside team earned the right to represent the United States when they out-judged 20 other teams in the National Boys' Dairy Judging contest at Syracuse, New York,, last fall. They had previously won the state championship at Springfield.

During the six-weeks trip, which the boys have taken with their coaches, L. O. Wise, farm adviser of Whiteside county, and C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist at the University, they have visited the best dairy herds in America and England, as well as points of historical interest. They will visit the livestock breeding districts of Scotland, England, France and Jersey and Guernsey Isles before returning to America.

Tendency of Prices Is Back To Normal

The discrepancy existing between the prices of farm products and general commodities has been gradually growing less for almost a year, according to a price review prepared recently by the research department of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Farm prices for the past two months have on the average been steady to strong while the general price level has declined slightly.

The general trend of prices on farm products has been upward since last December, the index number in May being 121 on the 1913 base compared to the December number of 116. Wholesale prices have in general declined, the figure for last September being 154 compared to 147 for May, 1924. The spread between farm products on the farm and at the terminal market has also narrowed perceptibly.



Listen In!

I. A. A. Radio Program For August, Over K. Y. W.

Central Standard Time 7:20

August 1 — "The Agricultural Situation and the Farm Bureau Program," by R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

August 19—"What's Doing in Illinois," by H. C. Butcher, Director, I. A. A. information department.

August 26 — "Eradicating Tuberculosis in Illinois," by M. H. Petersen, Director, I. A. A. tuberculosis eradication department.

August 28—"The Farmer and Rail Transportation," by L. J. Quasey, Director, I. A. A. transportation department.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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POSITION TAKEN ON MERGER IS APPROVED BY EXECUTIVE BODY

I.A.A. Maintains Open Minded Attitude Toward New Company; Thompson Declines To Serve

The executive committee of our I. A. A., in session July 25, officially expressed its approval of the open-minded stand taken recently by officials of the association regarding the Grain Marketing Company, newly incorporated $26,000,000 merger of five old line grain companies of Chicago and Kansas City.

Since this action was taken by the executive committee the directorate of the new company has been elected with Millard R. Myers, spokesman for cooperative elevator people, as president. Gray Silver, grain grower of West Virginia and Illinois and Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is president of the new Grain Marketing Company and J. W. Coverdale, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

Board of Directors

Other members of the board of directors are:

M. D. Lincoln, Columbus, O., secretary, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

J. W. Coverdale, Chicago, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and wheat grower, Ames, Ia.

Oscar Ashworth, Mattoon, Ill., grain grower.

A. L. Middleton, Eagle Grove, Ia., farmer.

W. E. Gould, Kewanee, Ill., banker.

L. J. Tabor, Columbus, O., master of the National Grange.

Gray Silver, Chicago, grain grower of West Virginia and Illinois, Washington, D. C., representative of American Farm Bureau federation.

J. F. Reed, Gary, S. D., grain grower, vice president of American Farm Bureau federation.

C. M. Dyer, Spencer, Ia., president of Iowa Farmers' Elevator association.

O. E. Bradfute, Xenia, O., president of American Farm Bureau federation.

W. J. Brown, Thief River, Minn., president of American Wheat Growers, Inc.

Fred A. Mudge, Peru, Ill., president of Illinois Farmers' Elevator association.

Harry L. Keefe, Walthill, Neb., president U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

$4,000,000 Capital

The company will open its activities with $4,000,000 paid in capital with no outstanding indebtedness, according to an announcement made July 26.

The developments of the Grain Marketing Company since the executive committee meeting has not altered the position taken by I. A. A. officials.

The executive committee also ordered the grain marketing committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association to investigate carefully the proposal for the benefit of the association's 63,000 Illinois farm bureau members. The association defines its position as follows:

"Until definite proposals have been made to the board of directors of the Grain Marketing

(Continued on page 3.)

THE LATEST REPORT ON THE GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY

Late Wednesday, July 30, the grain marketing and finance committees, after conferring with President Thompson, Secretary Fox, Treasurer Cowles, Legal Counsel Kirkpatrick and Auditing Counsel Frazier of Frazier & Torbet, Chicago, determined the nature and scope of the investigation to be made into the already completed grain merger. F. D. Barton, Cornell, and W. H. Moody, Port Byron, of the finance committee were present as were H. E. Goemble, Hoeppole, and A. R. Wright, Varna, of the grain marketing committee.

The determination of the grain marketing and finance committees came as the result of a motion passed by the Executive Committee, in session Friday, July 25, ordering an investigation into the grain merger and turning it over to the grain marketing committee and I. A. A. officers to outline the investigational procedure.

The Grain Marketing Company is being asked to furnish complete, detailed independent auditors reports for each of the companies involved for each of the past five years.

Considerable resources will be thrown into the investigation procedure as it is desired by all the officials and committeemen to determine truthfully and from an unbiased standpoint the real value of the merger to farmers. It is realized that Illinois farm bureau members will no doubt be asked to buy stock in the Grain Marketing Company, the incorporated company which has been merged the Armour Grain Company, Rosenbaum Grain Corporation and Rosenbaum Bros. I. A. A. officials wish to be in an authoritative position to advise Illinois farm bureau people.

Competent professional men will be engaged to carry out the provisions of the outlined investigation. Following is the outline for the investigation of the grain merger showing the facts which will be sought:

(1) National Public Policy:

(a) A statement of the legal requirements to be met, if any, to secure the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the United States Federal Trade Commission; together with an indication of the procedure that must be followed in securing such Federal approvals, and the approximate time that will ordinarily elapse in the processes of Federal investigation.

(b) A statement of the legal steps, if any, for the approval of this merger by the authorities of the State of Illinois, e. g., the Secretary of State and the Illinois Commerce Commission.

(2) Place in the Cycle of Grain Marketing:

Opinions should be secured from competent agricultural economists and statisticians as to the place of the facilities which are to be merged, considered as part of the grain marketing facilities of the United States and Canada.

(a) The relation of the merged facilities in scope and volume with other grain marketing facilities in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha.

(b) The relationship to other grain marketing facilities in Minneapolis, Duluth and Buffalo with particular reference to the improvements in facilities within the past five years at Duluth and Buffalo.

(c) A statement of the existing relationships between the companies that are to be merged and Farmers' Co-operative Elevators in the territory served. For example, what percentage of Farmers' Elevator Companies are now marketing through these three companies that are to be merged?

(3) Valuation and Earning Capacity:

(a) Values indicated by independent certified audit reports (Balance sheets and profit and loss statements) for each company for each of the last five years.

(b) A statement of the properties secured and alienated by each of the three companies during each of the last five years, together with their earnings.

(c) A statement of the depreciation accounts maintained by each of the three companies for each of the last five years.

(d) A statement of the earnings of each of the companies for each of the last five years, classified as between (1) profit or loss from future or speculative transactions; (2) profit or loss from warehousing and commission transactions.

(4) Investigation of Proposed Economies:

The statistics presented by the vendors as to proposed economies should be compared with earnings and expense accounts for each of the last five years.

(5) Investigation of Proposed Plan:

(a) Computation of data necessary to set up estimated balance sheet and estimated earnings requirements necessary in making the investment of farmers in stock safe as to principal and interest on farmers' investment.

(b) Analysis of legal features of proposed by-laws and contract.

(c) Analysis of experience, reliability and cost of management personnel that is to be taken over from the former companies.

Produce Farmers at Prophetstown will Sell Cooperatively

Details of organization and a membership drive for a producers' market will soon be started by the executive committee of the producers' association at Prophetstown, Ill., according to plans worked out with Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel of our I. A. A., at a recent meeting of the committee.

The movement for a producers' market, through which poultry products, dairy products and other farm produce will be sold direct to the consumer, was started some months ago but thorough consideration of the advisability of establishing such a market and care in drawing up a contract has wisely prevented a hasty beginning for the market.

The Prophetstown producers' market will be established on a purely cooperative, no-capital, no-profit plan and except for small expenses connected with operation the proceeds of sales will go directly to the sellers. The marketing contract is being given further study by our I. A. A. legal counsel to eliminate all flaws or defects.

A. D. Lynch, our I. A. A. dairy marketing head, with the aid of the executive committee of the Prophetstown market will supervise the campaign for membership and work out details for the permanent administration of the produce market.

The Stephenson County Farm Bureau, one of the largest county farm bureaus in Illinois with around 1,400 members has begun a reorganization upon the township plan.

County Farm Bureau Chairman L. M. Swanzey appointed a committee of three to redraft the county constitution so as to provide for the creation of 17 county township units and the election of the township officers at annual township meetings. The township presidents elected will become the directors of the county farm bureau.

Heretofore, the county farm bureau board has been appointed by the county chairman. This plan has not developed as many nor as active community leaders as was desirable and has lacked, it is thought, the democratic spirit which the election of the leaders and selection of local programs of work in the communities will give.

Farmers' Markets Don't Need License

Farmers' cooperative markets that are not organized for profit and collect no commissions for sales of commodities of its members or shareholders, but make only such reductions from sales as are necessary to defray the expense of operating the market, do not have to obtain a license under the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1923, according to an opinion coming from the State Department of Agriculture at Springfield to our I. A. A. through Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the Association.

The statement to the effect that farmers' cooperative markets need not comply with the Commission Merchants License Act was the result of many inquiries coming to our I. A. A. from farmers' cooperatives requesting information in regard to license for operating markets.

F. A. Gougler, director of our I. A. A. poulty and egg marketing department, has just completed a three weeks' trip through Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, where he studied produce marketing problems in many local markets.

Cotton Growers In Cooperative Move To Sell 1924 Crop

Cotton growers in southern Illinois met in Mound City, July 23, with G. E. Metzger, our I. A. A. organization director, for the second conference relative to the formation of a cotton growers' association.

An organization committee which has for several weeks been studying the possibilities of a cooperative marketing organization made a report favorable to effecting such an organization. According to the plan outlined at this meeting a minimum of 1,500 acres of cotton must be signed up by the owners to be sold through the cotton growers' association.

Four hundred acres were signed up at the meeting and during the next few weeks the committee will sign up the balance of the 1,500 hundred acres. Soon after the minimum is reached, the organization committee will conduct primaries for the election of directors who will meet and effect a cooperative cotton marketing association which will handle the 1924 crop.

Milk producers in Illinois and Missouri are watching with growing interest the Ill-Mo Creamery Company at East St. Louis. The company began buying cream last January 3 on a cooperative basis and has shown a marked uptrend in volume of business done each month. In May 43,000 pounds of butter were manufactured by this company, which is considerably above the average privately owned creamery company.

Marshall-Putnam baseball team defeated Knox county July 18, 4 to 3, making them leaders of the Galesburg district with five games won and none lost.

"I.A.A. DOING REAL BUSINESS," STATES SECRETARY WALLACE

Executive Committee and Directors Hear Secretary of Agriculture Outline Challenge Confronting Us

Editor's Note: Secretary of Agriculture, H. C. Wallace, recognized as official sponsor of the McNary-Haugen bill, stopped off at Chicago July 25, the date of the last executive committee meeting, and took time to speak briefly to our executive committeemen and departmental directors. Although not herein recorded officially, Secretary Wallace left the impression that he is by no means disheartened over the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill in the last Congress, and, as will be noted when his speech which follows, is read, he thinks (as do many of our agricultural leaders) that agriculture is facing a challenge in the issue: "Should the world's crop set the price of the domestic crop?" His answer is, "No." So is ours. That is one reason why our Association is strong for the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill. The National Council of Agriculture, recently formed at St. Paul, will have more to say about this later.

Following is the talk given by Secretary Wallace as recorded by a stenographer:

"I have been kept fairly well informed concerning the work of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and you have been doing real business for the farmers of your state.

"You know that during every other period of depression there was a tremendous stimulant to farm organizations. It is easy to organize when things are going hard with the farmers. My observation is that in those periods the organization goes through three stages:

"First, through agitation when the evangelist goes out and helps crystalise sentiment and vocalizes the farmers' own feelings. This is an easy period.

"Second, the period of organization—when you go out and get memberships. This is rather an easy period.

"Then you come to the time of administration. That is the test. Organization is not an end in itself, although sometimes I have felt that some of our folks were inclined to think it was; but I guess you people have learned differently, and they have in a good many other states.

"Organization is simply an implement, a thing to be used on behalf of the members, and that period of administration determines whether the organization is going to live or die.

The Third Depression

"This is the third depression I have been through, and the third that a number of you men have been through. I look back to the time when we had the West organized almost as well as it has been during the past three years. And then the organizations gradually soaked away in the ground like a rain in July because they had not got to the point where they say the purpose of an organization is to do certain things for its members.

"Now, the Illinois Agricultural Association has stood out as one of the relatively few organizations of its kind which has been functioning as it ought to function, and I want to congratulate

(Continued on page 4.)

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OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

11th.....Jacob Olbrich, Harvard
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Borrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, H. C. Butcher, Transportation, L. J. Quasey, Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, Wm. E. Hedgcock; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; in charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, F. A. Gougler; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Petersen; Legal Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick; Cooperative Accounting, Geo. R. Wicker.

Our Grain Merger Stand

The position of the Illinois Agricultural Association on the recently completed grain merger is one of open-mindedness.

It has been neither indorsed nor condemned by our association. When complete and definite information as to the ultimate channels of the grain movement have been ascertained, when past and present earnings of each of the five merging companies have been determined, when legal questions have been carefully scrutinized, and, probably most fundamental of all, when the general marketing policy of the I. A. A. is set in regard to control of markets or control of product, then our officials will be in a position to advise with weight as to the merits of the merger.

At the present time, considerable time and effort is being expended in an endeavor to find the truth.

It is realized that the merging with ultimate farmer-control may be the greatest opportunity for farmers of the present generation. But should the attempt fail, cooperative marketing would likely receive a set-back for a generation. When one corporation buys another, months and sometimes years are consumed in reaching a definite and clear basis by which the seller and buyer may dicker.

There are so many angles that should be considered that the men investigating the merger and its value to our members have a gigantic task—and an important one.

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Business-Like Methods Increase Collections

Membership dues have rolled in much faster so far in 1924 than in 1923.

Many of the counties which experienced greatest difficulties with collections last year are turning in the highest percentage of collections this year.

We wondered why, so we went to the finance department to find out.

The answer is given in this short statement: "Those counties which experienced difficulty in collecting dues last year and have come to the front this year discovered that it is as necessary to apply business-like methods in collecting dues as it is for the United States government to apply business-like methods in the collection of taxes."

Business-like methods are essential to farm bureau success. We need it in all branches—community, county, state and national. Some have it; others are getting it and still others are in dire need of it, but do not realize their predicament.

Five years ago Sunday schools were universally regarded as unbusiness-like and sloppy in keeping accounts, in keeping contact with their membership and in receiving contributions for the church. Today successful Sunday schools are highly organized with business-like methods supplementing and progressing arm-in-arm with the Golden Text.

In a detailed analysis of the 1924 status of collections of farm bureau dues, L. A. Evans, auditor of memberships in the finance department, shows that the geographical position of a county—whether it lies in "Little Egypt" or along the Wisconsin line—makes but little difference in the rate the members pay their dues. And it's not the size of the county, the number of members or the month of the year the memberships fall due or the kind of crops grown; it's business-like procedure.

He finds that business-like methods are used in the counties where collections are the best. Business-like methods go hand-in-hand with a successful farm bureau.

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Organization Points the Way

By G. E. Metzger, Director of Organization.

The farmer's problems can only be successfully solved in a straightforward business-like way. The solution of these problems is difficult, however, when such a comparatively few farmers know what the agricultural problems are and how to approach them in the way of a solution. The problems of the farmer are not all within the boundary fences of his farm, so a decent understanding of farm relationship demands that the viewpoint of Mr. Average Farmer must broaden.

The principal handicap is the low average price level of agricultural products as compared to the general price level of most non-agricultural commodities. Four principal problems are to be met before that handicap is overcome. They are:

1. Close attention to legislative affairs.
2. Distribution of his own products.
3. Taxation.
4. Economy in production.

Not until the last few years has the farmer's voice been heard in a very forceful way before the law making bodies of the State and Nation. Up until a comparatively short time ago the farmer was not in a position to handle his legislative affairs in the way that it is generally done in this day of organization. Some very definite results have been obtained, but the legislation secured so far at the hands of Congress has not given the farmer much relief. The principal reason for the defeat of proposed legislation, which strikes directly at the farmers' trouble, can probably be pretty well summed up in the old familiar phrase: namely, "The farmer is not well enough organized."

It is a common expression among opponents of the McNary-Haugen bill that the farmers were not agreed on the measure. It was pointed out time and again that only about one-fourth of the farmers of the country are in organizations. Then, evidently, one of the matters which has to do with the farmers securing legislation of the type that will enable him to work out of his difficulties, is the problem of organization. In other words, one farmer in the organization, supporting it morally and financially, with three on the outside desiring in their hearts to ride free, can hardly carry this load in addition to that of the opposition.

The second problem involves a great many things, chiefly among them is cooperative marketing and transportation. Many railroads during the past year have reported big earnings. With sufficient volume of business and efficiency in management it might not be unfair to assume that still some future reduction might be made on freight rates of agricultural commodities. Transportation is a big item of expense to the farmer. It has been clearly worked out by the National Live Stock Producers Association that out of an actual operating expense of the Producers Commission Companies in 1923, totaling $4,987,900, as much as $3,142,500 went for freight. All of which means that 63.02 cents out of each dollar which the American farmer expended in marketing his live stock was paid out for transportation. Problem number 2 on distribution involves the construction and maintenance of Deep Water Ways, which, again is linked up closely with legislative affairs. Cooperative marketing of farmers' commodities is making headway. It will not, however, solve all of the farmer's problems. Most of the work done so far has been confined to handling the commodities locally. It must be expanded into the terminal markets. To handle many of these commodities in a big way involves the use of great sums of money. Inasmuch as the agricultural industry at this time is not in a position to put very much money into a marketing organization it behooves the leaders to work out some sort of plan whereby operations can be financed largely on borrowed money. Organizations of the non-profit, non-capital stock type, are therefore being recommended. In order to obtain the necessary credit it is often necessary to use a long time binding contract covering the commodity which the individual has to market thru his association. Farmers are slow as a rule to grasp the importance of a contract or to turn over even to their own sales agency their products to be marketed in a collective way. This again is a matter of education and organization.

Taxes on farm property have been increased largely in the last few years and seemingly little is being done to check the expenditure of immense sums of money in governmental affairs. This statement in itself outlines a problem which has hardly been touched upon by any sort of civic organization. The matter of equalization of valuations between various classes of property has been studied quite extensively by this association and has brought out some very striking facts. Farm lands as a rule have been valued higher in proportion to actual sales values than other classes of taxable property for taxation purposes. Much work has been done along that line and the results are gratifying. Total reductions in farm land taxes this year approximate $2,225,000. This work must be continued, and it will again involve the support of the individual thru his farmers' organizations to maintain and extend this work.

Economy in production of farmers' commodities is a problem which will always confront every farmer. No matter how efficient a farmers' marketing organization might become there will always be some farmers who go broke for the reason that they are not efficient producers. An organization such as the Farm Bureau can point out the problem and it can pretty largely point out the best practices known today, but if real economy in the production of agricultural products is to be brought about, each individual farmer is going to do that job on his own farm. There are matters in economy in production, of course, such as the buying of supplies, seed, etc., which can only be handled efficiently thru organization.

Much time could be spent in the discussion of each of these problems but it is our aim here only to point out what the farmer's problems really are, and to emphasize the fact that the solution in all of these cases is organization, and that the necessary organization of farmers to handle these gigantic problems will only be perfected when the men who are now members boost night and day for the organization to which they belong, and make every effort to educate neighboring farmers who have not yet caught the vision of the problems of today.

THE LIARS' CONTEST

'RAY FOR KANSAS!

Editor, Liars' Contest:

I read with much interest the contributions of your Illinois Liars—and then with disgust your threat to import some lies from Kansas unless your contributors did better.

I want you to know that Kansas people do not tell lies. The lies that emanate from this land of sunshine, sunflowers and sons-of-wimmin, come from the Illinois people who have emigrated to this wonderful state and who have become victims of temporary mental aberration by the sudden emergence from darkness to light. They get all right after having become acclimated.

It was an Illinois man who, having been in Kansas but a short time, wrote to his brother who was to follow later: "Don't come! This is the most Hellacious climate you ever saw. As I was driving to town yesterday one of my oxen died from sunstroke. Before I could get him skinned the wind turned to the northwest and froze the other one to death."

I think it was another Illinois man who upon his arrival in the state heard a Kansan make a perfectly truthful and reasonable statement about his milk cow having been in heavy flow of milk for some three years without having freshened. He butted in with the statement: "That's nuthin.' My father had a cow that gave three gallons of milk a day for two years, and she never did have a calf, and her mother before her never had a calf."

Mr. Editor, you're right. If you want some big stories follow some of your Illinois men to Kansas. But do it before they have attained the rights of citizenship here. Don't wait for their return, either. They never come back.

Yours in the interest of truth.—Ralph Snyder, President Kansas State Farm Bureau, Manhattan, Kansas.

WE ARE NOT SURPRISED AT ANYTHING FROM MIZZOU NOW

Dear Editor:

In Phelps county, Missouri, before securing the signatures of 99 44/100 per cent of the farmers to the producers' contract, we obtained the signatures of 100 per cent to the Community Promissory Note which follows:

"I promise to pay a regular attendance to my community farmers' meetings at the time and place designated, the interest rate to be 100 per cent; and the principal not negotiable on any meeting date by proper payment of interest; it being understood that failure to pay either interest or principal means that I am to receive with all courtesy a friendship counselee whose duty is to help me receive the true cooperative spirit, and, should I prove to be such a contrary person that I cannot receive such a thing, I further promise to leave the community, join my own kind and make room for a person with an understanding heart and forgiving spirit—the two requirements necessary to golden rule cooperation."

"Lielagly" youre.—S. H. Hess, Rolla, Missouri.

How about it, Illinois? Are there any Sucker defenders?

Us, we spent our vacation in the Missouri Ozarks. The first morning we were there, we were wakened by a series of blood-curdling shouts from the timber. "What," we cried tremblingly, recalling tales of deadly mountain feuds, "is that?" "That yelling?" calmly replied our host, "Why, that's Lute Simpson's oldest boy, Wolf. He's 21 years old today, and they're puttin' clothes on him."—Mary Zirkle, I. A. A. office, Chicago.

ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN TURN TO MARKETING END OF MILK GAME

Getting $80,000,000 Worth of Products to Consumer Is Big Job; Dairy Is a Factory

Editor's Note: This is the third of a series of similar articles written by I. A. A. department directors telling of the work done in each department.

By A. D. Lynch
Director, Dairy Marketing Department

The problems connected with getting $80,000,000 worth of Illinois dairy products each year from the cow to the consumer in the best possible condition are the chief concern of our I. A. A. dairy marketing department. The dairy farmer is a manufacturer. His farm is a factory and his cows are his machines. He is in business to make money. The dairy department is to help him make it.


A. D. Lynch

That dairymen are giving the matter of merchandising their products serious attention is evidenced by increased requests for service. The department during the first half of 1924 has been called upon for advice on dairy marketing problems by 61 County farm bureaus for a total of 243 requests. Eighty-seven problems on how best to organize a co-operative dairy selling institution have been handled by the department in 26 counties up to June 30. Nine new counties this year have asked the director to visit communities within their borders to make a field survey in order to get first hand at the actual problems and difficulties. Sometimes conditions are found to be unripe for the dairymen to proceed with an organization.

The department has no hesitancy in advising dairymen not to form an organization if it is not needed. In fact negative reports on field surveys and organization demands are frequently made. Often the problem is not one of spending some money in order to sell dairy products, but a problem that suggests a cow test association as a better step. There is no use organizing to sell until there is really something to offer on the market.

Sell Cooperatively

In several counties the dairymen have found that they were not getting all the market afforded for their cream. In these communities there was not sufficient volume to warrant investing in a creamery. In such cases the department worked out a plan for selling the cream co-operatively thru a farmer-owned association to the highest bidder. A pool of this kind offers a partial solution to local cream buyers. On such markets the returns for fat are apt to be low unless the dairymen pool their product and, by large volume, operate their own cream station at a saving which means that much added returns.

The I. A. A. dairy department has no quarrel whatsoever with the proprietary creamery interests for they are an important and necessary service organization for the dairy industry of the state. Only when their service in a community is faulty and better service can be rendered to all thru cooperative effort, does the department suggest to the dairymen that they get into this marketing field themselves.

Learn to Stick

Sometimes dairymen who have embarked in a cooperative dairy organization for marketing their products find after they get going that their neighbor who is not in the organization is getting as good a price as the cooperator. This is the disheartening stage. Right here is where the directors or managers must give the members the facts about their institution. If concentrated competition is allowed to break up the organization, it means a return to the old unsatisfactory prices which originally prompted the venture.

Illinois dairymen are learning to stand by their guns. One organization didn't stick. They were getting increased returns thru cooperative effort. Then they said: "We've got what we went after. Let's disband." They did. After a year of spanking with low prices they recently asked the department to help them reorganize their cream selling. They are going to stick this time, unless they let themselves forget their former rough treatment.

While cream prices in Illinois are improving, they are still about 3 to 5 cents lower per pound of butter fat than in Ohio where dairymen are exceptionally active in pooling their cream and letting the buyers bid for it thru their organization.

The cooperative marketing of milk in Illinois has so far been most successful when the product was not only pooled, but distributed as well.

Retail cooperative milk plants are in successful operation in Lake, Rock Island and Adams counties. Similar institutions, but manufacturing butter, are rendering dependable service to their members in Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties. The Ill-Mo Dairy Company is the first farmer-owned creamery to operate as a centralizer in Illinois. Although only a half year old it has become well established in the St. Louis territory and has the patronage of over 800 cream shippers in southern Illinois and in Missouri. The department renders advisory service of various kinds to all of these older business institutions.

Confidential Service

Much of the service rendered is of a confidential nature. It is not a policy of the department to divulge the trade secrets of its clients. To do so would directly violate the principles of good business ethics and destroy the close cooperation existing between these cooperatives and the department.

There is a friendly spirit between Illinois dairy associations with but few exceptions. Several of these institutions have already become members of the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association for their auditing and exchange of information pertinent to greater effectiveness and development.

People are consuming dairy products in greater quantities each year. Prices on dairy commodities have held up well. Money is being made and some is being lost in the dairy business. What are your problems? Tell us. Maybe we can help each other.

Due to lack of sufficient space for individual items concerning county picnic dates we are printing the following dates of picnics, together with the principal speakers wherever possible:

Stark county, Aug. 15, A. C. Everingham, speaker.

Montgomery county, Hillsboro, Aug. 19, S. H. Thompson, speaker.

Saline county, Aug. 22, G. E. Metzger, speaker.

Knox county, Aug. 20, at Galesburg. A. C. Everingham, speaker.

Randolph county, Aug. 21. G. E. Metzger, speaker.

Woodford county, Aug. 21, George A. Fox, speaker.

Scott county, Aug. 21, at Winchester, F. D. Barton, speaker.

Marshall-Putnam county, Aug. 22, at Henry, W. E. D. Rummell, speaker.

Monroe county, at Waterloo, Aug. 24, G. E. Metzger, speaker.

Gallatin county Aug. 27, A. C. Everingham, speaker.

Warren county, Aug. 29, A. C. Everingham, speaker.

Brown county, at Mt. Sterling, Aug. 30, A. C. Everingham, speaker.

Wayne county, at Fairfield, Aug. 30, George A. Fox, speaker.



The map shown here represents graphically the places where our I. A. A. dairy marketing department has assisted in solving the problems of selling dairy products.

AWAITING DETAILS ON GRAIN MERGER

(Continued from page 1.)

Company, which was specifically formed to negotiate officially with the five grain companies, and a most careful canvass of the whole situation completed, the Illinois Agricultural Association is in no position to form a definite opinion as to the merits of the proposed merger. The officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association believe that a policy of open-mindedness should be adopted by all farm organizations toward the Grain Marketing Company and what it may recommend and request."

Thompson Declines Offer

Sam H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, announced Friday that he had declined to become a member of the board of directors of the $26,000,000 - incorporated Grain Marketing Company.

President Thompson, in reporting his declination to the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, stated:

"That as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to whom the plan was originally submitted for consideration, as a member of the special committee which was thereafter appointed to finally approve or reject the plan ultimately developed, and also as president of the Illinois Agricultural Association whose Executive Committee will be called upon later to consider and render a decision on the proposed merger, and, furthermore, bearing in mind clearly the official responsibility to the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association as an executive, I think it best that I not accept a place on the Board of Directors of the Grain Marketing Company. I feel that there would be less embarrassment to the Illinois Agricultural Association and the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, of which I am a member, if I serve them in an official capacity only, in the discharge of my duties.

"We should continue our policy of open-mindedness until the new company has fully developed its plans and completed its investigation thoroughly appraising all properties involved so that a definite conclusion clearly stating the merits and demerits of the whole proposition can be presented to us in detailed, concrete form."

Audit Association Offers Tax Service

One of the services which the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association offers to its members is the filing of returns for capital stock tax, as required by all corporations by the Federal Revenue Act of 1924.

Under a recent order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the time for filing returns has been extended to September 30, 1924, due to the fact that the regulations relating to the administration of the capital stock tax are being revised to conform to the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1924.

Forms for filing the returns are not yet ready for distribution and for this reason no penalty will be asserted on returns that are in the hands of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by September 30.

Filing returns is a special service offered to cooperatives who have subscribed to the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association and will be charged on the basis of actual cost, according to George Wicker, general manager of the auditing service. Inquiries should be addressed to him at the I. A. A. offices, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago.

HERE'S WHAT HAPPENED AT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, JULY 25

1. Report of the general condition of Egyptian Seed Growers and renewal of their note for $6,000.
2. Investigation of Farmers Terminal Elevator and Commission Co. at Peoria.
3. Grain merger discussion. Mr. Thompson's statement. (Mr. Smith moved that the grain committee and officers of this association be instructed to make an investigation of the proposed grain merger and bring all the facts disclosed before the Executive Committee so that they may intelligently define their position as to the same. Motion seconded by Mr. Bamborough, and carried.)
4. Motion by Mr. Barton instructing officers of this Association to sign agreement between I. A. A. and Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association.
5. Report of St. Paul meeting given by Mr. Barton, Chairman of the Legislative Committee.
6. Officers of this Association authorized to represent Illinois Agricultural Association in conference on ways and means for financing the American Council of Agriculture.
7. Plan discussed under which an exhibit representing the work of the Illinois Agricultural Association might be worked out.
8. Report of live stock marketing department.
9. Report of A. E. Richardson, secretary Milk Producers Advisory Committee, St. Louis district.
10. Next meeting of the Executive Committee to be held September 5.
11. J. C. Watson's report.
12. Special meeting of Executive Committee to be held at Lincoln, Ill., August 26, at 8:00 o'clock a. m.
13. Motion authorizing poultry and egg marketing department to draw up resolution reaffirming approval of the I. A. A. of the accredited hatchery plan.

MURPHY WILL SPEAK TO FARM PEOPLE AT ANNUAL I.A.A. PICNIC

Mrs. Sewell To Talk To Women; Committee Will Provide Entertainment for Everyone Who Comes

STOP ALL WORK ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 26. That is the commanding headline on 2,500 big posters scattered all over Illinois this week. Those who don't heed the command and come to our I. A. A. picnic, at Lincoln, may spend many days nursing a grouch because they didn't.

G. E. Metzger, our I. A. A. organization director, has just announced that Frank W. Murphy, Wheaton, Minn., will make the principal address at the afternoon session of the picnic. Mr. Murphy will be remembered by many farm bureau members as the speaker at meetings held at Danville, Springfield, Rock Island and Bloomington in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill. He was recently elected chairman of the board of directors of the American Council of Agriculture at the St. Paul meeting.

I. A. A. "picknickers" who have set down that day for our annual picnic wont have to worry about bad weather or bad roads spoiling their trip to the Logan County Chautauqua grounds, where the picnic will be held.

Transportation facilities for reaching the grounds are good both by rail and paved road. Two main highways touch Lincoln so that those who drive in cars will be assured of good roads. Railroad facilities are also convenient for coming to Lincoln from all parts of the state.

Sheds for Autos

Once on the picnic grounds no one need worry about the weather. If it rains there are plenty of sheds for automobiles and other buildings where the program can be followed out without a hitch. If it is hot there is plenty of shade, running water and a big swimming pool. Moreover, hot weather is baseball weather as well as "horseshoe" weather.

J. H. Checkley, farm adviser of Logan county, who is in charge of the local arrangements for the annual farm bureau holiday, has plans completed for the entertainment of everyone. He has arranged to have supervision for the little kiddies so that the women folks can turn them loose and let 'em go. There will be slippery slides, teeters-totters and a swimming pool where they can wade. E. I. Pilchard, of the University of Illinois, has been secured to supervise the play and games of all the little folks.

Talk by Mrs. Sewell

Mrs. C. W. Sewell, Otterbein, Indiana, widely known in the middle west as a home bureau and community speaker, will talk to the women at a morning meeting. Her subject, "The Nation's Debt to the Farm Home," will interest everyone.

Almost every farm bureau county in the state will be represented in the horseshoe pitching contest, according to the number of entries coming to Farm Adviser Checkley.

The district teams that will compete for the state farm bureau baseball championship have not yet been decided. There will be a team from the Galesburg district and one from the Springfield district fighting for the state title.

REMEMBER THE DATE, AUGUST 26.

The agricultural committee of the Danville Chamber of Commerce, in Vermilion county has cooperated with the farm bureau on a Boys' Alfalfa Club project. Fifty business men are backing the enterprise whereby any boy between the ages of 10 and 20 may put in an acre of alfalfa, the seed and limestone to be supplied by a Danville merchant. Next year the boy is to return one ton of hay to the business man who financed him in the project.

Crop reports are now sent by air mail from California to Washington in two days. It formerly took nearly a week.

"PITTSBURGH PLUS" GETS DEATH WALLOP AFTER LONG BATTLE

Abolition of "Phantom" Freight Evil by Federal Trade Commission Saves Farmers Money

Pittsburgh Plus is doomed, if not actually ended. If the U. S. Steel Corporation does not appeal a decision rendered last Tuesday, July 21, by the Federal Trade Commission, this iniquitous practice, which costs the farmers of the midwest $30,000,000 annually, and is estimated to cost the farmers of Illinois not less than $3,500,000 each year, will be ended for all time.

If the corporation does appeal to the federal courts, the final victory will only be delayed for a short time, for the decision of the Federal Trade Commission is sweeping and comprehensive, and there is no question as to its justice.

With the information afforded, as the result of the commission's careful and painstaking investigation, covering about five years, the public will never again submit to "Pittsburgh Plus" or any similar practice, either in steel or in any other commodity.

Charged 'Phantom' Rate

Pittsburgh Plus, as all farmers now know, is the practice of the steel mills of charging for all steel as if it was made and shipped from Pittsburgh, no matter where the steel was actually made and shipped from. That is, steel produced at Chicago, or any other steel producing town in Illinois, or in Gary, Indiana, was charged to the consumer at the Pittsburgh mill price, plus freight, not from the mill which actually produced the steel and from which it was shipped, but from Pittsburgh. Therein lay an unearned freight charge of over 15 per cent of the actual price of the steel and this charge the consumer paid and the mills pocketed.

The farmer, as a class, is the largest consumer of steel. Therefore, the farmer was the one who was principally affected by this device of the steel mills.

Four years ago the American Farm Bureau Federation, and our I. A. A. joined whole-heartedly in the fight on Pittsburgh Plus and since that time have been leading factors in that fight.

It took a great deal of money to fight the U. S. Steel Corporation, whose resources are practically unlimited. Therefore, last year the legislatures of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota were appealed to for aid in this fight. Illinois appropriated $25,000 and the other three states $10,000 each. The farm bureau in each of these states aided earnestly in procuring these appropriations.

In Illinois a commission of seven was created by the legislature to administer the appropriation and direct the fight on this evil. Sam H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was made a member of this commission by the governor, and has taken an active part in the fight.

States Joined Fight

As a result of these legislative appropriations, an organization of 33 states was formed to fight Pittsburgh Plus, this being known as The Associated States Opposing Pittsburgh Plus. Mr. Thompson is a director of this association, and a member of its executive committee.

The victory assures the consumers of the country relief from an exaction of not less than $75,000,000 a year, of which the farmers bore the major part. An appeal to the courts may delay the final victory but it will only be delay. Even should the courts over-rule the commission, there will be final victory, and in a short time for Congress, in view of the facts brought out, will hardly delay in altering the law to fit this situation.

Mr. Thompson made the following statement to the press, which was carried by all the leading press associations, and widely distributed throughout the country, upon the news of this great victory:

"The decision of the Federal Trade commission outlawing Pittsburgh Plus constitutes a well-earned victory for American farmers in general and our Illinois farmers in particular. It is also a fine victory for the Illinois Agricultural Association since the state and national units of the farm bureau started and furnished the impetus for the fight in 1920 and have been actively opposing both financially and physically the principle of Pittsburgh Plus ever since. Many other organizations in the Middle West joined hands with the farm bureau and deserve credit for their initiative and support.

"It is conservatively estimated that the abolition of Pittsburgh Plus will save the farmers of Illinois over $3,000,000 each year, and approximately the same result will apply to the other great agricultural states. The Federal Trade commission in rendering the decision, states that Pittsburgh Plus specifically adds $30,000,000 annually to the cost of steel products bought by farmers in 11 western states, which include Illinois. Our farm bureau investigations show that approximately $55,000,000 is the amount of annual saving effected for American farmers in the aggregate.

Benefits Taxpayers

"This decision, insuring lower steel costs, will also benefit the taxpayers of the state, inasmuch as hard roads consume vast quantities of steel. The superintendent of highways of Illinois several years ago estimated that the additional cost of Illinois roadways in the state roadway construction program of that time due to Pittsburgh Plus was over half a million dollars. Since then, with constantly expanding roadway construction programs, this cost would be immeasurably greater, if the Pittsburgh Plus additional charges were made.

"Another important effect of this decision to the farmers in the assurance of more stable nearby markets, due to greater industrial activity in Illinois towns that have potentialities for steel fabrication. With Pittsburgh Plus abolished these towns will come into their own, and the farmers in their immediate vicinity will feel the benefit of this in a better nearby home market for their products, which will serve to stabilize farm prices and enable the nearby farmers to obtain a greater proportion to themselves for what they produce.

"This victory is conclusive proof that organized and united effort on the part of the farmers is necessary to overcome some of the difficulties which confront the american farmer. This decision could not have been accomplished without the united effort and influence of strong organization.

"It also demonstrates the wisdom of having farmers on the federal boards and commissions; men that can be depended upon as having the interests of America's basic industry at heart."

SAYS FARMERS ARE FACING REAL TEST

(Continued from page 1.)

you on that. You have had good representation from the country and you have got to have that if you are going to do business for your people.

"To me, it seems that agriculture of the United States is in the time of a real test. We have practically got through with the exploitation period. We have occupied the land. Not that there is other land that is to be brought in, but what is left is the sort of land that has to be brought in under high prices, land that you have to put water on or take water off, and that all costs money. We have occupied easily tillable land. During that period of exploitation, a man, and a good wife, who did real work and got a small start could get ahead only by long hours of hard work. We are through with that period. Most of the profit in that period came through increased land values.

Need Brain Work

"Not that we are going to have advance in the land but land is not going to advance considerably. Our present period brings wholly new problems. We have got to have brain work to work with the hand. We have new improvements in labor saving machinery. We figure in the Department that in a relatively short period of time the efficiency of the individual has increased about 18 per cent and on the other hand, you farmers have substantial increases in your fixed liabilities, your taxes, your interest. The mortgage debt on the farms of the United States from 1910 to 1924 is nearly double, taxes on roads and increased cost of government brings wholly new problems before the farmers of this generation and the coming generation. Now the question is whether the people of United States are willing to pay the increased price which comes to the agricultural industry to maintain our sort of agricultural civilization. That we have all been striving for. Whether they are going to do that depends on the intelligence and the vigor with which the farmers of the United States see it. *The red map in the June 25 RECORD shows the vigor with which three-fourths of the United States saw it.—Editor.*

Foreigners Study Our Markets

"The week before I left Washington, delegates from New Zealand, sent over here by the New Zealand government to study how they could enlarge the market here for their butter, came to my office seeking information regarding their United States outlet. And not long ago delegates came from Australia and from Argentina seeking how they can get into the United States with their chief products—thus meeting us in the market of the world. These delegations are all going to the old country. We know Danish butter has been coming in here.

"All those things are going to make organization more necessary. The individual isn't going to count. He has to cooperate with his fellow farmer. Farmers must work through their organizations such as this. Through systematic study of the problems and the adoption of the same sort of business principles used in business, we are going to maintain our basic industry—Agriculture.

A Big Challenge

"I want to tell you that it is the biggest challenge that ever came to any generation of this country. It is the testing time whether America is going to be kept up on Agriculture's expense and whether the stream of potency which has been going into the situation from the American farms is going to be kept up or going to break down until we have the peasant system of farming.

"If this nation had to depend on the children born in the cities for the increase in population our population would not come up to standard. The increase in population is coming from the farm and from the foreign element. During the last hundred years a constant stream of fresh blood comes into the cities, educated at the expense of the farmers without cost to the city—grown up from 18 to 25 years of age and then turned over free of charge to the cities. If cities did the fair thing they would pay 40 per cent of the cost of education of the country people. Now if conditions such as have existed in the past three years continue we are going to drive off the farm the very best blood. In a general way, the best people of the farm is going to be driven off the farm because there is no man but who wants his wife and children to have a fair chance. We, as farmers, are not going to stand such conditions. We have got to become alive to the big necessity of the situation we are now confronting. And, just as you men are doing here, study the situation as it affects you.

Render Greater Service

"See how you can render greater service to your members. Improve their systems of marketing. Improve the whole mechanism of the farm. More than that, study the big national movement that affects farm prices. We have to produce for dollars as well as bushels and pounds. You have to look into the national centers of growth to see what is going on there; that has its influence on the crops. You can produce to the limit. You can double your production, if you please, if the population grows to consume it, but until you pay attention to the matters of large national policy, which, without your realizing it—reduce your dollar down in purchasing value to half of what it is or 75 per cent of what it was or send it up the other way.

"Your production is going to be a rather hard task. You have to employ men who are capable of thinking in those larger terms. Have intelligence of what they want to do and how to do it and then go at it and do it.

"This is not only your own individual job, but it is a duty which has been laid upon you. Don't think the fight is over. The contest is between the industrial East and the agricultural West. We have a big job of education on our hands."

Tariff Agreement To Favor Shippers

An agreement reached recently by the transportation department of our I. A. A. and the L. & N. Railroad, as to the exact interpretation of tariff rates on mixed shipments of livestock over that road, will reduce charges on such shipments along the L. & N.

The litigation in regard to the tariffs arose after L. J. Quasey, director of the transportation department of our I. A. A. filed claims for overcharge made on several shipments from Carmi, White county, to East St. Louis. The case has been before the Illinois Commerce Commission for more than a year.

The method of applying charges used by the L. & N. was held unjust, unreasonable and excessive by the complainant and the case was to have been given a hearing before the Commerce Commission July 22 but after extensive negotiations the L. & N. admitted the error of wrong interpretation of the tariffs and agreed to make the necessary adjustments.

Outing Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
Chicago, Illinois.

.....192.....

We have organized a group of.....hosts in this neighborhood who will be glad to entertain.....

Chicago poor children for two weeks beginning.....

..... Following are the names of hosts, number and description of children wanted by each host:

Month and Date

Name of Host	No. of Children Wanted	Sex	Age

It is understood that United Charities of Chicago assumes the liability in the case of accident or illness to any of the children sent to us; however, we pledge to exercise proper precautions in the care and treatment of these children.

We will meet the children at.....or
Railway Station

(Please name at least one optional Railway Station)

Remarks:.....

.....

Name of Host Chairman.....

Post Office.....

Rural Route No.....Telephone No.....

There are hundreds of little Chicago slum kiddies who are hoping some good-hearted farm bureau member will give them a two weeks' vacation in the country. Can you take one? You'll enjoy their vacation, too! Fill in the above blank and mail it in to the Outing Secretary.

12TH DISTRICT MEN HEAR AIMS OF NEW FARM ORGANIZATION

Cowles Outlines Purpose of Agricultural Council; Committee Takes No Action On Reorganization Plan

Discussion of the Grain Marketing Company, as recently incorporated under the Illinois Cooperative Marketing Act of 1923 and explanation of the American Council of Agriculture by R. A. Cowles, treasurer of our I. A. A., occupied the center of the stage at the 12th district meeting at De Kalb, July 23. Thirty farm bureau members attended the meeting in spite of the pressing farm work.

G. F. Tullock, Rockford, executive committeeman from the 12th district, presided at the morning session. A report was made by the organization committee which has been considering since February the drafting of a new plan of organization for the district. No definite action was taken due to the absence of several members of the committee. A tour of inspection to the experimental plots of the De Kalb county farm bureau ended the morning meeting.

Discuss Grain Merger

Sam H. Thompson, our I. A. A. president, was to have explained the grain marketing merger and the aims of the American Council of Agriculture but in his absence Mr. Cowles, who was elected secretary of the Council at the St. Paul meeting, July 12, thoroughly discussed the two organisations.

He told of the purpose of the American Council of Agriculture as determined at the St. Paul conference. It is a centralized body of agricultural organizations which will coordinate the efforts of all farm interests toward the enactment of legislation embodying the principals of the McNary-Haugen bill, recently defeated in congress. "The American Council of Agriculture has nothing to do with partisan politics," Mr. Cowles explained. "All we want is equality for agriculture with industry and labor."

In his explanation of the Grain Marketing Company as it was recently incorporated Mr. Cowles showed that such incorporation is a necessary step to make legal any further consideration of the proposal for farmers to purchase the terminal marketing equipment of large grain firms. He repeated the statement made by President Thompson that our I. A. A. had up to that time retained an open mind on the plan of the Grain Marketing Company.

Logan County Gets Land Valuation Cut

As the result of petitions circulated by the Farm Bureau and signed by more than 50 per cent of the land owners in the county, the Logan County Board of Review last week ordered a 15 per cent reduction in the assessed valuation of farm lands. The petitions were signed by over 800 land owners representing more than 250,000 acres of land.

Last year the taxation department of our I. A. A. co-operating with the County Farm Bureaus and county boards of review decreased the taxes of Illinois farmers approximately two and a half million dollars. But Logan county made no reduction in the land valuation until the present time.

The final assessed valuation for 1924 will be about $3,073,000 less than in 1923 following the 15 per cent reduction. The reduction will also lower the tax valuation in overlapping school districts along county lines, where favorable valuations have already been effected in adjoining counties.

The Quincy bankers Clearing House Association is offering to Adams county farmers several prizes of purebred boars and good seed corn to be awarded on the basis of township attendance at the Adams County Fair.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

I A A

Volume 2 | Issued Every Other Saturday—August 16, 1924 | Number 16

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ASKED FOR A STUDY OF FARMER'S NEEDS

Letter From Council To Insure For Its Product "An American Price for American Requirements"

Stating that the current increase in the price of certain farm products promises only immediate relief, with no assurance for the future, and that the fundamental causes of the agricultural depression have not been removed, the American Council of Agriculture, in a message sent recently to President Coolidge, petitioned the President to have appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture "an extraordinary commission" to study the situation and needs of agriculture and recommend definite remedial legislation to Congress with a view to its enactment during the coming short session.

Unified Agriculture

The American Council of Agriculture was formed at St. Paul, last month, as a result of the unification of agricultural interests during the period of activity in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill. Pledging itself to safeguard American agriculture, its first definite move to that end was the communication of the following letter to President Coolidge:

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE
Organized to Secure
"Equality for Agriculture"
July Thirty-first, 1924.
Headquarters:
1200 Transportation Bldg.,
608 South Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

The Honorable Calvin Coolidge,
President of the United States,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:—

The American Council of Agriculture was formed at St. Paul, Minnesota, July 11th and 12th, 1924, by 150 accredited and authorized representatives of approximately 50 farm organizations comprising practically all national, state and principal local organizations in the United States. The Council is a central body deputed to speak for these organizations on the subjects of this letter by their unanimous mandate. The authoritative expression of its purpose is:

"To secure the enactment by Congress of the necessary remedial legislation to create equality for agriculture with industry and labor under the principles of the McNary-Haugen Bill."

The Council regards the subject as essentially economic rather than political and it therefore refrains from making any comparison between the respective platforms of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties. The Council's prime purposes are: To define and make certain the demands of agriculture, to prevent those demands from becoming the football of partisan politics, and, with no attempt to influence the election in favor of any party, to hasten and insure effective and definite action at the short session of Congress.

The Council does not regard the current increase in the price of farm products as fundamentally meeting the requirements of the agricultural situation, but on the contrary believes that these requirements can be met only by definitely and permanently establishing agriculture on a parity with industry and labor by extending to it the principles of the

(Continued on page 3)

VIEWS AT LOGAN COUNTY CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS



Scenes at Lincoln where the I. A. A. Picnic will be held.

Above—slippery slide for the kids.

Below — the "old swimmin' hole."

Above—the drinking fountain.

Below—a snapshot of the administration building.

Center—overlooking the footbridge and some shady spots.

Elwyn Folkers, Harold Gaulrapp and Donald Williams — junior champion dairy judges of the world—with their coach, "Dad" Wise, will be in Lincoln for our I. A. A. picnic. They will have with them the beautiful London Daily Mail trophy which they won at Haywardsheath, England. One of the boys will tell about club work and their trip abroad.

Courts Hold Co-op Marketing Contract To Be Enforceable

In a decision handed down recently the Appellate Court of Illinois for the second district sustained the Circuit Court of McHenry county in its holding that a marketing contract in Illinois is enforceable, both by way of specific performance and by an injunction against the producer from selling outside the cooperative to which he has contracted to sell his produce. The order for specific performance would require the producer to carry out the terms of the contract and compel him to sell his milk through the milk marketing company.

The case was one in which a producer, Arthur L. Bell, had signed a contract to sell all the milk and cream from his cows through the Milk Producers Marketing Company, a cooperative, non-profit corporation. The contract was signed in December, 1923, according to which Bell was to deliver his milk and cream to the cooperative to March 1, 1924, and thereafter, continuously, unless the contract was cancelled by a written notice from the milk marketing company.

The company alleged that Bell's cows produced 47,700 pounds of milk from January 1, 1923, to April 17, 1923, which he sold to parties other than the Producers Company. The latter took the case to the Circuit Court which held that the contract was binding. The defendant carried it to the Appellate Court which sustained the opinion of the Circuit Court.

The marketing company in this instance was organized under the old membership act and not under the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1923. Copies of the written opinion of the Court are available by application to our I. A. A. legal department.

Wicker Will Study At Co-op Institute

George R. Wicker, general manager of our cooperative accounting service, will represent our I. A. A. at the International Institute on Cooperation, which is to be held in 1925, at several points in the United States.

The plan for creating an International Institute on Cooperation was originated at a meeting of agricultural organizations at Washington, D. C., last February. The purpose of the institute is to correlate and assimilate the principles of cooperative marketing.

A temporary organization meeting was held in Washington in April at which arrangements were made for a conference of the organizations represented at the first meeting and other organizations of a bona fide cooperative character. This conference meets in Cleveland, August 11, the deadline date for this RECORD, and continues in session until August 17. Mr. Wicker will attend the conference and give us further information for the next RECORD.

A new motion picture story showing the work of the farm bureau in Illinois is in the making by our I. A. A. and the Homestead Films Company. It will be shown throughout the state this fall.

School Commission Asks I.A.A. Officials To Serve on Council

J. C. Watson, director of our I. A. A. taxation department, and J. L. Whisnand, executive committeeman from the 19th District have been appointed by H. E. Kelly, Chairman of the Illinois Educational Commission, to serve on the Advisory Council to the Commission.

The Educational Commission, created by law for the purpose of reporting to the next legislature on the problems affecting the public schools of Illinois, has asked the assistance of civic organizations throughout the state. The appointment of the Advisory Council was authorized in Chicago recently.

One of the poignant questions relating to the public schools problem is that of taxation, which centers around the equalization of the tax burden by modernizing the present tax system. In the capacity of adviser on taxes Mr. Watson is qualified to assume an important responsibility as a member of the Council.

Mr. Whisnand, as chairman of our I. A. A. educational committee, has pushed the rural school survey, being made by George W. Willet and C. B. Althous for the committee. He has been associated with the schools of Illinois in various capacities, having been Superintendent of Schools in Coles county at one time.

In Effingham county petitions are being circulated to put the tuberculosis eradication question on the ballots at the November election.

LINCOLN WILL BE MECCA OF ILLINOIS FARMERS ON 26TH

Holiday Will Have No Dull Moments; Baseball, Horseshoes, Junior Sports, Swimming and Speaking

Last call for our I. A. A. picnic at Lincoln, August 26!

Illinois farmers who heard Logan county Farm Adviser, J. H. Checkley, tell about the plans for the picnic, over station WLS, last Wednesday noon know that he has arranged a "hum-dinger" of a program and they are getting ready to "pack up their troubles in their old tin Ford" and drive to the Logan county chautauqua grounds the 26th.



Frank W. Murphy

Beginning in the morning with baseball, horseshoes and other sports and winding up in the afternoon with an address by F. W. Murphy of Minnesota, the program isn't going to have a dull moment in it.

Mr. Murphy, who is well posted on agricultural legislative needs, will discuss the agricultural situation as it is today and will tell our farmers about the American Council of Agriculture.

Without wanting to over-do a good thing and yet desiring that our I. A. A. members get acquainted with Mr. Murphy, we are reproducing his portrait in this issue of the RECORD, the third time within a very short period.

Special supervisors will take care of the little children while their mothers listen to a special program for the women folks in the morning. Mrs. C. W. Sewell of Indiana will talk at this meeting on the subject, "The Nation's Debt to the Farm Home."

One of the biggest attractions will be the baseball game for the state farm bureau championship. The title will be hotly contested for by the winning teams in the Galesburg and Springfield districts. The pennant winners in these two leagues will be decided shortly before the 26th.

Hot Horseshoe Battle

The battle for the state horseshoe championship will be equally as hot as that in baseball. Several weeks ago Farm Adviser Checkley reported that farm bureau communities from all parts of the state have entered in the horseshoe contest.

A later report says there will be a four passenger, Italian-built, cabin type airplane near the picnic grounds to take up a limited number of passengers during the day. The plane is equipped with card tables, buffet and radio like a small boat cabin.

Just take a look at the baseball and horseshoe trophies in the RECORD and picture the excitement you will have at the Lincoln picnic! We make a statement similar to one made before our annual I. A. A. picnic last year—"Lincoln will be the Mecca of organized Illinois agriculture on August 26—and no mistake!"

In 1904 the first car of limestone was purchased in Illinois for agricultural purposes. Last year 400,000 tons were purchased.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
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25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

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Don't Forget the Picnic

Don't forget that our I. A. A. state picnic is Tuesday, August 26, at Lincoln. Arrangements have been made so that everyone, from young to old and from frivolous to pious, will have some kind of entertainment.

—o—

We Await the Facts

The public, through farm paper editors, newspaper men, and farm bureau officials from many states, has been invited in to see just what happened in the publicity turmoil during the formation of the Grain Marketing Company. Questions were asked by farm paper editors, newspaper men, farm bureau people and whatnot during a week in which a series of three meetings of two days each was held and were answered by officials of the Grain Marketing Company and of the vending companies.

Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation and president of the Grain Marketing Company, took the lead in all the meetings explaining the farmer's side. He pointed out many savings through cutting overhead expenses and through the farmer partially controlling his grain market. His points had been conceded by nearly everybody who had followed the undertaking.

The grain marketing man's side was explained by E. F. Rosenbaum of The Rosenbaum Grain Company, one of the firms taken over by the Grain Marketing Company.

Questions that were asked officials of the Grain Marketing Company were answered by them in the light of their existing information and upon which the gigantic deal was consummated.

But did officials of the Grain Marketing Company have sufficient authoritative information before going into the deal? Did the officials have the information on the points enumerated in the August 2 RECORD? Will the developments in the formation of the Grain Marketing Company command sufficient confidence on the part of recognized farm leaders to insure ultimate success?

Our Illinois Agricultural Association has indicated no specific approval of the new Grain Marketing Company. It has made preparation for a thorough investigation and will proceed with dispatch as soon as the information to be furnished by the Grain Marketing Company is made available.

In the meantime, our association is maintaining an independent attitude and reserving judgment. The investigation will be made for the benefit of producers who may be called upon to become members and stockholders. It will not be influenced by propaganda or publicity either for or against the new company. Our association recognizes that individuals who have associated themselves with the new movement may be over zealous and private interests who stand to gain or lose may be tempted to make claims that cannot be substantiated. Our association has a duty to its members; namely, to make a calm and deliberate appraisal by competent and impartial authorities. This will be done as soon as information is made available and in the shortest possible time. If an honest effort is intended by the promoters, they will be given an opportunity to demonstrate their honesty of purpose as well as prove that there is no selfish ulterior purpose to which producers would not knowingly and willing become a party. The open-minded attitude is retained.

—o—

Farm Women, Please Note

Farm Bureau folks, on the back page is your last chance to get a little parcel of humanity to make happy.

The United Charities has set August 19 as the last day they can send poor little Chicago children into the country for outings. There are hundreds of little tots that have been left behind this year because the country folks all over seem to have been too busy this year to give outings to the usual number of kiddies. Last year we placed 463; this year it's only 206 to date.

Hundreds of the little duffers have been disappointed this year. Three brothers and two sisters happily trudged to the station where they were to meet the United Charities worker and be taken to the country. But there were places for only four. The fifth had to stay back in hot, grinding, Chicago all alone. His disappointment was great. You can change at least one or two of these disappointments to happiness by filling in the blank on the back page.

—o—

The Agricultural Situation

By R. A. Cowles, Secretary,
American Council of Agriculture

The condition of agriculture, the country's basic industry, is generally admitted and understood by all who are really informed.

The condition is the result of the position or situation in which agriculture finds itself, in our peculiar American economic structure—out of balance. The defect is now apparent, forcing the farmer to produce at high costs, both of commodities and services, reflecting American standards of living, and to sell such commodities as wheat, corn, hogs and cattle in competition with the world's lowest standards. He is competing with Argentina, Australia, Russia, India, and all other countries. He is forced to meet the competition of rich new soils, of cheap water transportation rates, or peon and peasant labor—all because of the tyranny of the surplus created in an unorganized indpstry—agriculture.

In practical operation, our American protective tariff system operates to the benefit of the producer, as to commodities of which exportable surpluses are produced, only when the industry is organized to the extent that the surplus may be segregated from that portion of the commodity required for domestic consumption—a process that results in the advantageous sale of the major portion, at an American protected price and the lesser surplus, selling in the world's market at lower world's price levels.

Industrial America has long since recognized this principle, and through its organizations, under legislative enactments passed by Congress in its interests, operates accordingly.

Industry has been enabled to organize for export trade with comparative ease. It has involved the formation of **voluntary** organizations in which a comparatively few men were readily in accord or who could mutually adjust their differences for common good.

Agriculture, on the other hand, is carried on in rural America by many millions of our people who are widely scattered into every state of the Union. It is an industry of as many individual plants out of communication with each other. It is utterly impossible for its individual proprietors, either as such or through its voluntary organizations, with limitations, to organize for any such purpose although there may be complete unanimity of desire to do so.

Let the farmer observe the many organized drainage and irrigation districts over the country which were organized under provisions of legislative enactment. Our legislative bodies have recognized in this case the necessity of forming, in the interests of the public, a "public" (involuntary) corporation for the benefit of the majority. No voluntary organization was possible, a fact proven over and again. The human element present precluded it. The tyranny of the minority prevailed. The lands before inclusion in the organized drainage districts were either unproductive or produced in part only, under favorable conditions of rain fall. The promotion of such organized districts has been a stabilizing process. It has stabilized production in the areas organized.

The precedent is already established—years ago. Its beneficial results are proven. The country has been the beneficiary. Not one of the many who have had experience in such matters would venture that the results could be obtained under any process of voluntary organization.

The broad principles, and the recognition of the human element underlying these cases, are **equally** applicable to the problem of segregating the surplus of our major agricultural commodities, so that the greater portion consumed in domestic trade may exchange generally on a stabilized approximate price parity with the commodities and services required by the farmer.

The basic principles embodied in the McNary-Haugen Bill were these—nothing more. The bill was merely an adaption of these same principles to the problem confronting, not only agriculture, but the whole country. The bill as such is dead; defeated in Congress. The principles live on, sound in their economics and now thoroughly recognized over the country by farmers and their organizations,

Quite recently, current prices of certain grains and fat live stock have advanced substantially on the markets. This improvement in prices has been the occasion for widespread, well organized propaganda on the part of the inspired metropolitan press. It would seem to have been rather overdone, but nevertheless the real issue—the disadvantageous position occupied by agriculture due to a fundamental defect in our peculiar American economic structure—is being rather adroitly covered up.

It must be perfectly obvious to the friends of the farmer, as it is to the farmer, that the same forces, both economic and man-made, to which the current advance is attributable promises at best improvement only in the immediate condition of agriculture and do not address its fundamental defect—with no assurance whatever of permanency or stability for the future. Further, that current prices exist today not as an accomplishment of agriculture or its organizations, directly, but on the other hand are quite beyond its control. This is particularly true with production.

Agriculture, unorganized as it is, and through its many millions of individual plants, scattered throughout rural America, incapable of "combining for export," as organized industry does, **remains** subject to the tyranny of the unorganized surpluses of those commodities produced in volumes over and above domestic consumptive needs, as has already been pointed out. Is "big business" advocating, as a sound policy for the farmer, a continuance of this policy? Or rather is it this; that a continuance would leave entirely undisturbed the system and those dealing in the commodities of agriculture?

THE LIARS' CONTEST

Here are some good lies from our own Illinois, the state where everything grows tall—corn, men and stories. Send us some more. We've had some big storms lately, by the way, but some of the old residents have doubtless seen bigger ones. Tell us about 'em—and the more you send the better we like it.

YOU SHOULD START AN S. P. C. F.
(Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Flivvers)

These folks that are complainin' about hard times and all that—they must be cobwebby. I bin makin money hand over fist.

I've got a lot of rough grass land. Along late winter I go to Chicago and buy three, four carloads of poor, run down flivvers that aint come through the winter well, and turn 'em out on grass in the spring. I take these crippled up and run down fliva and with the judicious use of a little baili wire and chewin gum I soon have them climbing these hills on high and puttin on finish off their cheap summer pasture.

I get 'em for about $10 a car, and get 'em all shaped on pasture about vacation time when the market is tip-top. I furnish free air, free water and grassolene, and generally get $75 to $100 apiece for 'em.

Some of the fliva I get are so run down there's nothin to 'em. I have a bunch of goats I feed the carcasses to, and they pick 'em clean to the skeleton. I've known a goat to eat four tires offen a flivver and gain 60 pounds. Henry said he didn't like to see the skeletons layin around; said a Ford, like a mule, wasn't supposed to quit; so I got a contract out of Henry for skeletons F. O. B. Detroit, $10 per car.—Elmer Waddell, Taylorville, Illinois.

AND, SPEAKING OF HILLS—

Dear Mr. Liar:

My dad doesn't like to raise potatoes because it is such hard work to dig them, so last year I persuaded him to let me raise the spuds. I planted them on a steep hill on our farm, with the furrows running up and down the slope. When they were ready to dig, I dug a hill at the bottom of the row, and had dad hold a sack at that hole while I walked up the furrow with a sledge hammer and hammered on each hill of spuds in turn, jarring them loose so they rolled down the hill into the sack.—Charles Nelson, Virginia, Illinois.

GOUGLER REVIEWS WORK OF POULTRY AND EGG MARKETING

Outlines Aims of Department; Illinois Poultrymen Face Long Time Program of Standardization

Editor's Note: This is the fourth of a series of similar articles to be written by I. A. A. departmental directors telling of the work done in each department.

By F. A. Gougler
Director, Poultry and Egg Marketing

The Poultry and Egg Marketing department of our I. A. A. has been asked for a report of progress, plans and policies of this department. Being so new on the job, I hesitate to respond to the requests made. Nevertheless, it is due the member to know where the poultry department stands on this vital subject and what suggestions we have to offer.

The progress made to date means what we have to point to in the way of accomplishments since this department was created.



F. A. Gougler

With the present director, the third one on the job in less than 3 years, it is an easy matter to explain why nothing of a permanent nature in the way of cooperative poultry and egg marketing has been done.

This is not meant to insinuate that my predecessors did not do their duty and do it well, but rather to state that it takes one considerable time to get his bearings on so comprehensive a project as our poultry and egg marketing problem is.

Two Major Projects

After taking up the work in this department in June, 1924, the first thing we did was to find out what Mr. Harper had outlined in the way of a program and it was learned that two major projects were under way, namely; first, establishing accredited hatcheries in Illinois, and second, getting the egg trade to buy eggs on a graded basis.

Both of these projects have been followed up to the present time. About 15 of our largest hatcheries came under the accredited plan this year and we anticipate double the number will come over to the accredited plan next year. From the market point of view accredited hatcheries mean more standard flocks and this in turn means standard market poultry and eggs, which in turn with a market buying on grade should mean more money to the good producer.

Getting the egg trade to buy eggs on graded basis has met with little success, except here and there in the state. It has resulted in a great deal of publicity and a better understanding of the importance of establishing uniform egg grades and establishing price quotations on well established grades.

To Develop Plan

For the next year it is our plan to continue on these two important projects. Farm bureau members will hear more about them in the future.

We are also mindful of the fact that many members as well as farm advisers are wondering what this department has to offer in the way of a plan for marketing poultry and eggs cooperatively. With this in mind we are studying and collecting information as rapidly as possible with the hope of developing during the next year a plan suitable to Illinois conditions. Organizations that are now operating in other states are being studied and data collected.

Study Minnesota Plan

Recently I made a trip to Minnesota to collect information on their plan of organization and business methods. Their plan provides for dividing the state into districts and each district must secure not less than 1,000 members who shall market their produce through their cooperatively owned market house. At the present time Minnesota has seven districts completely organized and selling eggs, or are nearly ready to sell for their members.

Within two years they hope to have the entire state completely organized into districts, probably 30 altogether and a single state agency selling for all of them.

During July it was our good fortune to study three of these districts, one which had begun handling eggs a month before, another had three months' experience and still another about a year of business to its credit.

From these we collected a lot of valuable information. Minnesota has worked out a wonderful system, but with it they are having their troubles. We had the pleasure one evening of sitting in a meeting of the Board of Directors of a district and it soon developed that they had problems which were giving them considerable concern, all of which led the writer to conclude that a great deal of preliminary work must be done in a district along educational lines and surveys before the district is ready for its membership campaign.

Consider Missouri Co-op

Readers of the RECORD and farm papers have noted that at Hannibal, Mo., a cooperative poultry and egg marketing association is being formed which is called the Mark Twain Poultry Marketing Association. Missouri organizers for the past six months have been trying to interest three or four Illinois counties in joining them in this movement, but recently a joint meeting was called at Pittsfield, Ill.

Farm advisers Ray Miller, Adams county, Guy Hustead, Scott county and Frank Barrett, Pike county, as well as farm bureau presidents and others including Earl Smith, chairman I. A. A. Committee of Organization, attended for the purpose of deciding whether or not they should join the Missouri poultrymen in this campaign.

Develop Definite Program

After an all day conference it was voted that we are not ready to undertake such organization.

This action was not taken with the idea of jeopardizing the campaign in the least on the Missouri side but merely for the purpose of waiting until Illinois formulates a poultry and egg marketing plan and develops a definite policy covering these points.

Our I. A. A. members can be assured that at this time the following department heads including myself are developing a proposed poultry and egg marketing plan for Illinois: L. J. Quasey, Transportation; G. E. Metzger, Organization; Donald Kirkpatrick, Legal Aspects; Geo. R. Wicker, Accounting.

When this plan is finally completed it will be submitted for criticism to a committee of market experts of the College of Agriculture, government poultry and egg marketing experts and a large committee of farm advisers. It will probably be six months or a year before this plan is in final form.

Quality Is Obstacle

In the meantime those counties or communities that are eager to do cooperative poultry and egg marketing can very profitably devote their time to studying the production of quality eggs. There is no greater obstacle to cooperative marketing than the question of producing quality eggs. It is the one thing even in our highly developed commercial poultry districts, that requires constant agitation on the part of managers, to get their members to produce a standard product.

Here in Illinois with 95 per cent of our poultry producers on farms that look upon poultry as a side line in farming, it will necessitate a long time program of standardization in egg marketing to bring about material improvement in the production of first quality eggs.

In conclusion permit me to say that no commodity produced on Illinois farms will be so difficult to market cooperatively as poultry and eggs because of their wide distribution, few commercial flocks and lack of understanding on the part of farmers' wives and farm leaders on the importance of quality production.

Until all this is fully appreciated no effort should be made to market these products cooperatively in this state.

Biggsville, Ill.
Aug. 6, 1924.

Illinois Agricultural Ass'n:

Dear Sirs:—Yours of July 31, in regard to Biggsville stockyards; will say that they have them clean. The agent at Biggsville and I have tried for 8 months to get them cleaned. Just three days after you took this matter up they had men in cleaning them. We appreciate your service very much and many thanks.

(Signed)
Paul Stevenson, Mgr.,
Biggsville Shipping Ass'n.



Trophies that will be given to the winning baseball and horseshoe teams in the I. A. A. contests at Lincoln.

County farm bureau picnics and their speakers as they are scheduled in Illinois:

Montgomery county, Hillsboro, Aug. 19, S. H. Thompson.
St. Clair county, Belleville, Aug. 20, W. A. Foster.
Knox county, Galesburg, Aug. 20, A. C. Everingham.
Woodford county, Aug. 21, George A. Fox.
Scott county, Winchester, Aug. 21, F. D. Barton.
Randolph county, Aug. 21, G. E. Metzger.
Saline county, Aug. 22, G. E. Metzger.
Marshall-Putnam, Henry, Aug. 22, W. E. D. Hummel.
Peoria county, Aug. 22, H. C. Kessinger.
Monroe county, Waterloo, Aug. 24, G. E. Metzger.
Gallatin county, Aug. 27, A. C. Everingham.
Coles county, Charlestown, Aug. 28, S. H. Thompson.
Livingston county, Fairbury, Aug. 28, W. G. Calderwood.
Warren county, Aug. 29, A. C. Everingham.
Brown county, Mt. Sterling, Aug. 30, A. C. Everingham.
Wayne county, Fairfield, Aug. 30, George A. Fox.
Lee county, Sept. 1, Sam Crabtree.
Hancock county, Sept. 6, A. C. Everingham.
Christian county, Sept. 12, G. E. Metzger.
Cumberland, Aug. 21, A. C. Everingham.
Jackson, Aug. 28, A. C. Everingham.
Henderson, Aug. 28, A. C. Everingham.
Menard, Aug. 22, A. C. Everingham.
Stephenson, Aug. 31, A. C. Everingham.
Moultrie, Aug. 27, G. E. Metzger.
Effingham, Aug. 20, F. D. Barton.
Lawrence, Aug. 27, C. B. Watson.
Whiteside, Aug. 21, S. H. Thompson.
Lake County, Libertyville, Aug. 26, C. G. Holden.

Fair Visitors Will See Work of Our I. A. A. On Big Map

On display at the Central States Fair and Exposition at Aurora, Aug. 15 to 23, is a gigantic representation of Illinois, showing graphically the activities of the several departments of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the influence this state farm bureau organization has in state and national affairs.

The huge map is 10 feet wide by 20 feet long and lies flat like a table. It is being shown at the Aurora Fair for the first time but will later be on exhibition at the Illinois Products Exposition, in Chicago and again at the Springfield State Fair.

The entire state appears green with a crop of imitation grass covering the meadows and fields; the rivers and lakes are represented by real, flowing water and the hills of southern Illinois and other topographical features are graphically illustrated.

A model farmstead is shown with the map, equipped with a farmhouse, a barn and other buildings and farm equipment. Other larger buildings in the exhibit are the Illinois Fruit Exchange building, at Centralia; the State capitol, at Springfield; Transportation building, which houses our I. A. A. in Chicago; a livestock exchange building, warehouse, creameries and farm bureau offices. Miniature farm animals grazing in the pastures portray the livestock producing sections of the state.

Display of Co-ops

In addition to the map, exhibits are on display showing the immensity of the agricultural industry of Illinois and its relationship to other industries. The importance and number of farmers' cooperative elevators, the distribution and service performed by shipping associations, the producers terminal agencies, the farmers' interest in transportation by rail and water and other interesting phases of farm life are shown.

The huge representation of the state and the other exhibits of our I. A. A. are located in the center of the agricultural exhibit hall, serving as a nucleus around which are displayed some 20 county farm bureau exhibits.

The counties having exhibits in the panorama are Boone, De Kalb, Du Page, Grundy, Henry, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lee, McHenry, Mercer, Ogle, Stark, Stephenson, Whiteside, Will and Winnebago.

Raleigh's Torono's Memo, a Jersey cow owned by Sherman Nursery Company, Charles City, Iowa, has just completed a 365 day record which makes her world's champion two year old Jersey for both milk and butter fat production. Her record is 16,000 pounds of milk with 902 pounds of butter fat.

ASK FOR A STUDY OF FARMER'S NEEDS

(Continued from page 1)

protective system in a manner which will insure an American price for the American requirements independent of the world price for the surplus.

To make certain the accomplishment of its purpose, the Council by unanimous resolution at its meeting in St. Paul, pledged itself to use its utmost proper influence to withhold and divert farm support from any candidate for Congress, whatsoever his party affiliation may be, who omits or declines to commit himself to its purpose, as defined herein, or who attempts to obscure his commitments by equivocal language, or who openly opposes that purpose.

The Council specifically affirms that, in speaking for the organized and unorganized farmers of America, it seeks no ill considered action by Congress, nor any legislative privilege for agriculture not required to remove from and equalize to an impoverished American agriculture, the insidious and none the less effective subsidies assessed against it by the aggressions of other groups and the legislative privileges hitherto granted to them at the expense of agriculture.

To this end, and as a means of clarifying all included questions of economics, practicability, and urgency in an atmosphere purged of the elements of partisan and other selfish controversy, and to do so in ample season before the next convention of Congress, the Council, speaking in its proper right for the farm population of the United States, respectfully and earnestly hereby petitions you to direct the SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE to immediately appoint and convene an extraordinary commission to study the situation and needs of agriculture and to recommend definite remedial legislation to Congress with a view to its enactment during the short session. To be consistent with the spirit of these purposes, such a commission should obviously be non-partisan, should fairly represent agriculture, and should not comprise spokesmen for interests whose circumstances or conduct shows them to be inherently obtuse or selfishly inimical to the project of securing equality for agriculture under our protective system.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) Geo. N. Peek,
President.
R. A. Cowles, Secretary.
F. W. Murphy,
Chairman of Exec. Com.

GNP—LMS

FARM BUREAUS ARE RECOGNIZED BY BIG QUARRY COMPANIES

Plan of I. A. A. Agreed To By Limestone Producers; Saves Illinois Users More Than $60,000 Annually

After a long period of negotiation, between the limestone quarries of the state and the phosphate-limestone department of our I. A. A., representing the county farm bureaus of Illinois, the quarry companies have recognized the farm bureaus in an agreement which will save Illinois farm bureau members more than $60,000 annually.

A plan drawn up by J. R. Bent, director of our I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department, and accepted recently by most of the large quarry companies of the state, has put the county farm bureaus of Illinois in the best situation they have ever been in on the limestone problem.



J. R. Bent

The plan advanced by the phosphate-limestone department gives recognition to county farm bureaus and provides an inside price by means of discount certificates issued by the bureau to each purchasing farm bureau member at the time he places an order through the county farm bureau. Under this plan farm bureau members will receive from the farm adviser when placing an order, discount certificates which will be accepted by the cooperating quarry companies as payment to the extent of 10 cents per ton against the bill for the limestone.

Set New Record

Our phosphate-limestone department will continue to furnish order forms in quadruplicate and will furnish the blank forms for the certificates. The quarry company will bill the material at the regular price to the farm bureau purchaser, allowing him to deduct 10 cents per ton when remitting by including the certificate as part payment.

It is conservatively estimated that the annual savings to farm bureau members, through the reductions that have been secured in the general price level and through the special discount made available to them, will amount to more than $60,000 as a direct result of the plan.

With the relationship, in general, between the quarry companies and the farm bureaus the best it has ever been and with the price of limestone in most parts of the state at a favorable figure for the farmer, it is predicted that 1924 will break the record for the amount of agricultural limestone used in Illinois.

Marshall-Putnam farm bureau will have a "homliest man" contest. (Farm Adviser Fuller already entered), a hog-calling contest for men and a chicken-calling contest for women. The homliest man wins three dollars worth of toilet articles, the champion hog-caller an automobile spotlight and a linen table cloth will be given to the winning chicken-caller.

FARM ADVISERS—ATTENTION

The committee arranging for sports at the annual I.A.A. picnic has set 6:30 P. M., Monday, August 25, as the deadline hour for entries in the State horseshoe pitching contest. Counties expecting to have teams in the contest must have entered names of their contestants and the farm adviser must certify to their eligibility by that time. This is the latest possible time at which entries can be received and is sufficiently late to allow farm advisers to wire the entry to Farm Adviser, J. H. Checkley, at Lincoln, in case the contestant's county championship is decided the afternoon of the 25th.

LEADERS IN 25TH DISTRICT MEET TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Variety of Practical Topics Features Meeting; Indorse Stand Taken By I.A.A. On Grain Merger

Leaders in Pulaski, Union, Jackson, Randolph, Williamson and Franklin county farm bureaus, meeting in Benton, Aug. 6, for the third 25th district conference, passed a resolution approving the stand taken on the grain merger by our I. A. A. executive committee in demanding a thorough investigation of the Grain Marketing Company.

The grain merger was a secondary topic of discussion, however, in the variety of practical farm problems which the conference considered. Fruit and vegetable marketing, egg marketing, the American Council of Agriculture, the tax situation and mutual fire and lightning insurance were discussed thoroughly by farm advisers, farmers and I. A. A. officials.

Three Franklin county girls, the McCollum sisters, or better known there as the West Frankfort Vocal Trio, provided a novel feature in the farm bureau conference world by singing groups of old familiar songs. They opened both the morning and afternoon session of the meeting with songs which brought unusual applause.

Unite Farm Organizations

In the morning meeting, R. A. Cowles, treasurer of our I. A. A., discussed the American Council of Agriculture and the Grain Marketing Company. "The American Council of Agriculture is a single purpose organization," he said. "Its aim is to unite farm organizations in order that we can enact legislation which will embody the principles of the defeated McNary-Haugen bill.

"Agricultural organizations have been speaking in several different tongues and they must learn to speak with one voice. The Council aims to speak for the principal farm organizations on the subject."

A. B. Leeper, director of our I. A. A. fruit and vegetable marketing department and manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, outlined briefly a new plan of organization which the Exchange has adopted. The new plan centralizes the management and operation of the marketing problems and thus far has been very successful, Mr. Leeper stated.

A general round table discussion resulted from an egg candling and grading demonstration by F. A. Gougler, of our I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department. He illustrated the way eggs should be graded and urged the sale of eggs on the seven-grade basis advocated by the United States department of agriculture.

"We wouldn't think of dumping our entire wheat crop on the local market and receiving whatever we were offered for it, yet that is just what we do under the present system of marketing our eggs," Mr. Gougler said. "The graded system of egg marketing is coming sooner or later. The farmer should learn now how to produce eggs on a graded basis so he will be ready for it when it comes."

Every farm bureau county in the district was represented in the group of 60 who attended the meeting. The 4th meeting of this district will be held in Marion, Williamson county, during October.

Approve I. A. A. Stand

The following resolutions passed at the close of the conference summarize the general sentiment of those who attended the meeting:

Resolved, that the various farm bureaus in the 25th district lend their active support to a campaign to establish grading of eggs, as the first step in better marketing.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that we express our approval of the stand of the I. A. A. regarding the grain merger as explained by Mr. Cowles.

Resolved, that our vote of appreciation be extended to J. R. Bent for his services in connection with the limestone producers of Illinois and the farm bureau and its members and that each county farm bureau make a special effort to put on a limestone campaign at the present time.

Resolved, that a letter be sent by this conference to Congressman E. E. Dennison, expressing our appreciation for his support of the McNary-Haugen bill.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this assembly that the American Council of Agriculture has a field of usefulness which cannot be filled by the American Farm Bureau Federation and that we look with favor upon the new organization.

Resolved, that this conference extend a vote of thanks to our district representative, J. V. Lesley, and to the Franklin County Farm Bureau and its officers for their efforts in arranging this conference which has been both interesting and instructive and to the West Frankfort trio that has entertained us so well.

Whiteside county's junior champion dairy judging team, which defeated their English opponents at Haywardsheath last month, thereby winning the gold trophy given by the London Daily Mail, did so because individual members of the team won first, second and fourth individual honors in the contest. America's team scored 1,590 points and England's 1,484. Donald Williams, of Sterling, was the highest scoring individual of the contest with 545 points to his credit, while Harold Gaulrapp, of Rock Falls, was second with 540. Elwyn Folkers, the third member of the team, scored 505 points.

By processing explosives left on hand after the World War, the federal government has made available 100,000,000 pounds of pyrotol, an explosive which is used in clearing lands and building roads.

Over 5,000 hogs were vaccinated during June and July by Peoria county farm bureau members.

The production of milk in the United States was 110,000,000,000 pounds last year.

Outing Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

I will give ..... poor Chicago children a 10-day vacation starting as soon after August 19 as the children can be got to me. It is understood that the United Charities of Chicago assumes the liability in case of accident or illness; however, we pledge to exercise precautions in care and treatment.

Description of children wanted (sex and age):.....

.....

.....

.....

We will meet the children at.....or
(Railway Station)

.....
(Please name one optional station)

Remarks: .....

.....

.....

.....
(Name)

.....
(Town) (County)

.....
(Rural Phone No.)

WATSON TALKS TO MIDWEST FARMERS ON TAX PROBLEMS

Investigations Made Decrease of Hundred Million Dollars in Assessed Valuation of Farm Lands

"I hope none of you have the mistaken notion that you pay no taxes and so are not interested in taxation," John C. Watson, our I. A. A. authority on taxation, told an audience of WLS radio fans recently. "Do not think that the only people who pay taxes are those who pay money to the county treasurer and get tax receipts for it. Do not forget that you also pay taxes in the costs of nearly every article or service you buy. When you pay the rent for your room, or for your house or apartment, or for your office, your rent includes something for taxes on the property. When you pay for the coal for heating your property, your coal bill has something for taxes on the property of the dealer who sold the coal, the railroad that hauled it, and the mine that produced it. So with your bills for gas, electric power, groceries, clothing, and nearly everything else you buy. You get only a receipt for the payment of rent or other bills. But you are paying taxes on the property of most of the people who sell to you or serve you, because they are able to include the cost of taxes on their property in the prices of the articles and services they sell.



J. C. Watson

Reasons for High Taxes

"There are two principal reasons for the great increase in taxes in recent years," explained Mr. Watson. "The first is the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar to about 66 per cent of its purchasing power before the war. It now requires about 50 per cent more money than it did before the war to buy the same services or the same articles, except most farm products and some mining products. The second important reason for the great increase in taxes is the notable increase in the number of purposes for which taxes are levied. For a longer time than most of us will live this country will be paying for the cost of the great war. We are also asking the federal, state and local government to do many things which we did not ask them to do only a few years ago. We may have gone too far in this direction."

Mr. Watson outlined briefly the tax situation in Illinois as it especially affects farmers, home owners and city tenants. He reviewed for his audience the plan adopted by many farm bureaus in correcting unfair property valuations.

Investigate 56 Counties

The results of the investigation in 56 counties were interesting. In about half of the counties it was found that in spite of wide variations in individual properties, city and country real estate was assessed with fair uniformity between the two classes. In about one-half of the remaining counties or one-fourth of the total number land was found to be assessed at a higher percentage of its actual value than lots, but the differences were not large. In the remaining one-fourth of the counties the differences were larger; farm land in a few counties running as much as 40 per cent or 50 per cent higher than lots.

"The result of our tax investigation in Illinois last year was a decrease of over one hundred million dollars in assessed valuation of farm lands," Mr. Watson said in concluding his talk. "If half of this decrease was reflected in decreased taxes, Illinois land owners paid about $2,000,000 less taxes last winter than they would have paid, had the high valuation of past years remained.

"What has been done by the farmers of Illinois this year can be done by the farmers of any other state. Organization, however, is necessary for individuals cannot get very far with this kind of work."

Our I. A. A. transportation department received a letter last week from Otto Heuer, a DuPage county farmer, acknowledging receipt of a check for $100 in settlement with a railroad company for loss of a cow killed on the right of way. Damages were collected through our I. A. A. because the railroad fence along Mr. Heuer's farm was in such condition as to allow the cow to get out on the right of way.

The claim had previously been declined by the railroad company before our I. A. A. filed a claim for Heuer. The railroad company also repaired the fence.

"The Farm Bureau has brought more returns to the middle west than the members will pay out in dues in the next 25 years," said L. J. Dickenson, Iowa congressman, in a recent picnic address.

Congressman Dickenson also stated his belief that the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill will be enacted into law. "The fight is still on," he declared, "and with the active support of the farmers, through their organizations, success is certain."

Checkley Explains Horseshoe Rules

The state farm bureau horseshoe pitching championship will be played off at Lincoln, at the I. A. A. picnic Tuesday, August 26.

In order to eliminate down to the contenders for the championship in the limited time, the following rules have been adopted: The preliminaries will start promptly at 9 A. M. All county teams entered will draw for places at court and play one game. The winners of this game will draw for places pitching against winners and the losers will pitch in a similar manner against losers. The same method of winners playing winners and losers playing losers will be used until a total of four preliminary games have been played. The eight highest scoring teams in points won will be chosen to go through a similar semi-final contest and from the highest point scorers two teams will be chosen and they will play the three best out of five of games won and lost.

This system we believe will be more satisfactory than one where a team is eliminated when they have lost one game, as it may happen that the two best teams would accidentally draw one another at the start of the elimination. In the above system of total points won in preliminary games good consistent players will sift out to the top of the contest.

J. H. Checkley, Farm Adviser,
Logan County Farm Bureau.

Premiums totaling more than $4,000 are being offered this year by the Illinois State Fair in its junior department for club and school exhibits.

A report of the executive committee meeting shows that Clark county is checking up on delinquent farm bureau members.

BOARD OF REVIEW OF PEORIA COUNTY PONDERS PROTEST

Expect a Later Hearing for Consideration of Figures Presented By Our I.A.A. Official

Following a hearing on August 6, before the board of review of Peoria county by the Peoria County Farm Bureau, the board decided that it would be well to consider the figures compiled by the taxation department of our I. A. A. which showed that city property was assessed on valuations at least 11 per cent below that of country property in Peoria county.

Last year figures were compiled by the taxation department which indicated a 25 per cent difference between valuations on city and country property. Assessors made their assessments on the 25 per cent reduction basis, but the board of review allowed only a cut of approximately eight per cent.

It is probable that another hearing will be called to consider further the figures presented in the first hearing by J. C. Watson, director of the taxation department.

Considerable feeling had been aroused in Peoria county between the board and the farm bureau before the first hearing. The board claimed, through the city papers, that it had been treated with "scant courtesy" by the farm bureau when it sent out 1,200 tax complaint blanks to its members without first consulting the board.

In the hearing Chas. R. Ford, president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau, pointed out that in 1923 the farm bureau had submitted a tax protest, but the appearance of the farm bureau representatives before the board had not even been recorded in the minutes. There are three city men on the board.

To Winnebago county, Iowa, goes the honor of being the first county in the state to be classified as a modified-accredited area with reference to tuberculosis eradication. The order conferring this classification to the Iowa county came from the Bureau of Animal Husbandry at Washington, D. C., July 25.

Farmers living in Winnebago county who ship hogs to the various markets will now receive a price of 10 cents per hundred pounds more than those coming from counties that do not have a modified-accredited classification.

August 26 is a holiday for Illinois farm bureau members. Plan now to go to our annual I. A. A. picnic.

The Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association now has a membership of 47 organizations.

Seventeen counties are now carrying on educational campaigns through our I. A. A. tuberculosis eradication project.

Whiteside county farm bureau members have used 3,250 tons of limestone since February 4.

Last Chance To Buy

WOOL BLANKETS

Only 500 Left

These blankets, made up for the I. A. A., are pure wool, 6-lb., double blankets, 72 x 84 inches.

Colors—Gray and White checks, Blue and White checks.

These same blankets would cost $3.50 more if made up under present wool and manufacturing prices.

TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS.....$11.00
TO NON-FARM BUREAU MEMBERS.$13.00

Order early, through your County Farm Bureau. Cash must accompany order. Blankets will be closed out during the summer and early fall; no more blankets will be manufactured for the I. A. A.

I. A. A. LIVESTOCK MARKETING DEPARTMENT
608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

YOUR NEIGHBOR AND YOURSELF ARE THE FARM BUREAU

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE LINCOLN STAR

SPECIAL PICNIC EDITION

VOL. 2. STATE FARM BUREAU PICNIC, LINCOLN, ILL., AUG. 26, 1924. NO. 16 EXTRA

THOUSANDS HERE FOR PICNIC

PLEAS FOR AGRICULTURAL EQUALITY

SHEPLER WINS "BIGGEST LIAR SO FAR" TITLE

Three Lincoln Ministers Pick Local Man's Entry In Liars' Contest

DAINTY MEDAL GIVEN BY RECORD

BULLETIN

We are very sorry to learn, just as the Record goes to press, that Mr. Shepler had the misfortune to get run over by a car at the picnic. His arm and leg were injured but no bones were broken. Possibly the injuries are not too serious to keep him from accepting the medal. Durn it all, Mr. Shepler, us guys framed up a big joke on you, and here you go and get hurt! We trust it is not serious, Shep!

"The Biggest Liar So Far" is the honorary title bestowed today upon D. C. Shepler of Lincoln for his high quality contribution to the Liars' Contest which has been running in the I. A. A. Record since spring and which will continue until the annual Illinois Agricultural Association meeting



hich will be at the Universtiy of nois during Farmers' week in Jan- ry. The supreme champion of the ar will be crowned at that time. The winner, Mr. Shepler, is a mem-

(Continued on Page Two)



HENRY C WALLACE

WALLACE WIRES GREETINGS TO I. A. A. MEMBERS

Pausing from his multifarious duties at the capitol of our nation, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today wired his greetings and felicitations to members of the Illinois Agricultural Association as they gathered for the picnic festivities at Lincoln. The telegram follows:

Greetings to members of Illinois Agricultural Association. Congratulations on good work already done and more power to you in task of promoting needs of agriculture and voicing the mind of the farmer and stimulating good farming, clear thinking and right living.

Henry C. Wallace.

FAMOUS DAIRY JUDGES HERE

The team of dairy judges from Whiteside county that Illinois and the world has heard considerable about before and since its winning of the international judging contest in England July 11, was on the grounds today.

The boys came as guests of the Logan County Farm Bureau and were invited especially so that Farm Bureau folks could have a chance to meet them.

The Illinois Agricultural Association helped defray their expenses while abroad, as did several commercial companies.

EXTRA!

The Logan County Farm Bureau Baseball team must have thought they were participating in a track meet instead of a ball game this morning when they beat Menard 14-2.

Will Kin of Torberts Become Farm Bureau "Golf" Champs Again?

The Farm Bureau "barnyard golf" champions of 1924 will have to ring up an unusual record in I. A. A. horseshoe history if they beat or improve upon the one which now stands in the Association's athletic annals. When last year's winners, Walter and Harry Torbert, won from Logan county after several gruelling rounds of horseshoe tossing, they took the championship into the DeWitt County Farm Bureau fold for the fourth successive year.

The Torbert boys, 15 and 17 years old when they won the honors of the state last year, were the only 100 per cent victors in a class of nineteen teams at the I. A. A. picnic at Urbana. The youthful champions were given a handsome silver cup as their trophy of victory, engraved with the record of their performance.

For three years previous to the time when the DeWitt "golf" experts annexed the championship title, their father, Ed Torbert, and Joe Heskett, representing DeWitt county, won the honors at all three annual I. A. A. picnics. Mr. Torbert, it seems, is something of a horseshoe pitching mentor. He trained his two boys for a year before the contest at Urbana last year. In the contest they were cool and steady, unusually so for two amateurs.

Both the boys are real "dirt farmers" and real Farm Bureau boosters. Who will be champions after today?



ED TORBERT and JOE HESKETT won the State Farm Bureau Horseshoe Championship in '20, '21 and '22.

Farm Advisers Hunt Scandal For Record

(Farm Advisers in Counties Adjacent to Logan County Contributed Scandal to Picnic Edition of RECORD.)

G. E. Metzger, the energetic I. A. A. organization director, boarded an early train for Lincoln Monday morning about 3:30 to get here in time to set up the exhibit.

The coach was crowded. Only one seat had less than two occupants and this one contained a female. He gently but firmly requested her to get her feet off the seat so he could sit down. She moved 'em, and he sat down.

She was sleepy and she was of the clinging vine type, she seemed to be looking for a sturdy oak. She rode two hours with her head on Metzger's shoulder.

This is all truth because he let it out in a cleaner's shop yesterday when he asked:

"If anybody here knows how to get this red paint off the shoulder of my coat, I wish they'd tell me how."

* * * *

Farmers in Menard County Have a New Worry.

It is reported that the I. A. A. investigation of the Farmer's Grain Merger (The Grain Marketing Company) has brought out that members of the Farm Bureau are responsible for the debts of the new mergers whether they want to be or not. They are liable to the extent of the value of their property, real and concealed, but not subject to jail sentence so far as has been learned. To give the rumor a kick, it is said that the new company is insolvent to the extent of $60,000,000. Wottalife, wottalife!



Our President, Sam Thompson, had the misfortune to drop the Republican plan on his toe when he was before the Republican convention at Cleveland in June. We wonder if the plank hurt him; it was pretty heavy with agricultural promises.

* * * *

Why not at the next annual picnic stage an old fashioned debate as an added attraction to those who don't enjoy baseball and horseshoes. We have plenty of material to draw from and suggest the following subjects and debaters:

RESOLVED: That it is better to be bald headed than handsome.

Affirmative.	Negative.
A. C. Everingham	G. E. Metzger
V. Vaniman	John C. Watson (undecided)
Bob Cowles	Wm. E. Hedgcock
Geo. Fox	Frank Barton
Sam Thompson	A. D. Lynch

* * * *

Just refer your friends to the Liars' Contest if you ever doubt 'em. Political speakers barred to give the rest of us a chance.

* * * *

Farm Adviser Hughes of Menard County has a fishing camp on the Illinois river this summer. The fish stories he could tell would be scandalous, but he's too modest. If he started anything, we'd enter him in the Liars' Contest.

Mrs. Sewell Eulogizes Farm Women

Praising the agricultural industry as the basic avocation of America and farm life as the most wholesome variety, Mrs. C. W. Sewell, talking to the special meeting of women this morning, eulogized the farm wife and mother as a figure of genuine national importance and the one who has really seen life.

"She it is who is upholding the morale of the farm family today and bolstering up the tired faith of the farmer," said Mrs. Sewell, referring to the farm wife as 'the presiding spirit of this farm home. She is praying like the Italian mother who carried heavy burdens up the steep mountain on a weary journey, where the family went to pray at the shrine of the Blessed Virgin, 'I will pray that my little daughters need not carry as heavy burdens as I bear today.'

"The farm woman does not understand bridge or golf, but the world's problems cannot all be lifted by the daintily manicured hands of women who have never lifted anything heavier than a bridge card or a golf club. And this plain country woman, with sunbonneted little lassies or blue overalled lads on either side of her, is a figure of national importance. She is the woman who has trudged across the ploughed field some stormy winter night to help her sister in the hour of trial. She has tenderly dressed the new born babe or silently, reverently composed the limbs of the dead. She has harnessed horses, milked cows, learned the rude surgery of the farm or carried baby lambs and baby pigs into her clean, warm kitchen to save them from perishing; she it is who has really seen life."

Farm Develops Leaders.

Mrs. Sewell pointed to the fact that 87 per cent of those rated in Who's Who in America today were born in farm homes. "There seems no denying the truth of the statement that these leaders were not the result of accident, luck or magic," she stated, "but it was the result of certain conditions and environments that moulded the characters of these individuals.

"The foot of the ladder of success is always crowded with those who will always be followers. Rural life develops leadership in the character of the boy sent half or quarter of a mile from all all with three or four horses and some more or less complicated piece of machinery. As he plows row after row the far-reaching battalions of corn he has time to think untrammeled by companion or distracting in-

(Continued on Page Eight)

First Baseball Championship Played Today

Base ball fans were in their natural element today when Marshall-Putnam and Morgan county tangled horns this afternoon in an effort to determine the championship nine of the Illinois Farm Bureau Base Ball League. Great interest surged under the skins of farm bureau members from both of these counties as the hour for final settlement came on. Unfortunately, the picnic edition of the RECORD had to go to press before the game was finished.

Although Knox and Warren counties were scheduled to put on the exhibition game this morning, Warren county wired Farm Adviser Checkley Monday that threshing was upon them and it would be impossible for some members of the team to get away. The game was to have been between the two counties with second high standing in each of the two divisions of the Illinois Farm Bureau Base Ball League. Favorable weather and previously delayed threshing kept the Warren county boys away. Menard and Logan counties agreed at the last

Continued on page seven.)

MURPHY STIRS AUDIENCE IN MAIN ADDRESS

Great Crowd Hears Speaker of the Day Recite Farmers' Status

"SHOULD KICK LEGS FROM UNDER TABLE"

Shooting straight from the shoulder, Frank W. Murphy of Wheaton, Minn., the speaking attraction of the I. A. A. State Farm Bureau picnic at Lincoln today resourcefully aimed his address at the inequality existing between the prices of the commodities which the farmer sells and those he buys, before Farm Bureau members gathered for the annual I. A. A. gala day.

Even though there has been an increase in prices on wheat, corn and fat livestock, Mr. Murphy stated that the fundamental trouble still exists and that united action by all farm organizations through the American



FRANK W. MURPHY
of Wheaton, Minn., Speaker of the Day

Council of Agriculture is absolutely necessary if agriculture is to be placed on an economic level with industry and labor. Mr. Murphy is chairman of the board of directors of the American council and became widely known to Illinois farmers when he spoke at farmer-banker-business men's get-together meetings at Rock Island, Springfield, Danville and Bloomington in the spring. He was active in the fight for the McNary-Haugen bill, having spent considerable time and energy at Washington endeavoring to get the bill passed.

Pleads for Equality.

"Industry and labor are now glutting themselves at their well laden table," said Mr. Murphy. "Agriculture is eating on the floor. But I want you to see that Agriculture is gradually awakening to its unfortunate position in which it finds itself. Unless industry and labor give it a place at their table, it is likely that Agriculture will kick the legs from under the table bringing all down to the same level. We would rather not do it that way; we wish to come up and eat with them in a gentlemanly manner.

"We are here in peaceful assemblage, Farm Bureau folks," said Mr. Murphy. "Many of you have come long distances today to add your presence to the dignity and strength of this Illinois Agricultural Association picnic. We are in solemn conference this day because your inalienable rights have been invaded. Not only you, but all agricultural people find themselves today in economic bondage by reason of the projection across the current of the natural flow of economic laws of

(Continued on Page Five)

I. A. A. ANNUAL FROLIC STARTS OFF WITH BANG

Clear Weather Causes Much Speculation As To Crowd

LINCOLN DECORATES FOR ITS VISITORS

Farm Bureau picknickers from all over the state, but more especially from the central part of Illinois around Lincoln, flocked to the annual Illinois Agricultural Association picnic today for one short spell of "entertainment for everypne."

"Entertainment for everyone" has been the slogan of the Logan County Farm Bureau ever since it contemplated putting on a state-wide picnic within the boundaries of its county for all Illinois Farm Bureau members.

How Many Here?

Speculation as to the number of people who would be here today was running rampant this morning among Lincoln folks. It had been estimated by J. H. Checkley, Logan County farm adviser, who has been untiring in making preparation for the crowd, that from 10,000 to 15,000 people would be here.

As the weather cleared Monday for what looked like a nice, long stretch of good threshing weather, it became apparnt that many farmers would not be able to leave their shocks and threshing machines.

Many Threshing

However, others pointed out that it is still too wet in many places for threshing, so there was possibility for a great crowd.

Automobiles from various counties began to drift into the grounds early this morning. As many as 18 counties were represented by the time many Lincoln folks were eating their breakfasts.

Lincoln Is Host

The city of Lincoln was host of the day. The Chamber of Commerce extended a royal welcome to the Farm Bureau folks. It has been active in advertising the picnic and in helping make arrangements for carrying out the slogan "entertainment for everyone." Flags were hung out early today by local merchants.

The picnic has been widely advertised. Stories about it appeared in over fifty per cent of the papers of the state.

Farm paper reporters were on hand

(Continued on Page Three)

Golf Contest At Picnic Is Biggest Ever

With 20 teams entered, the "barnyard golf" contest surpasses all previous battles held under the auspices of the I. A. A. picnic committees. At exactly 44 minutes and 32 seconds after nine o'clock this morning 40 flashy, clear-eyed, steady-nerved artists of horseshoe tactics took the courts, each determined to take the handsome silver trophy victoriously into his farm bureau fold.

Gradually two by two these brilliant, seasoned, polished mentors of golf artistry have succumbed to the superior pitching of their competitors. As the Picnic Special goes to press only ten teams remain in the thick of the fray.

After the final contest is played off this afternoon, determining the state farm bureau championship horseshoe

(Continued on Page Four)

Lincoln Says "Glad To Have You With Us"

To the Members of the Illinois Agricultural Association:

There is nothing which can please gan county more than to have this endid opportunity to entertain the n of the Illinois Agricultural Asso- tion. Your association has compli- nted us greatly by choosing Lin- n as its place to entertain. As Lin- n is the heart of Logan county and the heart is the seat of all the tter sentiments of human nature, today the heart of Logan county ills with pleasure in welcoming such men as you who are the backbone of these great United States.

Perhaps we cannot convey as noisy a welcome as a great multitude might, but whatever number there are of us we feel the responsibility of such a momentous day and extend to you a thrice warm welcome in which there is sufficient sincerity to equal the heartiest welcome the greatest multitude could extend to you.

Hospitality for Farm Bureau Folks.

We are not ignorant of the fact that

(Continued on Page Two)



Everything In School Needs

Counters are loaded down with the biggest stock of school supplies you ever saw. Everything from a pen point to a complete outfit.

COURTEOUS SERVICES
LOW PRICES
BIG STOCKS
NEW GOODS

Come and look at our window. It shows some of the things you will need.

The Quality Shop
GIFTS AND STATIONERY
524 Broadway

Office of

Wm. E. Hodnett

Welcomes

The Illinois Agricultural Association.

The New Commercial Hotel

The Best Place in the City to Stop. Efficient Service.

VISIT THE COFFEE SHOP
Next Door Commercial

Regular Meals and Short Orders

A visit will make you a regular patron.

JUST TO JOIN

"In extending to you a hearty welcome to the State Picnic."

THE LINCOLN STATE BANK
"The Bank That Service Built"

Last Year's Champs



WALTER and HARRY TORBERT, DeWitt County Farm Bureau and sons of Ed Torbert, shown above, were winners of the Horseshoe Championship last year.

LINCOLN SAYS "GLAD TO HAVE YOU WITH US"

(Continued from Page One)

your coming together here enhances the prospects of future prosperity of this community and enthuses us to attempt to improve our lands and business and citizenry to the limit of human possibility. We hope that in return for the value you bring us we can impress you with the fact that we deeply appreciate your coming and are only sorry that you cannot linger with us a greater length of time.

You know, and we know, that notwithstanding the fact that the city men and the farmer criticize one another for shortcomings which neither understand, the farmer depends upon the city to market his crops and the city man depends upon the farmer for his very life and for his institutions. We believe that such meetings as this will help remove the misunderstandings and will smooth the paths by which the city communicates with the farmers and the farmers with the city to the benefit and prosperity of both business men and the agriculturist. We cannot but here express our hope and trust that both you and the men of Logan county, no matter in which business we may be engaged, will continue in greater and greater peace and prosperity.

C. of C. Realizes Farmers' Needs.

The Lincoln Chamber of Commerce especially realizes the need of broad and sound legislative and commercial considerations to the men your association represent and we pledge our word most heartily that whatever can be done to further just returns for the farmers of this great country for their all important work of furnishing the necessities of life will be done.

As we feel proud in extending to you the freedom of this, our city, which in our loving eyes appears most beautiful, we are even filled with more pride that you have extended us the compliment of paying this visit here.

WM. E. HODNETT,
President, Lincoln Chamber of Commerce.

Difference in Character

The brave and bold persist even against fortune, the timid and cowardly rush to despair through fear alone. —Tacitus.

Emerson in Several Mood

Emerson, the American transcendentalist, was no admirer of St. George, the patron of England, whom he calls "a low impostor originally hailing from Cicilia," who for his crimes was "lynched by an angry mob in A. D. 361."

SHEPLER WINS "BIGGEST LIAR SO FAR" TITLE

(Continued from Page One)

ber of the Logan County Farm Bureau.

Showed Superior Progress.

By reason of his superior prowess in the now famous contest, Mr. Shepler was awarded a pure galvanized iron medal this afternoon by J. H. Checkley, Logan county farm advisor, was never printed since it was thought by the editor of The Record that no other lies would be submitted by Farm Bureau members if Mr. Shepler's was published. It was a simple honest lie; it said: "I never told a lie."

during the community singfest. The medal was of dainty proportions, being only 18 inches wide and weighing slightly more than five pounds. The medal was awarded for the superiority of a lie consisting of five short words.

Three yards of brilliant purple ribbon draped from the medal called the world's attention to the noble inscription on the bronzed face of the medal which read: "To the Biggest Liar So Far in the I. A. A. Record Liar's Contest."

Shepler Pleased.

Bowing and nodding to his many friends who went wild with glee when they heard of the fine victory won by the local man, Mr. Shepler accepted the coveted honor and thanked the management of the I. A. A. Record for its overwhelming generosity.

The selection of "The Biggest Liar So Far" was a tedious task for the three good men who were chosen to make an unbiased study of the large bunch of lies submitted in the contest.

Three Ministers Pick Best Lie.

Three local spreaders of the gospel —the Rev. George Sutton, pastor of the Presbyterian church; the Rev. A. R. Grummon, pastor of the Methodist church, and Father Leo P. Henkle of St. Mary's church—all of Lincoln, comprised the committee named to make the award.

"There was considerable apparent and intentional lack of honesty in the batch of falsehoods," declared one of the ministers. The winning lie was selected for its simplicity and honesty.

Shepler for Stumping.

It was thought by several farm bureau folks in the crowd today that Mr. Shepler would be sought by Republicans, Democrats and LaFollettes to make campaign speeches this fall. It was said that his success in the contest would bring him national renown since politicians the country over have been attempting to gain his ability for some years.

"I felt I had a fair chance for victory when I entered the contest," said Mr. Shepler today after receiving the medal. "Honesty is my watchword; I applied my slogan to this contest and as you see, I have been acclaimed 'The Biggest Liar So Far.' However, I do not wish to claim all the glory. There are men in my own community who would beat me sixty ways from Sunday if they would enter some of their stories. They are good at telling 'em, but they can't write 'em."

The entry in the Liars' Contest which brought renown to Mr. Shepler

PROGRAMS AND TAGS FOR ALL

Five thousand red, blue, pink, yellow, orange and green programs telling the events of the day were distributed to Farm Bureau picnickers as they came in the grounds today.

Another 5,000 tags bearing the inscription: "Boost Farm Bureau Base Ball" were to be disposed of today. It had not been decided whether the tags should be sold or given away. It was thought that by selling the tags, a part of the base ball team's traveling expenses would be defrayed.

It's a wrong road that has no turning.



has at all times maintained an unwavering faith in the integrity and business ability of our Farmers.

Our cooperation is loyal, strong and friendly, and we consider it a privilege to work with you in every way open to us.

It is our sincere wish to make farming operations bring the utmost in results, and we believe a continued balanced program (cows, pigs and chickens) coupled with increased grain prices, means prosperity for all.

Lincoln College Sixtieth Session

Opens Wed., September 10. Registration Monday afternoon and Tuesday preceding.

A NEW DEPARTURE — The "Premier Plan" for instruction of children in music will be put in effect by Miss Cox who has carefully investigated the system during the summer. She will be assisted by Miss Braucher, Miss Heaton, and Mr. Paul Merry. Details will be found in the August Bulletin to be had free upon request. Those interested may telephone L-196 or L-110.

DRAMATIC ART — This department has been fully organized and will be in charge of Mrs. Bennie Dunaway Koch, who is an honor graduate of Park College where she specialized in Public Speaking and English. She has given private lessons in the University of Oklahoma and in Lincoln College. A four-year course is outlined and every branch of Dramatics will be effectively treated either in classes or in private lessons. Those who are interested should telephone X-884.

NEW INSTRUCTORS — Margaret A. Huntington, A.B., A.M. (Illinois) English.
Rev. George S. Sutton, A.M., Ph.D. (Chicago) Bible.
Norman H. Anderson, B.S. (Kansas Agricultural College) Agriculture and Biology.
Corinne E. Houston, B.S. Lincoln) Home Economics.
Wilbur T. Woleben, B.S. (Illinois) Physical Director and Assistant in History.

The facilities, instruction and equipment now offered are the best in the history of the College.

H. L. RICKERT, Dean. A. E. TURNER, President.

EXECUTIVES MET THIS MORNING

Most of the members of the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association arrived late Monday night so as to be on hand for a special executive committee meeting scheduled at 8 A. M. this morning.

The executive committee had a short session. The next regular meeting of the committee is scheduled for Friday, Sept. 5.

BET THIS IS NEWS, EH JOSIE?

Miss Josie Caldwell of New Holland presided over the women's program in the auditorium this morning.

And a very able presiding officer is Miss Caldwell. Maybe she will be following the footsteps of Mrs. Ferguson, the Texas woman who won the Democratic nomination for the governorship of Texas.

Miss Caldwell will have to change her name to a "Mrs." before she can have a plank such as Mrs. Ferguson campaigned on.

Foretelling the Weather

The weather bureau says that the forecasting of weather for more than a few days in advance is attended with great uncertainty. For this reason the national weather bureaus in various countries do not attempt detailed forecasts of the weather for more than a week in advance. Beyond a week the condition of the weather cannot be foretold according to reliable and scientific principles.

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Best equipment in the State of Illinois for Moving.

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Rogue's Compliment

When a rogue appears in a community with ill intent he professes to be an honorable man; he knows that only such are esteemed. It is a great compliment to morality that those who do not practice it, profess to.—Kansas City Times.

Pride of Ignorance

Emerson once said, "There is guid[ance] for each of us, and by lowly li[stening] we shall hear the right word. Great minds are apt to be humble. [It] is the second-rate intellect that is [full] of pride that it sneers at the ver[y] idea of guidance.

CO-OPERATION GETS RESULTS FOR FARMERS

Picnickers Read Story of I. A. A. Activities In Huge Green Map

BUT EXHIBIT LEFT OUT PART OF STORY

Farm bureau picnickers who have been in the administration building of the picnic grounds today studying the big green map which illustrates I. A. A. activities have seen how their state farm bureau unit has been doing real business the last few years.

The plain, graphical representation of the map shows what co-operation between the I. A. A., county farm bureau, The National Livestock Producers, dairymen, grain growers, livestock men and others have been able to do through co-operation.

In the upper end of the giant exhibit a miniature co-operative creamery only partially tells the story of co-operative marketing of dairy products in Illinois. In reality the dairy industry stretches over a generous portion of the state in every direction of which the I. A. A. dairy marketing and tuberculosis eradication departments are working to solve the dairyman's problems.

Shows Co-op Marketing

Through co-operative dairy marketing farmers are able to get more stable organization of the market, protective legislation, statistical and accounting information, effective advertising, which has already increased dairymen's returns millions of dollars annually.

The little Producers commission house which is located at Peoria on the exhibit serves only as a gentle reminder of what the I. A. A. livestock marketing department, the Producers and shipping associations have done for Illinois livestock producers. Our I. A. A. works with the Producers through the county and local shipping associations, practically every county in the state having one or more shippers organizations.

Another project of the livestock marketing department is an annual wool pool which has been promoted since 1919.

Not Much About Poultry

Aside from the shipping association work the exhibit makes no representations of the I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department which is at present laying the foundation for one of the most comprehensive poultry and egg marketing systems ever launched.

Under the direction of John C. Watson, the I. A. A. taxation and statistics department in 1923 saved Illinois farmers two and a fourth million dollars in taxes through the equalization of valuations on city and farm real estate.

The taxation department director makes analyses of the various classes of property and represents farmers before county and state tax officials.

$60,000 Saved

The phosphate-limestone department which co-operates with the county farm bureaus by pooling limestone orders has made it possible to save Illinois users $60,000 annually as the result of an agreement with leading limestone quarries.

Under the agreement farm bureaus buy their limestone at the quoted price but by applying to the farm bureau office for certificates are able to obtain a discount of 10 cents per ton by presenting the certificates as part payment.

The I. A. A. transportation department in 1923 filed 541 claims, 349 of which were collected for a total of $554.31. Of these claims 175 were light overcharge claims, 33 loss and damage claims and 33 general loss and damage claims. Claims for 1921 have already surpassed this figure.

The transportation department secured a reduction in the minimum carload weight requirements on hogs which saved livestock producers $100,000 per year and assisted in securing changes in livestock mived car requirements which saved farmers $270,000 per year.

The latest service established by the I. A. A. is the co-operative audit and accounting project which is to be partially under the direction of the I. A. A. until it becomes entirely self-supporting and self-governing. The auditing service is known as the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association with the special purpose of providing expert auditing and accounting to farmers' co-operatives.

The audit association is under the general management of Geo. R. Wise who has managed a similar audit service in Minnesota where co-operatives are compelled by law to have their accounts audited.

Membership in the audit association has been under the direction of Vernon Vaniman, a stockholder in the Farmers' Elevator at Verdun. Seventy farmers co-operatives have asked for membership to date. By Sept. 1 there will be at least 75 in the association, according to Mr. Vaniman.

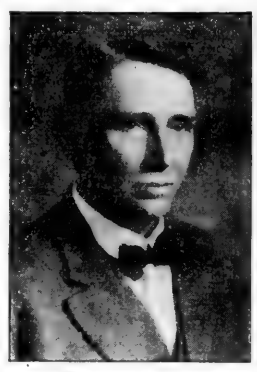
Other departments and special projects of the I. A. A. perform numerous services for I. A. A. members. The finance department keps the records straight and checks up on expenditures. The legal department investigates every case which involves expert legal counsel. The department of information is the middle-man between the activities of the other departments, the county farm bureau and the individual members.

These are a few of the accomplishments of 63,000 thinking Illinois farmers which the makers of the exhibit forgot.

FRANK BARTON PRESIDES TODAY

Frank D. Barton of Cornell, executive committeeman from the 17th district of the Illinois Agricultural Association, presided in his own quaint style today over the mammoth picnic speaking program.

Mr. Barton has been noticeably active in Farm Bureau work. During



FRANK D. BARTON, Cornell
Executive Committeeman from 17th District

the McNary-Haugen bill campaign in the Spring, he spent considerable time in the I. A. A. office at Chicago directing the sign-up of the petitions for the bill which were signed by nearly 60,000 people.

Up at St. Paul when the Council was organized he was chairman of a very important committee—the steering committee. It was a part of his job to help keep bolshevik farmer-labor ledders from sidetracking the Council. But they didn't!

During spare moments he attends to his farm duties. And then he finds time to do Sunday school work in his county. Mr. Barton's a pretty busy man, folks, and it's because he's useful that he's wanted so much.

And now he is official host of the 17th district. It's a fine picnic, Mr. Barton. Thank you.

THOUSANDS HERE FOR I.A.A. ANNUAL PICNIC TODAY

(Continued from Page One)

today to get news from and get acquainted with Farm Bureau folks. J. H. Chtckley gave a talk over WLS, Chicago radio station, telling the world about the picnic.

Local people have been busily engaged in making Lincoln a jovial host for the day. Committees were appointed two months ago by the Logan County Farm Bureau.

The general executive committee consisted of G. E. Metzger, director of organization of the I. A. A., D. C. Shepler, Lincoln; John Lutz, Jr., Lincoln; Will Gardner, Beason; Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut; E. E. Sisson, Lincoln; Claus Wiggers, Hartsburg, and J. H. Checkley, Lincoln. D. C. Shepler was in charge of concessions. John Schrauf Lincoln, W. C. Coe, Atlanta and Oscar Schultz, New Holland, supervised the horseshoe pitching tournament.

The base ball games were under the care of Ross Quisenberry, Emden, and Oscar Mountjoy of Atlanta. Junior sports were supervised by E. I. Pilchard of the University of Illinois, Alvin Rentschler of Chestnut and Clair W. Brown of Lincoln.

Chas. Schaffer of Beason and Merle Houston of Lincoln had charge of making arangement for the airplane, while Will Gardner of Beason took care of the musical program.

Official greeters were Levi Beaver, New Holland; Wm. Krause, Lincoln; D. C. Shepler, Lincoln; A. M. Armstrong, Lincoln. These men welcomed individual Farm Bureau members at the gate.

Superstition Explained

The superstition connected with lighting three cigarettes with one match has its origin in the fact that in the old Russian funeral service three altar candles were lighted from one taper. It was considered an act of impiety to make any other lights in groups of three and, therefore, ill luck would follow such an act.

All Wear Homemade

Ready-made clothing is unknown in Venezuela and there are 40,000 sewing machines, one to every 100 inhabitants, in use there.

FARM ADVISER FINALLY SAVES SMITH'S LIFE

University Bugologists Mystified By Strange Specimen; Pass Buck

READ STORY AND GET THE MORAL

(By a Farm Adviser)

John, Smith, is a farmer living in Champaign county within sight of the agricultural college. His wife found a small bug in the garden and told him to go forth to the college to have it identified by the college gray beards and to obtain a prescription that would cause the bug's demise (death, folks, plain death).

Smith took the bug to Dean Mumford, he being the boss of the farming college, ought to know what kind of bug it was. The Dean allowed that the bug should be referred to Professor Rusk's department, since it was an animal. Professor Rusk ascertained that the bug lived on vegetation (possibly) and should be taken to Dr. Burlison. The latter decided after a few hours of research that the bug did not live on crops and might even be a cow tick.

Bugists Go Buggy

The following morning Smith returned with the bug, which he presented to Professor Frazier. The latter concluded it had mouth parts for garden crops, after carfeul dissection.

Smith went home to get a fresh bug.

This one was taken to Professor Blair, who recognized the beast as having an entomoligical name which no one knew but Professor Falsom. After Professor Falsom had studied the poor bug his conclusion was that the bug was a bumblebee.

Thereupon Smith made haste to carry Mr. Bug to Professor Flint, as the only livin' man who could classify the bug where it properly belonged. It happened that the professor was in southern Illinois and would be gone for a week.

The Mystery Deepens!

In despair Smith went up town to see if Farm Adviser Burns could get a man who would help him catch up with the work which had piled up while a name had been sought for the bug. Smith got his man and asked Burns: "Did you ever see a bug like this?"

"Sure," says Burns. "It's a potato bug. Kill 'em with paris green."

Moral—The farm adviser has to tell 'em something. (Don't believe it unless you want to, folks.)

Famous Mount

Mount Parnassus is in ancient Phocis, 65 miles northwest of Athens. It is celebrated as one of the principal seats of Apollo and the Muses, and as an inspiring source of poetry and song. The Delphic oracle and the Castalian spring were on its southern slope. The expression "to climb Parnassus," meaning to write poetry, is an expression once in vogue.—Kansas City Star.

Big Noise, Little Cause

The noise in the receiver of the telephone apparatus is made by the vibration of a diaphragm, but it is hurd to conceive the minuteness of this vibration. A scientific person has recently undertaken to measure this agitation of the diaphragm and has arrived at the conclusion that it is no more than one thirty-fifth part of the millionth of an inch.

Anything can happen now. Insurance men held a convention in Chicago without talking off a single arm.



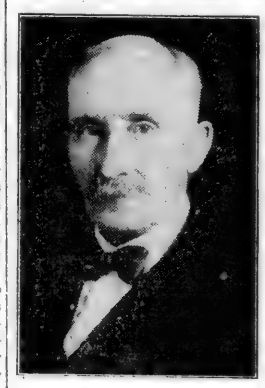
Here are the base ball and horseshoe championship cups to be awarded today.

Sam Thompson Awards Cups to Champions

None other than the clear thinking, hard hitting Sam H. Thompson, president of our own Illinois Agricultural Association, was to present the beautiful trophies to the state farm bureau base ball and horseshoe championship teams after they had been determined today.

Sam has a bank in Quincy, but his customers hardly ever see him because he's away on business for his 63,000 farmer-constituency. And he's had a lot of business of late! He has a farm or two, too.

There's his tilt with Congressman



SAM H. THOMPSON, Our President

Rainey—that was a good one. Sam stated the farmer's position in that case, all right, all right.

Then there was that trip to Washington with the 57,890 signatures all signed to petitions asking President Coolidge and Congress in general to do their best on the McNary-Haugen bill. The petitions had considerable weight on congressional opinion, but there's a lot of people in Washington who did not do their best for the bill. In fact, we suspect some people were "agin it."

Then, if you remember, he was in the moving picture business with Mr. McNary and Mr. Haugen on the capitol steps at Washington. Like a real movie hero, Sam made a climax to the picture. He dropped the durn petitions right while the camera was grinding.

He'd no more than got a loan or two out of his Quincy bank when this grain merger business came up. And he's been on the jump ever since trying to find a few facts to put his fingers on. The I. A. A. ordered an investigation of The Grain Marketing Company and until the results are obtained Sam says the best thing to do is wait.

English-Born Presidents

Eight Presidents were born British subjects: Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson and William Henry Harrison. Martin Van Buren was the first president born an American citizen.

Farm Advisers Write Gossip On Each Other

Colby Beekman, president of the Menard County Farm Bureau, has a new job as county supervisor of highways in his county. He has got so used to being cussed that he wants more of it, he says.

• • • •

Here's some deep scandal, folks. Get up close so no one else will hear. Bob Cowles, our I. A. A. director of finance, was to deliver a talk over KYW August 1, but when the director of the station saw his advance copy, he immediately censored it. Too bad, 'stoo bad.

• • • •

Friend: "Well, Checkley, that was a good talk you made over WLS the other night. I've heard you several times and I'll swear I didn't believe you could made that good a talk."

Checkley: "Yeah, I read it off."

• • • •

The Spirit That Wins.

Defeat: "That was certainly fine spirit Cass County showed after the last game with Logan County, wasn't it?"

Feat: "What do you mean?"

Defeat: "Oh, that bottled spirit the Logan County pitcher got for them."

• • • •

Lost: Farm Adviser Hughes of Menard County—left home early Sunday morning, Aug. 24. Late Aug. 25—Mrs. Hughes still looking for him.

• • • •

C. W. Brown, assistant to Checkley, is married. Miss Lucille Stoll was the girl who promised to be his lawful dishwasher. And, just think, she quit a good job teaching school.

• • • •

T. R. Isaacs, Mason County's Farm Adviser, has increased the force by the addition of one boy to his household.

• • • •

The I. A. A.'s charity work is commendable. Many slum kiddies have been given outings, corn shipped to Europe's refugees, etc. Only last winter an applicant sought A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, late one night, in his office where he was working all by himself.

The janitor came to Lynch's door and said, "A woman waits without for you, boss."

"Without what?" came the reply.

"Without food nor clothing," said the janitor.

"Give her food and clothing and send her in," was the answer.

(We doubt this. Lynch never works at night, folks.)

• • • •

Glenn Rowell and Ford Rush, the two WLS radio singers who entertained Farm Bureau folks this afternoon with their witty songs and charming voices, have developed a great following among the radio fans of the country.

Today they sang songs that have met with favor in broadcasting. Did you, Mr. or Mrs. or Miss Radio Fan, recognize the voices you heard today as the ones you have enjoyed over the radio in the past?

Well, it's true anyway. But Sears-Roebuck stuff looks different close up.

• • • •

"Tim" Hardin of West Lincoln township attended the I. A. A. meeting at Galesburg last winter.

While up there "Tim" lost his shirt and had to go around with his overcoat on and the collar of it turned up. He blamed everybody he knew up there for the theft of his shirt.

D. C. Shepler, former Logan County campaign manager and otherwise famous, says he knows who got his shirt. He claims he has been up to Galesburg since "Tim" lost his shirt and saw a Swede girl who worked in the hotel, wearing "Tim's" shirt.

What we want to know is how Shepler knew it was "Tim's" shirt the girl had on. Shepler couldn't remember a certain shirt that long and why should he even remember the Swede girl? Then again, why would a Swede girl steal an Irishman's shirt? The world sure are going to the dawgs anyhow!

• • • •

Of all the sad words of tongue or pen; the saddest are these: "We won't get the championship."

Sadly sings Farm Adviser Dickenson of Cass County and poet laureate of the Farm Bureau movement. Dickenson's wife and stenographer is trying to get him to give up baseball for lighter amusements—dancing, for instance.

(Continued on page 7)

VAN ESS
THREE BOTTLE MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Van Ess usually stops falling hair in a few weeks. But it generally takes about 90 days to start new growth of hair. One bottle of Van Ess, used 1 minute per day, lasts about 30 days. That is why we cannot give you a guarantee except on the purchaise of three bottles.

Buy three bottles at one purchase. This is the quantity for a 90-day treatment. Then use all three bottles on your own scalp as per directions. That's all you need to do. If you are not satisfied with the results, your money will be refunded.

This guarantee comes with a three-bottle purchase of Van Ess Liquid Scalp Massage. For sale at

PFAU'S DRUG STORE

This Space Reserved
for
EVERETT SMITH
Candidate for
STATES ATTORNEY

What to Take for
CONSTIPATION
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Take a good dose of Carter's Little Liver Pills—then take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. They cleanse your system of all waste matter and Regulate Your Bowels. Mild—as easy to take as sugar. Genuine bear signature
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR
Constantly improved—
but no yearly models
Stallings Auto Sales Co.
Sales, Service, Oil and Greases, Storage, Tires and Tubes
Terms if Desired Phone 350 and 777

TUESDAY, AUG. 26th
All Lincoln Welcomes You I. A. A.
Every employe of our company at your service.
You will see and hear new and better ways of operating your farms.
We invite the ladies to see the many modern labor Saving Household appliances to be had, on display at our office.
Hoover Sweepers, Thor Washing Machines, Electric Irons, Gas Ranges, Electric Fans, all for your comfort.
Take advantage of this opportunity to visit Lincoln, the only City in the United States named after Abraham Lincoln before He became great.
At Your Service
Lincoln Water & Light Co.
Phone 3---1103

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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SPECIAL PICNIC EDITION SCANDAL REPORTERS

C. A. Hughes, Petersburg, Menard county.
I. A. Madden, Sangamon county, Springfield.
E. H. Walworth, Macon county, Decatur.
H. Fahrnkopf, McLean county, Bloomington.
Ralph E. Arnett, Tazewell cunty, Pekin.
T. R. Isaacs, Mason county, Havana.
O. M. Allyn, DeWitt county, DeKalb.

"I Send Greetings To You" Wires Bradfute

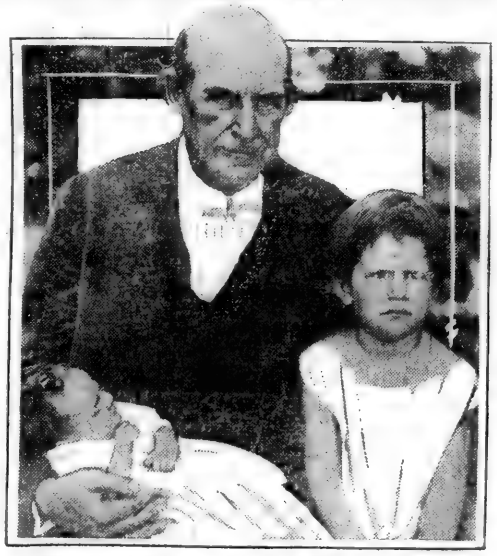
O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, this morning wired the Picnic Edition of the Record the following greeting to members of the Illinois Agricultural Association:

"I send greetings to you as a fellow farmer as well as President of your national organization. I would like to be with you in person but a regional conference of the Farm Bureau executives of The Pacific Northwest takes me to California. We have much the same problems, I find, in every part of the country. Such conditions go to prove the sanity and wisdom of those who first saw the vision of the local Farm Bureaus joining into a state Farm Bureau and the states in turn to federate into The American Farm Bureau Federation. Fly by night or emergency organizations of one kind or another usually are futile and do not leave a record of accomplishment.

The record of your own county Farm Bureaus, of The Illinois Agricultural Association and of The American Farm Federation prove that Agriculture cannot build and progress properly on the theory of "any old port in a storm." Neither can we delegate to other organizations that which we should do ourselves. Agriculture must stand four-square and at no time should there be a break in the lines. We cannot aid in solving our difficult problems, and we have many of them, by shirking our responsibility. No one ever gained anything for himself or those to whom he is directly responsible by not seeking out the right and then aiding to put it over. Boost for Agriculture with your right hand unless of course you are naturally left handed."

O. E. BRADFUTE,
President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

W. J. Bryan Keeps Youngish With Third and Fourth Generations



William Jennings Bryan, veteran candidate, is a proud great-granddaddy. He is keeping young at his home in Miami, Fla., with the aid of his great-granddaughter, *Ruth Bryan Meeker*, and (left), his granddaughter, *Helen Rudd Owen*

SCHOOL STARTS NEXT TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 2

ARE YOU READY



An Opportunity To Get The Children Ready For School At Great Savings

EVERY DAY SCHOOL NEEDS
Liberal Count
PENCIL TABLETS
5c and 10c

Plain or Ruled Ink Tablets
5c and 10c

Standard Crayolas
Box of 6 5c | Box of 8 10c | Box of 16 17c

Companion Sets
15c 25c 48c

Blue, black or red ink	10c
Sanford's Mucilage, bottle	10c
Library Paste Bottle	10c
Library Paste—Tubes 10c and	15c
Le Page's Glue bottle	19c
Thumb Tacks, 25 in box	5c
Pen or Pencil Clips	5c
Single Slates, 6x9 15c and	25c
Double Slates, 6x9	49c
Pen Points, assorted 6 for	5c
Composition books	5c
Notebooks, Asst. sizes	5c
Spelling Books each	5c

Free — Free
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY
Your choice of any 5c pencil in stock with a purchase of 25c or more of any of the above items.

Sale of Girls Gingham School Dresses
Very Specially Priced at
$1.25 and $1.48 Values 98c All Sizes 7 to 14 years

Here are dresses that will appeal to mothers because of the extremely low price and to the little miss because of their beautiful styles. Every dress is well made of good quality gingham in plaids, checks and in plain colors—many have sashes, some trimmed in contrasting colors—others are effectively embroidered.

BLACK SATEEN BLOOMERS
39c
Children's bloomers, sizes 4 to 14 years, well made of good quality black sateen, with elastic at waist and knee. A grade that sells regularly at 49c

BOYS' SCHOOL BLOUSES
59c
Sizes 6 to 12 years, shown in fancy stripes and checks, as well as in plain blue chambray and tan pongee. Regularly priced at 79c.

CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE
2 Pair 25c
Children's first quality cotton hose, reinforced heel and toe, black only, sizes 5½ to 9½.

MIDDY BLOUSES
At Reduced Prices
Every one well made of good quality Jean, effectively trimmed with braid and emblems.
$1.69 Value $1.25 | $1.98 Value $1.49

FINE RIBBED COTTON HOSE
25c
Children's first quality fine ribbed hose, durable heel and toe, black and cordovan, sizes 5½ to 9½.

Hickory Hose Supporters	25c
Misses' Waist Union Suits	50c
Boys' Waist Union Suits	50c
2-qt. Covered Tin Lunch pails	15c
Waxed Paper, per roll	5c
Pocket Combs, with case	10c

BOYS' OVERALLS
98c to $1.25
Sizes 3 to 18. These come in plain blue, 220 white back blue demin, 4 pockets, bib, also watch pocket.

Loose Leaf Binders 10c and	25c
Fillers for above binders 24 sheets	5c
Ink or Pencil Eraser	1c to 5c
Double Mesh Nets for bobbed hair	10c
Book Straps, 50-in. long	10c
School Scissors, blunt ends, 10c and	25c

SPURGEON'S
POPULAR PRICE STORES
Phone 279
Lincoln Store - Broadway & Chicago St.

5c HANDKERCHIEFS
3 for 10c
Our entire stock of 5c handkerchiefs on sale at 3 for 10c during this school sale. Among the lot are handkerchiefs with embroidered corners as well as plain hemstitched handkerchiefs.



Kathryn Browne, Chicago C[ivic Opera] star, the only opera star w[ho sang to] doughboys in France, wi[ll be the] soloist at the State Conven[tion of the] American Legion at Cham[paign, Ill.,] Aug. 31 to Sept. 3rd, 1924.

Matter of Busin[ess]

Mr. Flubdub was a trifle c[ose. How]ever, he fell in love with [lady and] persuaded her to marry him. [She was] said to be a very capable [manager.] The honeymoon being some[time over,] she approached her husban[d one day] with extended hand. He se[ized it and] attempted to kiss it. "N[ow, John,] don't try to dodge the issue," said the lady firmly. "I want $10."

BOB COWLE'S RED MAP IS FAMOUS

Every state in the Union has had a glimpse of the red map which displays the support given the McNary-Haugen bill during the spring. Requests for extra copies of the map have been so numerous that about 15,000 extra copies were distributed.

R. A. Cowles, director of finance, drew up the map. He had an interesting time in Washington during the fight. He knows more politics than you could shake a stick at. He's also secretary of the American Council of Agriculture.

After drawing up the map, Bob, whose native home is in Bloomington and who is acquainted with lots of people in the Bloomington and Lincoln territories, had a lot of calls to tell about the political significance of the map. So he has been a busy man—but not too busy to buy, try and discard all the standard, non-standard and maverick brands of pipe tobacco he can find. Did you notice his brand today?

Among the important things going on now are straw hats.

Nobody on earth knows as much as a telephone girl in a small town.

GOLF CONTEST AT PICNIC IS BIGGEST EVER

(Continued from Page One)

pitching team, Sam Thompson, I. A. A. president, will present the large silver loving cup to the winners.

The following counties and contestants are represented on the horseshoe courts: Schuyler—Harold Hightower, Linn Eaton; Sangamon — L. T. Kopp, J. R. Christopher; Randolph—Alfred Smiley, Lester Holmes; Stark—Providence Wall, Bracek Berry; Whiteside—Lewis Abbott, David Stuart; Menard—L. E. Heflin, G. G. Welsh; Peoria—M. C. Kown, Wm. Carter; Cass — Herman Schnepper, Carlos Opper; Coles—Geo. and Chas. Temples; Green—N. L. McQuerry, Elmer Garrison; La Salle — A. G. Wheatland, Martin Yocum; Knox—Olaf Oleson, Wm. Eldert; McLean—Samuel G. Smith, R. G. Bright; Henry—Obrecht Brothers; Logan—Rentschler, Stoll.

Lake, Marshall-Putnam and Ford counties entered but no names available.

Now we will see if Babe Ruth has a steady job as home run king.

There is a difference in Meat. Have you noticed it?
EWING'S MARKET
Specializes in the Better Grades of Meat. Phone [illegible]

$5.00 Labor Day Excursio[n]
—to—
Chicago & Return
—via—
C. & A. R. R.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30th

Special No Stop Train will leave Lincoln at 1:[illegible] A. M. or 6:43 A. M.

Returning tickets will be good on trains leavi[ng] Chicago 12:15 Noon, 4:15 P. M., 9:00 P. M. and 1:[illegible] A. M. Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Last trai[n] leaves Chicago 1:00 A. M. Tuesday, September 2n[d]
For further particulars phone C. & A. Ticke[t] office.

"THE ONLY WAY"

MURPHY STIRS PICKNICKERS IN MAIN ADDRESS

(Continued from Page One)

artificial obstructions and interferences which have resulted in material advantage to labor, industry and commerce, and to corresponding disadvantages to the nation's basic industry. Our agricultural purposes are peaceful, but at the same time determined and just.

Farmers Not Radicals.

"Many people have found it an interesting pastime to charge groups of farmers in America with being radical; with not knowing what they wanted, and with, being chronic malcontents. No right-thinking citizen of the United States should have such a short memory as not to be fully cognizant of the fact that the most conservative class under the flag are our farmers. One who lives close to nature as the farmer does; one who holds daily communion with the flowers and birds and matches his wits against the forces of nature, and lives out in the open with God must be conservative. If you would understand the soul of America—if you would catch the fire of that great spiritual force that keeps the flame of patriotism burning in this land of ours—if you should know the source from which flows that great current of fine purposes, high resolves, courageous, clean, Christian citizenship, visit the shrines of American farm homes and there you will find it all.

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April breezes furled
Here once the embattled farmer stood
And fired the shot heard around the world."

"It is well that this inspirational and never to be forgotten verse should rekindle the fires on the hearthstones of our lives this afternoon. Many in this presence have devoted several months to the great cause of American agriculture. In the long annals of time no more glorious contest has ever been waged for equal rights than many of you have just emerged from. Peace has its conquests quite as much as war.

Progressives Called Radicals.

"In common with you I have been called a radical and a demagogue, but I can say with you that we have had an abiding conviction in the rectitude of our intentions and purposes.

"We sought through legislation—through the McNary-Haugen bill—a square deal for America's agriculture. Through this legislation we did not ask for favor nor for any advantage that we were not justly entitled to. Neither did we ask the government to take away from labor, commerce and industry the advantages enjoyed by them through national legislation. We did not ask for alms nor for anything that we would not gladly grant to others were they similarly situated. We urged that disfavor be abolished. If ever a group of citizens of this or any other republic in all God's time made a fair, unprejudiced, impassioned appeal for that which was justly their due, it was those men who during the last session of congress pleaded the cause of America's agriculture and requested the enactment of this legislation.

"Farmers have always stood for equal rights for all people under the flag through the demand that the purchasing power of the farmer's service, which was taken away from him by national legislation, be restored, are radicals and demagogues, then Patrick Henry was a demagogue and radical when he said 'Give me liberty or give me death.' If, in our determination to preserve for future generation—to the honor and glory of this republic—the sacred shrine of liberty—the American farm home, we are called radicals and demagogues, then those men of long ago who wrested the Magna Charter from over-lords were radicals and demagogues; if we who are heer insisting with Roosevelt that 'all men should be up; not some up and some down, but all up' are radicals and demagogues, then Abraham Lincoln was a radical and demagogue when he freed the slaves.

40,000,000 People Wearing Chains.

"If you, representatives of forty million people who are today wearing economic chains and are the victims of tyranny of law inflated prices and are demanding that you be given the same advantages that others are enjoying—if you who insist that inasmuch as more than one-third of our people depend upon agriculture are bearing the common burdens but are not enjoying the common benefits, which indefensible situation you here seek to correct, are radicals and demagogues, then those patriots who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor and those who at Concord fired the shot that was heard around the world, were demagogues and radicals.

"And for you, as for myself, I am speaking out that the world may hear and understand that we have no apology to make to any citizen or group of men for the contest which we have conducted as best we could to restore agriculture, labor and industry to an even keel in the life of the nation. And on this occasion I want to say in the teeth of certain individuals in high places who by reason of a selfishness so engrossing—so sordid and so unsympathetic that they could find nothing in the situation of agriculture that called for relief, notwithstanding the fact that the condition of the men and women of America's farms is upon the whole so distressing, so pitiful and so unjust, as to invoke and command the sympathy of every honest citizen in the nation—that the McNary-Haugen bill went down to defeat by reason of the contemptible misstatements circulated by the board of trade, big business interests and others who were opposed to it. This legislation was not defeated because it was bad, but because unknowing people said it was bad. It was not defeated because it was unworkable in fact, but because its opponents falsely said it was unworkable.

Opponents Made Misstatements.

"Everything they said against the bill was unjust. They deliberately put into circulation through the length and breadth of the land infamous falsehoods in respect to this legislation. And as was to be expected, this ready-to-wear, secondhand, canned information, which was altogether misinformation, was spread throughout the nation because they were in a situation to put into circulation. They realized our helplessness and made the most of it. They knew that we lacked organization and finance and took advantage of it. They knew that we were down and in great distress. They knew that the exchange power of the products of the American farms had been deliberately cut in two by the direct and indirect effect of national and state legislation. They knew that the farmer had to deliver twice as much of the products of the soil for fuel, clothing, farm machinery and building material as he did ten years ago. They knew that this condition was the result of a policy of protection for labor, industry and commerce that had become a permanent policy and that the farmer was the unwilling and unwitting victim of it. They knew it was not just for any group of our citizens to have their service measured by a different yardstick than the other groups. They knew that it was unjust, indefensible and stupid to deliberately take away the purchasing power of the farmers of America and knowing that they were submerged and in an unequal situation they used their influence and power to keep them submerged.

Cannot Submerge Farmers.

"We are here today to give notice that no man or group of men—no interest or group of interests—no political party or combination of parties—no power on God's earth can keep in economic bondage—can submerge and reduce to a peasantry more than one-third of the population of the United States. That day has passed. The affairs of the nation cannot function safely with thirty-five per cent of the people slaves and sixty-five per cent free. The world is to witness today a co-ordination of the forces of agriculture in this Republic.

"We exceed any other group. Farm wealth constitutes nearly one-fourth of the nation's total, nevertheless, labor and industrial groups have by organization compelled recognition through radical legislation of demands resulting in material advantages to their groups with corresponding disadvantages to ours. It is because we have just come through a bitter experience in our endeavor, without being properly organized to make the fight, that we are so deeply conscious of what has relegated us to a position of pitiful helplessness. Heretofore, that is, prior to the contest for the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill, in which national farm organizations joined and worked in harmony, the forces of agriculture have been scattered—nay more, they have had a divided leadership and a disorganized, broken battle front. It is because of this that we are today standing at the open grave of agriculture's first born, and in the solemn presence we are making high resolve that never again shall any legislative child of our meet with a similar fate.

Needed Common Voice.

"If at the opening of the December, 1923, session of Congress America's agriculture had been represented by an American Council of Agriculture as we now have, would there have been any doubt about the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill? Positively not. Look at this map! (Here Mr. Murphy indicated the map that was reproduced in the RECORD.) No more striking bit of evidence has ever been presented in support of a great cause in all history than this graphic picture of the glorious fight waged by agricultural America for even-handed justice and of the failure on the part of those portions of this country designated in blue on that map to recognize what was honest, fair and just. What an indictment of the statesmanship of a great nation that map is! What an evidence of blind and stupid selfishness! What a pitiful picture that is of the failure of a few men in the great agricultural states of this nation to recognize their plain responsibilities and duties!

Some Leaders Saw Light.

"Some of the leaders in Congress, both on the Democratic and Republican side, had the intelligence to realize that the great oppressed giant, American Agriculture, was arousing. During the months of contest there was plenty of danger signals flying all about which intelligent Congressmen were wise enough to observe. Murmurs of discontent throughout the agricultural states swelled into tremendous rumble as of distant thunder presaging the coming of a great storm. Other Congressmen contented themselves by saying: 'Well, my part of the country is prosperous; my constituents are enjoying advantages under the protective system, and there are not enough of you to enact a law that will bring the farmer into the protective system. Stay where you are and absorb out of your capital the disadvantages that come to you by reason of our advantages.'

"The red mark of guilt is upon the brow of many men in both the great political parties. The McNary-Haugen bill was not sponsored by either of the great parties nor by any party group. It was supported by Republicans, Democrats and Progressives.

Why McNary-Haugen Bill Failed.

"Many of the leaders among all political parties and factions realizing that during the past session of Congress agriculture was not organized—that its forces were not co-ordinated that it could speak with one voice, and that agriculture in its pitifully weak, disorganized condition could not punish or reward at the polls. That is the dismal, but frankly told story of our failure—but again I repeat—that will never be true again. Agriculture, properly organized and co-ordinated in a great, national, legislative force, has and controls four times as many votes as labor or any other group in America. It has enough strength when exerted through a definite, intelligent, leadership as a balance of power, to control political elections in America.

"Again, this is to make it definitely plain that we have no thought, either of organizing agriculture into a great directing force in matters of legislation with a view of imposing upon any other class or group or encroaching upon the inalienable rights of others, but it is our solemn purpose and duty to so co-ordinate the great forces of American agriculture that from this day agriculture will not only be in a position to prevent injustices and encroachments upon its proper rights, but that it will be in a position to demand and back up such demands by its own irresistible forces, that agriculture shall be restored to an equality with labor and industry.

Sincerety in the Cause.

"And that there may be no room for doubt as to the sincerity of our purposes nor as to what agriculture proposes to stand for, we are making no attack here upon the protective system under which through state and national legislation labor, industry and commerce are enjoying advantages which have resulted in the highest prosperity to them that they have enjoyed in many a long year. Agriculture has no thought to enter upon a process of throwing down the citadel of strength and advantages held by others providing, after a fair and determined effort it is enabled to secure the same advantages others enjoy.

"It must be remembered that in common with industry the farmers of America incurred a tremendous debt during the years of the World War. This debt was incurred when the price of farm products was high. That debt is still unpaid and though it was incurred at a time when the price of farm products was from 100 to 200 per cent higher than they are today, the farmer is required to go about the undertaking of paying that debt with prices on the whole about the same level as they were in 1913 for the products of the farm. Industry and labor is retiring the debt it incurred during a period of high prices by returns which they are receiving on a high price level. Labor and industry retires its debt by paying one dollar for each dollar of obligation, while agriculture is retiring its debt by paying two dollars for every dollar of obligation.

Should State Case Clearly.

"The case of the American farmer should be fairly stated, understood definitely and dealt with accordingly. Car window, swivel chair, and propagandist farmers—of whom we have a very considerable number in America—have for years spread, and they are still spreading throughout the nation misleading and contemptible stories, misstating and misrepresenting the situation of the man on the farm. They have gone about this deliberately. They occupy positions which entitles them to their opinions and statements considered by the great consuming public. No more deliberate attempt to misstate the situation of a great group of our people has ever been made in the history of the Republic than has been and is being made at this time to deceive the consuming public in respect to the actual status of the man on the farm. Two matters stand out prominently in respect to the situation of agriculture. First, there is this untruthful propaganda to which I have already called attention and which is damning and demoralizing in its influence. Second, we have addressed to the solution of the problems of the farmer the least intelligence that has been addressed to the solution of any great national problems in all the history of the Republic.

People Want the Truth.

"I am firmly convinced—and this conviction is the result of personal experience in addressing many audiences upon this subject—that the American people want to know the exact truth about the situation of the farmer and understanding it, have a definite desire to settle it utterly regardless of whether it would result in disadvantages to them or whether it would increase the cost of food. Every right thinking American citizen ought to want to lend his influence to abolishing disfavor and bringing the farmer into a proper relationship with labor and industry. And the solution of this problem of agriculture is not one to be solved by any particular political party.

"We have prided ourselves throughout our glorious history upon being able to declare that no wrong exists long in America without being righted. One of the fundamental ideals of our government makes it a part of the creed of our everyday life that every citizen shall be permitted to go about his daily business without bearing the burdens of others and without wearing shackles that are imposed upon him by reason of advantages to others. It is no part of America's creed, social, business, political or otherwise, that the purchasing power of the service of any of our citizens should be much less than that of others.

Fault of Nation's Statesmen.

"The disparity in price between what the farmer receives for his products and pays for what he uses is an indictment against the intelligence and statesmanship of our leaders. It is indefensible. It cannot longer exist without the most serious menace to the national welfare. The forty million of the rural districts exert such a tremendous political and social influence in this Republic that their submergence for any extended period of time would be fraught with the gravest danger to the national welfare. Not only is the business structure of the nation threatened in a manner so profound and so apparent that in our judgment nothing seems clearer than that all citizens should agree that behind common breastworks—behind united lines—behind every citizen and every group of citizens in the country, the flag of the Republic should be planted, and in its name and in the name of everything we hold dear in America, we should go about our plain duty of restoring agriculture to a situation of equality.

Cannot Control Farmers' Production.

"Exportable surplus of food products is a national economic necessity. To control the production of meat and grain on farmers of America to the point of consumption is humanly impossible. Moreover, it would be shadylous policy. We should have on hand at all times several months supply of food. It would be a serious mistake in this great nation of ours to have our food supplies at any time in danger. For years foreign countries have consumed our surplus meat and grain products. The surplus on hand in the world today is rather limited. Lean years offset the fat years. For every pound of meat and every bushel of grain that is brought into the country. But since the price of the surplus of farm products fixes the domestic prices, the farmer is in a situation of much gross inequality that his problem cries aloud for immediate solution.

"The farmer is compelled—he has no alternative, but to buy what he requires in a domestic, stabilized by law, protected market, at prices ranging from 100 per cent on an average above the 1913 level in this country. At the same time he is compelled—he has no alternative—but to sell at prices that are offered him on the part of a world market in competition with the peon and peasant of other lands on a level of prices substantially the same as those prevailing in 1913. He must pay taxes, support schools, churches, build roads, and bear all other burdens common to other citizens, and at the same time contribute to the maintenance of a law stabilized, protected, domestic market, and at the same time sell the product of his toil not only abroad but domestically on the basis of the poorest paid labor of the whole world. Such a situation is not only intolerable, but it is so manifestly unjust that it challenges the purpose and soul of the American people to correct this abuse and injustice.

Adamson Law Protects Labor.

"Every eight-hour day law, whether state or national, every regulation of telegraph, telephone, electric light and gas rate, the restrictive immigration act, (and we favor the restriction of immigration) the Adamson law, the tariff law, the transportation act, the labor board, coal board, and all other interferences with natural economic laws by such legislation places a burden upon America's farmers. These burdens have become intolerable. The farmer is bearing injustices without proper representation or advantages. It is just such situations as these that have caused people throughout all ages to rise and assert themselves. The existence for a period of more than four years of such an unjust situation in this great Republic of the West is the most terrific indictment ever laid against the ability of the American people to govern themselves.

"Inasmuch as the farmer is compelled to pay twice as much for clothing, fuel, building material, machinery and other farm equipment as he did in 1913, because of the cost of the nation's protective policy, and is compelled because he is outside of the protective system to sell all of his products on the basis of the world market, labor and industry is enabled to pass on all increase in price which it has to pay by adding to its product each additional cost item, and when these products reach the farmer he must not only pay the price asked and carried on the increased cost to any one. Operating as he does without protection on the basis of the world market, he is compelled to absorb the loss, in increased cost of what he buys, out of his capital, and that is why today America's farm homes, as well as the chattels of the farmer, are bearing the crushing burden of billions of dollars of indebtedness. But the point of absorption of the ability of the farmer to absorb out of his capital these increased costs and losses has been passed and the nation is confronted with a serious business situation.

Present Prices No Permanent Relief.

"The increase, during recent weeks, in the price of wheat and rye is due to a situation which propagandists outside of the agricultural industry do not concede. The situation is being misrepresented to the public to the end that the problem of the farmer shall not be understood. There is a short world crop of wheat and rye. The prospects for a corn crop in this country have never been so unsatisfactory at this season of the year. The crop is very backward and lacking in promise. Natural causes can never influence unnatural causes. The sale of farm machines in 1924 is only about 25 per cent of what it was before the World War.

Farmers Pay, and d Pay.

"Notwithstanding this fact—notwithstanding the fact that the warehouses are filled with plows and drills, a farmer cannot buy any one of these articles for a cent less than if sales were 100 per cent of the output. Labor and industry set their price regardless of natural conditions. Wages of railway employes are just the same whether business is good or bad. Cotton is high at the present because there have been three short crops of cotton in succession. The farmer's business cannot go along with labor and industry so long as their prices are on artificial, law protected basis, and the farmer is subject to weather and other crop conditions throughout the world.

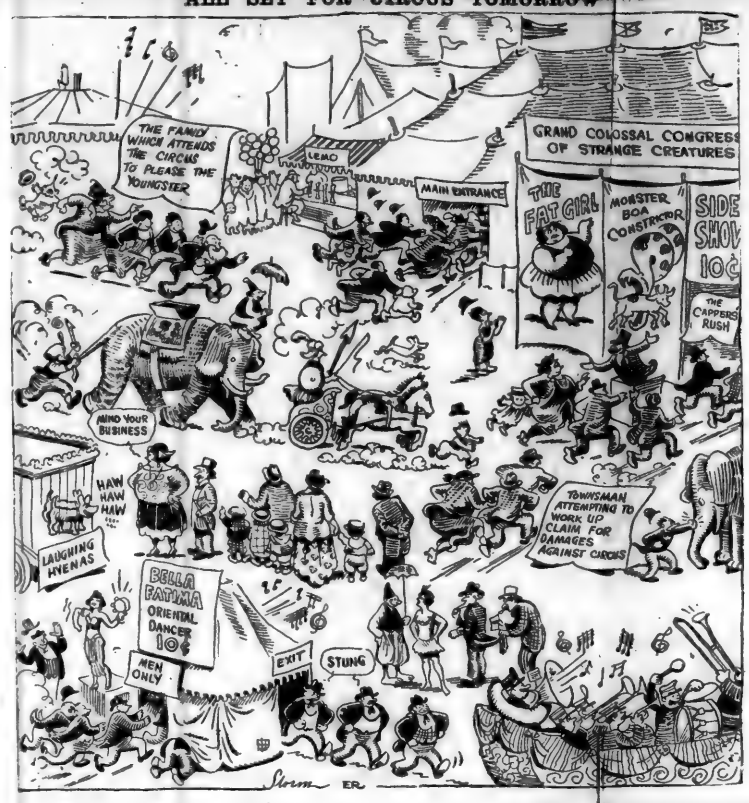
"But while wheat, corn and rye are some higher, a farmer today is receiving only one-half the cost of production of pork and about 60 per cent of the cost of the production of his cattle. The present price of wheat and rye is about 65 per cent of the cost of production.

"Agriculture is today carrying the combined burdens of labor, industry, transportation and commerce. Exports of farm products have made us the creditor nation of the world. Beautiful crops have been the pride and glory of the Republic for years. We have taken great pride in our basic industry. But today while labor, commerce, transportation and industry are highly prosperous, agriculture languishes to decay. What a spectacle! When agriculture asks for equality it is met with the cry that its demands are uneconomic. How absurd! Any legislation that interferes with the natural flow of the current of economic law is properly chargeable with being unsound. It just depends on what we mean by unsound. If by law the farmer can be compelled, as he is today, to pay about $15 additional by reason of the tariff on an ordinary suit of clothes; if, by law, a farmer is compelled, as he is today, to pay nearly twice as much freight upon what he produces and purchases; if, by reason of law, a farmer is compelled, as he is today, to pay twice as much for coal and building material then does it lie in anybody's mouth to say that through the enactment into law of the same principle we ought to have to say what it costs the farmer to have to pay what it costs the farmer to produce the food we eat. The farmer is through being the wall flower at the dance; he is all through paying for the music and furnishing the banquet for the celebration. He has played the servile part just as long as he is going to do it and just, as long as anybody should expect him to do it. He has waited at the table. He insists on the closed door being opened up. Either the breaches in the protective wall through which the foreign food destroyer him must be closed, or the entire protective wall must come down. What is the sensible thing to do? Bring the farmer into the co-partnership with labor and industry and give him a square deal or throw down the entire protective system and dilute American strength with the weakness of the world? We believe that all should be treated alike, and that under existing conditions the farmer should be given precisely the same protection that is at present shown to others.

"Napoleon said that God was on the side having the heaviest artillery. He also said that his strength lay in the co-ordination of his forces. This is the hour of mobilization. All of our siege guns are to be moved into position. We are to go forward under no command. There is to be no doubt about our objective. We are no longer to be charged with not knowing what we want. All of the farm organizations of America are to be bricaded with other forces in a common offensive. We are to be in a position to reward our friends and punish our enemies. We are forced to take this position by reason of the activities of other groups which have resulted in advantages to them and corresponding disadvantages to us. We will only ask for our rights, and all the forces desiring to keep us in a situation of inequality and servitude shall never prevail against us.

The subject is fundamentally economic rather than political. Certainly it should not become the football of partisan politics. Republicans, Democrats and Progressives have all included agricultural planks in their platforms which promised to secure equality for agriculture. But we have been well fed up on promises. It is now our solemn duty to carefully endorse candidates for public office, who, regardless of partisan politics, will pledge themselves to secure equality for agriculture with industry and labor at the next session of Congress.

ALL SET FOR CIRCUS TOMORROW



Took Parrot's Advice

It was close and sultry, a storm was coming up, causing my rheumatic pains to make me groan. I was alone. From behind a voice said, "Forget it." I looked and saw no one. The voice repeated, "Forget it." In the transom of the door opening on the rear porch sat a parrot, which belonged to a lady across the alley. It had flown away when its cage was being cleaned. When my rheumatism pains me I think of the parrot and forget it.—Exchange.

Helen and Blanche
HODNETT
Duet—Concert
under auspices of
K of C's
August 29th
Lincoln Theatre
Admission $1.00

If you have something to sell, you have a story to tell. Tell it. That means Advertising. It Pays.

You can make your hens Lay and Pay by using
Sucrene Egg Mash,
Developer,
Spellman's Henfeed.

VELVET FLOUR
Every sack guaranteed.

SPELLMAN & COMPANY
34 Phones 234

ANNOUNCEMENT
BULLETIN NO. SIXTEEN

Our finishing room is now complete. We will be pleased to quote you prices on Furniture, Beds and Electric Light Fixtures or anything that you would like to have made over like NEW. We will match any color to HARMONIZE with Drapes and Decorations. Nothing more beautiful than the ROMAN Shades of IVORY and the Present Day shades of GRAY.

All work finished in our new Finishing Room and new methods used by finishing with AIR-BRUSH. **NO LONG DELAYS.**

FELDMAN & CO.
PAINTERS & DECORATORS
Phone 996. 209 S. Sangamon St., Lincoln.

WE HAVE
MONEY
FOR YOU
On Your own Security
Time Arranged to Your Convenience
Rates and Payment the Best.
If You Need Money see us
National Loan Co.
Telephone 600
OVER GRIESHEIM'S CLOTHING STORE

The RADIO Program

(Courtesy Radio Digest)

Silent night for WBBR, WDAR, WHO, WMH, WOC, WOO, WOK, WOS.

CKAC—Montreal, Can. (Eastern, Daylight, 425)—7 pm., kiddies' stories; 7:30, dinner concert; 8:30, musical selections; 10:30, orchestra.

KFNF—Shenendoah, Ia. (Central, 266)—7:30 pm., music.

KGO—Oakland, Cal. (Pacific, 312)—Program Oakland lodge of Elks No. 171; 10:00-1:00, dance orchestra.

KHJ—Los Angeles, Cal. (Pacific, [illegible]—6:00-6:30 pm., orchestra; 6:45-.0, children's hour; 8:00-10:00, de..xe program; 10:00-11:00, orchestra.

KYW—Chicago, Ill. (Central, Daylight, 536)—7:00-7:30 pm., concert; 8:00-8:20, musicale; 8:20-8:45, talks; 10:00-11:30, "At Home" program.

WCAY—Milwaukee, Wis. (Central, 266)—10:30 pm., regular late program and frolic.

WDAF—Kansas City, Mo. (Central, 411)—5:00-5:30 pm., weekly child talent program; 6:00-7:00, School of the Air.

WHAS—Louisville, Ky. (Central, 400)—7:30 pm., Kentucky ramblers.

WHB—Kansas City, Mo. (Central, 411)—8:00-9:30 pm., program.

WHN—New York, N. Y. (Eastern Daylight, 360)—9:30-10:00 pm., orchestra; 10:00-10:15, orchestra; 10:30-11:00, "Anniversary of the Battle of Long Island."

WMAQ—Chicago, Ill. (Central, Daylight, 447.5)—6:00 pm., recital; 6:30, orchestra; 8:00, Harry Hansen, literary editor; 8:20, travel talk; 8:40, talk; 9:00-10:00, music.

WMC—Memphis, Tenn. (Central, 500)—8:30 pm., Harry O. Nichols, organist; 11:00, midnight frolic.

WOAW—Omaha, Neb. (Central, 526)—6:00 pm., popular half-hour; 6:30, program; 9:00, program.

Wednesday, August 27.

CFCN—Calgary, Alt.—440. 11:00-2 A.M.

KDKA—East Pittsburgh, Pa.—326. 5:30-9:00 P.M

KDZE—Seattle, Wash.—455. 10:30-12:30 A.M.

KFI—Los Angeles, Cal.—469. 8:45-2:00 A.M.

KGW—Portland, Ore.—492. 9:30-1 2:00 A.M. A.M.

KHJ—Los Angeles, Cal.—395. 8:45-

KPO—San Francisco, Cal.—423. 10-12 midnight.

KSD—St. Louis, Mo.—546. 8:00-1 A.M.

KYW—Chicago, Ill.—536. 8:00-12.30 AM.

Radio, Va.—435. 6:25-7:40 P.M.

PWX—Havana, Cuba.—400. 7:30-10 PM.

WBAP—Ft. Worth, Tex.—476. 7:30-10:45 PM.

WBZ—Springfield, Mass.—337. 5:00-11:00 PM.

WCAE—Pittsburgh, Pa.—462. 7:30-8.30 PM.

WDAF—Kansas City, Mo. —411. 8 -1 AM.

WDAP—Chicago, Ill.—360. 7:00-1:00 AM.

WDAR—Philadelphia — 395. 6:30-10 PM.

WEAF—New York City—492. 6:30-9:00 PM.

WGR—Buffalo, N. Y.—315. 6:30-11 PM.

WHA—Madison, Wis.—360. 7:30-8:30 PM.

WHAS—Louisville, Ky.—400. 7:30-9.00 PM.

WHE—Kansas City, Mo.—411. 7:00-7:45 PM.

Cleveland, O.,—283. 5:00-5:30 PM.

WJAR—Providence, R. I.—360. 6:00-11:00 PM.

WJZ—Chicago, Ill.—488. 10:00-2 AM.

WKAQ—San Juan, P. R.—360.6:00-7 PM.

WNAC—Boston, Mass.—278. 5.00-9:00 PM.

WOC—Davenport, Ia.—484. 8:00-11 PM.

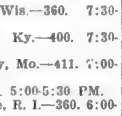
WOR—Newark, N. J.—405. 5:15-10 PM.

WOS—Jefferson City, Mo.—441. 8-30 PM.

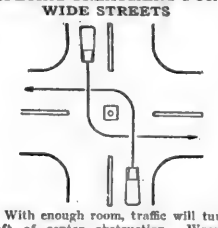
WRC—Washington, D. C.—469. 7-9 PM.

WSB—Atlanta, Ga.—429. 10:45-12 midnight.

WALTER P. CHRYSLER'S TRAFFIC TALKS



SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR WIDE STREETS



With enough room, traffic will turn left of center obstruction. Wrong turn would be blocked out if there were center curbings, as shown. This is usually impractical.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Mary J. Patterson, Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Mary J. Patterson, deceased, hereby gives notice she will appear before the County Court of Logan County, Illinois, at the Court House in Lincoln, Illinois, at the September Probate Term, on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1924, next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

BIRDIE M. COX, Administratrix.

Robert R. Humphrey, Attorney.

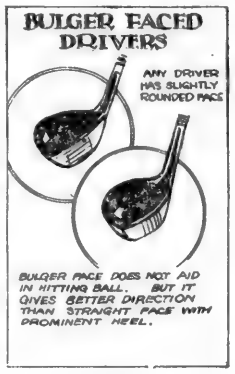
Dated this 26th day of June, A. D. 1924.

Want to sell something? Star advertising will do it.

THE GEEVUM GIRLS



GOLF AS CHAMPIONS PLAY IT



GOLF.

What is the advantage or disadvantage of using a bulger face driver?

Answered by

BOB MacDONALD

Winner of the Metropolitan open championship, 1921, and 1923. One of the longest drivers in the game though using only a 12 1-2 ounce driver.

* * *

There is no advantage in a bulger face as far as helping the player to hit the ball is concerned, as, in fact, all faces of wooden clubs are slightly rounded. Even the face that looks perfectly straight on the ground would be slightly bulged if a straight edge were used. One can always get better direction with a slightly bulged face wherein the heel of the club is filed away, giving the face a rounded appearance, than with the straight face with the heel sticking out prominently.

CLUB STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	69	51	.575
Washington	70	52	.574
Detroit	66	55	.541
St. Louis	61	59	.508
Cleveland	56	66	.459
Boston	54	65	.454
Philadelphia	54	67	.446
Chicago	51	66	.426

Results Monday.

Washington, 2; St. Louis, 0.
New York, 8; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 3.
Chicago at Philadelphia—Rain.

Games Tuesday.

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at New York.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	74	46	.617
Pittsburgh	69	48	.590
Brooklyn	68	54	.557
Chicago	65	53	.551
Cincinnati	64	60	.516
St. Louis	52	69	.430
Philadelphia	42	73	.371
Boston	44	76	.367

Results Monday.

Chicago, 3-7; New York, 2-11.
Chicago, 3-7; New York, 2-11.
Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 3.

Games Tuesday.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, (2).
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

Logan County Maps.

Get one of the Logar County Maps, wall size, for 50c, worth $2.50, at the Star office while they last. A small pocket map for fifteen cents, also a plat book showing the farm owners and roads and sections in each township of the county for 25 cents. City maps for 10 cents each. On sale at the office of the Star Publishing Co.

Want to sell something? Star advertising will do it.

"THAT LITTLE GAME" Internat'l Cartoon Co., N.Y.—By B. Link



AT THE THEATRES

WEEK OF AUGUST 25TH.

Lincoln Theatre.

Tuesday, only—E. K. Lincoln in "Women Men Marry."

Wednesday and Thursday—Freddy (Trained Seal) in "The Galloping Fish."

Friday—Hodnett Sisters, under the auspices of K. of C.'s.

Saturday — Frank Mayo in "The Plunderer."

Sunday and Monday—Gloria Swanson in "Society Scandal."

Lyric Theatre.

Tuesday — Rodolph Valentino in "The Young Rajah."

Wednesday—"Gloria Grey in "Bag and Baggage."

Thursday—All star case in "Cause for Divorce."

Friday—Special case in "The Critical Age."

Saturday—Bill Patton in "Fighting Odds."

Sunday—Bebe Daniels and Lewis Stone in "World's Applause."

"THE GALLOPING FISH" GIVES RIOTOUS LAUGH

The "seal walk" is the latest dance hit in Hollywood.

"Freddie" the trained seal which plays the title role in Thomas H. Ince's new comedy special "The Galloping Fish," a First National release tomorrow at the Lincoln theatre, is responsible for the innovation. At least he taught the step to Louise Fazenda and she taught it to Syd Chaplin and Ford Sterling and now all the film celebrities are doing it.



"The Galloping Fish," at the Lincoln theatre, tomorrow.

He had a wiggle all his own that goes like velvet to jazz music. He keeps them roaring from the time he makes his initial bow, sliding from a ten foot spring board into a glass tank at the same moment that his mistress, the Diving Venus, does a swan dive into the tank.

The story of "The Galloping Fish" is as original as the star which plays the title role. A timid little bridegroom, played by Syd Chaplin, drifts into a theatre seeking oblivion from the pangs of agony of his first quarrel with his bride. He is just in time to be collared into assisting the "Diving Venus" and her manager who sneak their seal from the theatre to avoid a sheriff who is trying to attach it for an unpaid bill.

From the time that "Freddie" the seal comes to life in an ambulance and gallops off after a fish wagon with the other timid little "Freddy" in mad pursuit until the last lap of a spectacular flood from which the timid one emerges triumphantly with the seal collared and his bride doing the adoring hero-worship act, there isn't a dull moment in the production. The cast, which was directed by Del Andrews includes Louise Fazenda, Syd Chaplin, Ford Sterling, Chester Conklin, John Steppling, Lucille Ricksen and Truly Shattuck.

Kitchen Floor

If wood is used for the kitchen floor a hard, close-grained lumber should be chosen. A lumber of this type will give longer service, is tougher and will resist water better than one which is softer and has more open pores. Maple is one of the best lumbers for this purpose.

Rollers Numerous

There are more than thirty species of rollers, the birds so-called from their habit of turning somersaults in flying through the air.

700 TREATIES ARE FILED WITH WORLD LEAGUE REGISTRAR

Geneva, Aug. 26.—With the meeting of the fifth annual assembly of the League of Nations on September 1, this year, the latter will be able to ascertain that one of the most important and successful functions of the League is the registering of international treaties and agreements.

The annual report of the secretariat to the assembly of the League will show that to date over 620 treaties have been registered with the secretariat for publication to the entire world.

This provision of the covenant, which was inserted for the purpose of breaking up secret diplomacy, secret treaties, and secret alliances, has been lived up to in the most rigid manner not only by members of the League but by non-members as well.

Germany, for example, in the period between May 19, 1923, and May 19, 1924, has registered 12 treaties with the secretariat.

While the United States has not felt called upon as a non-member of the League to register her treaties for publication, nevertheless the object of this clause of the covenant is fully attained by reason of the fact that virtually all of the states with which the United States has concluded treaties or agreements since the close of the war are members of the League and the latter have filed with the secretariat all treaties concluded with the United States.

File U. S. Treaties.

In fact several have gone so far as to file their treaties with the United States that were concluded before the war.

The loyalty with which the Leaguers are carrying out this obligation with the League of Nations is indicated by the fact that the number of treaties registered has increased steadily ever since the League was organized.

During the first year of the League's existence a total of 112 treaties were registered. During the second year, 151; during the third year, 161, and the year just closed, 189.

Leaguers have shown themselves especially sincere in registering their treaties of defensive alliance which in the past were always guarded with the utmost secrecy and which were at all times looked upon as a constant menace to the peace of Europe.

Now, thanks to the League's obligation to register treaties, the world has the full text of such agreements as the France-Belgian-Polish-Slovakian defensive alliances; the Little Entente's various treaties; the Italian-Serbian treaty of mutual defense and the Italian-Slovakian treaty of cordial collaboration.

Washington Pact.

Even the treaties concluded at the Washington conference for the limitation of naval armaments have all been registered at the secretariat by the various signatory powers, other than the United States.

Besides these great political treaties, the other treaties registered are of the most varied character with the result that the treaty registration department of the League can very aptly be termed the clearing house of international governmental activities.

Amongst the varied treaties registered are those for the protection of industrial, literal and artistic rights; for the suppression of the white slave traffic; for the transportation of merchandise by international railways; the various conventions of the Madrid international postal conference; the various conventions of the Bar ellona transportation and communication conference; commercial and navigation treaties; extradition conventions; frontier delimitations; limitations of armaments; economic and financial agreements; treaties for the protection of minorities; treaties regulating aerial navigation sanitary conventions; arbitration treaties and a score of other objects.

Arbitration Treaties.

In the domain of arbitration alone, there were filed during the past year treaties of arbitration between Austria and Hungary, between England and Italy, between Chili and Peru, between Hungary and Roumania, between the United States and England, between the United States and Norway, and between Spain and England.

During the past year the number of treaties filed by individual states was as follows: Australia, 4; Austria, 2; Belgium, 3; Bulgaria, 3; Chili, 1; China, 6; Denmark, 25; Esthonia, 1; Finland, 18; France, 2; England, 39; Greece, 1; Hungary, 5; Italy, 7; Japan, 1; Latvia, 9; Norway, 5; Holland, 16; Peru, 1; Poland, 8; Portugau, 3; Roumania, 2; Serbia, 6; Sweden, 21; Switzerland, 4; Czecho-Slovakia, 14; Germany, 12.

As regards classification, the treaties registered with the League since its organization are divided as follows: General international agreements, 27; arbitration treaties, 18; commercial and navigation treaties, 96; extradition conventions, 21; postal and telegraphic and telephonic agreements, 68; frontier delimitations, 12; limitation of armaments, 1; economical and financial agreements, 33; protection of minorities, 13; aerial navigation, 19; bilateral sanitary agreements, 4; agreements relative to aliens, 18; transit agreements, 9; political agreements, 10; peace treaties, 15.

Irish Free State.

One of the latest treaties to be registered with the League was the one under which England granted the constitution of the Irish Free State.

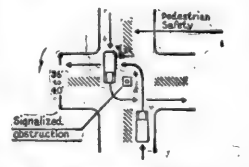
In this case as in the case of all treaties to be registered with the League was the one under which

Want to sell something? Star advertising will do it.

WALTER P. CHRYSLER'S TRAFFIC TALKS



WIDER STREETS PERMIT CENTER INSTALLATIONS



Signalized obstructions must be designed so that traffic cannot disregard or pass over them. They must make the right path easiest to follow and wrong paths difficult.

Sell it through a Star Classified Ad.

DR. T. R. COOPER
Foot Specialist
Office in Lincoln Theatre Bldg.
Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. 2 to 5 p. m.
Other hours by appointments.
Phones: Office X1070; res. L-852.

RADIUM
Scientifically applied in treatment of Tumor, Cancer, Goitre and chronic skin diseases.
F. M. HAGANS, M. D.
400 Broadway
Lincoln, Illinois.

Complete in Itself

Sharpens the blade in the razor without removing it. Quick. Convenient. Easy to clean. Complete sets—razor, with strop and extra blades, $1.00 and up.

Valet Auto-Strop Razor

SEW AND SAVE WITH



Best Six Cord Spool Cotton

DRESSMAKING HINTS

For a valuable book on dressmaking, send 4c. to
THE SPOOL COTTON CO., Dept. C
315 Fourth Ave., New York



Brings Back the Smile
HEADACHES
caused by indigestion, colds, grippe, fatigue or periodic exhaustion simply vanish. You brace right up with
ORANGEINE
(Powders, 10c)
They bring instant relief, stomach settles, nerves relax, entire system responds. Perfect medicine for man or women, prevents nearly all sickness. 10c. All druggists. Millions used yearly. They never fail. Formula on every pkg. For a free trial write The Orangeine Chemical Co., 226-230 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

!
ashamed
It brought him untold misery; yet only he himself, was to blame

He had neglected his teeth so long that he was actually ashamed to visit his dentist. And like so many people, he kept putting it off.

Finally he became so sensitive about their appearance that in conversation he habitually distorted his mouth in an effort to hide them from view.

A reasonable effort on his own part—consulting his dentist, conscientious use of his tooth brush and the right dentifrice—might have saved him this humiliation. But he even neglected these things. He was uncomfortable wherever he went.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

You will notice the improvement even in the first few days. And you *know it is cleaning safely.*

So the makers of Listerine, the safe antiseptic, have found for you also the really safe dentifrice.

What are your teeth saying about you today?—*LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE
Large Tube—25 cents

LINCOLN'S ANNUAL FROLIC

ELKS CARNIVAL SEPT. 1-6

BENEFIT BUILDING FUND LINCOLN LODGE NO. 914 B. P. O. E.
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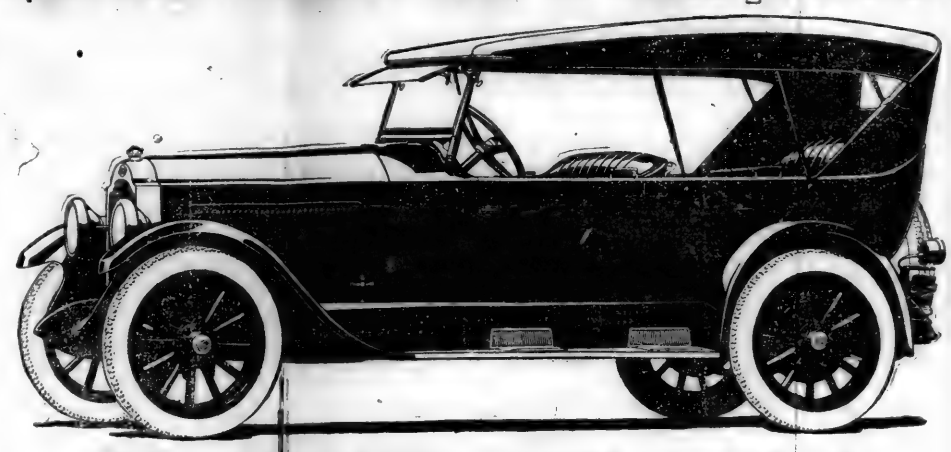
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—SEPTEMBER SPECIALS—

THREE DAYS ONLY, COMMENCING SUNDAY, SEPT. 7—ONE OF THE GREATEST PICTURES EVER MADE—

The Hunch Back of Notre Dame

Admission Price in Reach of All. Mat., Children, 15c, Adults 35c; Night: Children 25c; Adults 50c.

PROGRAM FOR THIS WEEK

TODAY, AUGUST 26
E. K. LINCOLN
—in—
"WOMEN MEN MARRY"
A Photodrama of Single Women who would be married and Married Women who would be single.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
August 27 and 28
Boy, they haven't missed a thing that spells laugh from start to end in—
THOMAS H. INCE'S PRODUCTION
"GALLOPING FISH"

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29
HELEN AND BLANCHE HODNETT
DUET CONCERT
Under Auspices of K. of C.'s

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30
The drama of a friendship greater than the love of gold.
"THE PLUNDERER" With FRANK MAYO

—NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAM—

PARAMOUNT WEEK SPECIALS

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, AUG. 31 and SEPT. 1st
GLORIA SWANSON
—in—
"A SOCIETY SCANDAL"
One of Miss Swanson's Latest Pictures

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, SEPT 2-3
RICHARD DIX and LOIS WILSON
—in—
"ICEBOUND"
A Story of New England Life

THURSDAY ONLY, SEPT. 4
THOMAS MEIGHAN
—in—
"BACK HOME AND BROKE"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPT. 5-6
BEBE DANIELS and RICHARD DIX in—
UNGUARDED WOMEN"
Supported by MARY ASTOR.
NOTE—The Management is more than pleased to offer to the people of Lincoln and the surrounding towns such a splendid program for PARAMOUNT WEEK

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS? IT SURE IS COMING FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY, COMMENCING SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14—

THE COVERED WAGON

AND WILL BE SHOWN FOR THE SMALLEST PRICE OF ADMISSION EVER IN THE HISTORY OF THE COVERED WAGON—JUST LOOK—

MATINEE: CHILDREN 15c; ADULTS 35; NIGHTS: CHILDREN 25c; ADULTS 50c.

Make

Lincoln Filling Station Headquarters

Rest Rooms, Free Battery and Crankcase Service, Parking Space, etc. Courteous attendants.

Central Illinois Oil Co.
Kickapoo & Pekin Sts.

FARM ADVISERS WRITE GOSSIP ON EACH OTHER

(Continued from page 3)

Emil Sandel of Logan County, breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs, is in trouble, according to Bert Bartholomew of Peoria, also a Duroc fancier. The way we get it, Bartholomew went to Sandel's to get a couple of boars. He picked out two (?) in one pen that just suited him and paid Sndel for the two (?). A few days later when the hogs (?) arrived there was only one.

He wired Sandel, who claimed there was only one hog in the pen at the time Bert bought the hog (?).

We have just received some light on the situation from a friend. It seems that Sandel makes some very fine bottled goods—some cherry, some peach, some grains, etc.

Evidently Bartholomew had imbibed too freely of the "liquid thereof" and did actually see two hogs.

• • • •

An injunction has been issued against Logan County Adviser Checkley preventing him from "singing, causing to be sung or instructing others to sing" a certain song: "Oh, it ain't a gonna rain no mo', no mo'"; inasmuch as it has rained, stormed, flooded and otherwise damaged the crops of Illinois farmers ever since Checkley started slinging his darned old song at Farm Bureau meetings.

• • • •

Mr. Earl Smith of Detroit, Pike County I. A. A. committeeman, is certainly prompt at state picnics and executive committee meetings. He reported one day early but since his wife is with him we are not suspicious.

• • • •

I. A. Madden, dignified adviser of Sangamon County and of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, is taking an unusual interest in the grain merger. "Irish" is going to see that all his Black Hill wheat gets safely and properly marketed.

• • • •

C. J. Thomas, farm bureau extension service man in Jackson County, has a new baby at home. We claim to have the most effective extension service in Illinois and Thomas is on the job all right.

• • • •

For three years, Frank Barrett, Pike County adviser, has tried to find a wife. He so thoroughly sold himself to a young lady recently that she decided to take him for better or for worse probably for wrose). The Farm Bureau is pleased with results, for, months before it happened, Frank seemed dazed. Later reports are that he has settled down to work very satisfactorily.

• • • •

V. Vaniman has been very much excited about a statement from a so called farm periodical saying that he was going to collect $1,500,000 from farmers for his auditing services.

We believed in you Van, but since we learn that you are building a new house we are of the opinion that the I. A. A. better investigate.

• • • •

Anybody needing the services of a co-operative broomcorn marketing expert should call on Melvin Thomas, adviser in Coles County. We are sorry Melvin, but were in the U. S. G. G., too. (Says a Farm Adviser scandal monger.)

• • • •

W. H. Smith, state leader from the University, requested F. W. Garrett of Douglass county to report how he was getting along. The latter reported: "Doing fine. Weigh 265." Another fat job!

• • • •

How these old bald headed fellows do act when they get away from home! We learn from Bertram Abney, adviser at Mt. Vernon, that J. C. Sailor and J. C. Spitler recently went with him to a boarding house to get supper.

A very pretty young thing waited on the table. They talked and she talked; they laughed and she got tickled; they kidded her and she liked it; they waited for on the porch and—(debeated by the censor).

• • • •

FIRST BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYED TODAY

(Continued from Page One)

minute to put on the exhibition game.

Visitors at the state picnic today had the opportunity to witness the first farm bureau baseball championship ever played in Illinois and possibly in the United States. It is hoped to make base ball for farm bureau members a permanent and annual event in Illinois At the chautauqua grounds today, immediately after the speaking program scheduled at 2:30, the championship game got underway.

The championship event has been looked forward to all season as local farm bureau teams played out their schedules for the district championships.

For the 1924 season, the districts in Illinois were formed into what was termed district leagues. Following are the games played by the counties participating and their percentages:

Galesburg District

	W.	L.	Pct.
Marshall-Putnam	4	0	1.000
Warren	2	0	1.000
Knox	1	2	.000
Stark	1	2	.333
Whiteside	0	2	.000
Bureau	0	2	.000
Carroll	0	0	.000

Springveld District

Morgan	5	1	.833
Cass	4	2	.666
Logan	1	3	.166
Menard	1	3	.166
Sangamon	0	0	.000
Mason	0	0	.000

Thus the state championship lays between Marshall-Putnam and Morgan counties, both having crack teams of farmer boys. The ball game will go down in Illinois Agricultrual Association history, as the first championship game initiating a new order of rural sportsmanship.

Farm Bureau base ball began back in 1921 when the executive committee of the Menard County Farm Bureau challenged the executive committee of the Cass County Farm Bureau to a base ball game to be played at their annual picnic. It was 98 in the shade that day and the older members very soon surrendered their positions to their sons and to younger farmers present. Cass county got a pretty good team together the next year and beat all the adjoining counties. This Spring, in looking for new worlds to conquer, Cass county gave a duck dinner to neighboring counties in the district and at this meeting a league was organized.

The trophy to the champions is a silver ball supported by a tripod of three bats. It is a trophy worthy of a Grecian hero of old.

De Bergerac Real Person

Savinier Cyrano de Bergerac was a French author who was born in 1619 and who died in 1655. Edmund Rostand wrote a drama in which De Bergerac was the hero, and the play was in many ways true to facts. The real De Bergerac was distinguished for his courage in the field and for the duels he fought. These numbered more than a thousand, most of them fought on account of his monstrously large nose.

Prejudice Grows

Prejudice is a rank weed of rapid growth. Let yourself dislike a person and you will shortly find that it is impossible for that person to do anything that is right or reasonable.—Exchange.

Spellman & Co.

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

Lumber - Feeds - Flour

We are at your service in these three leaders, and can supply your wants. Phone 34, 234. We are glad you came to the Picnic day. Come again.

To The Members and Guests of the I. A. A. Picnic

August 26, 1924

Hope you have had a good time and will carry with you pleasant memories of Lincoln and Logan County. The Lincoln National Bank extends its best wishes to all. *Come again.*

Lincoln National Bank
Lincoln, Illinois

LINCOLN COAL IS THE HARD SOFT COAL

Insist Upon Getting It—There Is No Just As Good.

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DAY OLD CHICKS IN TEN VARIETIES

Barred Rocks	White Rocks	Buff Rocks
Rhode Island Reds	White Wyandottes	White Orpingtons
Buff Orpingtons	Anconas	White Leghorns
Brown Leghorns	Assorted for Broilers	

This is a good time to cull your flocks and get in line to have your eggs disposed of during the hatching season at premium prices. We will arrange the culling of your flocks.

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"We Sell Better Gasoline"

100% Pure Pennsylvania Motor Oils"

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MRS. SEWELL EULOGIZES FARM WIVES

(Continued from Page One)

fluence and a future statesman or captain of finance is in the making out there on a corn belt farm.

"There is much hard work that can't be done on paper and he learns to do his despised chores quickly, regularly and efficiently, developing traits of industry, patience, punctuality and above all, the sympathy for God's lowly creatures, that is sorely lacking in many of the youth today. There are no eight hour days on the farm. The cropping season is, in the main, a rush season and he does not learn to listen for a whistle to begin or end his day's toil. No captain of finance ever came from the boy who laid down his tools on the stroke of the "houf" and this fact alone explains many of the 87 per cent.

"In few cases is there a foreman employed on the average farm and so each employe is on his own, thereby rendering highly necessary self-reliance and initiative that are invaluable attributes.

"In many of the homes of our working people, every member of the family is employed outside. This condition makes ideal family life well nigh impossible. On the farm, the business is such that wife and children are junior partners, all working together in healthful inviting surroundings and sharing equally in the returns.

Make Own Fun.

"Boys' and Girls' club work is constantly showing the achievements of these country lads and lassies in corn, potatoes, pig, calf, colt, poultry, sewing or baking clubs. The father must needs be industrious, frugal and honest and early at the fireside inculcates these principles in his growing children. Help in the farm house is well nigh unprocurable so the mother must be resourceful, a good manager, a producer as well as a consumer; a woman who is not like the lily, 'toils not, neither does she spin,' but who renders each day an honest day's toil for an honest day's living.

"After supper all are tired from a long, hard day so they gather around the library table well supplied with good books, daily papers and current magazines or perhaps enjoy a concert via radio or victrola. They are far from the amusements of the city and must make their own, but in so doing, another strong link is inevitably formed in the chain of character.

"The farm family lives close to nature and nature's God. No strikes or strikers in their record, but in the fall of poor markets, faulty distribution and overproduction, each succeeding spring sees the farm family beginning anew, their partnership with God in sowing and planting in the hope that they may later reap. It is a highly comforting thought that the Master understood the farmer's life and problems. Recall the parable of the sower, and you will readily see that he understood the principles of scientific agriculture. Poorly chosen, carelessly sown seeds returned no harvest, but that which was skillfully selected and planted and tended returned 'some thirty, some forty and some an hundred fold.'

"As a nation we are charged with reckless expenditure, waste and lack of thrift. Where a weekly or semi-monthly pay envelope is available, it is harder perhaps to resist the temptation to 'buy now, pay later' signs displayed in cunningly arranged shop windows. Indeed, it somehow seems that all forces are in league to separate the laborer from his hire.

"In the country there are generally two and not ofter more than three times a year when there are substantial returns, the sale of grain and live stocks. The cream check and the sale of eggs and poultry generally buy the major part of the provision, which must be purchased outside the home so they learn to buy for cash, buy only what they need and how to do without many things that, while pleasant, are after all non-essentials. If we could some way teach thrift to the youth of America, half our problems would be more easily solved.

Real Democracy.

"Bolshevism does not flourish in a community of property owning, tax paying, law abiding citizens. We are very democratic in the corn belt. When our daughters marry, the neighbors and press do not comment or inquire as to the size of the dowry, the wealth of the groom or the cost of the wedding gown, breakfast or gifts. Instead, they are more likely to ask, 'Is he industrious? Is she economical? Is he clean and honest? Is she skilled in housework on the farm?' And so our young people go out to build new homes with little pomp or ceremony or money.

"They are still willing to begin, not where grandfather and grandmother left off the day before yesterday, but where father and mother started thirty years ago. They see a hard time very often, but in the lean years they grow closer together, more sympathetic and tolerant and it is infinitely more fun to lay plans to buy a second-hand Ford than to ride away on the honeymoon in a Rolls-Royce, the gift of the groom's father.

"Agriculture today is far from being in a pleasing and profitable condition. We are told that 40 per cent of our land is farmed by tenantry; 41 per cent is mortgaged to the limit. Added to this, the deflation of the farmer's purchasing dollar makes a condition that renders it almost impossible, for a young man to acquire a farm of any considerable acreage unless he inherits it. This is driving our cultured educated young people to towns and cities and rendering a serious deficit in the establishing of the new homes that will furnish the leadership of tomorrow.

"The high type standard farm home can only be reached and maintained by a prosperous agriculture, for water systems, heating and lighting plants, paint, paper, new furnishings can only be purchased with money; our corn, oats, wheat or porkers will not be accepted in barter or at an equivalent rate of exchange. Sad misunderstandings have crept in between town and country people, because the former often do not understand that of the excessively high price, they have paid for meat, eggs, fruit, vegetables or butter, the producer received but a pitifully small amount, often not the bare cost of production. The farmer's problem of today is of utmost importance, from the president of the United States down to the poorest paid employe of contract labor.

"The farmer has been ridiculed and cartooned as an uneducated, unshaven, grasping, stingy individual, who wants everything his own way. On the contrary he is quite likely a refined, retiring, suitably dressed business man, who works long, hard hours and pays his high taxes and supports his church and community enterprises to the best of his ability, who asks no exorbitant unfair advantage of his government or his fellow men. He is a true American and he has certain rights. He furnishes food and raw materials that are indispensable. He has a right to the cost of production plus a fair profit, as any other manufacturer. He is entitled to a comfortable home with the refinements of books, magazines and music and the luxury of a bath tub, to the acquiring of a competence for old age, and to give his children, whose efforts are capitalized in the farm business, an education and the advantages they so richly deserve."

EVERYBODY GET ENOUGH TO EAT?

Lots of Farm Bureau folks neglected to bring picnic dinners of their own today. That meant that the church ladies of Lincoln were needed to supply more food. If anyone went hungry today, it was his own fault, Mr. Checkley says, because he warned 'em that Lincoln would be a crowded city today and there wouldn't be much extra food.

You can depend upon Checkley to watch out for the food. Ask Mrs. Checkley.

Best to Forget Wrongs

To revenge a wrong is easy, usual and natural, and, as the world thinks, savors of nobleness of mind; but religion teaches the contrary, and tells us it is better to neglect than to requite it.—J. Beaumont.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

IAA IAA

Volume 2 | Issued Every Other Saturday, August 30, 1924 | No. 17

12,000 ILLINOISANS FLOCK TO LINCOLN FOR ANNUAL PICNIC

Carry Out "Entertainment For Everyone" Slogan; Get Special Picnic Edition of I.A.A. Record

Twelve thousand Farm Bureau picknickers from all over Illinois flocked to the annual I. A. A. picnic, held at Lincoln, Aug. 26, to find that the slogan "entertainment for everyone" had been carried out by J. H. Checkley, Logan county farm adviser, who made arrangements for the picknickers' fun.

Speculation as to the size of the crowd varied from eight to twenty thousand, with a conservative average of around 12,000 people.

Had Good Weather

As the weather cleared Monday for what looked like a nice, long stretch of good threshing weather, it became apparent that many farmers would not be able to leave their shocks and threshing machines.

However, others pointed out that it was still too wet in many places for threshing, so there was possibility for a great crowd.

Automobiles from various counties began to drift into the grounds early on the day of the picnic. As many as 18 counties were represented by the time many Lincoln folks were eating their breakfasts.

Lincoln Played Host

The city of Lincoln was host of the day. The Chamber of Commerce extended a royal welcome to the Farm Bureau folks. It had been active in advertising the picnic and in helping make arrangements for carrying out the slogan "entertainment for everyone." Flags were hung out by local merchants.

During the early forenoon most of the picknickers milled around over the spacious chautauqua grounds, shaking hands, discussing crop conditions or politics. A little later, with ten horseshoe games under way at the same time, there was entertainment for a large crowd who watched these events.

The exhibition baseball game in the morning between Menard County Farm Bureau and the Logan county team was almost as big an attraction as the headliner between Marshall-Putnam and Morgan Farm Bureaus.

Women folks found ample shade underneath the giant trees of the park. The little folks played on the slippery slide until they were worn out and ready to go home.

Picnic Edition of RECORD

By four o'clock farmers from a distance rounded up their families to call it a day and start on the long road home. As they left the picnic grounds they were given copies of a Special Picnic edition of the I. A. A. RECORD, just off the presses of the Lincoln Daily Star.

The paper was an eight page edition published the afternoon of the picnic by the I. A. A. with the help of several farm advisers so that those who failed to see everything that happened on the grounds might read about it at leisure.

The Boys' Alfalfa Club, organized by the Vermilion County Farm Bureau and the Agricultural committee of the Danville Chamber of Commerce, now has 53 boys enrolled with 53 business men financing the project.

Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, was invited to come to the state picnic, but he couldn't get away from Washington long enough to come. However, he didn't forget the Farm Bureau folks in Illinois for he sent the following greeting to them at the state picnic:

Greetings to members of Illinois Agricultural Association. Congratulations on good work already done and more power to you in task of promoting needs of agriculture and voicing the mind of the farmer and stimulating good farming, clear thinking and right living.

Henry C. Wallace.

Smith and Bright Win Horseshoe Title For McLean County

Samuel G. Smith and Reuben G. Bright, representing the McLean County Farm Bureau, won the state Farm Bureau horseshoe championship title at the I. A. A. picnic, Aug. 26 in competition with 19 other county teams and with it they won the I. A. A. silver loving cup.

The McLean county pair won two straight games of 50 points each from Leinweber brothers, the Mason county team, in the final match for the state title. In the first game between the two teams McLean won 51-28, throwing 22 ringers to the Mason team's 17. Double ringers were five for Mason and three for McLean.

In the second tilt of the finals McLean also won with a score of 51-40, the champions threw three more ringers than their opponents, getting 27, while both teams scored six double ringers.

It was notable that the two DeWitt county boys, Walter and Harry Torbert, last year's champions, were defeated. These boys' father, Harry Torbert, and Joe Heskett, were title holders in '20, '21 and '22.

Ten of the twenty teams entered were eliminated by the first set of preliminaries, in three games of 50 points each. The next tangle eliminated all contestants except Mason, Tazewell, McLean and Knox counties. Tazewell and Knox were crowded out in three 30 point games, leaving Mason and McLean for the final best two out of three.

After the state honors were settled Mrs. Laura Lanham, Bloomington, national womens' champion horseshoe pitcher, played an exhibition match with Smith, the McLean champion, who placed 4th in the state tournament at Aurora.

The following counties and contestants were represented on the horseshoe courts: Schuyler—Harold Hightower, Linn Eaton; Sangamon—L. T. Kopp, J. R. Christopher; Randolph—Alfred Smiley, Lester Holmes; Stark—Providence Wall, Brack Berry; Whiteside—Lewis Abbott, David Stuart; Menard—L. E. Heflin, G. G. Welsh; Peoria—M. C. Kown, Wm. Carlin; Cass—Herman Schnepper, Carlos Opper; Coles—Geo. and Chas. Temples; Green—N. L. McQuerry, Elmer Garrison; La Salle—A. G. Wheatland, Martin Yocum; Knox—Olaf Oleson, Wm. Eldert; McLean—Samuel G. Smith, R. G. Bright; Henry—Obrecht brothers; Logan—Rentschler, Stoll; Mason—Leinweber brothers.

Lake, Marshall-Putnam and Ford counties entered but no names were available.

Adviser Davis, Piatt county, says farmers there have ordered a trainload of limestone. Between 25 and 30 carloads will make up the big shipment.

FIRST FARM BUREAU BASEBALL CHAMPIONS



Here is the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau baseball team, the first team ever to win a state Farm Bureau baseball championship in Illinois. This picture was taken just after they defeated Morgan county at the I. A. A. picnic. Marshall-Putnam's wide-awake farm adviser, F. E. Fuller, is shown in the insert.

Colleges of Middle West Ask For First Co-op Institute

The agricultural colleges of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin have all invited the Institute of Co-operation for its first meeting, which will be for four weeks in July, 1925. Some offers with cash subsidies have been made by colleges in the East.

Plans for organizing the Institute were made recently at a Cleveland meeting at which 50 leading co-operative thinkers were present.

Leaders in the co-operative movement in England, Scotland, Italy, Germany, Russia and other countries where cooperation has become advanced to permanency will be secured to speak at the Institute during its four weeks' session. Cooperative managers and all persons interested in co-operation can enroll for the course. A small tuition will be charged.

The location of the 1925 session of the Institute has not been determined yet, according to George Wicker, director of the co-operative accounting department of the I. A. A. and secretary of the organization committee of the Institute. He says that an estate near Cleveland has offered a $3,000,000 farm as a permanent home for the Institute, but it is likely the offer will be rejected since it is not desired to locate the Institute permanently because some sessions will be held abroad.

Bureau Team Wins Trip To Sioux City

The Bureau county junior livestock judging team composed of Gilbert Carver, Wilmer Dreman and Lawrence Carper won 1st honors in the contest held at the Central States Fair and Exposition for boys' club members.

The victory of the Bureau county boys gives them the state junior championship in livestock judging and the right to represent Illinois in an interstate contest to be held at Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 15. The expenses of the team on this trip will be paid by the I. A. A.

William Allen, a Sangamon county boy, was the highest scoring individual in the contest. Allen and his two team mates, Joseph Bachman and Reuben Carlson, won second in the contest.

The contest was larger this year than last year, according to E. I. Pilchard, state boys' and girls club work specialist of the University, who managed the contest. Each team placed and gave reasons for their placings on one ring each of hogs, horses and sheep.

Quasey Tells Radio Farmers How I.A.A. Cuts Shipping Costs

Radio fans who listened in on the farm radio program broadcast over KYW, Aug. 29, heard L. J. Quasey, the I. A. A. transportation department director, review the farmer's railroad transportation problems.

"The railroads are organized into associations and rate committees to permit the more efficient solving of problems between themselves and the shippers," explained the I. A. A. director. "From this it can be seen that it is just as necessary for the farmer to have efficient and adequate representation in problems pertaining to railroad transportation as it concerns him."

Mr. Quasey described how his department looks after the farmers' loss and damage claims, right of way privileges, overcharge claims, matters of routing and other technical problems.

"It is the purpose of the department to make every effort to see that the Illinois farmer does not pay any more than his fair share of the transportation costs," he stated in closing, "that he may meet the competition of producers of the same commodities in other states shipping to the same markets; that he is given the benefit of his advantage of physical location with reference to markets and that he is accorded the same consideration as other interests in every phase of transportation."

The U. S. D. A. August corn prospect of 2,576,000,000 bushels is 490,000,000 bushels short of the 1923 production.

PICKNICKERS HEAR MURPHY OUTLINE FARMERS' STATUS

Main Speaker Raps Economic Structure That Shields Everybody But The Farmers

Complete texts of Mr. Murphy's and Mrs. Sewell's speeches at the I. A. A. picnic were contained in the Picnic Edition of the RECORD which was printed at Lincoln and distributed to Farm Bureau members as they left for home. Anyone who wants the full text of the speeches may have a copy of the Picnic Edition by writing the information department. The supply on hand is not large, however. It is regretted that all of both speeches cannot be contained in this RECORD.

"Shooting straight from the shoulder, Frank W. Murphy of Wheaton, Minn., the speaking attraction of the I. A. A. State Farm Bureau picnic at Lincoln, resourcefully aimed his address at the inequality existing between the prices of the commodities which the farmer sells and those he buys, before Farm Bureau members gathered for the annual I. A. A. gala day.

Even though there were many rivalling attractions and the auditorium in which he spoke was uncomfortably warm, Mr. Murphy held his audience through a full hour and a half of stirring oratory.

He was introduced to Farm Bureau folks by President Thompson. Frank D. Barton, executive committeeman for the 17th district, presided.

After Mr. Murphy's speech, Geo. N. Peek, president of the American Council of Agriculture, told of the single purpose of the Council—to secure equality for agriculture by means of the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill.

Current Prices Only a Veil

Even though there has been an increase in prices on wheat, corn and fat livestock, Mr. Murphy stated that the fundamental trouble still exists and that united action by all farm organizations through the American Council of Agriculture is absolutely necessary if agriculture is to be placed on an economic level with industry and labor. Mr. Murphy is chairman of the board of directors of the American council and became widely known to Illinois farmers when he spoke at farmer-banker business men's get-together meetings at Rock Island, Springfield, Danville and Bloomington in the spring. He was active in the fight for the McNary-Haugen bill, having spent considerable time and energy at Washington endeavoring to get the bill passed.

Pleads for Equality

"Industry and labor are now glutting themselves at their well laden table," said Mr. Murphy. "Agriculture is eating on the floor. But I want you to see that Agriculture is gradually awakening to its unfortunate position in which it finds itself. Unless industry and labor give it a place at their table, it is likely that Agriculture will kick the legs from under the table bringing all down to the same level. We would rather not do it that way; we wish to come up and eat with them in a gentlemanly manner.

"We are here in peaceful assemblage, Farm Bureau folks," said Mr. Murphy, "Many of you have come long distances today to add your presence to the dignity and strength of this Illinois

(Continued on page 4)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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12th....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th....Vernon Leesley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, H. C. Butcher, Transportation, L. J. Quasey, Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, Wm. E. Hedgcock; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; in charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, F. A. Gougler; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Petersen; Legal Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick; Cooperative Accounting, Geo. R. Wicker.

Equalization of Land Valuations in 1924

Vermilion, McLean and Ford counties stand in one, two, three order at the top of the heap of Illinois counties as having the highest assessed valuations per acre on farm lands. Logan county held the top position until recently when a 15 per cent reduction in its farm land valuations was granted by its Board of Review after the Logan County Farm Bureau had vigorously campaigned for the reduction.

The relationship of vauations on city and country property has been determined and re-determined in 16 counties so far this year by the I. A. A. department of taxation and statistics. Four of these have made reductions wholly or partly in accordance with protests made by the County Farm Bureaus.

Following is a summary in alphabetical order of the present status in each of the 16 counties:

Cass Cass county had a reduction in 1923 of somewhat more than 13 per cent. This year it got a further reduction of 10 per cent. This makes a little over 22 per cent reduction in land valuations since 1922.

Champaign In Champaign county, a reduction of over 18 per cent was obtained in 1923. This year the Champaign County Farm Bureau asked for more complete equalization. The Board of Review is giving a partial equalization by increasing valuations on property in the business district of the city of Champaign.

"This will help the situation," says Mr. Watson, "but it will not fully remedy the inequality."

Clay Clay county had a reduction in 1923 in farm land valuations of a little less than 20 per cent, which was not sufficient to remedy the wide inequality in that county.

"The Clay County Farm Bureau asked again for equalization, but the Board thus far has refused to act further," states Mr. Watson.

Fifty-one land owners have filed formal complaints against the assessments of their property, with the possible purpose of testing the right of the Board of Review to leave the present inequalities uncorrected.

Clinton In 1923, Clinton county had a reduction of nearly seven per cent. Since this was insufficient to equalize valuations, further reductions were asked for this year by the Clinton County Farm Bureau, but it has been refused by the Board of Review.

Very slight changes were made in valuations in DuPage county valuations last year. In order to remedy the inequality between real farm land and city property, the DuPage County Farm Bureau gave its land-owning members a statement of the facts and an opportunity to file formal complaints against the assessments on their property. If more careful consideration of the facts justify such action, DuPage county also may have opportunity to find out whether land taxes can be collected on the wide inequalities existing.

Du Page

Edgar Investigation in Edgar county disclosed that real estate valuations of county and city property are substantially fair and that both are not far from the average of the state. Edgar county had a reduction last year of about 10 per cent in valuations of farm lands.

Hancock Investigation in Hancock county also disclosed fair uniformity in valuations in farm and city real estate. Hancock county had a reduction last year of about 14 per cent.

Kane In 1923, Kane county farm lands were reduced nearly seven per cent. This reduction was inadequate to produce uniformity between city and country real estate. As in DuPage county, the Kane County Farm Bureau gave its members a statement of facts and an opportunity to file formal complaints. This action had some effect since the Board of Review has announced that it is ordering a reduction practically equal to the amount made last year. Even though substantial equality of the two classes of property has not been secured, the result in Kane county is a notable victory for the Farm Bureau.

Lake Lake county lands had a reduction last year of nearly seven per cent. Because of the large amount of lake shore, industrial and resort property which is classified as lands, it is extremely difficult to determine whether assessments of farm lands and city property are fair in Lake county. More time has probably been spent in this county by the department of taxation and statistics than in any other county in the state and the question is still under consideration.

Logan Farm lands in Logan county had practically no reduction in 1923 thus leaving this county as the highest assessed per acre of any county in the state. Led by the Logan County Farm Bureau, and with the active assistance of the county treasurer, a campaign to secure reduction was started. The Farm Bureau filed petitions from a large number of landowners in the county protesting against valuations which forced them to pay for state taxes an amount estimated from $12,000 to $15,000 more than their share each year.

The Logan County Farm Bureau asked for a 15 per cent reduction in valuations which has been granted by the Board of Review.

Marion Marion county lands were reduced about 18 per cent in valuations in 1923. This was insufficient to restore equality in that county, especially with property in the city of Centralia. The Marion County Farm Bureau again asked for equalization and the Board of Review now has the matter under consideration.

Montgomery In 1923, Montgomery county land was reduced in assessed valuations about 13 per cent, an amount which was insufficient to equalize valuations of farm land and city property. The Montgomery County Farm Bureau took the matter up this year with the Board of Review which has since granted a 10 per cent reduction in addition to that made last year.

Morgan Morgan county is one of the few counties of the state in which land valuations were increased last year. An investigation of the relative valuation of city and country property has shown that there is not much inequality between the two classes. Both are assessed higher than the average of the state. Both might well be reduced somewhat if the city of Jacksonville could get sufficient tax income from lower valuations.

Peoria In 1923, the assessors of Peoria county, on the recommendation of the county treasurer, reduced valuations of farm lands an average of 20 to 25 per cent. Investigation by the Peoria County Farm Bureau showed that this reduction was justified. This information was given to the Board of Review. Over the protest of the Farm Bureau, the Board of Review increased the assessors' figures more than 15 per cent, leaving a net reduction of less than seven per cent.

Similar investigation this year by the department of taxation and statistics of the I. A. A. has confirmed the figures secured last year and has shown that city property, chiefly in the city of Peoria, is assessed 11 per cent lower than the average of farm lands. This information was given to the Board of Review in a hearing at which the Farm Bureau asked again for an equalization. The Board of Review is relying in part upon the county treasurer, who now says that he recommended a 25 per cent reduction not believing it justified. Thus far the Board of Review refuses to act. All the members of the Board of Review are from the city of Peoria. The farmers of Peoria county are not represented on the Board of Review.

Rock Island In 1923, the valuations of farm lands in Rock Island county were reduced less than three per cent. Because of the fact that property in the city of Rock Island was assessed on a much higher level of valuations than was true of the city of Moline, the valuations of farm lands as a whole were not much out of line with the valuations of city property as a whole. Late in 1923, however, the Board of Review made a heavy reduction in valuations of Rock Island city property. Investigation this year shows that farm lands are now assessed at somewhat higher valuations than is true of the average city property.

The difference, however, does not seem sufficient to warrant action at this time.

Saline In 1923, the valuations of farm land in Saline county as a whole were slightly increased. Investigation this year disclosed the fact that valuations of city and country property were relatively fair, except that the city of Harrisburg is assessed on a much lower basis than either farm lands or other city and village property. Upon a statement of these facts, the Saline County Farm Bureau asked for equalization and the Board of Review has the matter under consideration.

Vermilion Farm land valuations in Vermilion county were reduced less than five per cent in 1923. This result came about largely because of the illegal interference of the county treasurer with the assessors in the performance of their duties. The Board of Review refused to correct the inequalities which were then disclosed between city and country properties. Similar investigation made this year confirmed the figures secured last year. The Vermilion County Farm Bureau again presented these facts to the Board of Review and again asked for equalization.

The recent reduction of 15 per cent in Logan county has left Vermilion county farm lands assessed at the highest average per acre of any county in Illinois. The Board of Review still has the matter under consideration.

THE LIARS' CORNER

TRAVEL IS BROADENING, WE HEAR

Dear Editor:—A few years ago while traveling through the state of Kansas, I saw an interesting demonstration of corn husking. The husker was a strong, muscular fellow and, as the saying goes, quite a local celebrity. I happened by the farm where he was working early one morning, and so got a fine view of his method of procedure.

The husker wore a suit of asbestos clothes, which was quite a novelty to me. Following him closely was a one-horse wagon driven by a man and boy, and containing food and a keg of ice water for use as the work progressed. Around the husker's body was a yerking belt containing the husking pins. These pins, owing to their rapid use, soon became so hot that the husker had to drop them from time to time and take another from his belt. The boy would pick them up, immerse them in the ice water and return them to the revolving belt. It took about one dozen pins to do the work. Two or three wagons followed the husker to take care of the corn as it came with lightning-like rapidity from his hands.

I didn't tarry long in the vicinity, because I saw a number of men, members of the Cornhuskers' Union, and the ugly looks on their faces led me to believe that trouble was brewing for the corn husking prodigy. However, I learned before leaving that 8,000 bushels of corn was an average day's work, but with a favorable wind this man-machine would some days husk 9,000 bushels to his credit. Great difficulty was experienced in getting teams enough to take care of the corn as it came from the nimble fingers of the husker.

I haven't been in the state of Kansas since. However, when I was about half way across the state of Iowa, a man dropped suddenly from a dark passing cloud. Much astonished, I asked him where he came from, and he replied that he blew over in a cyclone from Kansas. "Well," I exclaimed, "the Lord must have been with you." "If he was he was going some," the fellow retorted, and as he spoke I recognized him as the marvelous corn husker. I drove on—fled, as it were, for the prairies of good old Illinois.—Tom Johnston, Morrisonville, Illinois.

U. S. D. A. RESEARCH REPORT JUSTIFIES I.A.A. TAX PROGRAM

Government Study In 26 States Shows Taxes Have Generally Increased While Rents Decrease

Complete justification of the taxation program of the Illinois Agricultural Association is shown by the following summary of a long study of the farm tax situation recently given out by the United States Department of Agriculture covering all agricultural states.

State and county real estate taxes since 1920 have absorbed a large proportion of the income from rent on farms in various parts of the United States, says the United States Department of Agriculture. There is reason to believe, indeed, the department says, that taxes on many of the less favored farms have absorbed all the income from rent.

This conclusion is based on a tax study made in 26 states for the year 1919 and on the fact that since that year taxes have generally increased while rents have been reduced. Local rather than State taxes are held responsible for the greater part of the burden.

Affects All Farmers

It is believed the general outline sketch of the tax situation revealed by the study throws light on the tax problems as it affects farmers in all parts of the country. In the southern areas studied, real estate taxes were found to have absorbed about 10 per cent of the net cash rent from farms in 1919. In 9 North Central States property taxes consumed from 12 to 25 per cent of the net rent in the same year. In Macoupin County, Illinois, property taxes consumed 18.2 per cent of the net rent in 1919.

In Western States the ratio varied from less than 10 per cent in California to 38 per cent in one county in Oregon. Tax ratios were higher in some States where no ad valorem taxes were levied for the State purpose than in other States where such taxes were levied.

Cash Rent Basis

Taxes are compared with cash rents by the department because cash rents are the best available index of the earning power of farm real estate. Land values alone, the department points out, are not reliable indexes of taxpaying ability because they are based not only on present earning power but on anticipated increases in earnings. Current farm land earnings, in fact, are usually the basis for only a small part of the farm land valuation. On the farms in this study the rent in most cases accounted for less than half the census valuation. The rest of the valuation was attributable to other factors, the chief of which in most cases probably was the expectation of increased future earnings.

Present taxing methods which take land valuations without considering farm earnings as the basis of taxation are objectionable, says the department. Land values, it points out, include anticipation of future earnings which may never be realized. Such anticipations in any case add nothing to the farmer's present ability to pay taxes. Annual income is usually the only source from which taxes can be paid. As average cash rents are the best index of the earning power of farm real estate, the truest measure of the tax burden the farmer is carrying is the ratio between average taxes and average cash rents.

Hit Indiana Hard

It is pointed out that 1919 was a favorable year for agriculture. Since then farm earnings have declined, but land valuations on which taxes are based have not declined proportionately. Taxes are levied without particular reference to land income. As a result the tax burden today is heavier than ever. A recent survey of more than 100 farms of Indiana showed that the ratio of taxes to rents increased almost threefold from 1919 to 1923.

Valuations for tax purposes, of property other than real estate, the department notes, are usually based primarily on annual earnings. Farm real estate taxes which are not related to annual earnings, therefore, put the farmer at a distinct disadvantage. Moreover, the department found that in 10 counties where taxes on farm property were compared with taxes on urban property, the assessed valuation of urban real estate was less than the capitalized annual income from that property, whereas in 8 of the same counties farm real estate was assessed at a higher rate than the capitalized annual income.

This fact appears to indicate that farm real estate in 1920 bore heavier taxes than most urban real estate in the counties covered by the study. It is not known how much anticipated income figured in the valuations of the urban land. That they figured to some extent, just as they did in the case of farm land, seems probable in view of the fact that most cities are increasing in population. Farm lands apparently paid taxes on this element of anticipated future income, while urban land did not.

Watson Explains Situation

Referring to the conclusion of the Department of Agriculture stated above, that farm real estate in 1920 bore heavier taxes relative to rental income, than most urban real estate, J. C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics of the Illinois Agricultural Association, points out that the comparison relates only to the gross rental income of the two classes of property. There is every reason to believe that the conclusion stated was true of most counties in Illinois in which there are cities of considerable size.

If it was true in 1920, Mr. Watson states, the fall in values and rentals of farm lands and in prices of farm products, contrasted with the sharp increase in values and rentals of city property, has made the tax burden subsequent to the year 1920 relatively heavier on farm lands than it was in that year. If the amount of taxes levied on lands and city property could be related to net rental income or to net income, Mr. Watson points out, the contrast would be much worse.

The facts brought out by the Department of Agriculture amply justify the taxation program of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which is, first to secure uniformity in valuations of farm and urban real estate on the basis of fair cash selling values, as required by present laws, and, second to secure such changes in the constitution and revenue laws of the State as will relate taxes to net income, whether from real estate, intangible property, or personal services.



ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
and
ILLINOIS COUNTY FARM BUREAUS
Cooperating

Limestone Discount Certificate

This Certifies that Mr. .....
Address .....
being a member, in good standing of the undersigned
County Farm Bureau
Is Entitled to a discount of ten cents (10c) per ton when paying for the agricultural limestone which we are today ordering for him from .....
Quarry Company
This Certificate being in accordance with an agreement between the said Quarry Company and the Illinois Agricultural Association (the latter acting on behalf of the Illinois County Farm Bureaus), will be accepted by the said Quarry Company as part payment to the extent of ten cents (10c) per ton of the regular current price for said agricultural limestone if it accompanies a remittance for the balance of the amount made within fifteen (15) days after date of invoice.
..... County Farm Bureau
By .....
Title .....
Farm Bureau Member will please fill in form on reverse side of the Certificate

The above facsimile of the new limestone discount certificate represents a saving to farm bureau members of at least $60,000 a year according to J. R. Bent, director of the phosphate-limestone department, and who, in co-operation with the advisory committee to that department consisting of Stanley Castle, Alton, chairman; H. T. Marshall, Sereno; Frank I. Mann, Gilman, and Melvin Thomas, Charleston, have succeeded in getting practically all of the principal limestone quarries which supply Illinois farmers to discount limestone 10 cents a ton to farm bureau members. Each certificate means a $4 cash saving when filed in at the county farm bureau office and enclosed with the check to the quarry company for the limestone. Illinois farm bureau members are now able to pocket $60,000 annually that was formerly going to limestone producers. Organization wins again!

MRS. SEWELL LAUDS AMERICAN FARMER AS REFINED CITIZEN

Eulogizes Farm Wife As The "Presiding Spirit of Farm Home—Who Has Really Seen Life"

Emphasizing the fact that 87 per cent of those mentioned in Who's Who today were born on farm homes, Mrs. C. W. Sewell, of Indiana, in her talk at the I. A. A. picnic, praised the farm home and the agricultural industry as the basis of American prosperity.

"There is no denying the truth of the statement that these leaders in Who's Who were not the result of accident, luck or magic," said Mrs. Sewell. "Agricultural conditions and environment moulded the characters of these individuals."

Farm Develops Leaders

"The foot of the ladder of success is always crowded with those who will always be followers. Rural life develops leadership in the character of the boy sent half or quarter of a mile from all aid with three or four horses and some more or less complicated piece of machinery. As he plows row after row of the far-reaching battalions of corn he has time to think untrammeled by companion or distracting influence and a future statesman or captain of finance in in the making out there on a corn belt farm.

Hard Work on Farm

"There are no eight hour days on the farm. The cropping season is, in the main, a rush season and he does not learn to listen for a whistle to begin or end his day's toil. No captain of finance ever came from the boy who laid down his tools on the stroke of the hour and this fact alone explains many of the 87 per cent.

"Let us not forget the presiding spirit of the farm home, the wife and mother," Mrs. Sewell appealed to her audience as she eulogized the farm - wife and mother. "She it is who is upholding the morale of the farm family today and bolstering up the tired faith of the farmer.

Praises Country Woman

"The farm woman does not understand bridge or golf, but the world's problems cannot all be lifted by the daintily manicured hands of women who have never lifted anything heavier than a bridge card or a golf club. And this plain country woman, with sun-bonneted little lassies or blue overalled lads on either side of her, is a figure of national importance. She is the woman who has trudged across the ploughed field some stormy winter night to help her sister in the hour of trial. She has tenderly dressed the new born babe or silently, reverently composed the limbs of the dead. She has harnessed horses, milked cows, learned the rude surgery of the farm or carried baby lambs and baby pigs into her clean, warm kitchen to save them from perishing; she it is who has really seen life."

The Indiana woman pointed to the fact that agriculture today is far from a profitable condition, that 40 per cent of the farm land is tilled by tenantry and that this condition is driving the best young men and women from the farm to the city with the result of a serious deficit in the establishment of the new homes which are to provide the rural and city leadership of tomorrow.

Have Ridiculed Farmer

"The farmer has been ridiculed, and cartooned as an uneducated, unshaven, grasping, stingy individual, who wants everything his own way," said Mrs. Sewell as she defended the farmer. "On the contrary he is quite likely a refined, retiring, suitably dressed business man, who works long hard hours and pays his high taxes and supports his church and community enterprises to the best of his ability, who asks no exorbitant unfair advantage of his government or his fellow men.

Farmer is True American

He is a true American and he has certain rights. He furnishes food and raw materials that are indispensable. He has a right to the cost of production plus a fair profit, as any other manufacturer. He is entitled to a comfortable home with the refinements of books, magazines and music and the luxury of a bath tub, to the acquiring of a competence for old age, and to give his children, whose efforts are capitalized in the farm business, an education and the advantages they so richly deserve."

Last Chance To Buy
WOOL BLANKETS
Going Fast

60 sold since last issue of the RECORD.

These blankets, made up for the I. A. A., are pure wool, 6-lb., double blankets, 72 x 84 inches.

Colors—Gray and White checks, Blue and White checks.

These blankets cannot be duplicated on the open market today.

TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS.....$11.00
TO NON-FARM BUREAU MEMBERS.$13.00

Send your order early, through your county Farm Bureau. Cash must accompany order. These blankets will be sold out immediately. No more to be made by the I. A. A.

I. A. A. LIVESTOCK MARKETING DEPARTMENT
608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

MARSHALL-PUTNAM BEATS MORGAN IN CHAMPIONSHIP TILT

Galesburg District Winners Trounce Morgan County Baseball Team After An All-Victorious Season

Visitors at the I. A. A. picnic in Lincoln had the opportunity to witness the first Farm Bureau baseball championship ever played in Illinois and perhaps in the entire United States.

In the morning an exhibition game was scheduled between Cass and Logan county Farm Bureau teams but Menard county substituted for Cass and took the small end of a 14 to 2 score. The game was one-sided but served the purpose of warming up the rooters for the afternoon tussle.

Baseball fans were in their natural element in the afternoon as they watched Marshall - Putnam Farm Bureau give Morgan county a drubbing to the tune of 6 to 0 and walk off with the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball championship, after an all-victorious season.

Ideal Baseball Weather

With an ideal baseball setting, 90 in the shade and the sun burning down with intensity, both teams got warmed into form early in the game. The Morgan boys batted first and threatened to score after a combination of two bunglies by Marshall-Putnam infielders and two scratch hits but Halblibe and his team mates settled down and worked out of a hole.

Again in the second inning Morgan got a runner on third only to have him die there as the result of a fast double play, Halblibe to Clausen to W. Grifith.

The first three innings the Marshall-Putnam batters faced the Morgan county pitcher they walked quite regularly back to the bench. They hit the ball but it always landed in a Morgan player's hands. But true to the prediction of a Marshall-Putnam player the champions of the north end of the state opened up a barrage of hits and base running in the fourth inning that resulted in 3 runs.

Score in Sixth

After that inning the game belonged to the champions. Their hits came again in the sixth inning when safeties meant runs. The scoring ended after the second onslaught of the winners and for two and a half innings both teams exhibited good baseball for the fans.

MARSHALL-PUTNAM	AB	R	H	P	A	E
Litchfield, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Glenn, ss	4	0	1	1	4	1
W. Grifith, 1b	4	2	1	10	0	0
Wallace, c	3	2	0	2	1	0
B. Grifith, lf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Clausen, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	1
Thompson, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Seibert, 3b	3	0	1	4	0	0
Halblibe, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total	36	6	6	27	14	2

MORGAN	AB	R	H	P	A	E
Daniels, c	4	0	1	5	3	0
Anderson, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
H. Jewsbury, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
C. Jewsbury, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	1
Fox, ss	3	0	0	0	1	0
Ci. Jewsbury, p	3	0	1	2	6	0
W. Jewsbury, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	0
Hohman, 2b	3	0	0	2	4	0
Kumley, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Total	28	0	3	24	16	1

Score by innings:	R	H	E
Marshall-Put'm ..006 203 00x	6	6	2
Morgan 000 000 000	0	3	1

2b hits: C. Jewsbury, B. Grifith, Seibert; Struck out by Jewsbury, 6; Bases on balls, off Jewsbury, 1; Double Plays B. Grifith to Wallace, Halblibe, Clausen, W. Grifith; Hit by pitched ball, Fox; Stolen bases, W. Grifith, 2; Passed ball, Daniels; Sacrifice hits, H. Jewsbury, Thompson; Umpire, Jacobs, Jordan.

Dairymen Getting Less Than In 1923

Illinois dairymen, on the average, are receiving six cents less per pound for butter this August than they did in August, 1923, according to A. D. Lynch, director of the I. A. A. dairy marketing department. Each week 120 dairy farmers in 44 Illinois counties report by mail the current price of butter fat in their localities. This data gives Lynch a check on the effectiveness of the 15 co-operative dairy arencies in Illinois and shows what various cream buying companies are paying in different localities. Farm bureau members receive this information through their county farm advisers.

FAIR VISITORS SEE ARRAY OF EXHIBITS BY FARM BUREAUS

First Prize Goes To Wills County; Grundy Second; Kendall Third; Some Job To Pick Winners

Thousands of visitors at the Central States Fair and Exposition, at Aurora, who studied the exhibits of 12 county farm bureaus, came away convinced of the invaluable worth of the county Farm Bureau unit.

The 12 Farm Bureau exhibits arranged in a group in the women's building made up a display representative of Farm Bureau work in Illinois and furnished farmers and their families a bird's eye view of constructive farm practices and activities.

Wills County Farm Bureau, with an exhibit showing the comparison of corn produced from disease free seed and disease free soil, took first prize. The display showed the results of careful selection for disease free seed, both as to quality of corn produced and as to yield per acre. Methods of conducting germination tests, keeping of records and samples of corn root rot and other diseases were included in the blue ribbon exhibit.

Exhibit in Motion

Grundy county which styled itself as "The Sweet Clover County" won 2nd on a unique exhibit displaying sweet clover as the "key to soil fertility." A miniature threshing outfit which was actually in motion added reality to the array of pictures, signs, samples and banners.

Kendall county took 3rd place on its exhibit showing the effect of using limestone in building up soil and producing crops. In comparison to the wise use of limestone the disastrous effect upon the soil of not using limestone to produce legume crops was shown.

Telling the story of the largest cow testing association in Illinois, the Boone County Farm Bureau took 4th prize. The display showed the equipment, methods of sampling and weighing, organization, ways of shipping and other details in testing association work.

Champaign Cleans Up

Champaign county, the home of the original certified Manchu variety of soy bean seed, cleaned up 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th on certified seed; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on uncertified seed and annexed 5th prize among the county exhibits. Paul Butlin of Seymour, who won sweepstakes last fall in competition with samples from all parts of the United States and Canada, got 1st prize on the certified samples.

Kane county, the county of community clubs, displayed an exhibit which illustrated the four objects of a community club: Development of local talent for leadership, a community spirit, an agricultural program and a community social life.

Real samples of ideal poultry raising practices were on display in the DuPage county booth. Samples of unbalanced rations, mongrel flocks and inadequate housing facilities were compared to model methods of poultry production.

The Bureau county exhibit was another that showed by picture and banner how the Farm Bureau and home bureau works through boys' and girls' clubs to develop the four objects of community clubs.

The DeKalb booth was another that emphasized the importance of using only pure, clean seeds. Samples of hay crops and grain crops made up the exhibit.

An exhibit portraying the dangers to human health from bovine tuberculosis, the methods of eradication and the progress made in McHenry county was displayed by the McHenry County Farm Bureau.

The LaSalle county corner demonstrated the road to profit in hog production by vaccination to prevent cholera.

The Whiteside county booth told the world that its county believes "it pays to advertise." The exhibit was a small school in journalism, telling the story of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau through its weekly paper, The Whiteside County Farmer.



Sam G. Smith, Anchor, and Reuben G. Bright, Hudson, crack horseshoe pitchers of McLean county, winners of the state Farm Bureau championship cup.

MURPHY OUTLINES FARMERS' STATUS

(Continued from page 1)

Agricultural Association picnic. We are in solemn conference this day because your inalienable rights have been invaded. Not only you, but all agricultural people find themselves today in economic bondage by reason of the projection across the current of the natural flow of economic laws of artificial obstructions and interferences which have resulted in material advantage to labor, industry and commerce, and to corresponding disadvantages to the nation's basic industry. Our agricultural purposes are peaceful, but at the same time determined and just."

McNary-Haugen Bill Sound

Continuing, Mr. Murphy stated that the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill was sound and that the American Council of Agriculture is going to keep the principle from becoming the football of partisan politics.

Under the present economic structure of our country, he said that 40,000,000 farmers, 35 per cent of the nation's population, is wearing economic chains. He gave his reasons for the failure of the McNary-Haugen bill; told of the sincerity of the fundamental cause; pointed out that the case of agriculture should be stated clearly, that the people want the truth, and that the fault with our economic structure should be attributed to the nation's statesmen. He said that the farmer's production cannot be controlled but that industry and labor have means of controlling their production.

At the Whiteside County Fair a Better Baby Conference will be conducted by the Whiteside County Tuberculosis Society. Emphasis is placed upon the fact that this is a conference, not a contest, and that children not so strong will be as welcome as the stronger ones.

Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau recently conducted a boys' and girls' calf club tour. Several farms in the two counties were visited where cattle judging demonstrations were made.

Several limestone companies are giving free, aside from freight charges, five tons of limestone to each of 65 Montgomery county boys who belong to an alfalfa club.



Farm Adviser Checkley of Logan county, wheel horse on the state picnic committee, appointed three ministers in Lincoln to pick out the "Biggest Liar So Far" in the I. A. A. RECORD Liars' Contest. It was decided that D. C. Shepler, a real, honest-to-goodness, public spirited worker of the Logan County Farm Bureau, should have the 18-inch tin medal with the adorning three yards of purple ribbon (shown above) as his award for the entry: "I never told a lie."

Adviser Checkley made the award during the community singing and the Picnic Edition of the RECORD contained a big story about it. The story quoted one of the ministers as follows: "There was considerable apparent and intentional lack of dishonesty in the batch of falsehoods."

Unfortunately, Mr. Shepler got run over by an auto during the morning and nearly got laid up in the hospital. His misfortune nearly wrecked the conspiracy.



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FARM PROGRAM RADIO
Over KYW—Wave Length 536
Central Standard Time 7:20

On Sept. 5, J. L. Whisnand, I. A. A. executive committeeman and chairman of the I. A. A. educational committee, will talk on, "The Farmers' Educational Program." Mr. Whisnand is experienced in Illinois school problems, having taught school and once serving as county superintendent of schools.

C. V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, talking on the I. A. A. program the night of Sept. 16, will tell of, "School Days."

On the last I. A. A. program for the month will be Arthur C. Page, Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer, who will review, "What We Saw at the State Fair This Week."

September 2—"I. A. A. News Review," by the Department of Information of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"What the Colt Clubs are Doing," by Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary, Horse Association of America.

September 5—"Farmers Educational Program," by J. L. Whisnand of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"First Live Stock Shipping Association in Illinois," by Paul A. Potter, Assistant Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

September 9—"A Hint to the Housewife," by Miss Gudrun Carlson, Institute of American Meat Packers, under the auspices of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

"Your Community," by J. W. Coverdale, Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation.

September 12—"How My Boys Profit by Club Work," by J. R. Howard, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"What to Do With Soft Corn," by L. C. Brown, of Cook County Farmers' Institute and Editorial Staff of the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

September 16—"With the Farm Bureau East of the Alleghenies," by E. P. Cohill, of the American Farm Bureau Federation Executive Committee and president of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation.

"School Days," by C. V. Gregory, Editor of Prairie Farmer.

September 19—"Boys' and Girls' Club Work in the South," by H. J. Schwietert, General Development Agent, Illinois Central Railroad.

"What We Saw at the State Fair This Week," by Arthur C. Page, Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

September 23—"Monthly Analysis of Farm Markets," by H. W. Moorhouse, of the Howard-Moorhouse Agricultural Business Service.

"Vocational Agricultural Training," by Dr. C. H. Lane, Chief, Agricultural Education Service, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

September 26—"Transportation of Farm Products," by O. W. Sandberg, Director of Transportation, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Talk on Vocational Education by Dr. C. H. Lane, Chief Agricultural Education Service, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

September 30—"Please Help Yourself," by John A. Kotal, Secretary, United Master Butchers of America, under auspices of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

"Observations of the Growth of Boys' and Girls' Club Work," by John W. Coverdale, Secretary of the Grain Marketing Company.

Algonquin, Ill.
August 27, 1924.

The Ill. Agricultural Ass'n.,
608 South Dearborn,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sirs:—

The Canada thistles that I wrote you about on the C. & N. W. Ry. have all been cut and they made a clean job of it.

Am very much obliged for your prompt action in this matter.

Yours truly,
(Signed) B. B. Stewart.

John C. Watson, I. A. A. director of taxation and statistics, will attend the national tax conference in St. Louis, Sept. 15 to 19. This meeting is attended by taxation administrators of various states and cities and by teachers, students and professors of economics. It has been an annual affair for the last 15 years.

Dick Denzig won the homely man contest at the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau picnic. The pig-calling prize went to Louis Boyle.

RAIN DIDN'T KEEP FARMERS AWAY FROM 21ST DISTRICT MEET

Seventy-two Farm Bureau Representatives Discuss Various Problems; Boast Area Testing for T. B.

A downpour of rain wasn't enough to prevent farm bureau executive committeemen and delegates from attending the 21st district conference at Taylorville, August 20. Seventy-two farmers from Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian and Sangamon counties plowed through mud in their cars or came by train to Taylorville for the meeting.

R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A., made a short talk in the forenoon explaining the present status of the Grain Marketing Company and the position of the I. A. A. toward the big merger. To safeguard its 63,000 Illinois farm bureau members, the I. A. A. has maintained a neutral and open-minded stand on the new grain company, he said. A thorough investigation by the best legal counsel available is now being made by the Association. This investigation is made as a matter of sound business practice and not particularly with the intention of prejudicing I. A. A. members against the grain company.

Eat Free Dinner

After the morning meeting the sixty-five farm bureau boosters were treated to a real farm bureau dinner in the Methodist church. The meal was "on" the Christian County Farm Bureau, smokes and all.

Variety was the spice of the afternoon meeting. Mr. Cowles reviewed the organization of the American Council of Agriculture, giving as the purpose of the Council, "to secure economic equality for agriculture with capital and labor." The widely scattered character of the industry, the millions of individuals involved, and the impossibility of limiting production were given by Mr. Cowles as the reasons why agriculture has not been unified as have labor and capital.

The Council aims to overcome this natural obstruction to unification by legislative protection for farmers such as labor and capital have enjoyed from laws which allow them to compete in American protected markets.

Want Efficient Service

Sam Sorrells, executive committeeman for the 21st district, reviewed the activities of the I. A. A. as they affect farmers of central Illinois. The sentiment of the general discussion which followed was to require more efficient service from the I. A. A. and its several departments without establishing additional departments or projects.

Short talks on area testing for tuberculosis were made by county veterinarians Hess of Montgomery county and Montgomery of Christian county. Farmers who took part in the discussion of the tuberculosis eradication problems were united in endorsing a continuance of the campaign against bovine tuberculosis.

The following names were taken in answer to the roll call:

Macoupin County: J. F. Leeper, C. H. Leeper, E. Leeper, J. P. Enslow, L. C. Bates, Dale Dewa, G. W. Wrightman, H. J. Shults, C. M. Shults, W. A. Shults, H. W. Reis, E. W. Rusk and Roy Bates. Total 13.

Montgomery County: R. E. Gifford, A. E. Satterlee, H. G. Lingle, Walter Satterlee, Alden Snyder, W. H. Turner, Lewis Lessman, Howard Turner, Sam Sorrells, H. A. Cress, Dr. Geo. Hess, Geo. C. Simon and wife, M. E. Roberts and wife. Total 15.

Sangamon County: John Stout, F. L. Stout, I. A. Madden, A. D. Van Meter, J. F. Greenwood and wife, Fred Darcy. Total 7.

Christian County: Glenn Hunter, C. R. McCloskey, G. A. Wacker, M. C. Durbin, Dwight Hart, T. A. Ostermeier, Harold Gordon, Elmer Waddell, Bart Hall, Wm. Pearson, George Spates, Herbert Gebhart, Nelson Waddle, Chris Munzenmaier, Fay Hubbard, C. W. Rayhill, C. B. Norris, Frank Kincaid, Wm. Shannon, Frank Garwood, E. E. McVicker, T. H. Langes, Ray Beaty, Wm. Palmer H. E. Kendle, Andrew Burgess, J. H. Gebhart, C. E. Hay, L. E. Nash, R. K. Shepherd, H. S. Armstrong, Henry Kessler, Wm. Engelman, Con Curtin, W. A. Mateer, Wm. Shaw and Dr. R. S. Montgomery. Total 37.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 2 | Issued Every Other Saturday—September 13, 1924 | Number 18

FARMERS PAY 70 PER CENT SCHOOL TAX, SURVEY SHOWS

I. A. A. Investigates 200 Districts; Send 10,000 Questionaires To Determine Rural Viewpoint

That fully 70 per cent of the community and township high school taxes in Illinois is paid by farmers is information disclosed by a report covering an all-summer survey of the Illinois farmers' educational problem made by the Illinois Agricultural Association in co-operation with the Illinois Educational Commission which was created by the Illinois legislature to go over the entire school situation, make investigations, formulate recommendations and report its findings to the next meeting of the General Assembly.

The report, which draws this particular information from the books of county clerks in 35 counties, further shows that although Illinois farmers pay 70 per cent of the community and township high school taxes, they furnish but 40 per cent of the high school pupils. The 35 counties where investigations were made represent fully one-half of the community and township high schools in the state.

Survey Not Complete

Out of the 100 school districts reported upon, three districts showed that city people paid more than their proportionate share of the taxes. Only three showed urban and country folks paying equally. In the 94 remaining districts, the farmers paid much more than their share as is indicated by the 70 per cent average for the 100 districts reported upon. Further information will be available when data is summarized on another 100 school districts investigated this summer, although the first 100 is taken as representative of the entire state.

It was the aim of the Illinois Agricultural Association, through its educational committee consisting of J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, chairman; A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville and E. W. Rusk of Carlinville, to determine where and how the farmer stands on the school question.

Use 10,000 Questionaires

Ten thousand questionaires were mailed to Illinois farm bureau members in 94 counties of the state by Dr. G. W. Willett, superintendent of the Lyons County High School at La Grange, Ill., who was employed to manage the investigation in connection with certain research work of his at the University of Michigan. In addition, a University of Chicago student in education, C. B. Althaus, was engaged to investigate personally the farmers' angle by visiting as many school districts as possible during the summer.

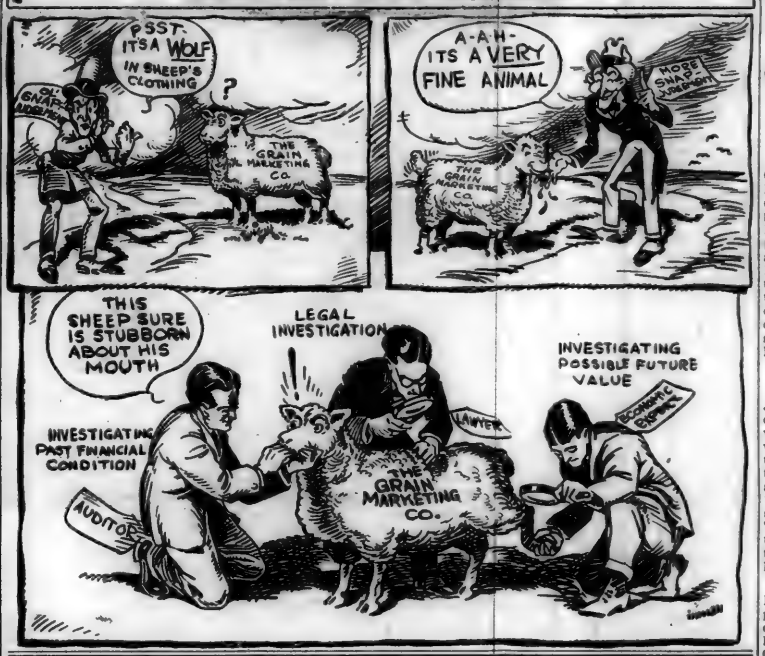
He investigated nearly 300 school districts in 35 counties ranging from Pulaski in the south to the Wisconsin line in the north. With his personal investigations plus a high percentage of returns from the 10,000 queries to farmers furnishing authentic data, the report is given high praise by W. W. Lewton, chairman of the Illinois Educational Commission, as being the most complete and obviously valuable information ever obtained on the Illinois educational situation.

Problems Interest Farmers

In summarizing the information revealed by the questionaires sent to farmers, Dr. Willett set down the following points:

(Continued on page 4)

HOW THE I. A. A. PROCEEDS



Farmers' Auditing Co-op Establishes Springfield Branch

On Sept. 1 the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, the farmers co-operative auditing company, opened in the Sangamon County Farm Bureau office, in Springfield, the first of several district offices which are to be established throughout the state.

The opening of the branch office in Springfield is in keeping with a plan to centralize activities of the auditing association by districts, according to Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of the co-op. Organization by districts will also minimize traveling expenses incurred in the routine of making audits for farmers' co-operatives.

The I. A. C. A. headquarters will remain permanently in Chicago. Since its organization the association has directed operations from its central office with the I. A. A.

With the membership of the auditing co-operative now past 60, more farmers' organizations are making application for the service. As development makes it necessary other district offices will be established, until every section of the state has the services of expert auditing and accounting, according to Mr. Wicker. A branch office will be opened in the northwest district sometime this fall, probably at Rockford or Freeport.

F. A. Gougler, director of the poultry and egg marketing department is the proud father of Mr. Gougler, Jr., a recent arrival at the Gougler home. Thanks for the cigars, old top!

Four and one-half per cent is the new rate that intermediate credit banks will charge co-operative marketing associations.

I.A.A. SPEAKERS FIND FARM BUREAU SPIRIT RUNS AT HIGH LEVEL

Thompson, Everingham, Barton and Metzger Talk At Many Meetings; Baseball Is Feature

Four speakers, President Sam H. Thompson, Quincy; Frank D. Barton, Cornell; A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville; and G. E. Metzger, I. A. A. organization director, have spoken at more Farm Bureau picnics than any other four men in the state, judging from the I. A. A. speakers bureau date list.

Farm Bureau picnic attendance has been larger this year, on the average, than for any year according to A. C. Everingham.

"Baseball has been a popular feature this year," said Mr. Everingham. "The crowds, taken as a whole, have been the largest I have ever had.

"I don't think the spirit and morale of the Farm Bureau was ever better than was indicated at the picnics at which I spoke," he said.

Mr. Everingham has spoken at 12 county picnics and has three still on his list.

His picnics have been as follows:

Date	County	Town	Estimated Attendance
July	4—La Salle—Ottawa		2,000
August	14—Calhoun—Hardin		2,500
	16—Greene—Whitehall		1,500
	20—Knox—Galesburg	(8,000 cars)	30,000
	21—Cumberland—Greenup		800
	22—Menard—Old Salem		1,200
	23—Henderson—Burlington, Iowa		1,200
	27—Gallatin—Ridgway		3,000
	28—Jackson—Murphysboro		3,000
	29—Warren—Monmouth		5,000
	30—Brown—Mt. Sterling		4,000
Sept.	6—Hancock—Carthage		—
	17—DeWitt—Clinton		—
	27—Mercer—Aledo		—

President Sam H. Thompson has spoken at three county picnics as follows:

Date	County	Town	Estimated Attendance
August	26—Whiteside—Morrison		5,000
	27—Lawrence—Bridgport		—
	28—Coles—Charleston		—

(Continued on page 4)

Springfield Milk Co-op Prepares For Marketing Contract

At a recent meeting of the organizing board of directors of the Springfield Co-operative Milk Producers Association a set of by-laws and a marketing agreement were considered and adopted. A. D. Lynch, director of the I. A. A. dairy marketing department met with the board and assisted in analyzing and explaining the practical working principles of a marketing agreement.

The association is not yet incorporated and will not be chartered until a certain number of producers, representing a majority of the milk tributaries to the Springfield market, have signed the association agreement and marketing contract.

The milk producers at Springfield have been organized informally for the last five years, according to Mr. Lynch, who believes thoroughly in the principle of "looking before leaping" in organizing co-operative associations. In this time they have learned to work together, have developed leadership and have learned that their organization was not quite solid enough to give the best results. With the period of experimenting safely passed, Mr. Lynch believes the Springfield dairymen are ready for a new, closely unified co-operative under the co-operative marketing act.

The Twin City Milk Producers Association, a farmers' cooperative which pools more than 80 per cent of the milk produced in the Twin City section, recently made contracts with all the distributors of St. Paul and Minneapolis, under which the pool will supply all the milk used by the distributors.

PEORIA COUNTY TAX FIGHT RAGES WHILE CUT IS "PENDING"

City-Manned Board of Review Distrusts Watson's Figures; He Offers to Leave Data With a Committee

The battle between the Peoria County Farm Bureau and the Board of Review wages merrily on. The Board of Review has fired a volley at the Peoria County Farm Bureau in the city newspapers in an effort to win public, and especially city, favor. The Peoria County Farm Bureau, in turn, has stated its position through the newspapers of the county, but the 11 per cent reduction on farm land valuations is still "pending." The Board of Review consists of three city men.

Ask 11 Per Cent Cut

Following an investigation by John C. Watson, I. A. A. statistician and authority on taxes, in which careful comparison of sales values of city and country real estate in Peoria county were made, the Peoria County Farm Bureau asked the Board of Review for an 11 per cent average cut in the assessed valuations on farm lands. This reduction in rural land valuation was calculated to equalize taxes on town lots and country lands.

Eighty-five members of the Farm Bureau filed legal complaints against the unjust difference in real estate values and were later called in before the Peoria County Board of Review for hearings. In the hearing before the Board these men stated that their complaint was that the scale of valuations between city real estate and farm land was not equal for taxation purposes.

The Board of Review challenged the difference of 11 per cent as stated in the complaints filed by Farm Bureau members and asked Mr. Watson to return and explain his method of measuring the disparity. On the first available date, Aug. 15, he returned to Peoria for this purpose, but found that the Board of Review had arranged to be in the country that day. He appeared again on Aug. 19, which was the first of two days when land owners who had filed complaints were called in by the Board.

Watson Explains Method

In showing how he arrived at his conclusions, Mr. Watson cited opinions from leading authorities on property tax, and the practice of tax administrators in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Kansas and other states. The same method was in use in Illinois under former Governor Lowden's administration. Mr. Watson contended that the method used by the Farm Bureau was the only one which avoided estimates of values by persons who were thinking of tax valuations when they made their estimates, that if fairly used it would disclose the facts with approximate accuracy, and that the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association had used this method fairly.

Saving of $16,500

The fact is that for state and county taxes alone, allowing for an increase in county rates sufficient to produce the same amount of tax, the net saving in taxes to land owners in Peoria county which would come from an average reduction of 11 per cent in valuations of farm lands would amount to more than $16,500 per year to Peoria county farmers. Nor would saving be restricted to state and county wide

(Continued on page 4)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th.....Jacob Olbrich, Harvard
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, H. C. Butcher, Transportation, L. J. Quasey, Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, Wm. E. Hedgcock; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; In charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, F. A. Gougler; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Petersen; Legal Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick; Cooperative Accounting, Geo. R. Wicker.

An Explanation

The American Farm Bureau Federation News Letter, which goes to county agents or farm advisers and Farm Bureau workers all over the nation, carried a statement in its issue of last week that "the chairman of the Illinois Grain Marketing Committee, H. E. Goembel, sent his wheat to this company", meaning The Grain Marketing Company.

Mr. Goembel states emphatically that he did not ship his grain to The Grain Marketing Company. He states that he shipped to James E. Bennett & Co. and The Grain Marketing Company bought the carload on the Chicago Board of Trade.

As chairman of the I. A. A. Grain Marketing committee, Mr. Goembel wants it understood that he is in full accord with the stand taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association in its demand for essential facts before attempting to determine the Association's attitude toward the promotion of The Grain Marketing Company in the state.

"I had a conference with Mr. Coverdale covering certain phases of the I. A. A. investigation," explains Mr. Goembel. "During our conversation, Mr. Coverdale mentioned that The Grain Marketing Company was handling considerable wet grain and that it was being processed at a low cost. I was interested in what it would cost me to get my grain processed. He said that if I would give him the number of the car, he would have it traced and a check on the various costs made. But I did not ship to The Grain Marketing Company—the car was bought by them on the Board of Trade."

—o—

Driving Around

G. E. Metzger, organization director, tells the following story:

"I sometimes feel that a great many farmers get to the point where they do a great deal like a friend of mine who bought a new Ford. I met this friend some time ago, and I asked him:

"How is the new Liz?"

"'Oh, just fine,' he said.

"How far have you driven it?" I asked him.

"'Four thousand miles.'

"How long have you had it?

"'Four months'.

"You must have been on a long trip to have driven your car 4,000 miles in four months.

"'No, I haven't been on a trip. I haven't been anywhere. I have just been driving around.'

"I sometimes think that quite often we farmers operate for a period of weeks, or months, or sometimes years, and suddenly wake up to the fact that we have just been driving around."

We're Starting Something

In the column to the right and under the heading "The Voice of the Members" are a few letters from members and former members telling their views.

"The Voice of the Members" column is new with this issue of the RECORD. Maybe we are starting something we can't finish, but we don't think so. We think Farm Bureau folks will make good use of the column.

The membership is cordially invited to express opinions in this column. And it is not our intention to censor the material printed under its heading. Constructive criticism is best. Destructive criticism helps get a load off somebody's chest, but it does not build. The I. A. A. needs builders, and the builders are the members.

Let us call a spade a spade, and take the opinions for what they are worth. What do you think of Mr. Wienecke's suggestion in his letter? Let us have **YOUR** opinions.

—o—

Vote or Shut Up

A University of Chicago professor who has just returned from a trip in Europe, where he made observations along lines of political economics, reports that the ideal republic of today is Czecho-Slovakia.

And the reason for this is that every voter must vote or pay a fine, he tells us.

Here in the United States we would not miss the revenue we lost when the Volstead act went in if we collected a dollar from every eligible voter who failed to vote.

Every person who has the right should vote. And this applies to Farm Bureau members particularly. As recognized leaders in agriculture, Farm Bureau members should make it their patriotic duty to "have a say" on election day.

Vote or shut up!

—o—

Be Ready To Answer

Get ready to answer questions on the Farm Bureau, folks! For there's an essay contest coming, and when the school students start writing essays, they'll be prodding all of us for "dope". The subjects for this nation-wide contest are: "Why dad should belong to the Farm Bureau" or "Why dad is a Farm Bureau member."

Get ready to answer questions, folks, for we will all be in this contest. The kids will be in the front line trenches and parents, school teachers, farm advisers and the rest of us re-inforcing them with ammunition.

Keep your powder dry by being ready to answer questions.

—o—

Getting Together

To bring about better co-operation and understanding between the leaders in the Illinois Grain Dealers Association, representing the farmers' elevators of the state to which many Farm Bureau members are associated, and the leaders in the Illinois Agricultural Association, an all-day conference between the two groups is being called jointly for October 2, the day preceding the next regular I. A. A. executive committee meeting.

A more complete understanding, which is conducive to whole-hearted co-operation, should result from this meeting. The personal contact between the two bodies of men, plus an airing of views by both, will do much to bring the farmers' elevators and the Farm Bureau where they belong—closer together.

—o—

The Voter's Yardstick

Farm Bureau members ask the I. A. A. WHO they should vote for. The I. A. A. is absolutely, definitely and infallibly non-partisan. Let that be understood.

But, **WHAT** Farm Bureau members should vote for is different. Every candidate for state or national office should be measured with the yard stick of equality for agriculture.

The American Council of Agriculture is taking steps to see that candidates for such offices are pledged to help agriculture obtain equality with industry and labor. Equality for agriculture is an economic question and it is the intention of the Council that it shall not become the football of partisan politics.

Stand your equality for agriculture measuring stick up alongside your candidate. Is he a friend to agriculture, and will he remain a friend after he gets your vote?

But vote, by all means, vote!

The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national units—is welcomed. If you have any grievances, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

Carlyle, Ill., Aug. 10, 1924.

Mr. H. C. Butcher, Director of Information.
Dear Sir: In regard to the merger of the five big grain companies, in my opinion this is meant to mislead the farmers. I believe in organization and co-operative buying and selling, but I have no faith in an organization gotten up by these speculators for the "good" of the farmer unless the farmers have absolute control.

I believe in the Farm Bureau and I think it wise that the Farm Bureau investigate before giving their opinion on the merger. The plan seems simpleton to me, as in the past these speculators opposed all farm organizations, and now they are wanting to form an organization "for the good of the farmer."

I believe their aim is to sell us farmers some worthless stock or some unprofitable elevators. I honestly believe the merger is to be of more benefit to the speculator than to the farmer. It will only be good for the few at the head that are on the pay roll.

Sincerely yours,
Nic Isaak.

We're After the Facts, Nic.

(Fifty letters to persons who had dropped their Farm Bureau membership during the summer were mailed out a few days before the RECORD went to press. These following replies had been received.)

Tiskilwa, Ill., Sept. 6, 1924.

Dear Mr. Butcher:
My reason for not renewing my membership in the Farm Bureau is that I am not farming any more. Of course it is all right to be a member, but I cannot afford to spend the money for the same while not farming.

Yours truly,
Louis E. Gingery.

He Quit Farming.

Ashmore, Ill., Sept. 5, 1924.

Dear Sir:
In regard to why I did not renew my membership in the Farm Bureau, I have moved to town. Am now in a meat market, and don't feel that it would pay me to stay in any longer.

L. R. Miller.

And So Did Mr. Miller.

Barrington, Ill.

Dear Sirs:
Per request on the other side, all I can say is, I do not feel as though I get fifteen dollars, value received, per year, from the Farm Bureau. My suggestion is that you send a man, who is well informed in farming in general, and have him visit us occasionally, so if they have a question they can ask him about it. You know a farmer will not take the time or trouble to write to you. I refer to the majority.

Respectfully,
Chas. Weinecke.

P. S. The rest of the family are through with dinner while I wrote this.

Sorry You Missed Your Dinner, Chas.

Macomb, Ill., Sept. 7, 1924.

Dear Sirs:
In reply to your question will say that the reason I did not renew was because I lost all I had on the farm with bad luck, and moved to town, and felt I did not need it any more. I was unable to keep up the expense. But I will say that I think it a fine thing.

Yours respectfully,
F. L. Leftridge.

Hard Luck, Mr. Leftridge.

THE LIARS' CORNER

WHERE IS THIS MELON PATCH?

Dear Sir:
I haven't imagination enough to tell lies, but here is an absolutely truthful happening that I have a hard time getting people to believe.

I was working for a fellow one time who raised very fine watermelons. One day he sent me to the patch to get a melon, and as I was going to help eat it, of course I picked one of the largest melons I could find.

I tried to carry the thing home, but I could not lift it. So I got a pole and pried it loose from the vine and started it rolling down hill toward the house. The hill was quite steep, and the melon got to rolling so fast that it didn't stop when it reached the bottom, but rolled on against the house and tore off one room. The blow caused the melon to break open, and the juice of it drowned 22 ducks and 14 geese.—Gust Hess, Teutopolis, Illinois.

HERE'S ONE FROM COLORADO

Dear Editor:
Our neighbor, Mike B., is a small man, weighing only about 125 pounds, but we must all admit that he is, as he modestly says, "Hell for stout." To prove his prowess, he tells of a time when he and a companion were herding a thousand sheep, when a terrible blizzard struck them. They succeeded in getting the sheep to within half a mile of camp, but the poor things could get no further, so each man gathered up a sheep under each arm, carried it to camp, and returned for two more. By morning they had carried the whole thousand head to camp.

On another occasion, Mike went jack rabbit hunting with some of his friends, and he got so far ahead of them that he would stop and count the rabbits he was carrying. He had 45, and the rabbits averaged 8 pounds apiece.—Mrs. Pearl Underwood, New Castle, Colorado.

SOME GUN!

Dear Editor:
One day recently I was out hunting with a friend, when he made a slighting remark about my gun, so of course, I had to show him what a good gun it was. I noticed a crow on a fence post near a schoolhouse, about a quarter of a mile down the road, so I took aim carefully and shot at it. The bullet killed the crow, went through both sides of the brick schoolhouse and went down a row of potatoes on the other side of the house and plowed them out better than breaking plow. All we had to do was walk down the row and pick up the potatoes.—Ralph Paul, Route No. 5, Lincoln, Illinois.

Not so bad, eh? But we need some more yarns to swap. Come on—send us in your tallest ones. You may win the platinum ice pick when we decide on the winners at the Annual Meeting next January. Fish stories are not barred.—Editor.

KANKAKEE FARMERS FIND PROFIT IN CITY MARKET

Several links in the chain of middlemen, who each adds an "expense plus" profit to the ultimate cost of most every man-made commodity, have been removed by the farmers around Kankakee who make up the farmers' market of that city. And, in doing so, they have put a "big business" practice into effect; that is, "the customer is always right," the maxim upon which Marshall Field built up what is probably the world's greatest link of the chain of middlemen.

The removal of those links seems to have resulted in more cash to the farmer-marketer without causing strife or friction with the city merchants—a point worthy of some consideration. Those merchants who have been more-or-less displaced by the direct-to-the-consumer farmers' market apparently look upon it in a broad sense.

On the last Saturday of August, 44 farmer-salesmen who had commodities to sell that day, took in over their booth-counters an average of $48.20 each. About 1,100 people visited the market during the day; Kankakee is a city of around 17,000 population.

Four Years Old

How the farmers around Kankakee got into the direct-to-the consumer marketing business is almost a yarn in itself. Four years ago, several farmers got together and were selling along the curb, but curb markets are unsatisfactory for several apparent reasons. There is the dirt, the ever-flying dust, the flies, public handling—and other conditions which are not conducive to the selling of produce in a sanitary manner.

There came an offer by a local merchant to sell his three-story brick building to the Kankakee County Crop and Soil Improvement Association, in other words, the Kankakee County Farm Bureau under a name of 1912 vintage. The merchant wanted $18,000 and he got it. Not long ago the Farm Bureau was offered $27,000 for the building.

It was a surprise to the merchants when the farmers bought the building. Seventy-two booths approximately six by six feet square were divided off and an indoor farmers' market was begun. The farmer-merchants pay 50 cents for a booth on Wednesdays and $1 on Saturdays. None but Farm Bureau members can participate.

The two upper floors were rented out for storage and the basement was converted into storage spaces for the farmers who had some products left over from time to time. Then, too, the storage space made it handy for farmers to haul in their stuff any time during the week and in large loads.

Brings Out Co-operation

Last year, 1923, an average of 94 farmers sold produce on the market each week. In 1920, the first year of operation, an average of 18 sellers constituted the market. In 1921, there were 40 and in 1922, six more per week availed themselves of the selling advantages offered by the market. Now the building is paying for itself and a nice revenue comes to the Kankakee County Crop and Soil Improvement Association.

"We have found that this market is a good place to bring out the co-operation there is in a man or woman," said John S. Collier, the farm adviser, and who has been there in that capacity for 13 years—the longest continuous period of service of any county agent in the United States. "For example, one farmer voluntarily helps sell a dozen pounds of his neighbor's butter who is in another booth down the aisle. In return, the neighbor takes a few dozen eggs and each man is sold out sooner.

"Customer Is Always Right"

"Our market is meant to function on the principle that the customer is always right," he added. "We keep a set of scales in the center of the market floor where anyone who pleases can weigh what he buys after he buys it."

"Who establishes the price for each day's market?" he was asked.

"The evening before each market day," he replied, "a range of prices on the commodities in season is compiled in accordance with general market conditions. It is merely a suggested range for prices—nothing compulsory. But we try to sell within that range.

"Last Saturday, 1,100 people visited the market. Cars were jammed in the streets; they always are on market days. But August is not our busy month; from November to April is our busy season.

They Have Their Troubles, Too

"But don't get the impression that everything is always lovely," he said. "We have our troubles. Any group of farmers planning to start such a market should make a careful survey of local conditions. They should find out from first hand inquiries from buyers, sellers and competitors just what each thinks of the farmers' market."

They sell almost every conceivable product grown by farmers. One lady, Mrs. Wm. E. Tanner, happened to bring in a bouquet of flowers from her garden one day, and someone offered her a quarter for it. That gave her an idea. Now she brings in 18 to 20 bouquets and sells them all.

Lots of pies, cakes and other home-baked goods are brought in for sale. Besides the usual market offerings of fresh vegetables and such stuff, several farm wives have developed a paying clientele among the city-folks for country-made cottage cheese, butter and buttermilk. Fresh country milk and cream sell well. Honey, quartered beeves, mutton, pork, dressed chickens, cooking apples and what not make up the aggregate offerings to the buyers. The dairy products all come from cows declared free from bovine tuberculosis. None other is allowed.

And the customers are loyal.



This trophy is to be given by the I. A. A. to the farmers' shipping association in Illinois sustaining the smallest loss on live stock in transit during the six months' period from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1924. During this time a minimum of 20 cars of stock must be shipped to Producers to qualify a shippers' association for the contest.

One lady has about 25 pounds of her own make of butter to sell each Saturday. It's so well liked that it's gone in practically no time. They line up for it! Two thousand pounds of butter are sold there every market day, according to Mr. Collier.

One man grows broomcorn on his farm, harvests his crop, makes brooms and sells 'em on the Kankakee farmers' market. He sold 900 last year.

Another man, Armand J. Pallissard of St. Anne, has developed a small packing plant on his farm because he sells so many butchered hogs. He sold 102 last year. He did his own butchering, too.

Meat Market Likes It

A talk with various city merchants indicated that most of them think well of the farmers' market. Many of them think it's an asset to their business.

A meat market man with whom the farmers' market competed quite keenly, looked at the proposition broadly. He said he was in favor of the market, although it actually competed with him.

"Farmers have a right to sell that way, why should I object?" he said. "Even if I do lose some trade, I have the satisfaction of knowing the farmers hereabouts are getting a taste of the problems of butchering and selling meat. They trust me more; they understand my troubles more, see? That's something. Then, too, when more people are in town, we get ours. In fact, we look forward to Wednesdays and Saturdays as better business days than the others.

A groceryman was not so favorable toward it.

"Oh, the farmers' market, you mean? Oh, yes," the groceryman said. "Lots of farmers have started in on it, but when they find out about all the detail work they drop out again. They have to buy wrapping paper and string and be on the job and do a lot of things they never thought of before. Then they have to do something with their perishables, you know. That's the trouble of it. When they see they can't sell all their stuff, they begin to cut prices. That's what hurts us. And it hurts them. That's bad stuff, you betcha. Yeah, it hurts my business, all right. And my vegetables are just as fresh as theirs, but people won't believe it. Ain't that funny?"

Hardware Man Says It's Fine

The hardware dealer was sure it brought more trade to town.

"We get our share, and that's all we ask," he said. "More people come to town and up town on market days and when they come to market, they're in a buying mood. It's all right with us. My mother buys over there. She likes the fresh cream and vegetables. But she says she's got to watch her step, or the first thing she knows she'll be buying last week's cream.

"I think the market's O. K.," the hardware man continued, "because it brings me more business. Of course, it doesn't compete with hardware selling much anyway. But here's an illustration of how we get our trade from it. That man who sells so many hogs over there, Mr. Pillissard, has bought about $50 worth of butchering equipment from this store. I wouldn't have had this business if all the people in the city had bought meat butchered in Chicago, would I? It makes more local trading, see?"

A harness dealer said that the market brings more people to town and he couldn't sell harness with the farmers out in the country.

"I notice a little better business on market days," the harness dealer said.

And so the queries went; where the goods sold by the farmers competed directly with the city merchant, excepting in the case of the meat market man, there was some little feeling. Otherwise, there was universal acceptance of the farmers' market as a good thing for business, the city and the farmers participating.

Last Chance To Buy
WOOL BLANKETS
Going Fast

Only 280 left.

These blankets, made up for the I. A. A., are pure wool, 6-lb., double blankets, 72 x 84 inches.

Colors—Gray and White checks, Blue and White checks.

These blankets cannot be duplicated on the open market today.

TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS.....$11.00
TO NON-FARM BUREAU MEMBERS..$13.00

Send your order now, through your county Farm Bureau. Cash must accompany order. These blankets will be sold out immediately. No more to be made by the I. A. A.

I. A. A. LIVESTOCK MARKETING DEPARTMENT
608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

TAX FIGHT RAGES IN PEORIA COUNTY

(Continued from page 1)

taxes, though most of it would come in such taxes.

In view of the obvious fact that his figures were in question, and of the equally obvious fact that the Farm Bureau would question the purpose of the Board of Review in checking over his figures, Mr. Watson withdrew his offer, which had stood until that time, that the Board of Review could examine all of the material and data which had been compiled by the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Committee to Get Facts

Pointing out that the Board of Review ought to desire to get the facts, regardless of what they are, he submitted a new offer which would avoid questions of motives and would secure substantial agreement as to the facts. His offer was that the Board of Review ask the Peoria Association of Commerce to appoint a representative, the Farm Bureau to appoint one, and that the Board itself appoint one, the three representatives thus chosen to determine under rules of their own choosing, adopted before beginning their work, the average percentage of actual selling values of farm lands and town and city lots now used in valuations of the same for taxation purposes, and that all elements represented in the investigation agree to abide by the result.

The chairman of the Board of Review, Mr. Kircher, whose fairness throughout the controversy is recognized by the Farm Bureau, replied that the Board would consider the offer. As yet the Board has not stated its decision.

Want Square Deal

The Farm Bureau has no desire to increase taxes on city property. It asks for no advantage or favor for farmers over other people, but it demands and will continue to demand that any disadvantage suffered by farmers in the assessments of their property be removed. It asks that the facts be determined in such a way as to convince all elements of Peoria county people, and that any corrections be made which may be necessary to put all property on a substantially uniform basis of valuations, as the laws of the state and the courts require.

Such a program will secure justice for smaller property owners in the city of Peoria and in the smaller towns and villages for their property also, as the investigation reveals, and is admitted by the Peoria County Board of Review, is assessed at a much higher average percentage of selling values than larger and more valuable properties.

Tri-Party Parley To Be In Chicago

On Sept. 26 there will meet in Chicago in joint conference representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Agricultural Service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The idea of calling this conference originated at a joint conference between the heads of the Agricultural Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the department heads of the Farm Bureau. At this meeting ways and means of co-ordinating the efforts of the two groups were formulated and the coming conference was suggested.

The purpose of the meeting on Sept. 26 is to more closely correlate the work of the three groups so that each may have an intimate understanding of the work of the other two.

Present Directors Ask Old Timers In

All ex-executive committeemen of the Illinois Agricultural Association are invited to attend any executive committee meetings. Whenever any of the 29 old executives happen to be in Chicago during a meeting, they are cordially asked by the present executives to come into the meetings. The date of the next meeting is set for Oct. 3.

This year the champion corn huskers of the corn belt are to have a chance to win their spurs in a state and an interstate contest. The contests in Illinois and Indiana will be sponsored by Prairie Farmer. Wallace's Farmer will conduct a similar contest in Iowa, Nebraska Farmer in Nebraska, and The Farmer in Minnesota and South Dakota.

The winners in these state contests will fight it out in a big interstate contest, with liberal prizes, moving picture machines grinding away, and perhaps with a running story of the contest broadcast by radio.

U. S. D. A. reports for July show 34,451 cattle in 4,041 Illinois herds were given the test for tuberculosis, with 1,593 reacting.

"SPEND A WEEK IN DAIRYLAND," IS CRY OF SHOW MANAGERS

Annual Exposition Is Within Reach of Illinois Farmers; Plan Trips Into Wisconsin Dairy Regions

If present plans materialize there will be a general exodus of Illinois dairymen into Wisconsin for the National Dairy Exposition, the annual premier event in dairy circles of North America, which is scheduled for Sept. 27 to Oct. 4, at the state fair grounds in Milwaukee.

This is the first time in several years that the Dairy Show has been held within reach of Illinois farmers, and with this fact in mind the dairy marketing department of the I. A. A. and other organizations are making special arrangements for Illinois Day at the show, Wednesday, Oct. 1. Farmers and dairymen from all over Illinois are arranging to make the trip to Milwaukee in groups with their farm advisers, either by train or automobile.

The dairy cattle show will be the headliner attraction. Illinois farmers who attend the show will see there the best the United States and Canada have to offer in beautiful and productive dairy cattle of the five major dairy breeds. The dairy industry in America is comparatively new but in the few decades that dairymen of this country have been breeding they have developed many qualities in dairy animals that their fellow breeders in Europe have failed to bring out in centuries.

One of these qualities is refinement and beauty. A second is excessively high production. At the National Dairy Show these two qualities in dairy cattle can be seen, combined, in the best show herd animals in the world.

Other major attractions will be the National Dairy Cattlemens' Conference; the National Dairy Judging contest for college students; a conference for creamery men; a Farmers' Dairy Judging contest; National Junior Dairy Judging contest and a grade cow Sale.

Leaders to Speak

The National Conference of dairy cattlemen is to be held on the Exposition Grounds, Wednesday, Oct. 1. This conference is to disseminate and develop a national understanding of sanitary requirements for moving cattle between states and to develop rules of integrity governing exchange and sale of dairy cattle. Every state wherein dairying is now an important branch of agriculture will be represented at this conference.

Some of the leading dairymen who will be on the dairy conference program are: Ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden, who will talk on cow testing records and how they affect permanent records of the dairy industry; J. R. Mohler, Chief of T. B. Education Division, Washington, D. C., who will explain federal rulings on cattle transportation; Prof. H. H. Kildee, Iowa, speaking on uniform judging of dairy cattle; and several others prominent in state and national dairy work.

The contest for national dairy judging honors among colleges is an old, well established event and will be hotly contested for by teams from 30 colleges and universities from the United States and Canada.

Have Farmers' Contest

The farmers' contest this year is a new one in which only farmers and dairymen actually engaged in production of dairy products may enter. Teams will be entered by counties from many dairy sections.

Arrangements are being made for special cars from Chicago for those who wish to go by train From all points in Illinois fare and a third rates will prevail. Those who prefer to drive will find excellent roads all the way, not only to Milwaukee but into the heart of all Wisconsin's dairy regions.

"Spend a Week in Dairyland" has been the slogan of the management of the Dairy Exposition and nothing has been left undone to make the week a profitable one. Those who are planning on the trip into Dairyland should see their farm adviser for information regarding reduced rates, routes to take and other details.

I.A.A. Boosts "Why Join Farm Bureau" Contest

FARMERS IN 20TH DISTRICT ASK FOR HARD ROAD FACTS

Conference Requests Information On $100,000,000 Bond Issue and Approves Grain Merger Probe

Farm Bureau representatives from Mason, Menard, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Jersey, Pike and Brown counties met at Jacksonville, Aug. 29, for a district conference on farm problems.

Discussion of the Grain Marketing Company, the American Council of Agriculture, legislative problems and the $100,000,000 bond issue for hard roads occupied the major portion of attention of the 50 farmers present. An inspirational address by Frank J. Kernel, farmer-banker of Jacksonville, on the "Future of Agriculture" and local problems made up the balance of the program.

Discuss Grain Merger

Earl C. Smith of Detroit, district committeeman, after calling the meeting to order and enumerating the questions to be considered, explained his position in asking for the I. A. A. investigation of the Grain Marketing Company, which is being made.

R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer and secretary of the American Council of Agriculture, explained the Grain Marketing Company question from its beginning, with the initial proposal of several large grain companies to sell their marketing facilities to farmers' organizations, up to the present time.

Referring to the giant merger as an "innovation of the grain trade to dispose of their businesses," Mr. Cowles stated that one of the principal objects of the I. A. A. investigation, now being made, is to locate the exact seat of control of the Grain Marketing Company, and emphasized that the open-minded attitude is being maintained by I. A. A. officials.

A motion was passed commending the action of the I. A. A. for investigating The Grain Marketing Company.

Investigate Road Bonds

A request for expression of opinion on the question of securing information on the $100,000,000 bond issue for hard roads was made by Mr. Smith. The meeting voted to instruct Mr. Smith to ask the I. A. A. department of statistics to furnish the desired information on the subject.

Mr. Cowles outlined the aims and purposes of the American Council of Agriculture in a discussion of the effort which the Council is making toward equality legislation for agriculture. He stated that equality for agriculture is fundamentally economic and not political.

Each of the nine County Farm Bureaus were represented among the 50 officers and farmer members who attended the meeting. Oct. 24 is the date set for the next meeting.

FARM BUREAU SPIRIT RUNS AT HIGH LEVEL

(Continued from page 1)

President Thompson is also scheduled to speak at the Piatt County Farm Bureau picnic and at the Adams County Farm Bureau picnic at Camp Point.

Frank D. Barton of Cornell, I.A.A. executive, has six picnics on his scalp belt, as follows:

Effingham county at Effingham; Scott county at the Platt County Farm Bureau picnic and at the Adams County Farm Bureau picnic at Camp Point.

Frank D. Barton of Cornell, I.A.A. executive, has six picnics on his scalp belt, as follows:

Effingham county at Effingham; Scott county at Winchester, estimated attendance 2,000; Cass county, at Virginia, 2,000; Edwards county, Albion, 1,000; Marion county, Salem, 200; Douglas county, Arcola, 200.

C. E. Metzger, I. A. A. organization director, is always on the jump filling speaking or meeting engagements. Here is his list of picnics:

Date	County	Town	Estimated Attendance
June	9—DuPage	Roselle (Farmers' Elevator)	600
	10—Ogle—Oregon (Annual meeting)		300
August	1—Rock—Evansville, Wis. (County fair)		600
	2—DeKalb—Sycamore (Farmers' Elevator)		300
	14—Pike—New Canton		3,000
	21—Randolph—Sparta		2,500
	22—Saline—Eldorado		500
	24—Monroe—Columbia		500
	27—Moultrie—Sullivan		4,000
Sept.	15—Christian—Taylorville		
	30—Jefferson—Mt. Vernon		



Listen In!

FARM RADIO PROGRAM
Over KYW—Wave Length 536
Central Standard Time 7:20

I. A. A. radio followers will find September a much better month than August for receiving our farm programs since there is likely to be less static in the air. Better throw a little more wood on the fire these frosty evenings, lay in a supply of pop corn and tune in on KYW! There will be five more farm radio programs sent from KYW before the end of September. I. A. A. people will appear on WLS programs from time to time, too.

The information department would like to know how many I. A. A. members are getting the farm programs. Do you tune in on KYW programs Do you like 'em when you do get 'em? Write and tell us what you think of the programs.

September 16—"With the Farm Bureau East of the Alleghenies," by E. P. Cohill, of the American Farm Bureau Federation Executive Committee and president of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation.

"School Days," by C. V. Gregory, Editor of Prairie Farmer.

September 19—"Boys' and Girls' Club Work in the South," by H. J. Schwietert, General Development Agent, Illinois Central Railroad.

"What we Saw at the State Fair This Week," by Arthur C. Page, Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

September 23—"Monthly Analysis of Farm Markets," by H. W. Moorhouse, of the Howard-Moorhouse Agricultural Business Service.

"Vocational Agricultural Training," by Dr. C. H. Lane, Chief, Agricultural Education Service, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

September 26—"Transportation of Farm Products," by O. W. Sandberg, Director of Transportation, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Talk on Vocational Education by Dr. C. H. Lane, Chief Agricultural Education Service, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

September 30—"Please Help Yourself," by John A. Kotal, Secretary, United Master Butchers of America, under auspices of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

"Observations of the Growth of Boys and Girls' Club Work," by John W. Coverdale, Secretary of the Grain Marketing Company.

File Complaint Of Overcharge Against C. P. & St. L. Road

Charging the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company with misinterpretation and wrong application of rules on mixed shipments of live stock, our I. A. A. transportation department has filed an overcharge complaint with the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The complaint covers three mixed shipments of live stock from Hettick, Ill., to East St. Louis, two consisting of a mixture of cattle and calves and the other consisting of a mixture of cattle, calves and hogs.

On one of the first mentioned shipments the C. P. & St. L. assessed and collected charges on the basis of cattle minimum weight of 22,000 pounds and the cattle rate of 14 cents, making the charge $30.80, which covered the cattle only. The calves, although loaded in the same car, were charged on the basis of 5,630 pounds, less carload rate, making a charge for the calves of $33.22 or a total charge on the shipment of $64.02.

The transportation department contends that the proper and reasonable charge to cover both cattle and calves in this shipment, under the tariffs then in effect, is on the basis of cattle minimum weight of 22,000 pounds and cattle rate of 14 cents, making a total charge of $30.80, with similar charges on other shipments.

The case is very similar to one recently decided against the L. & N. railroad after a litigation with the I. A. A. for a two-year period. No date has been set for a hearing before the Commerce Commission.

Popular opinion predicts a good corn shortage next spring.

RADIO FANS HEAR WHISNAND TALK ON SCHOOL PROBLEMS

"Public schools are predominantly community institutions, locally supported, locally conducted and controlled," said J. L. Whisnand, I. A. A. executive committeeman from Charleston, in a radio talk on the Farm Bureau program over station KYW recently. "It has been left to the states to exercise their powers over educational matters. Each state has developed and built up its own school system, with its own good points and its own shortcomings."



J. L. Whisnand.

Mr. Whisnand, who is chairman of the I. A. A. educational committee, was speaking on the subject, "The Farmers' School Problems." Although he has now retired to the management of his farming interests in Coles county, his experience in educational problems has been as a teacher and county school superintendent.

"The states have copied each other's good points and profited by each other's mistakes," continued Mr. Whisnand, "and while standing out individually we are surprised and even amazed to know how closely related they are to each other fundamentally after a century and a half of development.

"The educational committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is making a careful and comprehensive survey of the rural school situation in Illinois upon behalf of the farmers' school interests. The principal angle of this survey is nearly completed. It has met with a hearty response from rural folks. A rather superficial examination of the survey so far shows that the farmer heartily endorses education, is willing to contribute his share to the cause, is on the square in matters of taxation, willing to pay for what he gets, and wants the other fellow to do the same. It further shows that the farmer is not particularly educating his children to stay on the farm, but to take their places in life along with other folks wherever they may be thrown.

"One point brought out in the answers to the questionaire is that the farmers want better teachers in the rural schools. Before this can be brought about a great many changes must be made in school matters, chief among which is the enlargement of facilities in our teachers' colleges and universities.

"Since a large per cent of our farmer boys and girls go on through high schools, teachers' colleges or universities and since as large a per cent of country boys and girls as any other group are honor students, and since such a large per cent of farm boys and girls succeed on the farm, in business, in professions, in art and in trades, I feel that the technique of the rural schools is the technique of our high schools and universities," Mr. Whisnand said in closing. All the country boys and girls need is a fair chance with other boys and girls and you will see them give an excellent account of themselves."

HERE'S DOPE ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S MEET, SEPT. 5

1. Heard financial report on I. A. A. Accepted and approved.

2. In order to bring about better feeling and co-operation between leaders of Illinois Grain Dealers Association and of the I. A. A., a joint conference for the executive committees of the two organizations is being called for Thursday, Oct. 2, at Chicago, which is the day preceding the regular I. A. A. executive committee meeting. The meeting will be called jointly by the two organizations.

3. Decided that I. A. A. should investigate the farm insurance field with a view toward assembling valuable data on general farm insurance rates in Illinois.

4. Ordered an investigation into the facts concerning the proposed $100,000,000 bond issue which comes up for voting this fall. The facts are to be gotten by John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics, and L. J. Quasey, director of transportation, and published in the RECORD. The investigation is to be strictly non-political and the facts found are to be compiled solely as a basis for intelligent consideration of the bond issue by Farm Bureau members.

5. Heard report of educational committee on its school investigation, a detailed report of which is in this RECORD. Report accepted.

6. Decided that the I. A. A. should pay for as much as 50 per cent of the first auditing cost of any county farm bureau when done by the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association. Where there are numerous commercial activities of a county farm bureau, such auditing cost thereby incurred is to be borne wholly by the county organization. The finance committee is to determine the extent of which I. A. A. will help bear first auditing costs in individual cases.

7. Set date for next annual meeting as Thursday and Friday, Jan. 15 and 16, 1925, at the University of Illinois, which is during Farmers' Week. Place of meeting had been determined previously.

8. J. P. Stout, Chatham, president of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau and on the advisory committee to the farm mechanics department of the University of Illinois, and Prof. E. W. Lehman, head of that department, informed the executive committee of the progress made by the state committee on the "Relation of Electricity to Agriculture" in Illinois.

9. As a good citizenship movement, and to be entirely divorced from politics, the executive committee urged that all farmers vote. "Get out the vote" was the theme.

Farmers Purchase Electric Railway

Five farmers' elevators and the County Farm Bureaus in Kendall and Grundy counties have formed a stock company and purchased the Fox & Illinois Union Electric Railway which was to have been junked by its former owners. Operations under the new management started Sept. 8.

Because the line has been operating unprofitably for the last several years the Illinois Commerce Commission granted permission to junk it. This action was regarded as a disaster for farmers along the road since it would have left over 1,000 farms in the richest agricultural sections of Kendall and Grundy counties with no railway service within 12 miles. The management of the five farmers' elevators took the lead in organizing the farmers' company to purchase the railway, without which their elevators would have been isolated from all railroads and totally useless.

Protest against placing a 25 per cent ad valorem tax on nitrate of soda, which is largely used in the fertilizer industry and purchased for fertilizer purposes direct by the farmers, was made to the customs division of the U. S. treasury department recently by the A. F. B. F.

The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation has wired President Coolidge asking that Secretary Wallace be instructed to appoint the agricultural commission which the President promised in a recent speech.

The De Witt County Farm Bureau sold advertising slides to 20 business concerns and purchased a new movie outfit with the proceeds, agreeing to show the slides every time the machine is used. The De Witt Bureau is now showing, "Out of the Shadows," a T. B. eradication film.

There are over 10,000 agricultural co-operatives in the United States doing an annual business of over $2,000,000,000.

I.A.A. WILL AWARD 13 CASH PRIZES IN BIG ESSAY CONTEST

Local Business and County Farm Bureaus Will Co-operate On National Essay Competition

Every boy and girl in Illinois who goes to school in any grade up to the second year in high school is eligible to enter a nation-wide essay contest which is to be conducted between Oct. 1 and Nov. 10, by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Already a lot of farmer boys and girls have donned their thinking caps and are "on their marks" awaiting the final shot which will tell them to "go." They have their choice of two subjects for their essay. They can write on "Why Dad Should Join the Farm Bureau" or "Why Dad is a Farm Bureau Member."

Free Trips to Chicago

The American Farm Bureau Federation is offering as prizes a free trip to Chicago for the contest winner in each of the national farm Bureau regional districts. But before Illinois boys and girls get to that they have many chances to win prizes in the county and state contests.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is going to give 13 cash prizes for the best essays written by boys and girls in Illinois. The writer of the best essay will get $25 in cash. The second best will win $15 and the third $5. The next 10 best essays will win $3 cash prizes for the boys and girls who write them.

Offer Local Prizes

Every County Farm Bureau in the state is considering offering prizes for the best essays in the county. The complete list of County Farm Bureaus offering prizes will be announced later. County Farm Bureaus, co-operating with local banks and other local business firms, will give prizes of $10, $5 and $2.50 for first, second and third places. In addition five $2 and five $1 cash prizes will be offered for those essays coming after the first three prizes.

After the contest winners are picked from the various counties and states the American Farm Bureau Federation will award, in each of the four regional districts, one national prize, the winner to get a free trip to the annual meeting of the Federation, which will be in Chicago Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

Essays will be judged on the following points: 1. Facts on the subject. 2. How the story is told. 3. English, spelling and punctuation. 4. General appearance and neatness.

For additional information, see your Farm Adviser or county superintendent of schools and watch the RECORD for developments.

FARMERS PAY HEAVY TAX, SURVEY SHOWS

(Continued from page 1)

1. Universal interest is being shown by Illinois farmers in their educational problems.

2. Practically all farmers who answered the questionaires intend to send their children to high school.

3. A majority of farmers are opposed to consolidated schools under existing conditions.

4. A majority favor the continuation of the one room school.

One phase of the Illinois Agricultural Association investigation dealt with the quality and training of the rural school teacher. Taking the 70 questionaire replies received from rural school teachers in Whiteside county, Ill., it was found that 66 of the 70 reporting were high school graduates; about one-third had never attended a country school; two-thirds preferred to teach in the city or town schools; 17 were teaching for their first year and 47 were teaching for their first year at their present school.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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COVERDALE, SILVER TAKE GRAIN JOBS; A.F.B.F. O.K.'S DEAL

President Thompson Against Indorsement; Awaits Final Decision of I. A. A. Investigation

The resignation of John W. Coverdale as secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation and of Gray Silver, Washington representative, who have both been with the American Farm Bureau Federation since its inception in 1920, was presented to and accepted by the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation in its regular session in Chicago Sept. 15-17.

Both men stated in their resignations that they wished to devote full time to their duties with the Grain Marketing Company of which Silver is president and Coverdale secretary-treasurer. A resolution of indorsement of the Grain Marketing Company was also passed by the executive committee.

Thompson Against Indorsement

Sam H. Thompson, Quincy, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and a member of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, stood solidly throughout the three-day session as being against indorsement of the Grain Marketing Company at this time. He voted against indorsement.

President Thompson, who was originally appointed on the special committee created in the spring to consider the proposal of the five old-line grain companies, did not help prepare or concur in the report of the special committee which recommended the Grain Marketing Company to the Executive Committee.

When the Illinois Agricultural Association investigation was announced, Mr. Thompson asked to be relieved as a member of the special grain marketing committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation pending the investigation which has not yet been completed.

Reid Succeeds Silver

Following the resignation of Mr. Coverdale, Gray Silver, who has guided the legislative activities of the A. F. B. F. for four years, presented his resignation in order to devote entire time to his new job as president of the Grain Marketing Company. Mr. Silver's resignation was accepted upon his agreeing to act as counselor to the Legislative Department.

E. B. Reid was named as acting director of the Washington office. Mr. Reid has been assistant Washington representative for three years.

The executive committee went into session at ten o'clock at the general offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, on Monday morning, September 15, 1924. Roll call showed the following present:

President O. E. Bradfute, Vice President J. F. Reed, Secretary John W. Coverdale; Members George M. Putnam, New Hampshire; S. McLean Buckingham, Connecticut; Ralph Snyder, Kansas; S. H. Thompson, Illinois; C. E. Hearst, Iowa; A. C. Hardison, California; Frank Evans, Utah; Chas. E. Gibson, Jr., Colorado; E. P. Cohill, Maryland. Others present were L. G. Michael,

(Continued on page 4)

THOMPSONIGRAMS:

Agriculture today must be placed on a business basis.

Increased land value is undependable; profit must now come from the product of the land.

The farmers' dollar is now worth exactly 83 cents.

Farmers do not want special legislation, but something must be done to place farming on a more sound basis.

Farmers should be sure of some returns the same as people in other lines of business.

In these five terse sentences, President Sam H. Thompson, in an address before the Quincy Rotary, summed up the present agricultural situation and urged every possible means to put farming on a firmer basis.

Lynch Furnishes Butter "Hoopla" For Radio Fans

Many of our I. A. A. members may have heard A. D. Lynch, director of the dairy marketing department, when station WLS broadcast five minutes worth of his merry, rollicking "hoopla" from their Springfield station during the fair.

Lynch started out by trying to decide why a black cow could eat green grass and give white milk and finally decided that the reason a red cow could eat green grass and give white milk was the same rule working backwards—like when a white man is kicked by a cow and gets black and blue spots he gets so mad he sees green.

"All dairy sections have had plenty of rain this last summer," Mr. Lynch's voice carried out seriously after his hilarious beginning. "As a result the pastures have been regular banquet halls for the cows. The summer has been cool and the flies weren't bad. In the northwest many grain farmers turned to milking cows to make back some of their losses in grain farming. The result is that we now have a surplus in storage holdings of 156,000,000 pounds of creamery butter.

"That looks like enough to keep our waffles and pancakes and bread buttered for a long time but it is customary to have a surplus of about 102,000,000 pounds of creamery butter on Sept. 1. That has been the average for the last five years. But that still leaves a surplus of 54,000,000. If it isn't eaten before next May it will mean lower prices and losses in the whole dairy industry."

Calculating on the increase in population, which will consume 35,000,000 pounds and allowing 6,250,000 for a running surplus, Mr. Lynch managed to cut the surplus down to about an even 13,000,000 pounds.

"When you think of it that is only a drop in the bucket or about two ounces per person. Why not every farmer eat a little more butter? At least every farmer who has been defeating his own dairy industry by eating butter substitutes should cut them out and eat real dairy products. Thank you," Lynch said and his "hoopla" ended.

AROUSING THEIR INTEREST IN DAD'S BUSINESS



Essay Contestants: Write the information department of the I. A. A. for "dope" for your essays, and see or phone your Farm Adviser.

Farm Taxes Cut In Whiteside County

The Board of Review in Whiteside county joined the parade of "farm tax slashers" when they granted the request of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau for a cut in the valuation of farm lands. The reduction, effective in next year's taxes, amounts to an average of 12 per cent for the entire county. Cuts varied from five per cent in Portland township to 20 per cent in Clyde township.

Last May the Whiteside County Farm Bureau appointed a committee to go before the Board of Review and present a petition asking for a reduction in taxes on farm lands. The committee appointed was R. A. Norrish, chairman; Harry Rowland, Newton; H. C. Hull, Prophetstown; A. S. Durward, Ustick; J. W. Johnson, Tampico.

The committee decided to go before the Board of Review with the facts pertaining to taxation, valuation of farm property and earning power of farm lands.

Each member of the committee secured a number of affidavits regarding the income of farms and the taxable valuation. With this information in hand the committee from the Farm Bureau met with the Board of Review.

The Board considered the request, went over affidavits taken from a number of farms in all parts of the county, and after considerable deliberation and study on the assessed valuations of land in the various townships, made a report to President R. A. Norrish of the Farm Bureau, officially announcing the requested reduction.

Only 14 per cent of the alfalfa acreage of the United States is found east of the states bordering on the Mississippi river.

Watson Speaks At National Tax Meet

J. C. Watson, director of the department of taxation and statistics, attended the national tax conference held in the Chase hotel in St. Louis last week at which 400 tax administrators and students in taxation from over the United States were gathered. Mr. Watson was appointed as the representative of Illinois on the resolutions committee and was also made one of seven members of a sub-committee appointed to pass on resolutions for recommendation to the full committee.

In a round table discussion of "Methods of Improving Property Tax," Mr. Watson spoke on: "Suggestions for Improving the Assessments of Agricultural Lands."

Sell Reactors On Open Market Now

As a result of a change in the method of selling reactors to the tuberculin test, the average salvage value has been increased $7.85 per head, according to records kept by the Chicago Producers since the new method of selling went into effect Aug. 1.

Under the plan of sale now used, reactors are sold on an open market subject to a post mortem examination. Formerly all reactors were purchased by the Chicago Packing Company.

The open market plan was first suggested last January by M. H. Peterson, director of the I. A. A. tuberculosis eradication project. Since then the Live Stock Exchange has promoted and finally adopted the plan.

The Ursa Farmers' Shipping Association, Adams county, has shipped over 20 cars of stock without a loss since July 1, making it a strong contender for the I. A. A. safety loading trophy.

FARMERS' CO-OPS CONTINUE TO SIGN FOR AUDIT SERVICE

I.A.C.A. Membership Reaches 70; Collection Counsel To Be Inaugurated; 20 Audits Completed

The latest additions to the membership roll of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, which already numbers 70, are Madison County Farm Bureau, Brown County Shippers' Association, Mt. Sterling Co-operative Company, Hartsburg Grain, Coal and Lumber Company, Atoona Co-operative Grain Company, Godfrey Farmers' Elevator Company and Scott County Farm Bureau, according to V. Vaniman, organizing director for the auditing co-op.

For the past four months Mr. Vaniman has been meeting with farmers' organizations throughout Illinois, explaining the co-operative nature of the auditing and accounting service which is provided at cost to the member associations.

"I find that the decision of the I. A. A., at its last executive meeting, to pay 50 per cent of the auditing expenses of Farm Bureaus, except in counties where subsidiary activities of the Farm Bureau make an unusually extensive audit necessary, is causing Farm Bureaus to send in the signed membership contracts," said Mr. Vaniman.

"Our organization proposes to render an auditing service to co-operative associations and will give expert advice on a system of accounting. The plan will bring about a tendency for a uniform classification of accounts and a comparative analysis can be made with other similar businesses over the state."

The auditing association will operate very much like the Bankers' Clearing House Association in the large cities where auditors are maintained to check affairs of members. Farmers are being shown that the audit of accounts will be as beneficial to them as the plan is to bankers.

Mr. Vaniman has been working in Stark and Mason counties in the interests of the I. A. C. A. since Sept. 23.

The comparative analysis feature of the audit service is still expected to be one of the most valuable benefits to its members. The real value of comparative analysis will increase with the number of audits.

One of the new services which Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of the audit association, expects to establish soon is a collection service for the co-operatives for which audits are made. A system of letters will be supplied, by the I. A. C. A. as a part of the regular audit service, to help in the collection of outstanding accounts.

Twenty audits have been completed to date by Mr. Wicker and his assistants, F. E. Ringham and J. W. King. The Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau accounts have been audited this week by Mr. King and those of the McHenry County Farmers' Co-operative Grain Company have been examined by Mr. Ringham.

Goat raising interests of the southwest have adopted the name "chevon" as a special name for goat meat. It is comparable to pork, beef and mutton and is a contraction of two French words meaning goat mutton.

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The A. F. B. F. Grain Marketing Resolution

WHEREAS, The Farm Bureau's legislative program on co-operative marketing during the past four years, resulting in the passage of the Capper-Volstead act, which authorizes the farmers to get together in a co-operative way for the marketing of their products; the passage of the Intermediate Credits act, providing finances for co-operative marketing; the amendment to the Federal Warehousing act authorizing the development of public warehouses from the largest warehouse down to the farm granary, we find the growing interest in need of a further step in the marketing program, which will allow them to more fully avail themselves of these various legislative provisions and provide a merchandising organization for the purpose of better and more economical distribution of their grain, and

WHEREAS, A proposal to establish a co-operative grain sales agency which would contract with four of the leading grain companies for the necessary physical equipment and the services of their managers and necessary employees, was placed before the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation last June, and

WHEREAS, The special Grain Marketing Committee appointed by the A. F. B. F. has made its report to the Executive Committee, wherein it finds the Grain Marketing Company to be duly set up and established according to the sentiment expressed by the Executive Committee last June, which "carries out the policies of protecting the interests of the consumer as well as providing advantages for the producers," and

WHEREAS, It has studied thoroughly the organization of the company, its purposes and accomplishments to date as presented by the Grain Committee, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee also does hereby endorse, commend and urge the use of the Grain Marketing Company to farmers everywhere, either through their co-operative elevators, pools, agencies, private elevators, or directly, and that they may participate in the patronage dividends and thus market their grain at cost.

—o—

Our Position

The Illinois Agricultural Association respectfully recognizes and respects its relationship as a unit of our national organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation.

In questions which are particularly vital to Illinois farm bureau members, the Illinois Agricultural Association has in the past raised a questioning voice when necessary which usually has led to a better solution of those vital questions. With the sting of the well-known failure of the United States Grain Growers burning extra deep in Illinois, is it to be wondered at that the Illinois Agricultural Association is proceeding with extra caution when another grain marketing problem comes up for consideration?

In its grain marketing resolution, printed above, which was not passed unanimously, the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation "endorses, commends and urges the use of the facilities of the Grain Marketing Company everywhere —."

It is well known that the Illinois Agricultural Association is investigating this grain marketing step along unbiased business, legal and economic angles. This investigation has been carried on with diligence. Those having the investigation in hand will make a report at the earliest possible moment. Certain important data has not been furnished our Association by the Grain Marketing Company, although specific request has been made for it.

As a matter of accepted business prudence, such a large venture should not be gone into hastily. The facts on the business side in particular should be delved into deeply for herein may lie the success or failure of any business enterprise.

The investigation is being continued and a full report will be given to Illinois farm bureau members just as soon as it is completed.

—o—

That Fight's Over—Where's the Next One?

Pittsburgh plus is no more.

There will be no long drawn out legal battle as many people expected. The dominating steel companies have cried quits. They've cried quits, but in doing so they've crossed their fingers, if one looks closely.

Crossed fingers, the framing of a legal loophole, is seen in a part of the phraseology of the United States Steel corporation compliance: "In so far as it is practicable to do so" and "without admitting the validity of said order or the jurisdiction of the commission to make the same."

At the federal trade commission, the belief is expressed that the case is now entirely closed. It is recognized that Pittsburgh plus has not been in practice for some time—especially since the fight against it became so hot.

Close co-operation in the Middle West has made it possible to carry the Pittsburgh case to a victorious close. The Farm Bureau, through the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association, has devoted considerable time and energy in the fight. It has worked shoulder to shoulder with all interests knowing that victory would benefit all in the Middle West.

Looking to the future—looking for another fight equally as great—the Farm Bureau will have to devote even greater resource to get a useable waterway to the Gulf and to the Atlantic. That is the next major problem.

—o—

Why Howl!

The food-consuming East set up a fearful howl during the recent McNary-Haugen bill campaign. They said its enactment would increase the cost of living to the serious detriment of the East.

Just how much the raising of the price of a bushel of wheat affects the cost of a loaf of bread is now shown by authentic government figures.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics made an investigation into the retail price of bread in seven cities and kept careful records on bread prices in these cities from October, 1922, to March, 1923.

In the report on the investigation which has been made public recently, the cost of a one-pound loaf of bread bought in New York during the period cost on the average 9.75 cents—retail. Of this total cost, it was found that the wheat which went into the one-pound loaf cost a cent and a half. And in Minneapolis, one of the seven cities investigated, the wheat cost 1.53 cents and the one-pound loaf 9 cents. In Kansas City it was 1.43 cents, in Chicago 1.53 cents, in New Orleans 1.43 cents, in San Francisco 1.41 cents and in Boston 1.50 cents.

This investigation shows that the farmer who produces the wheat gets only 15 to 18 per cent of the retail price of bread. The value of the flour in a loaf of bread is entirely submerged in the service cost of getting that loaf to the consumer.

"It is apparent from these figures that to increase the price of wheat to the ratio price proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill would have increased the cost of living very, very little," says George N. Peek, president of the American Council of Agriculture. "An increase of 25 cents a bushel in the price of wheat would increase the cost of producing a one-pound loaf of bread about three-tenths of one per cent (.003 per cent).

"This would impose no hardship on any one. On the other hand, it would mean an annual increase of $200,000,000 in the buying power of the farmer."

Our opponents who lambasted the McNary-Haugen bill behind the smoke screen of "higher food costs" are now predicting better business and general industrial prosperity because wheat has risen to around $1.29. They have been active through the city papers in claiming that the farmers are now able and ready to buy and that industry will awake from its semi-dormant life and will hum along, cog meshing into cog, with the increase in the wheat price.

What if the McNary-Haugen bill had been enacted? The ratio price for September wheat would have been around $1.53. Would not have the industrial sections enjoyed even more activity than the $1.29 price is bringing?

The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national units—is welcomed. If you have any grievances, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

Dear Editor: That fellow Chas. Weinecke of Barrington, Ill., who wrote in the Record last time that he missed his dinner while he wrote you that he did not get his $15 worth out of the Farm Bureau must have missed a lot of other things besides his dinner. I think the way to get my $15 worth out of the Farm Bureau is to get right into things. I lined my upper 40 two years ago upon the advice of the Farm Bureau, and I have been more than repaid from the better yields. As for a man to come around to see each one of us farmers, that's the Farm Adviser's job and we can make it easier for him if we'll go half way. The I. A. A. is O. K. We must admit our shortcomings and try to repair them. The farmer must be organized.

G. B. B., McLean County.

That's the way we feel, G. B. B.—Editor.

How would you sell the Farm Bureau if you were to go after a good neighbor who does not belong? Following are some letters from members telling their ideas. Write and tell us yours.

Dear Sir: If the farmers don't organize and work as one man they will become the same as the peasants of Europe.

W. Kern, Bristol, Ill.

Dear Sir: In reply to your question, what would I like to have the Farm Bureau do for me, I will say, first, that the question might be answered usually by asking: "What CAN the Farm Bureau do for me?" I have always been of the opinion that the Farm Bureau could not accomplish very much by working with farmers individually, but I think much can be done working with them as a unit.

Coming back to your question of "What would I like for the Farm Bureau to do for me." The Farm Bureau working as a unit is in a position to do this: they represent me before all national and state legislative bodies that enact measures that affect my welfare, such as tariffs, taxes, transportation, highways, etc. As a unit they do not only demand but command recognition relative to rights and privileges that would place agriculture on an equal basis with all the other great industries of our country. Unless the Farm Bureau is backed up by the men and women, who not only till the soil but who own it as well, little will ever be accomplished. We must give the Bureau our individual support if we expect any benefits from it. In short, my answer to your question is this: Work to complete the organization as fully as possible; work with it as a unit.

J. Jay Owen, Lacon, Ill.

Good letter, Jay.—Editor.

Dear Sir: In selling a Farm Bureau membership to a neighbor who is not a member, I would:

First, appeal to him for the need of an organization.

Second, tell him some of the things the Farm Bureau has done, such as getting farm land value reduced, etc.

Third, talk to him about co-operation, the need of every farmer backing his organization, team work, etc.

Fourth, tell him or remind him what other organizations are doing to get things the way of legislation and the need of the farm interest being looked after.

Many other things could be said.

A. A. Hill, Decatur, Ill.

Another good one, A. A.—Editor.

Dear Sir: Practically all other trades, business and professions have their associations and organizations, why not the farmer have the Farm Bureau?

J. J. Elred, Carrollton, Ill.

Here are some answers on "Why did you quit the Farm Bureau?" All the replies received from the 50 letters sent to as many former members were answered by men who had quit farming. This leads us to believe that farm bureau casualties are largely those who quit farming.

Dear Editor: Down and out. Quit farming—nothing to it. Wm. Darlington, Grafton, Ill.

Illinois Agricultural Association:

I was compelled to quit farming on account of ill health. That is my only reason for dropping out of the County Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. I believe in both and wish them success.

Eli Henderson, New Lenox, Ill.

Dear Sir: I am very much interested in the County Farm Bureau work, and have done quite a lot of work in getting Farm Bureau memberships in the campaigns. I had to quit farming on account of my wife's health, and moved to Tucson, Arizona. We are now doing nicely out here.

W. A. Riaetter, Tucson, Ariz.

Dear Sir: In regard to me not renewing my membership in the County Farm Bureau, I have moved from Illinois to Cass County, Indiana, and will have my membership in this state.

Hoping this will answer your question all right.

Floyd Boldry, Twelve Mile, Ind.

THE LIARS' CORNER

WE'VE HEARD KANSAS IS A GREAT STATE FOR EXPERIENCES

Dear Editor:

I am now a citizen of Illinois, but while we lived in the state of Kansas we had some pretty tough experiences trying to raise a few different kinds of grain but it was always a failure. Finally we concluded to put the whole farm into popcorn. We had an enormous crop which, when picked, filled our cribs. The children playing with matches around the cribs set them on fire. The heat popped the corn, leaving a huge white drift where the cribs had been. We had an old blind horse out in the yard, and when he saw that big white pile he thought it was a snow bank and lay down by it and froze to death.—Levi A. Martin, St. Anne, Ill.

A WINDY ONE

Dear Sir: Speaking of big storms, we had a wind storm this summer that was pretty severe. It may not have been the most severe we have had, but it caused us some concern. It was a wind storm, which came up so suddenly that even the animals in the barnyard didn't have time to find shelter. We had a flock of fine chickens, and this wind was so violent that it blew the feathers off of them just like an ordinary wind blows leaves off of trees in the fall.

A chicken-eating sow had evidently been roving around the neighborhood, the chicken yard, and she was blown so full of feathers she looked like a porcupine. She was so astonished and frightened at her appearance that it was three days before we could catch her and de-feather her. The experience completely cured her of chicken eating.

After the storm we gathered up several dry-picked chickens. Being both modest and humane, we made clothes for them to wear until they feathered out again.—Elmer L. Waddell, Taylorville, Ill.

ADAMS COUNTY FARMERS OPERATE A $1,000,000 CO-OP

A farmers' shipping association that does an annual business of $1,000,000 for its members is unusual, even among those operating on the county plan. But over at Quincy, Ill., the Adams County Shippers' Association actually does it. Last year, 689 cars of stock were shipped through the association.

Volume of business alone doesn't make a shipping association successful. But in this association of Adams county shippers, the large volume of business seems to have followed in the wake of good service and simplicity of organization, coupled with the fact that Adams County Farm Bureau members are automatically members of the shippers' association.

Started in 1919

The plan of organization of this association may be of more than ordinary significance. Its origin was only the natural outgrowth of a long felt need of Adams county live stock men for closer co-operation in their marketing problems. A small group of them got together back in September, 1919, and from their number elected the following men as the board of directors for the first Adams County Shipping Association; L. F. Allison, president; G. J. Bockhold, vice-president; L. O. Grieser, secretary-treasurer; all three of whom have held these offices continuously since that time; E. L. Anderson and Fred Uhland.

This board was given full power to direct the activities of the association. It selects the county manager, fixes his bond, stipulates his commission and directs the expenditure of all funds. It meets regularly each month or more often if necessary. Today the association operates under practically the same plan.

It works on the county plan, which means there is a county manager in the central Farm Bureau office in Quincy and local shippers or managers who handle shipments from points throughout the county while the county manager takes care of shipments from Quincy.

Farmers Select Managers

When a community decides to establish a local shipping unit, those who are interested meet and select a committee of three who appoint a man for the work in that territory.

The appointment of a local manager must be endorsed by the board of directors of the county association, which is composed of one bona fide farmer elected from each local shipping point.

The duties of the local manager are to list live stock for shipment, notify farmers when a shipment is to be made, and to mark load and bill out the stock. He makes out invoices of each shipment in triplicate, one copy going to the county manager, one to the commission company to which the stock is consigned, and the other to his own records.

Carry Own Insurance

After the local manager gets the stock in the car and billed out, his responsibility for the shipment ends and settlements of losses or other troubles become those of the county manager. However, the Adams county association has a scheme for effectually covering their losses in transit. For a few months after the association began to ship, insurance was carried in a commercial insurance company. But the managers soon found that the premiums amounted to more than the losses so the board of directors decided to furnish their own insurance by a sinking fund collected along with the general shipping charge.

"We charge three cents per hundred for insurance on hogs and sheep and one cent on cattle in shipments containing stock belonging to more than one person," explained county manager C. C. Mast, who has held that position since the shippers organized. "Then we collect an association fee of eight cents per hundred after freight, insurance and inspection charges and yardage and feed charges have been deducted."

In carload lots of one man's feeding the insurance is one-half that for mixed shipments and the association fee is three cents per hundred. They have found that this arrangement is only fair to the carlot shipper because there is less work in figuring up the accounts and the danger of loss in transit is only about half as great as when several bunches of strange stock are shipped in the same car. Carlot shippers also have the privilege of canceling the insurance.

Managers Get Bonus

"We offer a bonus of a dollar a car to local managers for every car they ship without a loss," Mr. Mast explained in telling how they cut down their losses. "Right now we've got one man, W. A. Hill, shipper at Ursa, who is out for the I. A. A. Safety Loading Cup. He's shipped about twenty cars and hasn't had a loss."

"I don't have much trouble with losses," 'Mr. Mac' McNeal, manager for shipping stations at Paloma and Coatsburg, said. "You've got to be careful in handling stock in the pens and in loading. Most losses are on mixed shipments where you get a lot of strange animals in the same car. They fight and tear around more than when all the load is shipped by one farmer."

"You bet I like it best," 'Mr. Mac' said when asked if he liked the county plan of shippers' co-operative. He likes it because it relieves him of the detail work and centralizes farmers' marketing powers. "But business fell off a lot when we changed from the old $1 membership plan to the 'every member a Farm Bureau member' plan. I think the next step the Producers must take is to do order buying. As long as the packers do their buying on order we can't do much to fix the prices," he said.

Non-Members Pay Fee

Of the eight cent association fee one cent is used to cover office expenses and the remaining seven cents is divided between the local manager and the county manager. Three-fourths goes to the local manager as a commission for arranging cars, calling shippers, weighing, loading and billing out the shipments. An excess fee of five cents per hundred is charged to all shippers who are not Farm Bureau members. This is in addition to the regular eight cent fee.

"We don't really make any attempt to grade stock when we ship," said Mr. Mast. "We ship almost entirely to the Producers, mostly at East St. Louis and they do all the grading that has to be done. I don't think five cars a year that are shipped through the association are consigned outside the Producers."



C. C. Mast, manager of the Adams County Shippers' Association, lowering with one finger, one of the handy loading chutes which they use in Adams county. A sand box which can barely be seen down behind the fence, keeps the chute in perfect balance.

After the stock is sold at the market the buyer mails a copy of the account sales to the local manager and one copy to the county office. The county manager figures the home charges on each lot shipped and issues a check to the owner for the amount.

"Some farmers don't believe in the county plan," the manager of one local shippers' unit said in answer to how the shippers liked the scheme. "They think the accounts and checks ought to come back to the local managers. They don't want their money to get any further from them than absolutely necessary.

Likes County Plan

"But I think the whole success of the co-operative livestock shipping business depends upon that very thing," this particular shipper continued. "It does away with petty squabbles and relieves the local manager of the detail work. If pro-rating the returns on a carload of stock was left up to the local manager, he wouldn't do it. He'd leave it to the commission company and they'd charge the farmer their price for the service. As it is, the county manager saves enough on the expense of pro-rating to pay the salary of the clerk who does it.

"And pro-rating the receipts doesn't take up all his time, either, for he keeps all the records of the county association."

All the money received for shipments through the Adams County Shippers' Association is deposited at the stockyards bank to the credit of one bank at Quincy for the use of the association. It takes about a week for the checks to make the rounds. "This makes our daily balance stand around $8,000," said manager Mast. "And we collect a nice piece of interest from it. Sometimes our balance runs a little low when shipments are not heavy. We get around that by borrowing a little from our savings account at three per cent so as to keep up our balance."

Use Radio Now

The local managers used to get daily market reports by wire but this year the county association purchased two radio sets which they installed for the local managers. 'Mr. Mac' has one of these in his own home. About noon or a little before he gets the market quotations, although he misses them sometimes because he can't tune in right.

During the five years that the Adams County Shippers' Association has been operating it has gradually purchased many local marketing facilities. At Ursa, Paloma and Coatsburg, the association owns its scales. At several stations it has made improvements in the stock yards, built loading chutes and installed engines and pumps to improve the watering service during hot weather. Most of this work has been done to protect the insurance fund, since the association is responsible for the stock from the time it is unloaded at the yards and pays all claims in full when loss occurs.

Solve Shrinkage Problem

"We find a great deal of complaint in regard to shrinks is due to careless weighing at home," said the county manager. "As an illustration, at some of our stations we nearly always have a gain, at others the stock holds its weight, while at others we practically always get from medium to heavy shrinks. In checking up for over a year or so we found that this was largely due to home weighing of stock. That is the reason why we were compelled to buy our own scales at several stations.

"We should be glad to go one step further and have our hogs weighed together, especially by grades, at the markets in order to save excess shrink and break of the scales, by scaling in a mixed lot consisting numerous shippers. We are doing this some now, but as a rule the farmer objects to this method unless he thoroughly understands the saving."

Have Their Troubles Too

But things don't always go just right with the Adams county shippers. They have their ups and downs as all farmers' co-ops do. Local grievances sometimes stir up a little mud in the pool. The committee of three, selected by the local members, settle minor grievances. If they can't be smoothed out by the local committee it is taken to the county office.

Then there are the independent buying that shipping associations have always to contend with. Some farmers break away and sell outside the association occasionally. "I tell my shippers that they are cutting their own throat when they sell through individual buyers," 'Mr. Mac' explained his views of holding his shippers together. He believes absolutely in sticking together on their marketing problems.

"Well, sometimes I think it pays to ship through them," replied one farmer, who was asked for his opinion of the shippers' association. "Then sometimes I think it doesn't. It's about a fifty-fifty chance whether you ship through the association or through one of these buyers. If you ship through the association you have to stand for freight, and feed, and yardage and all such costs. But if you sell to a buyer he pays you a little less right on the spot and stands shipping expenses himself. I guess there's a lot of luck on how you hit the market too."

Figures Tell Story

Some carlot shippers wonder whether they can afford to ship through the Adams County Shippers' Association. The association manager gives them a comparison of shipping expenses through and around the association showing that a carload of stock can be shipped through the association at a saving of $8.50. At the same time the shipper has the advantage of insurance that protects his stock from the time it is unloaded at the local yards until it is sold on the central market, has been saved the trouble of loading, billing and caring for the stock until departure of the train and has co-operated on the farmers' stock marketing program.

Even with their difficulties, the Adams County Shippers have an organization that has gone a long way toward solving their live stock marketing problems. It has gone beyond the first stages of co-operation and attained that degree of success which is the result of a long-time program, carefully planned and carried out.

Such organizations do not spring up mushroom fashion. They come only after years of persistent co-operation to realize a worthy purpose.

WOOL BLANKETS

Six Weeks Ago We Had 500.
Now We Have Only 50.

Greys with White Checks
Unexpectedly found one box of Pink and White Blankets. In ordering, give second choice of color.

TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS..$11
TO NON-MEMBERS $13

Send your check now, through Farm Adviser, to
I. A. A. LIVE STOCK MARKETING DEPT.
608 South Dearborn, Chicago

AGRICULTURE NEEDS LEADER LIKE GOMPERS, SAYS WATSON

Denouncing the present agricultural situation as a "deplorable condition" and advocating economic protection for agriculture by applying the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill, C. B. Watson, vice-president of the I. A. A., speaking at their annual Farm Bureau picnic recently, told Stephenson county farmers that the greatest need of agriculture today is a leader of "the Samuel Gompers type."



C. B. Watson

"Agriculture needs a man who will fight with all his heart and soul for the best interests of agriculture," declared Mr. Watson. "A man who will even fight selfishly as Samuel Gompers has fought with all his heart and soul for the best interests of labor in the United States.

"But that leader has not come; that leader has yet to be developed, but the day and I hope it will be soon, he will come forth and lift agriculture to a position equal with commerce and industry. Under the leadership of such a one, the American farmers will stand shoulder to shoulder and forge to that place where they may secure just returns for their efforts."

In his talk Mr. Watson advocated development of waterways, especially the St. Lawrence water route, to cut the present cost of transporting our mid-western agricultural products to the Atlantic coast.

Should Distribute Taxes

Touching on the problem of taxation, the I. A. A. executive stated that taxes would never be reduced very much. "Public improvements, and there are more of them now than ever, must be kept up," he said. "We want them kept up, but I believe they can be more evenly distributed.

"More property should be made taxable. Intangible property should be taxed along with real estate. It should be arranged so the burden will fall on all instead of those who can least stand it.

"We must know more about legislation. We must have a greater voice in our government. Many laws have come into conflict with the old natural law of supply and demand. We have protected commerce and industry with tariffs, and we have protected labor with immigration laws; but there has been little or no consideration shown for agriculture.

"The others are established on a domestic basis; agriculture still operates on the unprotected world basis. It must be equalized. Agriculture must be raised to their level, or intelligent farmers will quit the business, and American agriculturists will be reduced to a peasantry."

Farm Bureau Spirit Splendid; Rummel

"There has been a splendid spirit indicated at all the Farm Bureau meetings I have attended this summer," states W. E. D. Rummel, editor of the community service department of the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer, in talking of the general Farm Bureau morale recently.

Mr. Rummel is an old hand in Farm Bureau work. He has spoken in most of the counties in Illinois and is well acquainted with Farm Bureau work in other states, especially in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine where he was a leader in organization work for the American Farm Bureau Federation. He is a middle-west man, however.

A large number of Farm Bureau meetings, including county Farm Bureau picnics, have been addressed by Mr. Rummel during the summer. As head of his community service department Mr. Rummel says:

"We have done our best to help all who have asked for help and the response of the Farm Bureau to our community work has been most gratifying.

"I am glad that the business men of the state are co-operating with the farmers in many meetings and picnics, which is as it should be. The times point to a greater need than ever for civic consciousness and community building.

"In these meetings I have sought to dwell upon the need of more thinking and better organization among farmers. Farm life and farming as a business will not rise to the highest point until farmers all put their shoulders to the wheel and 'heave-o-heave.' I have met a large number of the old wheel horses of organized agriculture, and Co. have found them taking a lively interest in Farm Bureau work this year. The one safeguard for independence and personal liberty for farmers is the development of a healthy community spirit throughout the length and breadth of the land."

Following are the farm bureau gatherings addressed by Mr. Rummel:

	Attendance
May 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 Warren County Farm Bureau meeting	1350
May 24 Elizabeth Jo Daviess County	300
May 27 Menominee, Jo Daviess County	275
May 28 Galena, Chamber of Commerce and Farm Bureau Banquet	200
May 29 Warren, Jo Daviess Co.	275
May 30 Pleasant Valley, Jo Daviess Co.	300
June 12 Paris, Edgar County Annual Farm Bureau Picnic	1200
June 26 Community Farm Bureau meeting at residence of O. L. Hatch, Stark Co.	1250
June 28 Elgin, Annual Farm Bureau picnic, Kane Co.	1200
July 12 Kaneville, Community Farm Bureau picnic	300
Aug. 19 Palestine, Annual Farm Bureau picnic, Crawford Co.	1000
Aug. 22 Marshall-Putnam Co. Annual Farm Bureau picnic Campus John Swaney High School	2000
Sept. 13 Ogle Co. Annual Farm Bureau picnic	

Edgar county, the only accredited tuberculosis free county in Illinois, has appropriated funds to continue eradication work. Farmers there don't believe in quitting the job even if the county is practically free of bovine tuberculosis.

In Livingston county, the first "once over" test for tuberculosis in cattle was completed last month, after two years of continuous testing. Out of 3,598 herds containing 26,326 head of cattle, 659 were condemned. The county veterinarian has started the second test in an effort to speedily make Livingston an accredited county.

FARMERS OF 13TH DISTRICT MEET IN LIVELY CONFERENCE

Discuss Community Problems; "Dad" Wise Tells of Trip Abroad; Cowles Explains Grain Merger

Farmers from Lee, Ogle, Whiteside, Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties assembled for a district Farm Bureau conference at Freeport, Sept. 16, with C. E. Bamborough, I. A. A. executive committeeman, presiding.

R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, who spoke at the conference described it as "one of the best I ever attended" and Mr. Bamborough characterized it as a "crackerjack."

The discussions were confined chiefly to the farmers' problems within their own respective communities. Mr. Bamborough had previously arranged for the following short talks:

"The Farmer as a Citizen," W. L. Reigle, Lee County. "The Farmers in Unison or Organization," L. R. Birdsall, Whiteside County. "The Farmer in Business," Albert L. Getz, Carroll County. "The Farmer in Politics," T. F. Ellis, Stephenson County.

The High Lights

The following high lights from these addresses show the trend of the speakers' minds:

"The farmer is an outstanding example of Loyalty." "The farmer is more ready and willing to respond to worthy calls than others." "A satisfactory and profitable agriculture stabilizes good citizenship." "Home influence, good reading, examples set by parents, an economic condition is good citizenship." "Mark of good citizenship is expressed by the use of the ballot." "It behooves the farmer to vote at every opportunity he has." "Vote intelligently," "Vote for the one that is pledged to safeguard your special interest, **Agriculture.** That is the reason organized capital, organized industry and organized labor have been 'sitting pretty' while the disorganized farmers have been compelled to take what the other fellows were willing to give to us."

Farm Adviser "Dad" Wise, Whiteside county, told very interestingly of the experience of the world's champion dairy judging team as they visited places of interest in England, Scotland, France, Switzerland and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

Find Well Bred Stock

Their chief interest was, of course, in the agriculture of these countries. In telling of his impressions of European farming Mr. Wise stated that one of the most noticeable things was that the livestock was all well bred and well cared for in all of the places they visited.

Mr. Cowles was called upon for information regarding the Grain Marketing Company and the attitude of the I. A. A. toward it. Stating that the investigation by the I. A. A. committee is still proceeding, he expressed his disappointment that the vender companies who are entering this co-operative enterprise are very slow about submitting to the investigating committee such figures as would be required by the stock exchange if the stock were listed with them for sale. He believes that any individuals or associations considering investing or entering into co-operative relations with such an organization should be entitled to such information.

Whether these elevator properties are really worth the amount they are held at and whether it is really necessary for the farmers to purchase them at all and how the management of the business may be developed and controlled are problems on which more information must be obtained before the I. A. A. will indorse the organization.

"While it may be embarrassing," said Mr. Cowles, "to hold off while some others are entering into the plan, yet it might be much more embarrassing to indorse something that would prove detrimental later."

By official and unanimous vote the district conference resolved to endorse the policy of the I. A. A. in thoroughly investigating and withholding its decision until that investigation is complete.

Eighty farmers and advisers attended the first of several seed corn selection meetings being held by the University of Illinois.

Extract from Letter from Knox County Farm Bureau

Galesburg, Ill., August 19, 1924.

W. D. Peery of Hermon, Ill., reports that the M. & St. L. Railroad got busy and cut the thistles along the right of way before they went into bloom.

(Signed) L. R. Marchant, Adviser.

Here Is the Final Settlement of Another Case

Sept. 18, 1924.

Mr. Frank Butsow, Chencyville, Ill.
Dear Sir:

RE: Claim against C. M. & St. P. Fire Damage.

In accordance with our letter of Aug. 18 and your reply thereto, we have obtained the railroad company's check in the amount of $150 in payment of this claim and attach same hereto.

We trust this matter has been handled to your entire satisfaction.

Yours very truly,
TRANSPORTATION DEPT.
L. J. Quasey, Director



Listen In!

Tune in on KYW the evening of October 3, Farm Bureau folks, for that is the night when two I. A. A. executive committeemen put forth their views on two vitally important phases of farm bureau work. Here is the rest of the September program and the October list:

September 30—"Please Help Yourself," by John A. Kotal, Secretary, United Master Butchers of America under auspices of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

"Observations of the Growth of Boys' and Girls' Club Work" by John W. Coverdale, Secretary of the Grain Marketing Company.

October 3—"Rural Community Building," by Frank D. Barton, Cornell, Executive Committeeman of the I. A. A.

"Putting Business in Farming," by Chauncey B. Watson, De Kalb, Vice-President of I. A. A.

October 7—American Farm Bureau Federation feature.

"Vocational Agriculture in Twelve North Central States," by J. A. Linke, Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, North Central Region.

October 10—"Better Boys and Better Calves," by Earl Cooper, Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

"Stunts for Your Evenings' Programs," by Paul A. Potter, Assistant Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

October 14—"Painting and Housing of Farm Machinery," by F. A. Wirt, Editor, Case Eagle, Racine, Wis.

American Farm Bureau Federation feature.

October 17—Boys' and Girls' Club Feature, by A. D. Folker, Montgomery Ward & Co.

"What Cattle Feeders Are Talking About," by M. C. Waterman, Editorial Staff of the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

October 21—American Farm Bureau feature.

"Plugging Leaks in Co-ops," by George R. Wicker, Mgr., Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, and Director of the Illinois Agricultural Association Dept. of Co-operative Accounting.

October 24—"What the National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress Means to America," by G. L. Noble, Secretary, National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

"Farmers' Produce Markets," by Arthur C. Page, Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

October 28—"Monthly Analysis of Farm Markets," by H. W. Moorhouse, Howard-Moorhouse Agricultural Business Service.

American Farm Bureau Federation feature.

October 31—"Farm Juniors at the International Live Stock Exposition," by B. H. Heide, Gen. Mgr., International Live Stock Exposition.

"What the Illinois Farm Bureau Are Doing," by H. C. Butcher, Director of Information, I. A. A.

One of the many activities of George H. Crawford, an Iowa cow tester for a two-county association, is the regular job of weighing babies and judging bible reading contests. He says the life of a dairyman isn't all drudgery.

Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau ordered another 350 tons of limestone last week.

In Vermilion county over 16,000 cattle have been tested for tuberculosis.

Half of the farm homes in Sweden are equipped with electricity.

A. F. B. F. OFFICIALS TAKE GRAIN JOBS

(Continued from page 1)

U. S. Department of Agriculture; Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; Gray Silver and E. B. Reid of the Washington office.

Following the president's report came the report of the treasurer, which gave a digest of the financial situation. In this report it was shown that the Federation had been operated some $10,000 under the total budget set at the first of the year and $14,300 of the Federation's indebtedness had been liquidated this year.

For Farmers' Bill

A general discussion of pending farm legislation was carried on by the executive committee following the report made by Gray Silver on Monday afternoon. During this discussion a resolution made by C. E. Hearst was passed by the committee, which empowered the legislative committee to make a draft of the bill which is to be presented in the next Congress. Mr. Hearst's resolution called for a re-draft by the A. F. B. F. legislative committee of the McNary-Haugen bill along such lines that would more likely insure its passage.

Following the report of the Finance Department showing several states delinquent in matters of accounting to the national office for membership dues collected, the following report was made by the Finance Sub-Committee of which President Thompson is a member:

Your Finance Committee has examined the present status of the various states with respect to their financial obligations to the American Farm Bureau Federation, and we beg leave to call the board's attention to the fact that a number of states are in arrears, some having wholly failed to make any payment of dues to the A. F. B. F. for the present year.

We call the board's attention to the provision in the constitution which empowers the board to suspend such states, and we urge that appropriate action be taken to the end that it may be speedily determined what states may properly participate in the ensuing convention of the American Federation. And we suggest that the board empower the president to communicate with the several delinquent states on behalf of the board and to call attention to their delinquency and to the penalty which is provided by the constitution.

In view of the fact that our convention will be held in less than three months from the present date we urge that this matter be acted upon promptly and that the several delinquent states be communicated with at once.

We further suggest that the president compile a report of his findings respecting the delinquent states so that the same may be available to the credentials committee of the convention when appointed, in order that such committee may act intelligently upon the credentials of the several delegates.

Child Labor Bill

Following the discussion of the amendment to the Constitution, which gives the Federal Government power to prohibit the labor of persons under the age of eighteen years, the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, Congress has passed an amendment to the Constitution which would give that body power to prohibit the labor of persons under the age of 18 years and to prescribe the conditions of such labor and ratification of this action is now before the state legislatures, and

"Whereas, The opportunity to discourage or prohibit this sort of federal interference—speaking in farm mother of Congress— has pasted for the moment beyond the activities of the American Farm Bureau Federation and has become almost entirely a state question, and

"Whereas, The proposed amendment will give Congress blanket authority to pass stringent child labor laws on this subject which is already covered adequately and according to local conditions in a majority of states.

"We urge the State Farm Bureau Federation to impress upon their legislatures the desirability of defeating the ratification of the child labor amendment."

At this meeting of the executive committee the Farm Bureau went on record along with other organizations urging that every American citizen vote at the coming fall election. The form of the executive committee's mind went on record in the following resolution:

"Whereas, The records of the poll books at the various rural voting precincts show on the average a light representation of farm vote, and

"Whereas, it is highly important that agriculture express itself at the polls,

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That the A. F. B. F. urge the rural people to attend the elections this year and "xpress themselves by ballot in the selection of all the officials regardless of party affiliation."

Details for the final arrangement of the program for the sixth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which will be held in Chicago, December 8, 9 and 10, were left in the hands of President Bradfute.

NEVER SAY DIE!

Two frogs fell into a bucket of cream
And must paddle to keep afloat;
But one soon tired and drowned to death
With a gurgling sigh in his throat.

The other paddled away all night
And not a sigh did he utter;
But with the dawn of the morning light
He rode an isle of butter.

The flies came thick to his island home
And he gobbled a breakfast snappy;
The milkmaid, scared, upset the bucket
And the froggie hopped away happy.

A moral we all can learn right now
And hasten at once to apply:
Success will come in difficult times
If we paddle and never say die.

—By A. D. Lynch,
Director of Dairy Marketing,
I. A. A.

Valuation of Farm Lands Cut 10 Per Cent In Vermilion

Farm land valuations in Vermilion county got a 10 per cent slash when the Board of Review met in Danville, early in September, to consider the equalization of real estate valuations between city and country property as requested by the Vermilion County Farm Bureau.

The 10 per cent reduction followed a hearing of the case, before the Board of Review, on Sept. 3. Previous to that time, John C. Watson, I. A. A. representative on taxation matters, had appeared before the Board with data showing the unfairness of the valuations of farm lands.

In 1923 the Board of Review did considerable equalizing on tax valuations which, however, made no material change in the cut of about five per cent in total valuations by assessors. The recent reduction of 15 per cent in Logan county had left Vermilion county farm lands assessed at the highest average per acre of any county in Illinois.

The late cut by the Board of Review places Vermilion county farm lands in more favorable circumstances, according to Mr. Watson. Although still somewhat above the average level of the county, the disparity between urban and rural lands is considerably reduced.

Farm Folks Hear Editor of Prairie Farmer On Radio

"A good teacher backed by a community that is interested in its schools will make a good school anywhere." This fundamental statement, heard by thousands of farm folks as it was carried along the ether lanes from station KYW, Chicago, came from W. Floyd Keepers, assistant editor of the Prairie Farmer, as he talked about "School Days" on the I. A. A. farm program recently.

Mr. Keepers spoke with authority on school problems for he was substituting on the KYW program for C. V. Gregory, Prairie Farmer editor, and president of the grade school board at Wheaton, Ill., whose knowledge of school questions comes from a long study of farmers' educational difficulties. At the last minute Mr. Gregory was called to Springfield to attend a Farmers' Institute meeting, and Mr. Keepers was called on to give the talk. Could you tell by their voices?

"It is rather astonishing to read of college-trained teachers teaching in one-room country schools," the Prairie Farmer representative told his audience. "Yet there are a number of such teachers in the country schools of Illinois. Trained teachers cost more, of course. But a good teacher is always worth more than she costs. Every country district should keep its teacher—if she is a good teacher—even at an increase in salary.

"I wonder how much a good school means to a child? And what a vast difference there is between a good school and a poor or an indifferent one—if we deprive our children of the best school opportunity we can give them, we have taken something out of their lives that we can never replace. The best is none too good for your children and for the children of your neighbors. Let's make the children's school-days days of real opportunity, every one of which will count in giving them the best of preparation for leading a happy, successful life."

The number of counties in Illinois now doing organized tuberculosis eradication work has advanced to 61 with the addition of Fulton and Marion counties when they recently appropriated funds for the work which will begin as soon as veterinarians can be secured.

During the first year of operation, the gasoline tax in Indiana yielded $4,500,000 with a total collection expense of $6,046.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA LEAD OTHER STATES IN ESSAY CONTEST

New York Is Close Second; Boys and Girls From 19 State Farm Bureaus Are Entered

With 11 counties entered from each state, Illinois and Iowa were in the lead among the states entered in the American Farm Bureau Federation essay contest on Sept. 23.

Up to that time the following Illinois counties had notified H. R. Kibler, at the American Farm Bureau Federation offices in Chicago, of their entry into the contest, which is open to all boys and girls of the public schools up to and including the second year in high school:

Shelby, Clark, Whiteside, Vermilion, Ogle, Johnson, Henry, Lee, Cass, McLean and Henderson. In each of these counties, either the Farm Bureau or co-operating business firms are offering prizes for the best essays on either of the two optional subjects, "Why Dad is a Farm Bureau Member" or "Why Dad Should Join the Farm Bureau."

Many States In

The contest has assumed sizable proportions with counties from 19 State Farm Bureaus entered and the probability of many more joining before the contest closes. New York is running Illinois and Iowa a close second with eight County Farm Bureaus in the contest.

Broom County Farm Bureau (New York), which has the distinction of being the first County Farm Bureau ever organized, is into the contest to stay 'til the last, according to Mr. Kibler. The entry of Harrison county, Iowa, was the first to be received at A. F. B. F. headquarters.

Throughout Illinois, in the counties that are conducting essay contests, county superintendents and public school teachers are promoting the contest along with their regular school work.

Ten From Each County

"There should be at least 25 Illinois counties in the contest when it opens on October 1," Mr. Kibler stated. "And there must be at least 10 contestants entered from a county to make it eligible for the regional prizes."

The first prize essay in each Illinois county will be considered by the I. A. A. committee of judges for the state championship, after the contest closes Nov. 10. Immediately after the close of the contest a local committee will choose the prize winners in the counties and forward the names of the winners to the I. A. A. and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The judges for the latter organization will then select the winners in each of the four national regional districts from these county winners, regardless of how the state championship has been decided. The four regional winners will be given a free trip to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, Dec. 8, 9, and 10. A national sweepstakes winner may be chosen from the regional champions at that time, according to Mr. Kibler.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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INVESTIGATION ENDS IN REPORT AGAINST BIG GRAIN MERGER

I.A.A. Executives Have Busy Three Days; Meet Farmers Grain Dealers'; Hear Report On Big Bond Issue

After hearing the report of the all summer investigation into the consolidation of the four old line grain companies into the Grain Marketing Company, the executive committee of the I. A. A. last Friday unanimously voted against it.

The chief objections to the so-called co-operative which has been incorporated for $26,000,000 are contained in the report of the grain marketing committee which was accepted by the unanimous vote. The members of the grain marketing committee, H. E. Goembel, Hooppole, chairman, A. R. Wright, Varna, I. A. Madden, Springfield and W. A. McNeill, Chandlerville, were in session all day Wednesday, Oct. 1, going over the comprehensive investigational survey which had been assembled by experts in grain marketing, in the legal phases and in the financial side.

Hold Evening Session

The following report, the one given by the grain marketing committee, was adopted by the executive committee in an evening session Friday, October 3, after both bodies had carefully considered all the facts that had been gathered.

Following is the resolution:

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is not in a position to express an opinion as to the value and utility of the warehousing facilities which the Grain Marketing Company has under contract to purchase. The officers of the Grain Marketing Company have not made available the records and data necessary to determine the exact or even approximate values even though request has been made therefor.

"The facilities now under lease and to be purchased by the Grain Marketing Company in the Chicago district have in our opinion been acquired by the old line grain companies for the purpose of speculative control of grain. The need and location of facilities for such control is substantially different from the requirements of an association organized to co-operatively merchandise grain.

Buying Is Speculative

"The Grain Marketing Company has and proposes in the future to buy the grain of members and non-members and sell such grain to the best possible advantage. Such a plan subjects the company to the possibility of loss as well as profit and is therefore speculative. True co-operative merchandising of grain or any other agricultural commodity will seek to eliminate speculation and avoid the hazards thereof. We believe that the Grain Marketing Company in its plan of operation violates this cardinal principle.

"Such a grain marketing program as is proposed affects the virtue and security of the preferred stock which is proposed to be offered to the farmer producers. The common stock issue, one million one dollar shares, is comparatively small and if issued in full could not absorb all possible losses in which event the preferred stock contribution of capital would be called upon to absorb such possible losses from such speculation. It appears to us, therefore, that such a plan of financing is unsound.

"The method of grower-control

(Continued on page 4)

Grain Dealers And I.A.A. Get Together

How the farmers' co-operative elevators and the Farm Bureau could work together better was the chief topic of discussion at the joint meeting of the executive committees of the I. A. A. and the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois, representing over 500 Illinois farmers' elevators.

A committee on mutual relations, the purpose of which is to co-ordinate as much as possible the agricultural betterment work under way by both organizations, was ordered appointed by unanimous vote of the two committees during the joint session. Sam H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and Fred A. Mudge, Peru, president of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, were empowered to appoint two committeemen from their respective organizations to act on the mutual relations committee. Both presidents are to be ex-officio members of the committee.

Shippers Making Records in I.A.A. Safety Contest

Farmers' live stock shipping associations in Illinois are making records in the I. A. A. safety loading and shipping contest, according to an official report from L. B. Mann, assistant manager for the Chicago Producers. The report includes records on the 20 associations highest in number of loads shipped to the Chicago Producers from July 1 to Sept. 27.

A comparison of losses sustained by local and county associations on these shipments to the Chicago Producers shows that shippers at Victoria, Sheffield and Mt. Morris each have 100 per cent clean loss and damage records. These local units have shipped 15, 14 and 12 car loads of stock with no losses.

According to unofficial reports, the Ursa shippers, in Adams county, have consigned 25 cars to the St. Louis Producers with no losses.

The largest number of shipments to the Chicago Producers have come from associations at Mt. Carroll, Rockford and Warren counties, which have shipped 37, 36 and 29 car loads. While their losses are large, the percentage of loss is not necessarily greater than many other associations.

The 21 inch silver trophy being offered to the winning association at the end of the year will be awarded on the basis of the least percentage of loss or damage on a total of not less than 20 cars shipped by the competing association.

No More Blankets

"Yes, we have no more blankets," this from the irate secretary to Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of the livestock marketing department, both of whom begged the I. A. A. information department to send broadcast the announcement that the I. A. A. has no more wool blankets for sale. "It sure pays to advertise," says Hedgcock. "We've returned, to date, $378 on orders we couldn't fill."

AT THE HELM OF THE I. A. A.



The film which is being made to show the activities of the I. A. A. would never be complete unless it had an action picture of the executive committee. Here we have one of the snaps from the movie film (much enlarged, of course) which shows Presidents Thompson in a characteristic posture.

Starting down the table at the left is Earl C. Smith, Detroit; G. F. Tullock, Rockford; Curt Anderson, Xenia; R. F. Kerr, Iroquois, J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville; (Samuel Sorrels of Raymond is just beyond Mr. Lingenfelter and cannot be seen); President Sam H. Thompson, Quincy (standing); Secretary George A. Fox, Sycamore; A. R. Wright, Varna; I. L. Whisnand, Charleston; C. E. Bamborough, Pale; Stanley Castle, Alton; H. E. Goembel, Hooppole; and Frank D. Barton, Cornell. Just over Mr. Smith's head at the left is a bit of C. E. Hay, Taylorville, president of the Association of Farm Advisers of Illinois. The white face way down in the left corner is W. H. Moody of Port Byron, C. B. Watson, vice-president, is next the wall back of President Thompson. R. A. Cowles, treasurer, is back in the right corner. The wee portion of a head in front of Mr. Cowles is Miss Grace Schecter, secretary to Mr. Fox, who takes down considerable of all the conversation in shorthand.

New Tariff Rule Granted On Stone

As the result of an exception to the class rate tariff, recently obtained by the transportation department of the I. A. A., Illinois farmers along the C. & E. I., Wabash, C. B. & Q., I. C., and other roads from Greencastle, Ind., will be able to get stone shipped in much cheaper than heretofore.

The exception, effective Oct. 25, 1924, will permit the application of combination rates over various junction points on railroad lines that do not now participate in any through rates on agricultural limestone.

The new rule will doubtless stimulate competition for farmers' trade in limestone, according to L. J. Quasey, director of the I. A. A. transportation department, by farmers near the source of supply.

Hold Conference at Peoria

Every county in the 16th district was represented at the Farm Bureau district conference held in Peoria, Oct. 7. Live stock marketing problems, seed corn selection, and the Grain Marketing Company were the chief topics of discussion. The conference voted endorsement of the conservative stand taken by the I. A. A. on the grain merger and particularly commended President Sam Thompson for his action. The conference was too late to get a full account of it in this Record.

Farmers' Auditing Company May Open Campaign Branch

With the applications of the Athens Farmers' Elevator Company, the Livingston County Farm Bureau and the Pike County Farm Bureau for membership in the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of the association, announces a total membership of 72 farmers' companies.

Since the opening of the branch office in Springfield, early in September, responsibility for much of the detail work in that section of the state has been assumed by J. W. King, in charge of the branch, according to Mr. Wicker. This arrangement makes it possible for the Chicago office to devote more time to auditing and examining co-ops in other sections of the state.

F. E. Ringham, assistant to Mr. Wicker, has just completed audits for farmers' elevators in Iroquois and McHenry counties and is beginning an audit for the Chicago Producers.

With a steady increase in membership from farmers' companies in the east central part of the state, it is possible that a district office will be established in Champaign.

Midwest Officials Meet

Midwest Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries were scheduled to meet in Chicago, Oct. 9 and 10. A report on the legislative outlook was to be made by R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer and secretary of the American Council of Agriculture.

Development of the Grain Marketing Company, a study of the constitution of the American Farm Bureau Federation, relationships between the Farm Bureau and co-operative marketing and the Farm Bureau and extension work were other chief topics to be considered.

Kibler Attends Radio Meet

H. R. Kibler, director of information for the American Farm Bureau Federation, served on the advisory committee at the Third National Radio Conference in Washington, D. C., this week. Herbert Hoover, who called the conference, asked Mr. Kibler to attend because he has been instrumental in developing farm radio programs.

TWENTY ILLINOIS COUNTIES ENTERED IN ESSAY CONTEST

Many Letters Requesting Information Indicate Unusual Interest; Prairie State Leads; Iowa Second

"Will you please send me information concerning the Farm Bureau that will help me with my essay on 'Why Dad Should Join the Farm Bureau,'" and "Please send me 'dope' for my essays on 'Why Dad Should Join the Farm Bureau,' or 'Why Dad is a Farm Bureau Member,'" — these extracts from actual letters are fair samples of the dozens of letters that have been coming to the I. A. A. information department since the Farm Bureau essay contest was launched.

The letters come from boys, girls, school teachers, farm advisers, office secretaries and Farm Bureau presidents requesting information as to the sources of material for use in the essays and indicate a lot of interest in the contest.

Iowa Is Second

Illinois can now boast of being in the lead among the state Farm Bureaus with the most counties entered. With the entry of Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau in the contest Illinois takes the lead with 20 counties entered. The nearest competitor is Iowa with 15 counties.

The American Farm Bureau Federation headquarters have been swamped with hundreds of letters requesting material about the Farm Bureau and in all cases a limited supply of information has been sent in reply. But the essay contest director has been impressing on county Farm Bureaus and contestants that the essays should be written largely from the local viewpoint.

While the boys and girls compete among themselves to write the best essay, a keen rivalry is being developed among the county Farm Bureaus to see which one can get the most publicity on the essay contest.

Each county Bureau is filing with the department of information of the American Farm Bureau a complete set of clippings from the local papers. These clippings are to be measured up and honorable mention will be given the county showing the greatest total of column inches of space.

The October issue of the McLean County Farm Bureau News came out with a complete description of how the contest will be conducted and published five prize-winning essays written in a similar contest several years ago.

Schools Help Too

Over in Whiteside county, H. B. Price, county superintendent of schools, is boosting the contest through the local schools. The teachers in Henry county are likewise pushing it.

In Ogle county the Farm Bureau got back of the contest as soon as it opened. Vermilion, Clark and Johnson county Farm Bureaus jumped at it, and so on down the list of 20 Illinois counties.

Many inquiries have been received by the I. A. A. regarding the length of essays, size of paper to be used, whether essays should be written with a typewriter and whether city school children are eligible for the contest.

H. R. Kibler, essay contest director for the American Farm Bureau Federation, says in answer to the first question that neither a maximum nor a minimum has

(Continued on page 3)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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To Find Profits in Grain Marketing Since 1920

The Federal Trade Commission is continuing its investigation into the margins and profits of terminal grain middlemen in the principal markets in the United States upon request of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

When investigating the Grain Marketing Company, it was found that the Federal Trade Commission had ascertained the profits—which amounted to from 3 to 8 cents per bushel for wheat on the Chicago market—on grain down to and including the year 1920. The I. A. A. asked that these figures be brought down to date and the Federal Trade Commission has agreed to do so starting with the Chicago market.

—o—

We Need Strong Communities

Frank D. Barton of Cornell, Livingston county, in talking on the Farm Bureau radio program October 3, emphasized the value of good, strong community organizations as the greatest factor toward a successful Farm Bureau. Here is the way he puts it:

"It is found that in the counties where rural communities are organized, the program of the Farm Bureau is more nearly carried out than in communities where the individual member is left to work alone on the program.

"The greatest source of dissatisfaction arising among the members is because they do not avail themselves of the many helpful activities that are theirs for the asking.

"Community organization with good live community meetings affords the opportunity for the farm adviser to meet the Farm Bureau membership in groups and take up the farm problems common to the community and also a chance for the individual member to take up his individual problem with the adviser after such meeting."

—o—

The Council Reports Progress

Although we haven't said a great deal about the McNary-Haugen bill recently, we have by no means forgotten it. The executive committee reiterated its stand for it in the meeting of October 3.

The American Council of Agriculture reports that a large number of senators and representatives have been pledged for the bill. All those who voted for the bill when it was defeated have already pledged their continued support of some measure which would carry out the "spirit" embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill.

The "spirit" of the McNary-Haugen bill is—an American price for the American consumption, independent of the world price for the surplus.

—o—

"Quality Members"

Give this a thought:

Is the Farm Bureau gradually resolving itself onto a "selective membership" basis?

In many Illinois counties a committee goes over a prospective list of farmers before a re-organization campaign and culls off the "undesirables"—those kickers and chronic knockers who can't push an ounce but can drag back worse than a balky mule.

Will it be customary to vote on prospective members as is now the custom in lodges?

Advanced Farm Bureau thinkers are talking of "quality members" these days.

—o—

Here's Another Thompsonigram

It's President Thompson talking:

"We can't wait for Moses to come out from somewhere and do the things we (the farmers) want done. A lot of hard work must be done and you are going to know how it is done. The hardest thing in the world is to get people engaged in the agricultural industry to see their opportunities. I feel sorry for the man who apologizes because he belongs to the Farm Bureau. I wish he didn't belong." (Picked up by Adviser Fahrnkopf at 17th district meeting at Bloomington.)

—o—

The Farm Bureaus Are True Representatives of Agriculture

Perhaps you saw the I. A. A. exhibit sometime this summer. It has been shown at the Aurora fair, the state picnic and the state fair at Springfield. It is estimated that about 20,000 people saw it at Aurora, most of those who attended the state picnic saw it—that's about 12,000 more—and we think at least 75,000 people saw it at Springfield. A conservative estimate would be that 100,000 people have seen it—and they usually stopped to study its message once it attracted their attention.

The exhibit was a huge map of Illinois, 10 feet wide and about 20 long. The Wabash, Ohio, Illinois and Mississippi rivers were shown by actually running water. Lake Michigan, the part that bites out a chunk of Illinois, was also shown with real water. The whole map was covered with grass, and, while it was not exactly true as to the topographical features of all parts of the state, it made a pretty sight and attracted a lot of attention because of its naturalness.

On the grass were placed a number of miniature buildings representing the Illinois co-operative organizations. The model home and farm buildings of "Mr. Farm Bureau Member" were in a prominent position. The services of the I. A. A. were chief features.

The Illinois Chamber of Commerce asked the Illinois Agricultural Association to bring its exhibit to the Illinois Products Exposition wherein the wonderful resources of Illinois will be on display from October 9 to 18, in Chicago. The I. A. A. is to represent agriculture. . . .

Therein lies the point of this editorial.

It is becoming more and more customary for the Farm Bureau, county, state and national, to be regarded as true representatives of agriculture. When business men want agriculture represented, they come to the Farm Bureau organization. This is especially true in the counties. And it is as it should be.

The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national units—is welcomed. If you have any grievances, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

How would you "sell" the Farm Bureau if you were to go after a good neighbor who does not belong? We printed some letters on this topic last time, but here's another good one:

Dear Friend: Will answer your letter received a few days ago. Thank you for your questions. I don't want to sell my membership in the Farm Bureau. I sure think the farmers are gone without some organization or means of sticking together. We must have an organization or sooner or later have the price set down on what we raise to sell. We are gone until that happens. I wish every land owner or renter were Farm Bureau members and would cleave together as they should. We could then do anything in reason.

L. D. Henard, Buncombe, Ill.

Organization counts, ESPECIALLY if we all use it, Mr. Henard.—Ed.

Dear Director:

I feel that the farmers need very much to co-operate or work hand, head and heart together in every line not only in buying but in selling farm products. But what has always puzzled me is how to bring it about because so many farmers are so close run financially that they cannot hold their crops but must sell as soon as harvested. While there are a good many that can hold until they please to sell and I have seen good business men hold too long and lose much by not understanding that when there was a great demand for a product that was the time to sell and not to buy while when the price was low and there was plenty of a farm product was the time to co-operate and help each other if possible financially to be able to hold that product from the speculator and in the farmer's hand until all could get a price that would pay all expenses and a small profit at least.

We need co-operation on these lines mentioned but who will produce the remedy for our ills?

E. E. Linhart, Carrier Mills, Ill.

Hand, head and heart—that's a good point, E. E.—Ed.

Dear Sir:

Received your letter today and in reply would say that my personal opinion is that the high cost of labor, compared with the returns we farmers get for our produce is our greatest problem.

We have to pay at least $45 a month for hired man and from $20 to $24 a month for hired girl. And by the time the hired help and some extra day laborers are paid, the renter's profit is gone. We must pay from 30 to 50 cents an hour for common labor and in one case during the winter months I had to pay $3.00 for 7 hours, man labor at shredding corn fodder. From 9 to 4 o'clock was called a day.

Another problem is the 7 per cent interest we must pay for loans.

Another problem has been buying corn from 85 to 95 cents a bushel for corn to feed to hogs and sell for 6½ cents per pound, thereby losing about 3 cents a pound on all hogs fed. However, this has been proportioned a little better now by hogs going up a little.

J. B. Leib, Astoria, Illinois.

And that isn't all of 'em either, eh, Mr. Leib?—Ed.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your question: "What has the Farm Bureau done for you?"—so far I cannot see where it has done me any good and I am not for it any more.

When I can see where it is helping me and I can afford to, I will do all I can for it, but I couldn't now if I wanted to.

Hoping this will be the answer you are looking for as it is my idea of it, I remain,

Floyd W. Renner, Walnut, Ill.

Did you ever hear of a doctor always saving ALL of his patients, Mr. Renner?—Ed.

Dear Sir: I think the largest problem of agriculture is to get a fair remuneration for its labor and capital invested.

The fact that this government has gone on record denying the American farmer the protection necessary to give him a fair remuneration seems to me to compel us to unite along the same lines as labor and capital, and practically all other industries are now organized, and demand for our products a suitable price that will enable us to exist and compare favorably with other lines.

H. H. Holsinger, De Long, Ill.

Another argument for stronger organization—stick and fight, folks, we're doing our durndest.—Ed.

Dear Sir: As I see it a farmer should expect many things from co-operative marketing. Not over night or even in a month or a year, but in time. Of course most farmers expect greater prices for their produce, but we must also decrease our selling cost. A reduction of freight, commission, etc., would mean much toward increased profits.

We should expect to contract to sell all our products thru this organization.

We must expect resistance. Old line commission men and speculators are now spending large sums to defeat co-operative marketing. Why? Their fat profits will be thrown to the farmer.

We can expect recognition from the public if we control the marketing of our goods.

Nearly all manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are members of their respective organizations, whereby they can set a price on their goods. Organized labor says, "We demand so much—"; why not the farmer?

What can we expect from co-operative marketing? It is the only way to meet competition, for as long as we do not have a voice in marketing, we are competing with an organized world. We farmers each stand alone against the various obstacles that are too great to overcome unless we use the modern method of getting our share by co-operative marketing.

Wilbur H. Gehring, Edwardsville, Ill.

And here's still another—a clincher.—Ed.

THE LIARS' CONTEST
IT IS!

Dear Sir: I have been trying to tell the truth for several years regarding improved methods of farming and Farm Bureau activities and hope I have assisted somewhat in getting this great work across.

In order to compete in your column I enter the following:

After observing Farm Bureau work from all angles I have come to the conclusion that it hasn't done any good. Sweet clover will grow well upon acid soil. There is no use in crop rotation as corn will grow better and bigger when planted year after year on the same field. There is nothing to treating oats for smut or spraying fruit trees for insects.

The Farm Bureau had nothing to do with legislative work, tax equalization, or railroad rate reduction. It has done nothing to promote co-operation or a live stock commission association. It fought the Capper-Tincher bill and McNary-Haugen bill, tried to raise railroad rates, worked for Pittsburgh Plus and against the Deep Waterway. As a whole it worked against the best interests of agriculture.

If this ain't one, then what is?

O. L. Hatch, Rosciawa Farm, Kewanee, Ill.

BOYS FROM BUREAU REPRESENT ILLINOIS IN JUDGING CONTEST

Iowa Team Wins; 250 Boys and Girls Attend Club Camp at National Dairy Show

The national junior cattle judging team, which goes to London, England, next June to duplicate the stunt that "Dad" Wise and his Whiteside county boys put over last summer, will not be made up of Illinois boys. Instead that team will be composed of three Iowa boys, Harlan Leonard, Lester Olsen and Raymond Monahan, winners of the championship junior dairy judging title of America.

These three Iowa lads won the right to represent the United States by defeating teams from 19 other states at the boys' and girls' club judging contest held in conjunction with the National Dairy Exposition in Milwaukee last week.

Illinois state was represented in the contest by three boys from Bureau county, Orville Plum, Walnut; Virgil Hurst, Manilus; and Wendell Keener, Princeton, who were coached by C. M. Hatland, teacher of vocational agriculture at Walnut, and J. B. Haberkorn, assistant farm adviser in Bureau county.

Nebraska Was Second

The boys from Bureau county landed in Milwaukee the forenoon of Sept. 28, after a frosty 185 mile drive, with high hopes of repeating the feat of "Dad" Wise and his boys at the big show in Syracuse a year ago. But, somehow, when the smoke had cleared away after the battle, the Iowa team walked away with the honors with Nebraska mighty close upon their heels.

Regardless of their winnings the Illinois boys got a real taste of what boys' and girls' club work means during their stay at the boys' and girls' club camp at the National Dairy Show.

When they landed at the camp they were met by Wakelin McNeel, camp director, a jovial fellow who loves boys and girls and their club work. He made them at home and helped them get "thawed out." They couldn't have been there long without making friends with "Mack." He made a hit with every boy and girl in the club camp as this clipping, from the 4-H Dairyland S'news, the daily camp paper, shows:

"Every club member on the grounds knows and likes Wakelin McNeel, assistant state club leader of Wisconsin, who is working day and night to make them comfortable and happy. Three hundred new friends are his reward for sinking himself in service."

The Illinois boys hadn't been at the camp grounds long until they learned that the "publicity man" was on the job. He got the accompanying picture of them in "stock judging clothes" and pumped them all he could.

Types of Club Work

After that they began to learn more about how the camp was managed.

The boys' and girls' club work at the National Dairy Exposition embraces four types of activity: The dairy cattle judging contest, the dairy demonstration team contest, club cattle exhibit and the boys' and girls' club camp.

These four branches of the work are combined to give the boys and girls an opportunity to learn more about dairy cattle, to see the many educational exhibits and demonstrations which are a part of the National Dairy Show and to improve and help develop the dairy industry of the country.

Any boy or girl under 21 who is a bona fide member of a club project in breeding or growing dairy stock is eligible to enter any of the several contests.

The camp headquarters, dormitory, kitchen and dining room were all under the big race track stadium at Milwaukee. On the ground floor of the building were 150 calves—Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Brown Swiss—on exhibition in the National Boys' and Girls' Calf Club contest.

Alarm Clocks Unnecessary

Sleeping quarters for the boys were directly above these 150 calves, a situation which made alarm clocks altogether unnecessary when the hungry, homesick, calves began bawling about three o'clock each morning. The girls' dormitory was in another building.

Feeding the boys and girls three good squares a day was no small task. With some 75 boys and girls and their coaches attending the camp for the dairy cattle judging contest, an equal number there for the demonstrations and enough more caring for the 150 calves to bring the total to more than 250, the camp cook, Mrs. George Mason, had a real sizable family for which to provide.

"We serve 'em breakfast at 7:30, dinner at 12:00 and supper at 5:30," said Mrs. Mason who apparently is as fond of boys and girls as is "Mack" McNeel and the meals she dishes out are evidence enough of this fact.

Her "grocery list" for one meal included 50 gallons of milk, 50 dozen eggs, nine bushels of Irish potatoes, 50 pounds of rice for pudding and 60 loaves of bread to say nothing of correspondingly large orders of butter, cheese, meat and ice cream.

Lots of Entertainment

During their stay at the camp the boys and girls got a lot of free entertainment outside of the fair grounds. On Sunday afternoon they took a trip to the Washington Park Zoo under the guidance of T. L. Bewick, state club leader in Wisconsin. A lot of them had gone to church that morning, too. At night they had their own church at club headquarters.

On Monday night Mr. Bewick took more than 150 of them to the Rialto theater where they saw the "Covered Wagon" as the guests of the Milwaukee Kiwanians. The next night the Rotarians of Milwaukee "theatered" them at the Palace.

Have Health Contests

In other contests beside the dairy judging contest which the Iowa boys won, the demonstration contest title went to Raymond Nixon and Olin Brown of Nebraska while a Minnesota girl and a Pennsylvania boy copped the prizes for being the healthiest individuals.

When the camp broke up at the close of the National Dairy Show the 250 boys and girls who had come from 30 states were more or less glad to go home—back to their school lessons and work—but not a one of them would have traded his trip for anything. It was an event in each of their lives long to be remembered—the fine cattle, the splendid government exhibits, the display of dairy machinery and equipment and best of all a better understanding of their 4-H emblem, which stands for training and development of their head, heart, hands and health.



The 4-H emblem, official flag that floats above all boys' and girls' club camps.



The Bureau county junior dairy judging team and coaches. These boys represented Illinois in the contest at the National dairy show. Left to right—Orville Plum, Walnut; J. B. Haberkorn, coach and associate adviser Bureau county; Virgil Hurst, Manilus; C. M. Hatland, vocational agriculture teacher at Walnut, coach; and Wendell Keener, Princeton.

Member Writes His Approval of T.B. Work

Prophetstown, Ill.
Sept. 30, 1924.

I. A. A. RECORD,
Gentlemen:

With reference to your article regarding the change in the handling of reactors, I compliment our Mr. Petersen for putting this over. I called his attention to this matter some time ago as I have had charge of T. B. work in my township and we are better than 98 per cent tested and as I saw all of the returns from the sale of reactors I think there was a plain case of steal. I am satisfied if we had handled it this way at the start the farmers would have received thousands of dollars that went into the pockets of Stockyard parasites.

All the other departments of the I. A. A. that I have worked with are rendering a real service.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) W. H. Lamont.

TWENTY COUNTIES IN ESSAY CONTEST

(Continued from page 1)

been set for the length of articles. The length of essays will depend upon the individuals writing them. Those who can express a lot in a few words should do so. Those who need a lot of space to explain their ideas have the privilege of using it.

There have been no specifications as to what kind of paper should be used or how it shall be written. The contest director suggests that standard 8½x11 paper, with the essay written either with typewriter or pen and ink is desirable.

The subject of the essays, "Why Dad is a Farm Bureau Member" and "Why Dad Should Join the Farm Bureau" makes the contest open to all school children up to and including the first two years in high school whether they live in the country or city. The suggestion has been made that individual counties might in some cases bar essays written by city school children.

Illinois counties now in the contest are: Clark, Whiteside, Vermilion, Ogle, Johnson, Henry, Lee, Cass, DeWitt, McDonough, Macon, Grundy, Livingston, Pope, Carroll, Kendall, Henderson, McLean, Bond and Jo Daviess.

Inequality Shown In Council's Book

The American Council of Agriculture, created at a conference of national and state agricultural organizations last July at St. Paul, has prepared a leaflet pointing out the inequality that has been imposed on American agriculture through legislative enactments favoring other lines, and is calling upon farmers and their friends to help remedy it.

The principal undertaking of the Council is that of continuing the campaign which was waged before the last session of Congress to secure for agriculture the same benefits of the American principle of protection that have been extended to American industry and labor.

Candidates for election to Congress are being asked to pledge themselves to "vote for and actively support legislation equality with American industry and labor." The circular being distributed by the Council urges that "Men and women alike should actively support candidates, regardless of their party affiliation, who do so commit themselves and should defeat those who do not."

The leaflet contains the principal points of two addresses on the agricultural situation. One, by F. W. Murphy, lawyer and farmer of Wheaton, Minn., was the keynote address of the St. Paul farm conference. The other was given by Geo. N. Peek, president of the Council, at the Iowa State Fair. These point out what the Council believes must be done before American Agriculture can stand upon a sound foundation.

Two maps are used in the leaflet with very graphic effect. One shows how members of the House of Representatives voted on the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, while the other shows the vote on the tariff bill of 1922. On the latter, agriculture is shown to have stood by the industrial east, but the east failed to stand by agriculture on the farm relief measure.

Copies of the leaflet can be secured from secretaries of all farm organizations or direct from the Council headquarters at 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

25,705,063 Did Not Cast Vote In 1920. How About You?

The executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation at its September meeting in Chicago adopted strong resolutions calling upon all qualified voters of the nation to vote at the coming election.

The population of the United States in 1920, twenty-one years of age and over, was 60,886,520. Of this number 26,713,832 persons voted for president, and 8,467,625 were disqualified from voting. The stay-at-home and absentee voters, therefore, numbered 25,705,063.

John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics for the Illinois Agricultural Association, has furnished similar figures for this state.

In Illinois the total population in 1920 was 6,485,280. Of this number 3,944,197 were 21 years of age or over. Out of these 3,944,197 people eligible to vote for president that year, 2,094,714 went to the polls. The number of disqualified voters was 478,482. The stay-at-home and absentee voters for the state therefore, numbered 1,371,001.

Vermilion To Clean Up

If plans for tuberculosis eradication, laid at a general meeting in Danville, Oct. 7, are followed out, Vermilion county will soon be in the modified-accredited tuberculosis free list.

Arrangements have been made by M. H. Petersen, director of the I. A. A. tuberculosis eradication project, Dr. J. S. Crabtree, government veterinarian, and Dr. J. J. Lintner, in charge of government testing in Illinois, to make a clean-up campaign.

Plans are to get a dozen government veterinarians to clean up the work in one week's time.

FARM BUREAUS IN 18TH DISTRICT OKEY I. A. A. GRAIN PROBE

Express Approval of Stand Taken By Association Officials; Watson Helps Discuss Tax Problems

Farm Bureau representatives from Clark, Iroquois and Vermilion counties, meeting in district conference at Danville, Sept. 29, were unanimous in approving the I. A. A. investigation into the Grain Marketing Company and praised President Thompson and other officials of the association for the stand they have taken in demanding more complete information before voting either for or against the grain merging plan.

The important events in the grain marketing industry, during the last two years, were reviewed briefly by R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A., after which he went into a thorough discussion of the whole Grain Marketing Company proposition since its formal inception last spring.

Cowles Raised Questions

He expressed his personal opinion that big financial interests are back of the merging companies. "The Illinois Agricultural Association has assumed responsibility of passing upon the grain merger for our County Farm Bureaus," he said, "but we are not going to pass on it until all questions—legal, economic and personnel—can be settled. We want to know in whom the control is vested. Whether the farmers or someone else will control it.

"Are the properties of the Grain Marketing Company located right, is the volume of storage in excess of usefulness and are we going to back a company that will try to buy grain as cheaply as it can—which will be reflected in the price the farmers get?" These questions were included among others raised by Mr. Cowles and which the investigation made by the I. A. A. has answered.

Following Mr. Cowles' talk the resolution endorsing the I. A. A. investigation was submitted and passed. It read:

We, the representatives of the County Farm Bureaus of the 18th Congressional district, assembled in a meeting called by the director of said district in Danville, Ill., do commend and approve the position taken by the officers and directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association in requiring before approving or disapproving the Grain Marketing Company, such information as ordinary business prudence would require.

Signed:
C. R. Findley, Chairman.
J. G. Snedeker.
G. W. Lenhart.
Resolutions Committee.

John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics for the I. A. A., talked briefly of the $100,000,000 bond issue for hard roads, which will be voted on at the coming November election.

Mr. Watson stated that it was not his purpose to argue either for or against the bond issue but rather to furnish facts and figures on both sides of the question so that voters might cast their ballot with a more thorough understanding.

He raised and answered questions regarding the gasoline tax, the sums involved in the hard roads bond issue, methods of payment and others regarding taxation matters which farmers want to know.

In attendance at the meeting were: W. W. Merritt, farm adviser; Elder Lee, J. G. Snedeker and J. H. Mauer, Clark county; R. F. Karr, 18th district executive committeeman, L. W. Wise, farm adviser, H. C. Pendergrass, F. W. Schroeder and A. J. Gilfillan, Iroquois county; and J. C. Jones, G. W. Lenhart, Otis Kercher, farm adviser, C. R. Finley and Charles Juvenall, Vermilion county.

In Whiteside county, over 50 enthusiastic dairymen and their families recently went on a trip of inspection to a leading dairy farm. Judging demonstrations, a study of the milk plant and a picnic were the principal features of the occasion.

In Iroquois county, 16,500 cattle have been tested for tuberculosis during the 13-month period just ended. County veterinarian Herron has begun retesting.

A hen at Purdue University has laid 1,341 eggs.

I. A. A. EXECUTIVES GIVE THEIR VIEWS TO KYW RADIO FANS

Watson Says "Put Business Into Farming"; Barton Tells of Rural Community Building

Many Farm Bureau members in Illinois and surrounding states who tuned in on the I. A. A. farm program over station KYW, Chicago, Friday night, Oct. 3, heard C. B. Watson, vice-president of the I. A. A. and Frank D. Barton, executive committeeman from the 17th district, express their views on modern rural conditions.

Mr. Barton put forth his views of "Rural Community Building."

"I believe that the day is past when agriculture can hope to succeed with each one interested in production of foods working individually, and that we must work together in organizations," he said. "I believe that in our great state the Farm Bureau is the most important factor in farm organization."

Need Community Organization

He described the form of rural organization in earlier days, relating how the community centered around the school and the community church. He reminded his scattered audience that the automobile has revolutionized our rural communities and pointed to the fact that many leaders in rural community work now recognize the need of rebuilding our rural community life.

"Our Farm Bureau leaders have begun to realize as never before the importance of building and maintaining our rural communities as a dominant factor in our reorganization work and in putting over the Farm Bureau program," he continued. "The county Farm Bureau has in a goodly number of cases builded community organizations and in many instances has helped to maintain the old community organizations that have been kept alive through the efforts of the rural church and leadership formerly developed."

Train Future Leaders

In closing Mr. Barton expressed the need of rural community building in the present day, first, "to give our young people a cleaner and more wholesome entertainment and recreation" and thus "keep them on our farms;" second, to maintain our community churches and third, to develop future leadership for our nation as we have in the past.

"The only hope that I have that this may be accomplished is through farm organizations," Mr. Barton concluded, "aided by and working with the building of stronger rural community organizations."

Mr. Watson jumped into the middle of his subject "Putting Business Into Farming," landing with no little pressure on those forces which have protected organized labor and industry to the detriment of agriculture.

The basic weakness in the business of farming, he said, is that the farmer does not have the machinery provided by legislation to put his industry on an equality with business and labor.

Must Overhaul System

"Putting business into farming requires a complete overhauling of our merchandising system," Mr. Watson told his audience. "The farmer must so organize his business that his products will meet consumptive demand with an available supply. The dumping of live stock, grain and other products on the markets must cease. We have not yet mastered the ABC's of co-operative marketing.

"The millions of dollars of those forces who would keep agriculture helpless have made the farmers' task exceedingly difficult. Not only in putting business into farming must the farmer merchandise live stock, grain and other products, but he must study future requirements and world-wide conditions and so adapt his business to intelligent production.

"To adjust these conditions we need business in farming in order that farming may be put on an equality with industry and labor."



Listen In!

FARM RADIO PROGRAM

Over KYW—Wave Length 536

Central Standard Time 7:20

Get in tune with these stations on Tuesday and Friday evenings, Farm Bureau folks, and hear their farm talks. You'll be particularly interested in hearing R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, next Tuesday night on "The Farmer and Legislation," and Geo. R. Wicker when he talks on "Plugging Leaks in Co-ops."

Oct. 14—"The Farmer and Legislation," R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association, **from station WLS, between 8:00 and 9:00 o'clock.**

Oct. 14—"Painting and Housing of Farm Machinery," by F. A. Wirt, Editor, Case Eagle, Racine, Wis. American Farm Bureau Federation feature.

Oct. 17—Boys' and Girls' Club Feature, by A. D. Folker, Montgomery Ward & Co.

"What Cattle Feeders Are Talking About," by D. C. Waterman, Editorial Staff of the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

Oct. 21—American Farm Bureau feature.

"Plugging Leaks in Co-ops" by George R. Wicker, Mgr., Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association and Director of the Illinois Agricultural Association Dept. of Co-operative Accounting.

Oct. 24—"What the National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress Means to America," by G. L. Noble, Secretary, National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

"Farmers' Produce Markets," by Arthur C. Page, Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

Oct. 28—"Monthly Analysis of Farm Markets," by H. W. Moorhouse, Howard-Moorhouse Agricultural Business Service.

American Farm Bureau Federation feature.

Oct. 31—"Farm Juniors at the International Live Stock Exposition," by B. H. Heide, Gen. Mgr., International Live Stock Exposition.

"What the Illinois Farm Bureaus Are Doing," by H. C. Butcher, Director of Information, I. A. A.

More than 370,000 radio sets are in use on farms in the United States today.

Here's another sample of transportation department work:

Mr. L. E. McKinzie, Adviser,
Schuyler County Farm Bureau,
Rushville, Illinois.
Dear Sir:

We have your letter of Aug. 21 in which you enclosed freight bill on a carload of limestone from Consumers Company to Mr. C. V. Bader.

We have checked this over and find that Mr. Bader has been overcharged. We will gladly take this up with the railroad for adjustment.

Very truly yours,
Transportation Department.
(Signed) L. J. Quasey, Director.

And one of more recent date:

Mr. L. E. McKinzie, Adviser,
Schuyler County Farm Bureau,
Rushville, Illinois.
Dear Sir:

We are pleased to attach draft from the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company for $9.31 in full settlement of Mr. C. V. Bader's claim for overcharge on a shipment of agricultural limestone, Aug. 16, C. N. J. car 84176.

If we can be of further service to you, kindly advise.

Very truly yours,
Transportation Department,
(Signed) L. J. Quasey, Director.

And an extract from another:

Mr. E. H. Kirkpatrick,
Roseville, Ill.
Dear Sir:

We are sending you herewith the railroad company's check for $55 in full settlement for Holstein heifer killed on C. B. & Q. tracks on account of defective right of way fences.

(Signed) Transportation Department.

REPORT IS AGAINST BIG GRAIN MERGER

(Continued from page 1)

set up by the Grain Marketing Company is in part illegal and impracticable. These defects can possibly be corrected by amendment to the by-laws but no steps have yet been taken.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association officers have been hopeful that the Grain Marketing Company would provide a co-operative selling agency for co-operative grain associations and grain producers who are not in other associations. We do not believe the Grain Marketing Company as now set up will meet these needs."

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 1, 2 and 3, were busy days for the I. A. A. executives and officers. Several were in Chicago on Wednesday for special committee meetings and many could not get home until Saturday because of the night session Friday.

Meet Grain Dealers'

Thursday a joint meeting of the executive committees of the I. A. A. and the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois, representing over 500 farmers' co-operative elevators, was held in the I. A. A. office. This meeting resulted in a much better understanding between the heads of the two organizations. Good will and a desire to co-operate by both bodies was expressed. It was decided that a committee on mutual relations should be appointed to better co-ordinate the work of the two organizations. Sam H. Thompson and Fred A. Mudge, presidents of the two organizations, were each empowered to select two men from his respective organization with the presidents acting ex-officio on the mutual relations committee. President Thompson has not made his selection as the Record goes to press.

The regular monthly treasurer's report by R. A. Cowles was presented by him and received by the executives.

Educational Committee Report

The educational committee, consisting of J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, chairman, A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville and E. W. Rusk, Carlinville, received more information from Dr. G. W. Willett and C. B. Althaus concerning the school survey conducted during the summer. The report of this committee to the executive committee states that Dr. Willett's final report on the 10,000 questionnaires sent out to farmers seeking facts on many pertinent school questions will be in full form within the next few weeks.

"It will contain some rather interesting facts and will show that our reports are based upon information gathered from a very representative group of farmers from all parts of the state and representing about all possible contingencies which may arise," reads a part of the educational committee report.

Dr. Willett's survey of the questionnaires will supplement the work of C. B. Althaus who traveled about Illinois from Pulaski county in the south to the Wisconsin line in the north, gathering data from county clerks on school taxes. Mr. Althaus reported that he has compiled his findings on 190 township and community high schools with 35 more yet to complete. This will give complete information on 225 schools.

Findings Vary Little

The findings on the 190 township and community high schools remain practically the same as the first report which summarized his work in 100 such schools. In that report it was disclosed that an average of 70 per cent of township and community high school taxes is paid by farmers and that the farmers furnish but 40 per cent of the pupils in the township and community high schools. The added finding with the 90 additional schools to the original 100 shows a variation of less than 1 per cent from the original findings which substantiates the accuracy of the survey.

Friday, October 3, was the regular monthly meeting of the executive committee. The roll call showed the following committeemen present: G. F. Tullock, Rockford; C. E. Bamborough, Polo; W. H. Moody, Port Byron; H. E. Goembel, Hooppole; A. R. Wright; Varna; F. D. Barton, Cornell; R. F. Karr, Iroquois; J. L. Whisnand, Charleston; Earl C. Smith, Detroit; Samuel Sorrells, Raymond; Stanley Castle, Alton; J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville; Curt Anderson, Xenia; Vernon Lessley, Sparta.

Endorse A. F. B. F. Action

The report of the legislative committee — Frank D. Barton, Cornell, chairman, H. E. Goembel, Hooppole and A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville,—covered three main subjects. Its recommendation that the Illinois Agricultural Association endorse the action of the American Farm Bureau Federation position on the child labor amendment was received and passed with full accord. The text of this resolution is contained elsewhere in this issue.

The Adams County Farm Bureau had brought to the attention of the legislative committee the necessity of a change in the Illinois game laws removing the protection of rabbits and making a closed season for a term of years on quail. The executive committee favored the action of the legislative committee in its report that it would give the game laws due consideration in the coming session of the legislature.

Report on Hard Roads

The third subject reported on by the legislative committee was a summary of the findings on the One Hundred Million Dollar Road Bond Issue. The text of the resolution adopted is as follows:

"Accepting all estimates of probable receipts and expenditures directly or indirectly made for road construction, as outlined in the latest report of the Division of Highways, Department of Public Works and Buildings, of the State of Illinois, we believe:

"1. That probable motor fee collections at the present license fee rates will be sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds and retire the bonds of both the existing Sixty Million Dollar Bond Issue and the proposed One Hundred Million Dollar Bond Issue.

"2. That the probable revenue available from motor fee collections from the sale of bonds under the proposed law and from anticipated Federal Aid Appropriations will not be sufficient, after other expenses are met, to construct the total mileage of roads projected under the present Sixty Million Dollar Road Bond Issue Law and the proposed One Hundred Million Dollar Road Bond Issue Law.

"3. That probable motor fee collections at present rates will not be sufficient, after meeting other necessary expenses, to maintain the total mileage of roads which can be constructed with present contemplated revenues, especially after payments begin on the principal of the proposed One Hundred Million Dollar Bond Issue.

"We believe that the type of road construction now being used in the Illinois system of highways is the best and most permanent in the United States.

I. A. A. On Radio

A report by the advisory committee of the department of information,—R. F. Karr, Iroquois, chairman; L. O. Wise, Morrison and J. M. Beckett, Blue Mound —brought out that the I. A. A. will be "on the air" from one of the St. Louis radio stations beginning in November.

The live stock committee with George F. Tullock, Rockford, chairman, Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, A. D. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville, present, reported that the 500 blankets on hand the middle of the summer had been sold and that several money orders and checks for blankets have had to be returned.

Secretary Fox On The Air

Geo. A. Fox, secretary of the I. A. A., was scheduled to speak over radio station KYW, Thursday night, Oct. 9. This was too late to get his talk in the Record. The gist of his talk was to be "Illinois, the Nation's Food Basket."

ILLINOIS GROWERS ORGANIZE COTTON MARKETING CO-OP

Incorporation Is Final Step In Forming Non-Stock, Non-Profit Concern at Mound City

An Illinois Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association is now a real going concern with headquarters at Mound City, Pulaski county. Articles of incorporation were submitted to Louis T. Emerson, secretary of state, and the legal set-up has been attended to, creating the first co-operative cotton marketing corporation in Illinois.

From Mound City the new co-op will conduct its cotton marketing program handling only cotton grown by members of the association. The first bale of cotton was ginned around Oct. 1. Its purposes as outlined in the articles of incorporation are:

Non-Profit Co-op

To be a non-profit co-operative agricultural association without capital stock, organized for the mutual help and benefit of its members; to promote the general welfare of its members and to provide better and more economical methods of marketing the cotton and cotton products of its members through co-operation; to act as agent for its members in handling and marketing their cotton and cotton products and in supplying to its members, machinery, equipment and supplies; and to co-operate with other associations or individuals engaged in similar purposes.

The incorporation of the company is the final step in an organization program that has been developing since early last spring when an organization committee was instructed to survey the situation with a view to determining whether a need for the marketing pool really existed.

The report of this committee at a July meeting was favorable to the organization of a marketing pool. Cotton growers decided at that time to consider more fully the formation of a pool and after considerable study of its real need and possibility of success met in Mound City, July 22, to take definite action toward incorporation.

1,500 Acres In Pool

A minimum of 1,500 acres was set as the necessary acreage which should be signed into the pool before incorporation would be advisable. Four hundred acres were signed up at that meeting and the balance contracted for since then.

The Illinois pool will probably market its product through the Cotton Growers Association of Arkansas, which is a member of the National Cotton Growers' Exchange, according to G. E. Metzger, organization director of the I. A. A., who has been assisting in organizing the association of Illinois growers.

I.A.A. Backs A.F.B.F. In Child Labor Stand

We, the legislative committee, recommend that the Illinois Agricultural Association endorse the action of the American Farm Bureau Federation as expressed in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Congress has passed an amendment to the Constitution which would give that body "power to prohibit the labor of persons under the age of 18 years and to prescribe the conditions of such labor," and the ratification of this action is now before the state legislatures, and

WHEREAS, the opportunity to discourage or prohibit this sort of federal interference —making a farm mother of Congress—has passed for the moment beyond the activities of the American Farm Bureau Federation and has become entirely a state question, and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendment will give Congress blanket authority to pass stringent and far-flung laws on this subject which is already covered adequately and according to local conditions in a majority of states,

We URGE THE STATE FARM BUREAU FEDERATIONS to impress upon their legislatures the desirability of defeating the ratification of the child labor amendment.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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BRADFUTE URGES CO-OPERATION AT KEWANEE PICNIC

Henry, Stark and Bureau County Farm Bureaus Rub Shoulders With Business Men For a Day

"He who would co-operate must first adjust himself so other men can co-operate with him."—President O. E. Bradfute.

Talking co-operation is one thing, and actually doing it is another.

This, from O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was the core of an apple of thought tossed vigorously into the minds of a grandstand full of a part of 8,000 Henry, Stark and Bureau county farmers who picnicked at the Kewanee fair grounds in the second annual tri-county farmers' and business men's get-together at Kewanee, Oct. 15.



O. E. Bradfute

While farmers and business men rubbed shoulders for the day, President Bradfute made the most of his opportunity to hurl a farm organization sales talk and a plan for co-operation into the thoughts of both. He used as an illustration the fact that Kewanee business men and the county Farm Bureaus of Henry, Stark and Bureau counties are sowing seeds of co-operation in their large community through such informal "chin-fests" as the annual tri-county picnic.

Must Co-operate Both Ways

President Bradfute was introduced by W. E. Gould, local banker, member of the board of directors of the Grain Marketing Company, and chairman of the speaker's committee for the occasion, following an analysis of farm business trends by Frank Ridgway, agricultural writer of the Chicago Tribune.

"Twelve business men can go into a room with twelve separate opinions on a common problem," said President Bradfute, as he got into the meat of his talk. "After an hour's discussion they can come out of the room and have their problem completely settled. Twelve farmers can sit down likewise, but they will come out after twelve hours deliberation and have twelve separate opinions. Co-operation among farmers will come easier when farmers learn to co-operate both ways. Too many of us are willing to co-operate only when the other fellow does a thing our way.

"Many of us are groping about to co-operate, but have different ideas in our minds as to what co-operation really is. If I were to ask 100 men in this audience each to write on a sheet of paper his idea of co-operation, I dare say I would get 100 different ideas.

Bradfute's Yardstick

"Let me tell you of my measuring stick of co-operation. It can be boiled down to this: He who would co-operate must first adjust himself so other men can co-operate with him."

As one of the first steps of co-operation, he pointed to the necessity of farmers backing their organization. Get back of your county Farm Bureaus and your state organization, the Illinois Ag-

(Continued on page 6)

Vote! Vote! Vote! On Tuesday, Nov. 4

Political strife has reached its height The last six weeks has been a period of rapid growth for party claims. The press, as well as the air, has been full of them. Since this is the last issue of the Record before election, you will find in this issue an extensive report by the American Council of Agriculture on the "Equality for Agriculture" program and a detailed statement compiled by the American Farm Bureau Federation showing the past vote of all Illinois Congressmen on paramount agricultural measures.

Of course you know the I. A. A. is absolutely non-political; it gets behind issues without regard to party politics. All Farm Bureau members, and every farmer for that matter, should know the attitude of every candidate toward agriculture. This information is in this Record. Read it and THINK, and then VOTE. VOTE on Tuesday, Nov. 4. VOTE FOR AGRICULTURE.

Midwest Officials Discuss Problems

The presidents and secretaries from nine state Farm Bureaus met at the American Farm Bureau Federation headquarters, Oct. 9 and 10, to consider matters of special interest to the Midwest group of states, including Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, South Dakota and Minnesota.

After a lengthy discussion of the Grain Marketing Company the delegates voted to endorse the big merger. However, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin dissented from the vote of approval.

In addition to the thorough discussion of the Grain Marketing Company, the Midwest presidents and secretaries discussed various problems affecting the Midwest state Farm Bureau federation.

Some time was spent in the discussion of the constitution of the A. F. B. F. in relation of equitable representation of members on the governing body. The idea was advanced by some that since the Midwest state federation contributed the largest percentage of financial support to the national organization that these states be given greater representation on the governing board.

R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A. and secretary of the American Council of Agriculture, told of the work, purpose and plan of the Council.

Iroquois To Reorganize

One hundred Farm Bureau leaders from all parts of Iroquois county attended a meeting at Watseka, Oct. 15, to lay plans for the immediate reorganization of the Iroquois County Farm Bureau.

Principal speakers at the meeting were V. Vaniman, now organization director for the Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Association; J. C. Sailor, formerly director of organization with the I.A.A.; H. L. Hough, farmer at Mason; and G. E. Metzger, I. A. A. organization director.

Mr. Hough was made director of the campaign with Fred Halm, Peru, and W. D. Owen, La Rose, as his assistants. Under the management of these men an intensive reorganization drive by townships will be made.

THE 63,000 THINKING FARMER EXHIBIT



Two hundred and seventy-five thousand people, from country and city, have seen this display.

City Folks Marvel At Show of 63,000 Thinking Farmers

Under a canopy emblazoned around the edge with the letters: "Illinois Agricultural Association —63,000 *thinking* farmers," the vast throngs of city and some country people, who visited the Illinois Products Exposition at Chicago last week saw how the I. A. A. represents its 63,000 *thinking* farmers at places where the farmer should be represented.

Thirty-three cities of Illinois, through the Chambers of Commerce of each of those cities, put on extensive displays showing many products produced and manufactured in Illinois. The I. A. A. exhibit showed the agricultural resources of Illinois and the part the I. A. A. plays in representing the farming industry.

A painting in which the artist had depicted a typical Illinois farming scene—a cozy farm house, a good barn and silo, chickens, pigs, beef and dairy cattle, horses, sheep and all that goes with the average farm—attracted city and country visitors alike. In front of the canvas and lying flat like a table was a map of Illinois 10 feet wide and 20 long upon which were miniature buildings representing the various co-operative organizations in which the I.A.A. is interested. The exhibit occupied a prominent triangular space, 20 feet on a side.

The map is the one shown at the Aurora fair, the state picnic, and the state fair at Springfield. A green-shaded flood light under the canopy gave an effect of twilight which stopped the visitors and kept them looking.

The Knox County Farm Bureau, through the Galesburg Chamber of Commerce, showed the wide variety of products grown in Knox county. City folks were heard to say upon several occasions that they wished such fine vegetables as were shown in the Knox County Farm Bureau exhibit could be bought in the Chicago stores. L. R. Marchant, farm adviser of Knox county, spent two days in getting the exhibit set up.

Co-op Ships 29 Cars Spuds

Twenty-nine car loads of Bluff Brand, Irish Cobbler potatoes were shipped from Belleville, St. Clair county, by the Belleville Co-operative Potato Marketing Association from early August to Oct. 15, this year. This potato co-op is a local branch of the Illinois Fruit Exchange. The potatoes were sacked in bags bearing the brand: "Illini, St. Clair County, Bluff Brand, Cobblers," and were shipped as far as Mobile, Ala.

Committee of Five To Choose Winning Farm Bureau Essays

The five judges who will determine the prize winners in Illinois in the Farm Bureau essay contest, have been named. They will serve as the official I. A. A. committee and will choose the state winners in Illinois.

The committee includes Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of schools; C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer; Sam H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A.; Arthur C. Page, editor of the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer; and C. E. Hay, Christian county farm adviser and president of the Illinois Farm Advisers' Association.

After the close of the contest on Nov. 10, a committee of judges in each of the 21 Illinois counties in the contest will choose a first prize essay for the county. From these 21 prize winners the I. A. A. committee will pick the state champions and award the 13 cash prizes given by the I. A. A.

"The contest in Illinois as well as in other states has surpassed all our expectations," said H. R. Kibler, directing the contest for the American Farm Bureau Federation. "We had hoped to get, in all, about 100 counties into the contest. It looks now as though we might have 175. They average about 70 contestants to the county so far. We didn't expect them to average more than 20 to the county."

The rivalry between county Farm Bureaus for first place in amount of publicity secured on the contest is mounting. Counties are commencing to send in large batches of clippings from their local papers of stories carried on the contest. In addition to form stories sent out by the A. F. B. F. many counties are building separate local stories.

Thousands of requests from individual farm boys and girls for material concerning the Farm Bureau have been received by the national office and the state organizations report similar flood of requests. Several state federations have published separate booklets containing just the information the contestants should have.

Within another week the total number of contestants by states and counties will be available and will be sent out to newspapers.

Executives Meet

The next regular executive committee meeting is set for Friday, No. 7. The present executives have a standing invitation to all ex-committeemen to attend whenever they happen to be in Chicago.

ILLINOIS FIGHTERS WHIPPING ENEMY, TEST DATA SHOWS

I.A.A. Has First Figures Proving Progress in Statewide Project to Eradicate T.B.; Reactors Decreasing

That treacherous enemy of people and live stock is on the retreat in Illinois.

The enemy has been putting up a stubborn guerilla warfare against regiments of trained fighters in battles all over the nation.

The enemy is bovine tuberculosis, the disease which causes an annual stock loss in the United States of approximately $40,000,000.

The white flag of complete submission has by no means been hung up by the enemy, although in some areas in Illinois it has retreated so far that it is likely never to regain its lost ground.

Eradication Started in 1918

In Illinois, where the enemy originally gained unchallenged advancement in the thickly cattle-populated milk producing areas, especially before its opponents became aware of its distressing strength and severe leeching power upon the farmers' resources, the first attacks against it began after April 1, 1918, when owners of purebred herds started to test their cattle under the accredited plan.

From that starting point until July 1, 1921—a little over three years—an average of slightly more than nine out of every hundred purebred cattle were found to be traitors to the people's cause, not only concealing the enemy, but helping it spread its forces to other strongholds. Those cattle which reacted were promptly weeded out and disposed of.

Area Testing in 1921

The fighters of bovine tuberculosis, beginning July 1, 1921, marshalled their forces under one supreme command — the United States Department of Agriculture. Under this direction, a co-operative, area testing plan was worked out whereby the battles would be directed and waged systematically by trained fighters.

The battle front in Illinois grew from no counties conducting area work on July 1, 1921 to 61 testing on July 1, 1924. The first fiscal year ending July 1, 1922, brought Edgar (the first Illinois county to become accredited), McLean, Montgomery, Tazewell, and Woodford. The next year brought in Boone, Champaign, Crawford, Livingston, Vermillion and Whiteside counties. By July 1, 1923, Adams, Bureau, Christian, Clark, Coles, Cumberland, DeKalb, DeWitt, Douglas, Du Page, Ford, Fulton, Greene, Grundy, Hancock, Henderson, Iroquois, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Logan, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, McDonough, McHenry, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Putnam, Rock Island, Scott, St. Clair, Stephenson, Wabash, Warren, Will and Winnebago counties.

Reactors Decreasing Now

During the three-year period from July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1924, instead of nine reactors in every hundred, there were only slightly more than five to the hundred. This means that the enemy is being pushed back.

M. H. Petersen, in charge of the tuberculosis eradication project of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has compiled the accompanying tables from data se-

(Continued on page 6)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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A Powerful Organization

The Farm Bureau people of Illinois are welded together into what is probably the most powerful state farm organization in the United States. The unusual power of the Illinois Agricultural Association is largely due to the fact that each of the 63,000 Farm Bureau members pays $15 dues each year, of which $4.50 is retained by the state organization. That is the reason the Illinois Agricultural Association can take hold vigorously of many things which other state farm organizations must sidestep on account of lack of funds.

Outstanding among the services rendered by the Illinois Agricultural Association is the fair readjustment of farm taxes. In 1923, over two million dollars were saved to the farmers of Illinois by taxation alone. This department has started on the tremendous problem of making a thorough research, county by county. It has cost money, but the returns have been a hundredfold.

A live transportation department has been of great service, especially to live stock farmers, the savings during the current year being estimated at around a quarter of a million dollars.

Many Illinois farmers think that the greatest service rendered is the pooling arrangement for buying limestone and rock phosphate at the lowest possible price.

In addition to the services mentioned in the foregoing, the Illinois people assist in the usual extension work which characterizes Farm Bureau activities in the ordinary state. These services interest the average farmer greatly, although in the long run they tend to benefit financially the people in the cities as much as the farmers. In our opinion, the work done by the Illinois people on taxation and freight rates has been the outstanding contribution. This is the kind of work which so many state Farm Bureaus overlook because of the fact that they are under-financed or dominated by a state extension department which does not always have the strictly farmer point of view.

—Reprinted from Wallace's Farmer of Oct. 17, 1924.

Two Good Booklets

Two booklets, each of them telling of the accomplishments of the Farm Bureau, have been got out by the Knox and Iroquois County Farm Bureaus. One, that of the Knox County Farm Bureau, is entitled "Record and Some Accomplishments." It is filled with charts and figures showing activities and progress. Both books are good ones.

The Iroquois County Farm Bureau booklet is called "Ten Years of Service," and it opens with an appropriate moral which we wish to pass on to you:

"The Farm Bureau is here to stay.

"It is as necessary and fills as important a place in farming as the self binder.

"Our pioneer forefathers had few contacts with the outside world. Their problem was to subdue the prairies, drain the swamps, and produce the bare necessities of life for their families.

"Fortunately, their wants were few and easily satisfied; their pleasures were rare and their rewards small. It was a case of each man and each family fighting to wrest fuel, food and a home from the forces of nature. They lived in the age of the cradle, the reaper, the tallow dip, and the ox team.

"In the past century, we have passed from a nation producing food merely for ourselves to the surplus producing nation of the world.

"Every farmer in the United States produces an average of 12 tons of food per year. Farmers of the rest of the world produce only 1.4 tons of food per year.

"One-third of our population produces ample food for our own country with an ample surplus to export. In India 75 per cent and in Russia 85 per cent of the people are food producers.

"Improved machinery, improved seed, stock and methods in farming have been chief factors in this change.

"When we became a surplus-producing nation, we not only released half our farm population for other work, but we came into competition in the markets of the world with cheap labor living on low standards in other surplus producing countries.

"It is not mere chance that there are 15,000,000 automobiles in the United States: Nearly a third of which are on the farms. It is because of those economies and efficiencies in the production of the bare necessities of life, which release two-thirds of our population, that we are able to produce those things which add to the comfort and happiness of living.

"With these changes have come new problems—problems that the pioneer working alone could not solve. Individual effort must be replaced by co-operative effort.

"The Farm Bureau stands for progress, for adequate returns for our labor and products in order that we may maintain an American standard of living on our farms and in our farm homes."

—o—

About the Promises—

In this issue of the Record, the last one before the big election, there is extensive information regarding the agricultural leanings of the three presidential candidates as well as of the congressional candidates. Much of this information has been assembled by the American Council of Agriculture in the furtherance of its purpose of organization.

The more detailed data in the chart shows whether the Illinois Congressmen have consistently supported agriculture.

No effort is being made to interpret the information herein conveyed. There are many promises. Read over and study over the information and you will at least be better informed before you vote.

Better save this issue for future reference. The chart is specially valuable.

And don't forget to VOTE!

The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national unit—is welcomed. If you have any grievances, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

Here are two letters. Read both of them. Do you get the moral?

Dear Sir:
I have been a member of the Farm Bureau for about five years and understand there is a Farm Adviser in our county, but am not acquainted with him.
Do not expect to sign again.
M. D. Frederick, Milledgeville, Ill.

There are two sides to every question. Before printing the above letter, we frankly asked the Farm Adviser in Mr. Frederick's county (Carroll) to reply. It follows:

Dear Mr. Butcher:
I have your letter about the copy you received from Mr. Frederick. You can readily understand, of course, how it is possible for a man to have this experience.
We have approximately a thousand members and a county agent always has lots of things to do aside from visiting his membership, so I practically never visit members except on request. Since this man has never requested a visit, and since he doesn't attend our meetings which we have held at Milledgeville, consequently, he hasn't come in contact with this office. The Farm Bureau proposition requires co-operation on both sides. The man who gets acquainted with us, naturally is going to get service, while the man who keeps himself aloof will get little from the county organization.
It might be well for you to emphasize these facts in your reply to Mr. Frederick. I am glad you told me of this instance; perhaps I will have an opportunity to drop in and see him.
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely yours,
G. R. Bliss, County Agricultural Agent.
Carroll County Farm Bureau.

The Farm Bureau it like a cafeteria; the food is there for you, but you have to help yourself.

We asked a few farmers what they considered the largest problem of agriculture today. Here are some of the replies:

Dear Sir: The largest problem of agriculture today is insidious competitors.
The farmer has many insidious competitors. They used to be grasshoppers, worms, English sparrows, chinch bugs and other insects which nearly subdued agriculture, but today agriculture is perpetually menaced on every side. When one enemy is overcome, new ones appear. Since the war the farmer's problem is to injunction by his insidious competitors, which are all classes of people living off him and giving him no return for his labor.
All classes of people in other occupations are receiving good wages and don't give a tinker's damn for the agricultural man.
E. G. Gum, Tamaico, Ill.

Dear Sir: The hardest problem I have is the money part of it. What ever we farmers have to sell we have to ask some man what he will give us and take his price. That price is whatever he is of a mind to give us—which generally is small prices. When we go to buy what we have to buy, such as fencing and grass seed, we have to ask some man what price he will take. I feel we will get along much better if all we farmers would get our shoulder to the wheel to get to where we can have some say-so about the price of what products we have to sell—our cattle, sheep, hogs and mules. I have some mules now I have fed two years and can't get a bid on them.
Sam C. Kelley, Goreville, Ill.

Dear Sir: In answer to your question "What is the largest problem of agriculture?"—there are many hard problems. The two largest in my estimation are how to secure a profitable production and how to put more business into marketing.
Dee Walters, Robinson, Ill.

Dear Sir: Received your letter of the 26th and will say in answer to your question that co-operative marketing seems in many ways. It saves buying some middle men commissions and also gets the farmers closer in touch with each other.
H. R. Hawkins, Bowan, Ill.

Dear Sir: I read the "Voice of the Members" letters in the last issue of the RECORD, and will say that among them are some good things to be noted. One thing to be remembered is the necessity of continuous effort. No organization ever won the first and last victory all at once.
Co-operative marketing is going to have a long, hard pull, but in time it may win. A national marketing machine will solve the problem. One obstacle in the way of co-operative marketing is that too much knowledge is obtained in advance as to how much grain is produced, and how many hogs and cattle raised, fed and fattened. These reports must be given but not broadcasted to all corners of the earth. Until the reports are regulated, the speculators have the advantage, for they can buy as they get the reports.
We have been talking co-operative marketing, but what has been done? Just as soon as anyone tries to do something someone else tries to blow the whole thing up. The U. S. Government could set up the machinery if it would do so and bond officers to do bidding as it should be done. The bureaus are in their infancy as yet—just beginning to crawl. Soon they will walk and talk.
Albert W. Koeber, Hamilton, Ill.

Now then, Mr. Farm Bureau member, you have read what these men have written—what do YOU think? Write your thoughts on paper and send them in for this column. We can print a few each time.—Editor.

THE LIARS' CONTEST

SOME MORE OF ELMER'S INVENTIONS

Dear Editor:
About a year ago, while I was at the International Live Stock Show, I visited Swift's packing plant. The superintendent told me they saved everything of the pig but his squeal and the curl in his tail.
I thought, "What an economic loss!" Being of a scientific and investigating turn of mind, I decided to see if I couldn't cash in on these by-products. I found there was a substance in the pig's tail which caused it to curl. I used this extract of pig's tail and produced the "Wonderful Pigtail Marceller."
Now the ladies, instead of paying $25 for a permanent wave, can buy a $2.00 bottle of "Pigtail Marceller," and their hair will have as many waves as the ocean.
A friend of mine sent his girl a bottle. As they use their clock for a medicine chest, she set it in the clock and it wound up the clock so tight it wouldn't run 'til they took the bottle out. Now when he wants the clock wound he uncorks the Pig-tailer and it's wound for eight days. He tried it on his watch, too, but it put a marcel in the hair-spring and cost him $5 to get it fixed.
I next investigated the pig's squeal. I found that when a pig gets hungry there is a certain gland which secretes in the stomach and causes the pig to squeal.
A noted criminologist says this is the most outstanding discovery since the fingerprint.
Whenever a criminal is captured we put him on a starvation diet, shoot some "Squeal Secretion" into him, and he will invariably squeal on his comrades, and the whole caboodle are soon put in the pen.
Elmer Waddell, Taylorville, Ill.

(Mr. Coolidge—Continued)

Northwest. The Intermediate Credit banks have loaned over $86,000,000 to individuals and co-operative marketing associations, which assisted directly and indirectly over 500,000 farmers.

Notwithstanding all this, agriculture was subjected to an era of most serious depression. Several of its great staples like cotton, cattle, hogs, corn, and wheat, suffered from low prices, due to overproduction, unbalanced conditions between costs and sale prices in agriculture, industry, and labor, and the disorganization of the markets of the world. But for the enormous buying power which the high wages of industry put behind the market for American food products, especially meat, the agricultural regions would have experienced even a far more severe financial crisis.

Due to a change in the world supply, prices of products have begun to improve, even so far as to increase land values. The government rendered a great deal of assistance and private enterprise co-operated, but the fundamental remedy was provided, as it always must be provided, not so much through the enactment of legislative laws as through the working out of economic laws. Because the farmers have thoroughly realized this, they have on the whole opposed price fixing by legislation. While maintaining that sound position, they have seen a partial relief come in a natural way, as it was bound to come.

We now need in agriculture more organization, co-operation, and diversification. The farmer should have the benefit of legislation providing for flood control and development of inland waterways, better navigation east and south from the Great Lakes, reclamation, and especially relief for those who can not meet their payments on irrigation projects. But the main problem is marketing. Co-operative effort, re-organization of the freight-rate structure, good business, and good wages in manufacturing, and the settlement of European affairs will all help to provide better market conditions.

The Republican platform recognizes that agriculture should be on a basis of economic equality with other industries. This is easy to say, but the farmers themselves and their advisers have never been able to agree on a plan to provide it by law. Now that nature and economic law have given some temporary relief, I propose, therefore, to appoint a committee to investigate and report measures to the Congress in December that may help secure this result which we all desire. I want profitable agriculture established permanently. I want to see the dollar of the farmer always purchase as much as any other dollar.

A wise, skilled, and unselfish leadership can do more than anything else to rescue agriculture. The farmer needs leaders who will stay with him, who have tact and the courage necessary for management, and who have the fidelity to refuse political preferment and business opportunity. There are such leaders. In the sacrifices they make to serve the farmer lies the greatest hope for his salvation.

(Mr. La Follette—Continued)

the appearance last winter in Washington of the leaders of practically all of the farm organizations of the country standing together shoulder to shoulder asking for legislation which would give some measure of relief to the basic industry of agriculture. I recognized there at that time the representatives of the great national organizations such as:

American Farm Bureau Federation.
American Wheat Growers Associated, Inc.
Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.
National Grange.
National Live Stock Producers Association.
National Producers' Alliance.
National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

Representatives of the state farm bureau organizations of the great corn belt states were also on hand and were unanimous in their support. Progressive business men who dared to speak in opposition to the speculative system too were present and gave valuable aid to the farmers.

It is inconceivable that the matured judgment of the organized agricultural movement of the country could have been treated with the utter disdain which was accorded to the farm relief measures, by both of the major political parties at the last session of Congress. It is gratifying that the farmers can put the responsibility for the failure of farm relief legislation just where it belongs. President Coolidge himself sounded the death knell of legislation for the relief of agriculture in his first message at the opening of the last session of Congress.

The combination of the reactionary leaders of both parties to defeat farm relief legislation in Congress furnishes an example of what I mean by the monopoly control of both the Republican and Democratic parties and of the government itself. If further proof was needed to convince the American people that both parties are in complete control of the monopoly system, your experience last winter in Washington should be sufficient.

We must increase the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar. The low exchange value of the farmers' products is appalling. My attention has recently been called to the figures prepared by the National Industrial Conference board showing the exchange value per acre to the farmer. Articles bought by the farmers at retail rather than at wholesale prices were used as the bases of computation. The exchange value for the last four years compared with 1914, on wheat, corn, beef cattle and hogs were as follows:

	1914	1920	1921	1922	1923	Average
Wheat	100	54	41	46	41	45
Corn	100	58	48	63	69	57
Beef Cattle	100	60	50	49	48	51
Hogs	100	76	59	62	51	62

4-Year average 53

Such a deep seated distressing condition stretching over several years is not to be remedied by a temporary flurry in the speculative market caused by a world shortage and accentuated by an easy money market inviting speculation. Farmers are entitled to their prudent cost of production plus a reasonable profit for their products.

Congress would be in session today working for the relief of agriculture and for the settlers on reclamation projects if the resolution, which I introduced and forced to a roll call just before the adjournment of the last session, had been adopted. This resolution provides that Congress should be called together in special session and should not adjourn until legislation for the relief of agriculture and the reduction of freight rates had been enacted.

You may say to the members of the great farm organizations which are now banded together to demand relief to agriculture that if the progressives are invested with the responsibility of administration of this government that we will do more than enact legislation such as is contemplated in the McNary-Haugen and Norris-Sinclair bills.

The Federal Reserve act shall be so amended and administered as to render it impossible for a deflation policy such as was instituted in 1920 by the Democratic administration and carried out by the present Republican administration which paralyzed agriculture throughout the country. Such an infamous crime, must never again be perpetrated.

Freight costs upon agriculture and upon business generally will be reduced. The Progressives are pledged to the repeal of the Esch-Cummins law.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff which adds millions to the cost of living of the farmers and the people generally over and above reasonable protection to American industry will be reduced.

Genuine farmer representation will be given to the farmers of the United States on the Interstate Commerce commission, the Federal Reserve board and all of the other governmental boards and commissions which vitally concern the farmers.

The Progressives recognize the great strides which have been made by the farmers themselves through co-operative marketing. It shall be our purpose if invested with power to render every assistance of the government during the transition period from the speculative system of marketing to the co-operative system of distribution of the farm products of the country. It is in the co-operative system that lies the path to complete emancipation of the farmer of the country. The farmers' co-operative system must not fail. With co-operative marketing organizations financed by co-operative banks and credit institutions all in the hands of the farmers themselves, it will not fail.

With kindest personal regards to yourself and to the members of the great organizations for which you speak, I am

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) Robert M. La Follette.

(Mr. Davis—Continued)

To secure for the farmer credits suitable for his needs.

This is our platform and our program; and, if elected, I propose with the aid of a Democratic Congress to put it into effect.

This program is made up of both administration and legislation. I am not sure that of these, honest and effective administration is not the more important. No law, however beneficial in its purposes, can accomplish good results if it is badly administered. It is quite as important to the farmers of the United States that existing agencies should be administered to their interest as it is that new laws should be passed for their aid and benefit.

While the farmer shares the general interest of every citizen in good government he has a peculiar interest in some of its activities. The Department of Agriculture, created in 1889 under a Democratic president, and presided over in its early days by a great citizen of Nebraska, J. Sterling Morton, has done much for the welfare of the American farmer. Unquestionably, it can and it should do more. It has devoted the larger share of its activity in the past to problems of production; it should be stimulated now to think in terms of marketing and distribution.

The farmer should be aided in the study of his costs and assisted in building up nation-wide systems of co-operative marketing. The Department should be rid of political influence, and presided over by a Secretary competent, courageous and loyal to the best interests of agriculture, and care should be taken to see that its entire personnel is of the same character.

(Mr. La Follette—Continued)

Council Asks: "Would You Call Special Session?"

Under date of Oct. 6, 1924, the American Council of Agriculture, through R. A. Cowles, secretary, wrote identical letters to each of the three presidential nominees asking the attitude of each toward the calling of a special session of Congress if adequate agricultural legislation is not passed in the December session. The replies excepting that of Mr. La Follette which is embodied in his letter to Mr. Cowles, beginning in the middle of page 3, column 1, to these letters are as follows:

(TELEGRAM)

1924, Oct. 20, P. M. 9:31.

Nashville, Tenn., 20.
Hon. Lincoln Dixon:

Democratic headquarters Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill.—You are authorized by me to inform the American Council of Agriculture or any one else that if I am elected president of the United States I will call a special session of Congress for the purpose of considering the legislative needs of the country and those questions of pressing importance. Among the most vital of these are the steps to be taken on behalf of agriculture and those engaged in that fundamental industry.

John W. Davis.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, October 13, 1924.

My Dear Mr. Cowles:

Your letter of October 6th which was sent to the President by the direction of the American Council of Agriculture, has been received and noted. In reply, your attention is called to the Platform of the Republican Party and also to the President's Speech of Acceptance, copies of which I enclose, showing the President's attitude towards agriculture.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) C. B. Slemp,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. R. A. Cowles, Secretary,
American Council of Agriculture,
Chicago, Illinois.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, October 20, 1924.

My Dear Mr. Peek:

I have your letter to the President, asking him to give assurance that in the event of his election, and in the further event that the next session of Congress shall fail to enact remedial legislation dealing with the agricultural depression, he will call a special session of Congress after March 4th, for the purpose of dealing with this situation.

While it would be improper to pledge the Presidential office a long time in advance to the calling of special sessions of the Congress, you are at liberty to say that the President would at all times take every reasonable government action to promote the welfare of agriculture. He has every expectation that whatever legislation may now be required will be enacted at the next session of the Congress.

Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) C. B. Slemp,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. George N. Peek,
President, American Council of Agriculture,
Chicago, Illinois.

How Illinois Congressional Candidates Stand

This information has been compiled and furnished by the American Council of Agriculture to its member organization, the Illinois Agricultural Association, for the information of its Farm Bureau members and other friends of agriculture.

The following candidates for re-election to Congress from Illinois supported and voted for the McNary-Haugen bill, which was designed to give agriculture equality with industry and labor, in the last session of Congress and thereby showed themselves as favorable to the enactment of legislation to place agriculture on an equality with industry and labor:

Frank R. Reid, Aurora	11th dist.
Chas. E. Fuller, Belvidere	12th dist.
Edw. J. King, Galesburg	15th dist.
Wm. E. Hull, Peoria	16th dist.
Frank H. Funk, Bloomington	17th dist.
Wm. P. Holoday, Georgetown	18th dist.
J. Earl Major, Hillsboro	21st dist.
Wm. M. Arnold, Robinson	23rd dist.
Thos. S. Williams, Louisville	24th dist.
Edw. E. Denison, Marion	26th dist.
Rich. B. Yates, Springfield	At Large
Hy. R. Rathbone, Kenilworth	At Large

The following candidates for election to Congress from your state have made formal expression to the American Council of Agriculture of willingness to vote for and support legislation that will afford agriculture equality with industry and labor:

Elmer Whitmore, Chicago	1st dist.
John P. Reed, Chicago	10th dist.
Geo. Chant, Elmhurst	11th dist.
Wm. G. Curtis, Stockton	13th dist.
W. A. Schaeffer, Rock Island	14th dist.
H. E. Schmiedeskamp, Quincy	15th dist.
Frank H. Funk, Bloomington	17th dist.
Harry A. Crawford, Lincoln	17th dist.
Jas. P. Miller, Ridgeville	18th dist.
Edw. F. Poorman, Mattoon	19th dist.
Guy L. Shaw, Beardstown	20th dist.
Hy T. Rainey, Carrollton	20th dist.
J. Earl Major, Hillsboro	21st dist.
Roy F. Boyd, Madison	22nd dist.
H. L. Boillinger, Salem	22rd dist.
D. W. Kennedy, DuQuoin	25th dist.
Hy. R. Rathbone, Kenilworth	At Large

The following candidates for re-election to Congress from your state opposed the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill in the last session of Congress.

Morton D. Hull, Chicago	2nd dist.
E. W. Sproul, Chicago	3rd dist.
Thos. A. Doyle, Chicago	4th dist.
A. H. Sabath, Chicago	5th dist.
Jas. R. Buckley, Chicago	6th dist.
M. A. Michaelson, Chicago	7th dist.
F. A. Britten, Chicago	9th dist.
C. R. Chindblom, Chicago	10th dist.
Hy T. Rainey, Carrollton	20th dist.

The following candidates for re-election to Congress from your state failed to vote on the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill in the last session of Congress and have not otherwise given indication of their position as favoring the enactment of legislation to place agriculture upon an equality with industry and labor:

Martin B. Madden, Chicago	1st dist.
Stanley H. Kunz, Chicago	8th dist.

Council Gives "Agricultural Equality Report"

This report is furnished by the American Council of Agriculture to its member organization, the Illinois Agricultural Association, for the information of Illinois farm bureau members and other friends of agriculture. (It will be remembered by farm bureau members that the American Council of Agriculture was formed last spring at the St. Paul conference after the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill. The sole purpose of the Council was definitely made to be the obtaining of legislation putting agriculture on an equality with industry and labor along the lines of the McNary-Haugen bill. The Council has been active and has secured pledges favorable to agricultural equality from Congressional candidates all over the country. This report covers the Council's activity in Illinois.)

"Agriculture asks an American price for the American requirement, independent of the world price for the surplus," is the slogan of the American Council of Agriculture.

Following are the three party platforms on agriculture:

Republican

In dealing with agriculture, the Republican party recognizes that we are faced with a fundamental national problem, and that the prosperity and welfare of the Nation as a whole is dependent upon the prosperity and welfare of our agricultural population.

We recognize that agricultural activities are still struggling with adverse conditions that have brought deep distress. We pledge the party to take whatever steps are necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, industry and labor, which was destroyed by the Democratic party through an unfortunate administration of legislation passed as war measures.

We affirm that under the Republican administration the problems of the farmer have received more serious consideration than ever before, both by definite executive action and by congressional action, not only in the field of general legislation but also in the enactment of laws to meet emergency situations.

The restoration of general prosperity and of the purchasing power of our people through tariff protection has resulted in an increased domestic consumption of food products, and the prices of many agricultural commodities are above the world price level by reason of direct tariff protection.

Under the leadership of the President at a most critical time a corporation was organized by private capital making available $100,000,000 to assist the farmers of the Northwest.

Realizing the disturbance in the agricultural export market, the result of the financial depression in Europe, and appreciating that the export field would be enormously improved by economic rehabilitation and the resulting increased consuming power, sympathetic support and direction were given to the work of the American representatives on the European Reparations commission.

The revival in 1921 of the War Finance corporation, with loans of over $300,000,000, averted a complete collapse in the agricultural industry.

We have established new intermediate credit banks for agriculture and increased the capital of the Federal Farm Loan system. Emergency loans have been granted to drought-stricken areas.

We have enacted into law the Co-operative Marketing act, the Grain Futures and Packer Control acts; given to agriculture direct representation on the Federal Reserve board and on the Federal Trade commission.

We have greatly strengthened our foreign marketing service for the disposal of our agricultural products.

The crux of the problem from the standpoint of the farmer is the net profit he receives after his outlay. The process of bringing the average prices of what he buys and what he sells closer together can be indirectly expedited by reduction in taxes, steady employment in industry and stability in business. This process can be directly expedited by lower freight rates, by better marketing through co-operative effort and a more scientific organization of the physical and human machinery of distribution and by a greater diversification of farm products.

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, government assistance during the period of transition.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are threatened by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organization for co-operative marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration towards broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to insure its prosperity and success.

Progressive

We favor drastic reduction of the exorbitant duties on manufactures provided in the Fordney-McCumber tariff legislation, the prohibiting of gambling by speculators and profiteers in agricultural products; the reconstruction of the Federal Reserve and Federal Farm Loan systems so as to eliminate control by usurers, speculators and international financiers, and to make the credit of the nation available upon fair terms to all and without discrimination to business men, farmers and homebuilders. We advocate the calling of a special session of Congress to pass legislation for the relief of American agriculture. We favor such further legislation as may be needful or helpful in promoting and protecting co-operative enterprises. We demand that the Interstate Commerce commission proceed forthwith to reduce by an approximation to pre-war levels the present freight rates on agricultural products, including live stock, and upon the materials required upon American farms for agricultural purposes.

Democrat

During the four years of Republican government, the economic condition of the American farmer has changed from comfort to bankruptcy, with all its attendant miseries. The chief causes of this are:

(a) The Republican party policy of isolation in international affairs has prevented Europe from getting back to its normal balance, and, by leaving unsolved the economic problems abroad, has driven the European city population from industrial activities to the soil in large numbers in order to earn the mere necessaries of life. This has deprived the American farmer of his normal export trade.

(b) The Republican policy of a prohibitive tariff, exemplified in the Fordney-McCumber law, which has forced the American farmer, with his export market debilitated, to buy manufactured goods at sustained high domestic levels, thereby making him the victim of the profiteer.

(c) The Republican policy of high transportation rates, both rail and water, which has made it impossible for the farmer to ship his produce to market at even a living profit.

To offset these policies and their disastrous results, and to restore the farmer again to economic equality with other industrialists, we pledge ourselves:

(a) To adopt an international policy of such co-operation by direct official instead of indirect and evasive unofficial means as will re-establish the farmer's export market by restoring the industrial balance in Europe and the normal flow of international trade with the settlement of Europe's economic problems.

(b) To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all classes can buy again in a competitive manufacturer's market.

(c) To readjust and lower rail and water rates, which will make our markets, both for the buyer and the seller, national and international, instead of regional and local.

(d) To bring about the early completion of internal waterway systems for transportation and to develop our water powers for cheaper fertilizer and for use on our farms.

(e) To stimulate by every proper governmental activity the progress of the co-operative marketing movement and the establishment of an export marketing corporation or commission, in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop.

(f) To secure for the farmer credits suitable for his needs.

(g) By the establishment of these policies and others naturally supplementary thereto to reduce the margin between what the producer receives for his products and the consumer has to pay for his supplies, to the end that we secure an equality for agriculture.

What the Three Candidates Say For Agriculture

Mr. Coolidge

(From his address of acceptance, Aug. 14, 1924.)

I am for protection because it maintains American standards of living and of business, for agriculture, industry and labor. I am in favor of the elastic provisions of our tariff law. I propose to administer them, not politically, but judicially. As the business of the world becomes stabilized, without throwing all our economic system into confusion, we can raise or lower specific schedules to meet the requirements of a scientific adjustment.

I confess that my inheritance and personal experience have bred in me a keen interest in the welfare of agriculture. Perhaps the very hardships that those who have been engaged in it have encountered have caused it to be the chief source of that independence and stalwart citizenship which has contributed so lavishly to the glory of American life. It constitutes an element in our Nation of such importance as to be worthy of the utmost solicitude and concern. One of our first thoughts in 1921 was for its relief and revival. As many as 15 laws have been passed to assist and support this fundamental industry. Through the War Finance corporation it has been extended credits of between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000. In addition to this, government activity provided about $50,000,000 from private sources for the relief of the cattle industry, and in the early spring of this year a $10,000,000 corporation was formed, which it was estimated could furnish $100,000,000 for diversification and financial relief in the

(To Mr. Coolidge—Page 4.)

Mr. La Follette

Sioux Falls, So. Dakota,
October 18, 1924.

Mr. Robert A. Cowles, Secretary,
American Council of Agriculture,
1200 Transportation Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mr. Cowles:—

Your kind letter of October 6th has been received, asking if I am elected President whether I would further the enactment of adequate laws insuring equality for agriculture, and specifically in the event of the failure of the short session of Congress to enact such remedial farm relief legislation, whether I shall call a special session of Congress to enact such legislation.

I have already answered both of your questions. In my public addresses throughout the country I have stated, and I now repeat that I stand firmly for the principle of agricultural equality which underlies both the McNary-Haugen and Norris-Sinclair bills.

I recognize that the paramount immediate issue before the people of this country today is the restoration of agriculture. To that end I shall call a special session of Congress to pass legislation for agricultural relief.

Much has been said by those who have sought to becloud the issues involved in farm relief legislation that the farmers themselves were not in agreement on the subject. During my rather extended service in the Senate, I have seen nothing more heartening than

(To Mr. La Follette—Page 4.)

Mr. Davis

(From his Omaha address.)

The Democratic party has a definite program by means of which we hope to restore the farmer to the economic equality of which he has been unjustly deprived. We undertake:

To adopt an international policy of such co-operation, by direct official instead of indirect and evasive unofficial means, as will re-establish the farmer's export market by restoring the industrial balance in Europe and the normal flow of international trade with the settlement of Europe's economic problems.

To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other classes can buy again in a competitive market.

To reduce taxation, both direct and indirect, and by strict economy to lighten the burdens of government.

To readjust and lower rail and water rates, which will make our markets, both for the buyer and the seller, national and international instead of regional and local.

To bring about the early completion of internal waterways systems for transportation, and to develop our water powers for cheaper fertilizer and use on our farms.

To stimulate by every governmental activity the progress of the co-operative marketing movement and the establishment of an export marketing corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop.

(To Mr. Davis—Page 4.)

FARMERS TALK OVER VARIOUS PROBLEMS AT DISTRICT MEET

Workman's Compensation Law, Poultry Marketing and Live Stock Matters Are High Lights

Farmers from Clay, Gallatin, White, Saline, Johnson, Pope and Edwards counties, meeting at Shawneetown, Oct. 14, for their third district Farm Bureau conference of the year, discussed a variety of farm problems, chief of which were the Workman's Compensation Law as it is related to the Farm Bureau, Shipping associations, individual farmers and live stock producers; poultry and egg marketing, led by F. A. Gougler, director of I. A. A. poultry affairs; and live stock shipping association questions of bookkeeping and pro-rating.

At the morning session of the conference, Farm Bureau representatives discussed informally the Workman's Compensation Law, which protects employees in case of injury sustained while discharging regular duties for their employer. Questions as to the liability of individual farmers and farmers' co-operative organizations were raised. Thos. A. Daily, local lawyer, expressed the opinion that farmers are not affected by the law in their individual business but become liable when their co-operatives hire employees.

To Protect Advisers

The delegates suggested that a blanket insurance policy should be obtained for the protection of farm advisers. Such a blanket policy has been arranged by the I. A. A. to protect co-operative shipping association managers.

At the afternoon meeting, Mr. Gougler talked on several phases of the poultry business. He first explained methods of feeding hens to increase egg production, giving several balanced ration formulas for scratch feeds and bran mashes.

"If you want to make your hens lay you've got to make them exercise," he said. "That's why a scratch feed of corn chop, whole oats and whole wheat should be fed in a litter of straw where the hens will have to exercise to get it."

One-half Non-layers

In answer to the question of which is most important—culling the laying flock or proper feeding—Mr. Gougler said that in the average farm flock 50 per cent of the hens could be eliminated as non-layers, which makes the practice of culling a very important one.

A dry mash of bran, shorts, corn meal and tankage is also essential for the laying flock, according to Mr. Gougler. Skim milk or good buttermilk can take the place of tankage.

Mr. Gougler predicted that co-operative egg marketing is coming within a very few years and described a plan for marketing eggs co-operatively in Illinois. "Three things are essential for successful co-operative egg marketing," he said. "First, volume of business; second, good roads over which to haul the eggs to local markets, and third, good rail transportation to central markets."

Next Meet at Vienna

The next 24th district conference will be held at Vienna, Johnson county, Dec. 2.

Included in a set of resolutions passed by the conference were the following:

Be it resolved that the I. A. A. be urged to investigate the proposition of working men's compensation insurance for farm advisers and shipping association employees.

Be it resolved that the members assembled go on record as indorsing the plan of co-operative egg and poultry marketing as laid out by F. A. Gougler.

Whereas there will come before the next session of the Illinois legislature for ratification or rejection the so-called child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States and whereas this amendment is a clear evasion of the rights of the individual states and even of the individual citizens of the states and is destined to train our children for a life of idleness rather than a life of honest labor without which the business of Agriculture can never succeed, therefore

Be it resolved that the delegates to the 24th District Conference of the Illinois Agricultural Association go on record as opposed to this amendment and urge the loyal Farm Bureau members to join with the I. A. A. in actively opposing the amendment.

The following delegates and members were present; Gallatin County, Geo. Scherrer, M. Feehrer, L. L. Pinnell, Robt. Crunk, Thos. Aud, Geo. Gabel, Arthur Maloney, R. J. Awalt, M. Henson, Thos. Daily, T. C. Downen, Floyd Ramsey, Preston Elliott, C. W. Simpson, Harry Scott, M. Wiseheart, Frank Gabel, Jno. Coleman, Chas. Green, Mrs. Chas. Green.

Saline County: P. T. Baker, and Adviser J. E. Whitchurch.

White County: Ed. Creighton, Otto Casebier, and John A. Puntrey.

Edwards County: Bert Perkins.

Johnson County: Norman Casper, Charles Marshall, and James G. McCall.

Clay County: Curt Anderson.

Pope County: L. Kimmel and A. H. Floyd.

Egyptian Seed Co-op Grows

"Our membership has voluntarily increased twelve and one-half per cent since the opening of the harvest season," says Curt Anderson, I. A. A. director from the 24th district, in describing the condition of the Egyptian Seed Growers association, of which he is manager.

The Egyptian Seed Growers, with a membership of about 800, markets 35 per cent of the red top seed produced in southeastern Illinois.

The U. S. department of agriculture is putting on an intensive campaign to eradicate common barberry from Mason county.

Farmers in Iroquois county have ordered 800 tons of limestone through their Farm Bureau.

Ninety per cent of the cattle in Grundy county have been tested for tuberculosis.

Chicago Producers Get More Praise

"Of all the concerns handling live stock on the Chicago market, the returns sent in by the Chicago Producers on reacting cattle to my office are among the most complete and prompt," says J. J. Lintner, inspector in charge of tuberculosis eradication in Illinois. "Such co-operation makes it possible to get indemnity returns back to the farmer in a short time."

Agriculture Must Depend Upon Its Own Forces, Cowles

"Restoration of agriculture to a position of economic parity with industry and labor under our American protective system—stabilized on a basis of fair returns and remuneration to those engaged in agriculture—is the greatest immediate problem of all farm organizations," R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, said in a talk broadcast from station WLS, Oct. 21.

"Since harvest there has been substantial improvement in the prices of small grain," he said in part. "This reflects direct world crop conditions as may be noted from the many reports appearing in the press. Some European countries have suffered failure in their wheat crop as well as in substitutes for wheat with serious shortage occurring in exportable surplus of other countries, notably in Canada. It appears that our farmers are to benefit through the misfortunes of the European farmers and not through any happenings over which they, or their farm organizations, have control. The same conditions that have brought about temporary price improvement—world's crop conditions—are as likely to bring about the reverse conditions next crop season. There can be no assurance of a continuation of stability of present prices.

"There should be no misinterpretation by farmers or farm organizations of existing conditions.

"The problem confronting agriculture is the nation's problem. But the nation—our Congress and the administration charged with the responsibility of government—or any group other than agriculture is not going to restore agriculture to stability. Agriculture must depend upon its own forces and upon an agricultural-minded Congress.

"It is the duty of every farmer to work for and secure the election of congressmen, without regard to party label, who have proven themselves to be sensible to the serious situation existing in agriculture."

WICKER TELLS HOW TO PLUG LEAKS IN CO-OPS

George R. Wicker, director of co-operative accounting and general manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association through which the newly created I. A. A. accounting department audits and renders business advisory service to 74 organizations, all of which have joined since spring, put some of his long years of experience with co-operative enterprises into the air Tuesday night, Oct. 21, when he told of "Plugging Leaks in Co-ops" over the KYW Farm Bureau program.

"Inadequate capitalization is one of the leading causes of co-op disasters," he said in opening. "It results in incurring a burden of indebtedness in the early stages of the organization which weakens its structure and is a constant and often an increasing drain on its resources. In an enterprise requiring facilities or an investment in merchandise, adequate capital should be provided, and further provision should be made for increasing the investment by retaining each year a portion of the net income resulting from operations. The accumulation of surplus is sound financing for the accommodation of increasing business and is a provision reserved from conditions of prosperity to meet the possibility of losses in times of adversity.

Co-ops Too Liberal With Cash

"One of the most commonly abused practices by co-operatives," he continued, "particularly those engaged in merchandising operations, is the indiscriminate extension of credit. It is a common occurrence to find accounts receivable on their books in an amount greater than their paid in capital. The percentage of losses from uncollectible accounts is generally not large, but the loss of the use of capital tied up in inactive accounts, computed in terms of current rates of interest, is a drag upon the life blood of the association.

"Probably the greatest and most direct cause of failure is mismanagement. There is nothing magical in co-operation. The principals are not endowed with any inherent assurances of success. In co-operatives, as in other privately owned enterprises, success is dependent upon wise administration and efficient management. Proper organization and sufficient capital are only the instrumentalities through and with which co-operative associations seek to accomplish certain and definite purposes for which they are organized.

Need More Than High Ideals

"High ideals and unselfish purpose constitute a most excellent background—but business, under competitive conditions, the success or failure of which is measured in dollars and cents, requires ability, training and experience, and the employment of recognized high standard business methods. It is encouraging to note that co-operatives have recognized this fact and that today there is a widespread and growing interest on the part of officers, managers and members to look into better business methods, better accounting practices, and the study of proper financing.

"Some co-operatives have failed. That fact is neither surprising nor alarming, since bank failures are more numerous than failures of co-operatives. On the whole, the co-operative movement has been remarkably successful.

"It is my opinion, after many years of active and varied experience, that co-operative organization, recognizing the reward of individual effort with a fair return to capital employed, all subject to collective control for proportionate benefits, offers the only solution to a present problem, and is the hope of a successful agriculture. And so, with faces set toward the attainment of high ideals but with our feet planted firmly on the ground of conservative, constructive, practical effort, co-operative organizations will find a place in the industrial life and activities of the Nation as successful participants of the greatest business on earth — that of furnishing the food and clothing supply of the human family."

Complete 31 Audits

The Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, the six-months' old farmers' co-operative auditing company, has completed audits for 31 member organizations, says Geo. R. Wicker, manager. Five association auditors have made 31 examinations and are at present in the midst of 11 more. The accounts of the Chicago Producers are among the 11 and next month will see the completion of an audit for the National Producers.

Mason county farmers ordered 2,000 tons of limestone through the Farm Bureau during September.

The College of Agriculture will conduct a campaign this winter to replace scrub bulls with good purebred sires.

The second annual Swine Day will be held at the University of Illinois, Oct. 31.

Jersey county farmers sowed 1,500 acres of alfalfa this year.

	1. Packer regulation	Regulation of grain trading	Increase in working capital federal farm loan system	Permitting higher interest rates on federal farm loan bonds	Revival War Finance Corp.	Provision in Revenue act for 50% surtax	Providing farm-to-market roads system	To legalize co-operative marketing	To continue free seed distribution	Special appropriation for extension work	Appropriation for continuing federal highway aid	Prohibiting filled milk from shipment in interstate commerce	To delay expenditures for Muscle Shoals until policy determined	To remedy supreme court decisions regarding trading legislation	Affiley farmer to federal reserve board	Continuing War Finance Corp.	2. Standard certificate for fruits and vegetables	Appropriation for continuing federal aid to highway building	To strike out tariff on cattle, hides and embargo on dyes	3. Providing for income tax rate on farm lands	4. Resolution to investigate all agricultural legislation	Intermediate farm credit	5. Farm lumber in lots under 1,000 feet to be sawed at Forest Products Laboratory, Madison	McNary-Haugen price equality bill	Capper-Tincher agriculture bill	Continuing dairy division in Bureau of Markets	Continuing federal aid road work	6. Strengthening foreign service of Department of Agriculture
ILLINOIS																												
McCormick, Medill C., Senator	Yes	X	X	X	X	Yes	X	Yes	PA	No		X		X		X		X		No		Yes				X	X	
McKinley, Wm. B., Senator	PA	X	X	X	X	Yes	X	PF	No			X		X	Yes	X		X		Yes	No	Yes				X	X	
Arnold, Wm. W., 23rd Dist.																								Yes	Yes	O	O	O
Britten, Fred A., 9th Dist.	No	No	Yes			No	Yes			¤				PA	O	O									No	O	O	O
Buckley, James R., 6th Dist.																								o	No	O	O	O
Chindblom, Carl R., 10th Dist.	No	No	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	¤	PF	Yes	No	No	O	¤	Yes		No			Yes	o	No	O	O	O
Denison, Edward E., 25th Dist.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			O	Yes		No	Yes	¤	O	Yes		No				PF	Yes	O	O	O
Doyle, Thomas A., 4th Dist.																								No	No	¤	O	¤
Fuller, Charles E., 12th Dist.			Yes			Yes			Yes	O	Yes	Yes		Yes	¤	¤			No			Yes			Yes	¤	¤	O
Funk, Frank H., 17th Dist.	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		¤	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	O	O						Yes	No	Yes	O	O	O
Graham, William J., 14th Dist.	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	O	O			No			Yes	No	PF	O	O	O
Holaday, Wm. P., 18th Dist.																							Yes	Yes	O	O	O
Hull, Morton D., 2nd Dist.																							No	No	O	O	O
Hull, Wm. E., 16th Dist.																							No	Yes	O	O	O
King, Edward J., 15th Dist.	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	O	O	Yes		Yes				Yes	Yes	O	O	O
Kunz, Stanley H., 8th Dist.	No	No	Yes			Yes	Yes	No		O				PA	O	O						Yes	No		O	O	O
Madden, Martin B., 1st Dist.	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No	O		Yes	No	No	O	O	Yes		No			Yes	Yes		O	O	O
Major, J. Earl, 21st Dist.																								Yes	PF	O	O	O
Michaelson, Alfred M., 7th Dist.		No	Yes				Yes	No	No	O			Yes	No	O	O			Yes				PF	No	O	O	O
Miller, Edw. E., 22nd Dist.																									Yes	¤	O	O
Moore, Allen F., 19th Dist.	o	No			Yes	No		Yes		O			No	Yes	O	O			No			Yes	No	Yes	O	O	O
McKenzie, John C., 13th Dist.		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	O	O	Yes		No			Yes	Yes	Yes	O	O	O
Rainey, Henry T., 20th Dist.																								Yes	No.	O	O	O
Rathbone, Henry R., at large																									Yes	O	O	O
Reid, Frank R., 11th Dist.																								Yes	Yes	O	O	O
Sabath, Adolph J., 5th Dist.		No					Yes	No		O		No		PA	O	O			Yes			Yes	No	No	O	O	O
Sproul, Elliott W., 3rd Dist.	o	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	O	Yes	Yes	No	No	O	O	Yes		No			Yes		No	O	O	O
Williams, Thomas S., 24th Dist.	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	O	O	Yes		No			Yes	PF	Yes	O	O	O
Yates, Richard, at large		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	O		Yes			O	O			No			Yes	No	Yes	O	O	O

X No roll call taken in Senate.
O No roll call taken in House.

[1] "Yes" vote in House would have sent bill back to committee and defeated packer legislation. "No" vote in Senate was necessary to passage of the bill.

[2] Killed in the Senate; no vote in House.
[3] Not reported from committee in Senate.

[4] To be voted upon in Senate.
PA means vote against.
PF means vote for.

THREE-YEAR CYCLE OF REORGANIZATION WINDS UP THIS YEAR

Membership Drives by Local Farm Bureau People Is One I. A. A.'s Best Assets, Thinks Metzger

Editor's Note: This is the fifth of a series of similar articles to be written by I. A. A. department directors telling of the work done in each department.

By G. E. Metzger,
Director, Organization Department

The organization department occupies a responsible position among the other departments of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Since the income of the Association is dependent entirely upon the membership dues, the size of the membership in the Association controls pretty largely the finances of the organization, the size of the budget, the amount and kind of services and the general moral strength which every organization must have to make it a successful going institution.



G. E. Metzger

The policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association is such that any farmer residing in any county which has an organized county Farm Bureau must be a member of that county Farm Bureau to become a member of the state Association. In counties without county Farm Bureau organization, or in a few counties with county Farm Bureau organizations which are not affiliated with the I. A. A., a farmer may become a member of the state Association independent of membership in a county Farm Bureau.

Co-operation with Local Bureaus

Such being the policy of the Association it becomes necessary and desirable that the organization department in all its membership work co-operate very closely and thoroughly with the county Farm Bureau organizations. In the past that co-operation has been both pleasant and fruitful. Joint memberships are written in the county and national organizations for a period of three years. In 1922, 39 counties came up for reorganization, in 1923, 45 counties, and 1924 is considered by the department as a lean year, as only eight counties had to reorganize so that at this time the three-year cycle of reorganization is almost completed.

The Reorganization Plan

It necessarily follows that where the reorganization of ninety-two county Farm Bureaus is involved, conditions in those counties will vary somewhat and any plan that is going to be successful must necessarily be general in its terms and must be broad enough to be adapted to fit local conditions. It is the work of the organization department to make a survey of the field and determine as accurately as possible what the conditions are in the various counties and, after the survey has been completed, formulate a plan which can be followed throughout the state and be workable in all counties and will meet with general satisfaction in the north end of the state or the south end, or on the east or west sides.

Two general plans have been followed during the past six years in the organization work in this state. The first plan involved a number of paid state solicitors who went out in teams and signed up membership in the county. This plan was successful in building a strong organization which functioned throughout the first three-year period in a very satisfactory manner.

Local People Sell Bureau

The second plan, which is now in use, in fundamentally different from the first in that it provides that the local people in any given community should take care of the signing up end of the work. In the first place it places the responsibility where it belongs, on the local community. Secondly, if properly administered it tends to bring before the leaders in various communities of the state the active work of the county and state organizations and get it so clearly defined in their minds that these leaders function more or less in the capacity of a walking encyclopedia who can give out a lot of general information to the inquiring Farm Bureau members, Non-Farm Bureau members or business men.

After a three-year trial of this plan, I consider that the participation of 3,500 to 4,000 farmers, who actually put over the membership drives in this state, is one of the greatest assets of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

I heard a writer of the economist's column of a great newspaper say the other day, that it was largely his business to gather the information published by other economists and jazz it up in such a way that a greater per cent of the reading public would digest these facts.

Assembles Selling Points

I believe the position of the director of organization is somewhat similar to this writer, as it seems to be necessary that the department assemble the detailed information from the other departments of organization and from the county Farm Bureaus and put it in such form that it can be used as a talking or selling point.

It has been said that to sell well one must be thoroughly sold himself. This is exactly what the department of organization tries to do at all times and it is the fundamental principle upon which the department is based.

To be a good Farm Bureau member every farmer should at least have an understanding of the general problems which confront him. I believe these problems can be well sized up under about four heads:

Legislation — One Big Problem

First, is the matter of legislation. Up until the last few years the middle west farmer has not thought much of the importance of legislation with respect to his business. Through organization industries learned this lesson long ago. It was not until the farmer attempted to solve some of the big problems in an organized way that he conceived the importance of legislation to his industry. Many of the failures of farmers' co-operative organizations in the past have been largely due to the fact that they did not have adequate legislation for legal protection. A great deal of that immediately necessary legislation has been secured by farmers' organizations presenting such needs before national and state legislatures.

Distribution—Second Problem

Perhaps the second great problem of the farmer is the matter of distribution of his own products. This matter might be approached from several angles, the most important of which perhaps is co-operative marketing. The transportation of these products is another important phase of distribution. It has long been recognized by agricultural leaders that if the farmer is to succeed in stabilizing the commodities of his own production that it is going to be necessary that he accept and put into operation the principle of other great industries—namely, that he follow his commodities at least part of the way to the consumer. This is the aim of co-operative marketing by which the farmer comes into intimate relation with the problem of transportation.

The third great problem I believe to be the matter of taxation. The percentage of the farmer's income which is consumed by taxation of one kind or another has greatly increased during the past few years. A study of the situation has revealed important facts which have heretofore been discussed quite fully through the columns of this paper. It will always be one of the problems of farmers as well as representatives of other industry to study the cost of government as it affects their business and the citizenship of the country in general.

Must Cut Production Costs

The fourth great problem of the farmer is the matter of economy in production. The question the producer will always have before him. There seems to be some relative standard as to what the consuming public can afford to pay and will pay for a given commodity. Such standards are not fixing prices in any sense of the word but they bear direct relationship to the earnings of labor and other industry. Thus it is important that the lowest possible cost of production price prevails on their individual farms. As I see it, this is largely the work of the county Farm Bureau. Information, which does not necessarily tend to increase the total production but to cut the cost of production, is available at these various county Farm Bureau offices on the best systems of farming.

Department Ready for Service

Farm organizations should always keep in mind that a part of their work is a campaign of education and that the campaign should go forward in an organized way so that satisfactory results may be obtained at the lowest possible cost.

The organization department also functions under the general policies of the I. A. A. in securing satisfactory memberships in co-operative marketing organizations after a proper survey has been made and proper forms of organization have been recommended by other departments of the Association.

This is a brief outline of the work of this department and we make it a point to stand ready at all times to be at your service.

The Mason County Farm Bureau board has set five cents per bushel as a fair price for paying corn huskers. Free board is to go with the five cent wage.

ILLINOIS FIGHTERS WHIPPING ENEMY

(Continued from page 1)

cured from the books of the U. S. D. A. inspector in charge of tuberculosis eradication in Illinois. Since grade cattle were not tested previous to July 1, 1921, no record is available on them, but a comparison of the number of reactors among purebred cattle during the two three-year periods shows that 40.5 per cent less reactors were found during the latter period.

Angus Are Lowest

A study of the accompanying table reveals for the first time percentage of reactors found in each breed. It will be seen that the Aberdeen Angus have the lowest per cent of reactors. This is explained by the fact that most of the purebred Angus herds were tested under the accredited herd plan and got fairly well cleared up before July 1, 1921.

Holsteins have shown the largest number of reactors, but, according to Mr. Petersen, there is good reason for their leading. He enumerates the reason for their leadership as follows: (1) Holsteins have been the chief breed brought into dairy districts where infestation has been worst; (2) Cattle bootleggers have made it a practice of picking up reacting Holsteins in other states and selling them in Illinois; (3) Holsteins are the most numerous in the Chicago milk district where the infestation is the worst. Bad cattle have been brought in this area, infesting the cattle already there.

Mr. Petersen in interpreting his figures, and comparing the first three-year period with the second, points out that as a state, Illinois is at least well on the way toward practical eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Mississippi Valley Is America's Food Basket, Says Fox

Many I. A. A. folks heard Secretary Geo. A. Fox when he spoke from station KYW recently in behalf of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and told of the Illinois Products Exposition, the magnificent industrial show of Illinois which was on in Chicago, Oct. 9 to 18.

"The basic resources of Illinois are its splendid people, its natural wealth and its advantageous position in the nation," he told his distant listeners. "In all three it is favored beyond estimation. The Mississippi Valley is the food basket of America. The possibility for future development and expansion of Illinois widens the horizon of present achievement into a vision which thrills the active leadership in all industry throughout the state."

A Diversified Wealth

The I. A. A. executive referred to the vast mineral wealth of Illinois, its net-work of railroad systems, the immense wealth of its manufacturing centers and its ever growing population, each of which he linked with the important agricultural industry in Illinois, of which he said:

May Produce Indefinitely

"In the past, the farms of Illinois have furnished much of the food for its people with a surplus of some crops. The 237,000 farm units consume large quantities of manufactured products. Will the consumptive power of its farms continue as industry develops?

"The answer is written in the pages of our splendid educational institutions and in an intelligent farm population. Education and experimentation have discovered a new resource in these rich lands. Illinois farm lands may be made to produce food indefinitely but not without scientific methods of production. Without scientific farming, these lands can be mined and become waste places as has been done in many other sections. Modern education has discovered how to preserve productivity.

"It is cheering information to know that intelligent farmers may perpetuate this source of the State's wealth. The universities, high schools, extension service of the state and nation, Farm Bureaus, through their leaders and their specially trained Advisers, are making a substantial program in maintaining a system of agriculture which will perpetuate this great natural resource and insure to the State a prosperous, intelligent and contented country-side. Industry and commerce may well join hands with the farmer in building for a healthy, economic balance of prosperity for all time."

TABLE 1

(Showing record of T. B. tests made in Illinois from April 1, 1918 to July 1, 1924.)

Breed	No. Purebreds Tested	Reacted	Per Cent Reactors
Aberdeen-Angus	1,060	200	18.50
Brown Swiss	813	83	10.30
Guernsey	1,604	95	5.29
Hereford-Horned	1,550	72	4.63
Hereford-Polled	2,273	18	0.79
Holstein	8,901	1,510	16.96
Jersey	2,498	131	5.24
Red Polled	579	57	9.84
Shorthorn	9,167	927	10.11
	28,470	3,093	9.07

Beginnig on July 1, 1921, all cattle, whether purebreds or grades were tested under the co-operative plan. The following table shows the increase in testing for the three-year period from July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1924. The average per cent of reactors among purebreds in Table 1 is 9.07% and in Table 2 is 5.4%, a reduction of 40.5% in the number of reactors in three years.

The average per cent of infection of both grades and purebreds on July 1, 1924 was 9.1%.

TABLE 2

Breed	Cattle Tested Pure-bred	Grade	Reacted Pure-bred.	Grade	Per cent Reactors Pure-bred	Grade
Aberdeen-Angus	3,255	3,685	150	236	4.600	6.40
Ayrshire	127	125	5	9	3.085	7.20
Brown Swiss	3,650	2,917	85	318	3.200	10.90
Dutch Belted	29	19	1	1	3.500	5.30
Galloway	1	9	0	0	0.000	0.00
Guernsey	2,380	4,645	74	413	2.700	9.00
Hereford-Horned	6,574	5,069	123	339	1.800	6.70
Hereford-Polled	1,970	295	10	3	0.050	0.05
Holstein	33,720	64,775	2,991	9,369	8.900	14.40
Jersey	7,880	16,924	152	1,266	1.900	7.40
Mixed		437		63		14.70
Red Polled	1,890	1,115	29	95	1.500	8.50
Shorthorn-Horned	29,613	50,208	1,307	4,870	4.400	9.70
Shorthorn-Polled	104	2,262	2	350	1.800	15.00
Total, all breeds	90,671	152,575	4,928	17,330	5.400	11.30

A comparison of the percentage of reactors among the purebreds in Table 1 and Table 2 shows the progress made in ridding these herds of tuberculosis where a systematic, thorough cleanup has been practiced.

FARM CO-OPERATION URGED BY BRADFUTE

(Continued from Page One)

ricultural Association, and push, push, push, he said.

"Do you know that since the American Farm Bureau Federation has been organized, more favorable farm legislation has been passed in Congress than there was in 20 years previous? And that farmers are represented on important federal boards now whereas before the farmers had a real functioning organization the farmers were left completely out?

Bureau Represents Farmer

"The farmer, through the American Farm Bureau Federation and your Illinois Agricultural Association, has been able to present his viewpoint in places where he has never been heard before. And the other classes want to know the farmer viewpoint. I, as your national president, have been invited to speak before such varied groups as retail drygoods people, railroad executives, bankers and even a marine organization. What interest can a farmer have in ships you ask?

"Do you know that right now 10,000,000 bushels of wheat are leaving the United States every week for Europe? And do you know that the farmer pays the transportation cost on this wheat as it goes across the sea? And, above all, a large percentage of that wheat is carried in vessels sailing under flags other than Old Glory. Surely the farmer is vitally interested in such things which seem so distant as sea transportation. And your county Farm Bureau, the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation are the means of the farmer speaking his part in the nation's affairs.

Power in United Action

"Last Saturday I sat in conference with President Coolidge upon his invitation. He wanted the farmers' viewpoint, and I told him what over one million farmer-members of the American Farm Bureau Federation had expressed through their representative organization. He listened. And what may be surprising to you, he talked back. Many call him 'Silent Cal,' but I found him holding up his end of the conversation. As an individual farmer from my own farm near Xenia, Ohio, I would never have had so much as an audience with the President, much less an invitation to go see him. Without the power of united action behind me, President Coolidge would not have had our viewpoint on agricultural conditions.

Presidents Say Co-operate

"Do you know that the last three presidents of the United States have said that farmers must organize and co-operate to protect themselves? The supreme court has said so, as have governors of many states.

"Since the beginning of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Co-operative organizations have been formed in a national way to handle such commodities as cotton, tobacco, wool to some extent, fruit and vegetables, live stock, and our latest venture is in grain marketing. The Grain Marketing Company is open to criticism by the membership and they can change it any way they see fit."

Our agricultural problems will never be worked out unless the farmers themselves take an active part in affairs, both in and by means of their organization.

Earl C. Smith On Radio

Illinois Farm Bureau people, who tune in on station KYW Nov. 7, at 8:20 P. M., will hear Earl C. Smith, Detroit, Ill., I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 20th district. KYW will be broadcasting his talk on "Farm Bureau Loyalty."

The board of supervisors in Lake county have voted to renew a $4,000 appropriation to continue the work of eradicating bovine tuberculosis.

Schuyler County Farm Bureau has ordered 720 tons of limestone this fall for farmers in that county.

Professor W. H. Smith,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Ill.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 2 | Issued Every Other Saturday—November 8, 1924 | Number 22

ILL-MO CREAMERY PUTS OLD COMPANY ON A PAYING BASIS

Farmers' Co-op Now Making Quality Product—Illini Brand Butter

What is better than bread and butter?

This is the appetizing slogan of the Ill-Mo Dairy Company of East St. Louis, a farmer-owned co-operative creamery and makers of Illini brand butter, a product rapidly growing in popularity among butter consumers in the St. Louis district.



A. E. Richardson

One year ago there was no Ill-Mo Dairy Company. In its stead was a bankrupt milk marketing company, the old Illinois-Missouri Milk Producers' Association.

How the 6,000 farmer-members of the Illinois-Missouri Milk Producers' Association suddenly woke up and found that they owed themselves $130,000 for unpaid milk shipments has been heralded the length and breadth of Illinois and Missouri as an example of farmers' co-ops that slid into the chasm of bankruptcy and bad repute.

Co-operation Looked Bad

That was back in the fall of 1922 when, to the milk producers of the St. Louis district, the future of co-operative marketing looked dark. In the face of their milk co-op failure it seemed that the hopes of the co-operative effort were blasted for good.

But the principles of co-operation are bigger than was this Illinois-Missouri milk association. An advisory committee appointed by O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, outlined a plan to pay off the debts of the old company and, with legal, financial and advisory help from the Illinois Agricultural Association, organized, to accomplish this, the present Ill-Mo Dairy Company.

Today the Ill-Mo company, less than 12 months old, stands as a monument to a co-operative marketing spirit that refused to admit defeat.

Took Over Old Company

The Ill-Mo creamery took over the facilities owned by the old milk marketing company and opened its doors to the cream shipping world Jan. 1, 1924. No cream came that day, nor the next, but on Jan. 3, three cans arrived and Ill-Mo creamery business started.

"Maybe you think I wasn't tickled to see that first can of cream," said A. E. Richardson, who was delegated by the advisory committee to manage the creamery, and he laughed as he looked back on the incident. "It was frozen hard as a brick and there was nothing funny about it then. We'd been operating a creamery for two whole days without a pound of cream."

January 4 came and with it came more cans of cream, Jan. 5 arrived with a further increase in shipments and so on, day after day, business picked up until the peak was reached in May and June. The largest number of cans received in one day was 130.

30,000 Pounds Per Month

Once the cream shipments began arriving in satisfactory volume the Ill-Mo dairy company turned its attention to producing a quality butter product. The plant is equipped with every

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Late Bulletin:

The re-election of Calvin Coolidge to succeed himself as president of the United States and the general republican landslide places keen interest from an agricultural viewpoint, upon the selection of the next Secretary of Agriculture. The responsibility for the department of agriculture rests with the incoming administration. This department is one of the most important from the standpoint of the country as a whole. It represents the nation's largest and most important industry. Recognition of farm organizations, in conference on the selection of a new Secretary, appears to us as entirely proper in order that the new Secretary shall have the confidence and fullest co-operation of organized agriculture.

Essays Pour In As Contest Nears End

Several hundred boys and girls in 22 Illinois counties have turned over, to their respective county Farm Bureaus, essays on "Why Dad is a Farm Bureau Member" or "Why Dad Should Join the Farm Bureau."

The last week has been the final and busiest lap of the whole contest. During the week hundreds and hundreds of names of boys and girls have poured into the office of H. R. Kibler, director of the national contest. They came from each of the 27 farm bureau states conducting county contests.

In Illinois, La Salle county reported 142 in their contest, the largest number turned in by any Illinois county so far. Macon county is one that is running La Salle a close race and there may be other counties with large entries, which have not been reported.

Contest Closes Nov. 10

November 10 is the last day that essays can be received as the contest officially closes that day. Nearly all counties have selected their committee of judges, which will soon choose the winners in each county.

Copies of the first prize essays in each county will be mailed to the I. A. A. contest director and to the American Farm Bureau Federation. The I. A. A. judges, C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer; Arthur C. Page, editor of Orange Judd Illinois Farmer; Francis G. Blair, state school superintendent; C. E. Hay, farm adviser in Christian county; and President Sam Thompson, will pick, from the 22 county winners, the essays for which the I. A. A. prizes will be awarded.

84 Co-ops in I. A. C. A.

More farmers' elevator companies have subscribed for the auditing services of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association than any other class of farmer co-ops, according to Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of the audit service. Thirty-eight of the 84 organizations in the association are farmers' elevators.

Farm Bureaus are second, 28 county Farm Bureaus, having subscribed for the auditing and accounting service. County live stock shipping associations total eight. Three live stock terminal agencies, three dairy associations and four miscellaneous organizations complete the list.

I.A.A. Annual Meeting Set For Jan. 16 and 17

Thursday and Friday, Jan. 16 and 17, are the days of the I. A. A. annual meeting. This year's meeting will be held in connection with Farmers' Week at the University of Illinois. Don't forget the date—better mark it on the calendar. An unusual program is already being planned.

A WORTHY COMMENDATION

Dean and Professor Emeritus
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois

THE MAPLES
E. DAVENPORT
WOODLAND, MICHIGAN

S. H. Thompson, President,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
Quincy, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I am writing to express my congratulations and my keen satisfaction that you, as president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and an Illinois man, had the foresight and the courage to stand out against the grain marketing scheme that took over a large machine of another's building.

You have done agriculture and your (our) good State a great service and after the craze passes the reconstruction of sound agricultural policies will be rebuilt upon and around such wise men as yourself who refuse to be stampeded.

Faithfully yours,

E. Davenport.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ARRANGES TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL SHOW

To Be 25th Anniversary; U.S.D.A. Will Award Official Medals

The International Live Stock Exposition will celebrate its 25th anniversary at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, with what promises to be one of the greatest gathering of agricultural forces ever assembled in the history of the basic industry.

President Coolidge has consented to attend the International Show and speak a number of times during a week's stay in Chicago. High officials in the United States Department of Agriculture will be present as well as many prominent men from agricultural colleges and universities.

U. S. D. A. To Award Medals

In commemoration of the importance of this event, Congress has, by special act, authorised the United States Department of Agriculture to award official medals to all winners of first prizes and championships in the live stock competitions at the coming show. The Department itself will fill an entire exhibit hall with a display of its various lines of activity.

The exposition will be international in character as well as in name. In addition to the Canadian exhibits and delegations, several foreign countries are expected to be represented. Four famous live stock judges from Great Britain, four from Canada, and one from the Argentine are coming to act as arbitors in the various contests among breeders and feeders.

Railroads To Reduce Fare

Brilliant evening entertainments will be held each night in the arena, featuring a society horse show and a program of exciting and entertaining events. There will be something of interest and value during the international for every member of the family, both urban and rural dwellers. Reduced railroad rates will be in effect during the week of the show.

The social side, always an important feature of the International, will be especially stressed on this quarter-century anniversary with a full program of reunions, banquets and formal meetings. The International offers an unrivaled opportunity for the stock men and farmers to meet their old friends and make new acquaintances which will prove invaluable in the future. Boys' and girls' club exhibits will be an important feature for the youngsters.

Advanced indications are that the exhibits of live stock and crops will far surpass the notable arrays of former shows. Illinois farmers, favored by the nearness of their residence, should take advantage of the reduced rates and attend the coming International in even greater numbers than on former occasions.

Hedgcock Studies Marketing Work In Ohio and Indiana

Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of the livestock marketing department, has made a week's study of the livestock marketing situation in Ohio and Indiana. He has been finding out first hand the most successful co-operative practices on various markets with a view toward applying the more practical ideas to Illinois problems.

He visited the Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureau Federations. It is his opinion that the Producer live stock marketing work is well established in Ohio and Indiana.

Mr. Hedgcock made a similar trip to Iowa and Minnesota some time ago.

Mutual Relations Committee Formed

The committee on mutual relations between the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association has been appointed.

D. H. Allen of Delvan, C. H. Bonnell of Rosemond and Fred A. Mudge of Peru are to represent the Farmers Grain Dealers' and H. E. Goembel of Hooppole, A. R. Wright of Varna, both of whom are members of I. A. A. grain marketing committee, and Sam H. Thompson, I. A. A. president, will represent the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The first meeting of this committee will be held Thursday, Nov. 13. The next issue of the Record will carry a complete account of the proceedings of the meeting.

It is expected that a plan for marketing grain will be considered whereby both organizations can work together. The Farmers Grain Dealers' have not indorsed the Grain Marketing Company, either.

COOLIDGE REQUESTS FARM BUREAUS HELP HIM PICK SECRETARY

President Thompson Wants Time Taken To Get Best Man Possible

President Coolidge has taken the farm organizations into counsel for the selection of a Secretary of Agriculture to fill the vacancy left by the death of Henry C. Wallace.

A telegram from President Coolidge was received by O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, asking that he get in touch with the state farm bureau organizations and get their suggestions for a new secretary. President Bradfute immediately relayed President Coolidge's message to each state president.

Sam H. Thompson, I. A. A. president, has replied by wire from Quincy to President Bradfute as follows:

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of telegram requesting me to recommend names of men best qualified to fill position of Secretary of Agriculture. Would suggest time be given for careful consideration and mature thought so that this most important position to the agricultural interests of America will be filled by the very best man possible."

Executives Will Consider Men

Over the telephone from Quincy Tuesday morning, Nov. 4, President Thompson stated that it is very essential that time enough be allowed for careful consideration to be given so the farm organizations, especially the state units of the Farm Bureau, will not be competing against each other. The recommendation of the I. A. A. will be taken up when the executive committee meets Friday, Nov. 7, which is two days after the Record goes to press.

The American Live Stock Association, the National Grange, the Farmers' Union and the American Farm Bureau Federation are the farm organizations asked by President Coolidge to make a suggestion.

Washington Meet Suggested

A movement is on foot as the Record goes to press to have representatives of the principal farm organizations meet in Washington, D. C., on Nov. 10 to make a unified recommendation.

Among those prominently mentioned for the post at this time are:

H. M. Gore, Assistant Secretary, now acting Secretary of Agriculture and candidate for Governor of West Virginia; A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts; L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; Samuel Adams, editor of Public Opinion, Washington, D. C., and formerly publisher of a fruit journal; J. W. Coverdale, treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation and secretary-treasurer of the Grain Marketing Company; Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; J. R. Howard, formerly and successively president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Transportation Institute; C. H. March, Litchfield, Minn., banker and state Republican campaign manager for Minnesota; Dr. John Lee Coulter, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Lowden Says "No"

Frank O. Lowden, formerly governor of Illinois, and a man

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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The Great Leader of Agriculture Is Dead

The death of Henry C. Wallace, late secretary of agriculture, removes from agricultural leadership a man who has long been a true and useful friend of agriculture. He was a real friend of farmers and showed it in his work at Washington.

His department was charged with great responsibilities, the execution and administration of which automatically established precedents upon which the Department will undoubtedly be influenced in years to come. His handling of the new legislation concerning live stock and grain marketing has established an outstanding precedent which must be maintained.

The late Secretary was especially close to farm bureau work. When he was in Chicago only a little more than two months ago, he talked to and with the executive committee and the directors who happened to be in the city. He made friends of every man of them. Such was his personality.

The Illinois Agricultural Association extends its deepest sympathy to the family of Mr. Wallace.

—o—

Free Speech at the Annual Meeting

This is a good time to be thinking about who should be your delegate at the annual I. A. A. meeting. He should be a man who has the basic needs of agriculture well in mind, and one who can put forth his ideas.

More time is being allotted for open discussion in the program of this year's annual meeting than ever before. Any man with constructive ideas who cares to put them forward will have an opportunity to express himself.

—o—

Meet Gas Warfare With Facts

Someone has said that marketing is war. It certainly is. It is a war of wits and fists, money and intrigue. When farmers begin to engage in co-operative marketing such as has been begun in scores of vicinities in Illinois, they automatically become soldiers for their co-operative organizations.

We should qualify the word "soldiers." Some farmers become true soldiers in every sense of the word; some become soldiers because their neighbors do; some are "conscientious objectors," who, after being drafted, upon seeing the first flare of war, are ready to give up the battle, tell all they know to the enemy, or turn traitor helping the enemy carry on its gas attack.

It is unfortunate that many farmer-co-operators do not realize when they join a co-op that they are integral parts of their co-operative organization—that they are soldiers fighting in the first line trenches—and in failing to realize this fact they often listen to and many times succumb to vitriolic attacks made by the gas regiments of the enemy.

The chief attack of the enemy of co-operative organizations comes through the hiring of paid fighters with tongues of falsity, spite and destruction from which shoot pointed gas attacks into the ranks of the largely unsuspecting army of the co-operators. The co-operators, not being trained to be good enough soldiers to meet such attacks with the true facts, are often repulsed in argument by the persistent and apparently authoritative assault of the enemy. The enemy gains a foothold—possibly a traitor or two flops along the way—and before expert re-inforcements of men who actually know the facts, and who are prepared to interpret facts in their true meanings, can arrive to offset the enemy's penetration, considerable harm has been done.

Every soldier should be armed with the facts which are, after all, the most effective weapons against the enemy because facts label lies in their true light and establish confidence in the soldier who bears them. Even if the facts are not favorable to his organization, they are then of greater value, because such facts can be applied to a constructive purpose in building the fighting machine where it is of known weakness.

Arm every co-operator with the facts about his organization, and whether such information is favorable or unfavorable, if the body of men with whom he has thrown his energies has set out to accomplish a worthy purpose, the facts will ultimately become the guiding star toward a successful co-operative marketing organization.

The same logic applies to all farm organizations, whether co-operative or not. It applies particularly to the I. A. A. If any member has anything on his chest or would like to have more information concerning any activity or project of this association, a letter to the information department will bring as complete an answer as it is possible to give. Farm Bureau members should keep abreast with the activities of the I. A. A. by reading the Record. It is the word-movie of facts picturing the organization's progress in biweekly intervals. Keep posted on I. A. A. actions through the Record and be an armed soldier. Don't be an unarmed gas absorber, ready to run at the smell of powder.

AGRICULTURE MOURNS



The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national units—is welcomed. If you have any grievances, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Co-operation is the word under which the largest problem of American agriculture can be headed. The American farmers can raise the crops and unless they are united they can have their prices dictated to them by the grain speculators, the heads of the milk industries, or the main men who hold positions which enable them to make the farmers easy prey and add to their own personal fortunes.

The laboring men are united into unions and so are all the people of industry and they dictate their own terms and get them. Why not the farmer? He is getting united better every day and in union there is strength, but to have this strength there must be co-operation. Did you ever watch an ill trained team stuck with a load in a mud hole? One horse goes up and the other flies back. That's just what the American farmers have been doing. All are willing to pull but until they learn to pull together they can accomplish little. They must unite and then co-operate to sell their grain; to market their produce and live stock and to elect a few "honest-to-God" dirt farmers to run a great nation of sturdy "clod-hoppers" in their own good way. Let's all get together and pull together. Then we will have successful co-operation and a problem solved.

Glenn C. Francis, Altamont, Ill.

What do YOU expect from co-operative marketing? Write and tell us.

THE LIARS' CORNER

"Ho! for Kansas, land that restores us
When houses choke us and big books bore us!"
—Vachel Lindsay of Springfield, Ill.

For the Liars' Corner:

Our friend Ralph Snyder, President of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation, who made such a noble contribution to the Corner some time ago, must have been too modest to tell us about the Kentuckian, who, with his wife and son, migrated to Kansas in the early days when the majesty of the law was upheld with the rope and gun.

Soon after the Kentuckian arrived in Kansas, his son Zeke was found in company with a horse that belonged to one of the custodians of the law. Zeke was promptly presented with a lariat cravat and elevated to a high position.

His father concluded that a man behind a tree in Kentucky with a Winchester was safer than a man on the open prairies of Kansas with a strange horse; hence, he and his wife returned to their native state.

Being a modest Kentuckian, he hesitated, upon returning to Kentucky, to speak of the lofty position his son had attained in so short a time, so he explained why his son had not returned by the following tale:

Soon after the family arrived in Kansas, they began preparing for their spring planting. Seed corn had been brought from Kentucky and Zeke and his father started to make a cornfield of the prairies that had known nothing but buffalo grass and jack rabbits. The old man led off with the hoe and chopped a hole in the sod for the first hill of corn. Zeke followed with the seed and proceeded to drop and cover the first kernel while the old man prepared for the second hill of corn.

The corn planting had not gone far, when, upon hearing a yell from Zeke, he looked back to see a huge stalk of corn popping from the earth with Zeke astride one of the leaves. Zeke's yells were not a jump, but the time Zeke was fully 50 feet in air and rising rapidly. Apparently he was afraid to jump and started to climb down the stalk but it grew faster than he could climb and it soon became evident to the old man that Zeke was losing ground.

Realising that an emergency was at hand the old man rushed to the house for his trusty axe to fell the stalk. The first stroke was a mighty blow and the axe sunk to the handle in the huge corn stalk. The old man loosened his grip on the handle to spit on his hands but the axe traveled out of sight practically as rapidly to the house and called his wife, and together they undertook to saw down the huge stalk with the cross cut saw, but all they accomplished was a slight scratching as the stalk moved toward the sky.

Realising that their only hope was that their son might live until the stalk matured when he might succeed in climbing to the ground, the parents settled down to their long wait during the hot Kansas summer. Occasionally particles of corn would drop to the ground which renewed their faith that their son still lived.

As fall approached the stalk ceased to grow and began to show signs of maturity. The huge telescope which had been used in the mountains of Kentucky to detect the approach of revenue agents, was brought out and turned on the stalk as high as it would reach and an endless watch was set up for the approach of Zeke.

But their last hopes were blasted when one day a terrific Kansas tornado came along and twisted the stalk from the ground. Mother and pa ran into the air until the tornado passed and then fell to the west with a crash that shook the sod houses to pieces and spread death and destruction wherever it touched.

Abandoning all hope of finding their son alive the father started to see if they could find his remains. Two groups of curious Kansans were organized, one to search along the north side and the other along the south side of the mammoth stalk, and the search began.

Proceeding opposite each other by communicating with horns the little groups proceeded to the west. Progress was slow because detours had to be made around the huge cars. Many of these cars were miles in length with kernels large enough to supply the entire State of Kentucky with moonshine. At one place an entire Indian village was discovered and days were spent examining the carcasses of dead Indians to make sure that Zeke's remains were not among them. With the only means of identification a bullet hole through the jaw, from the reverse order's ride, progress was slow and it was well toward spring when the parties reached the western border of Kansas.

At one place a huge ear of corn had been driven directly into the ground where the stalk fell; the pith in the cob had shrunken and through the center of the cob oil and gas were gushing out sufficient to form a good sized river.

As the parties neared Colorado they saw smoke in the direction of the mountains and at night fires were visible. Fearing prairie fires they camped until the danger passed, but the fires increased and it soon became evident that the huge stalk was afire, and they concluded it had fallen across a volcano in the Rocky Mountains. The fire soon reached the points where the searching parties were encamped and the heat became so intense that all the members of the parties were cremated with the exception of the old Kentuckian who took refuge in a vase constructed in a huge kernel of corn. For a while the heat was so intense that he thought he must surely perish but suddenly the huge kernel popped and he was projected through the air at a terrific rate of speed, finally falling into a river. As he came to the surface he saw his wife on the bank fishing and he swam for home.

He warned his wife of the approaching fire and they took to the hills until the conflagration was over. As they were returning to the sod house a Kansas windstorm arose and scattered the ashes of the famous stalk to the four winds of heaven.

Heartbroken by their loss and terrorized by the strange phenomenon they had observed, they made haste to return to Kentucky where philosophers of the hills assured them that it was a mistake to plant corn bred to produce a crop on the impoverished hills of Kentucky on the fertile prairies of Kansas.

I. A. Maddox, Farm Adviser,
Sangamon County Farm Bureau, Springfield, Ill.

P. S. Don't put this in the "Liars' Corner." No real liar ever got into a corner.

WHISNAND AND FOX EXPLAIN TWO I.A.A. ACTIONS AT DECATUR

Farm Bureau From 19th District Will Meet Once More

The Macon County Farm Bureau was host to the Farm Bureau representatives of Piatt, DeWitt, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Shelby and Moultrie counties, when the second meeting of the year for the 19th district was held at Decatur Oct. 23. E. P. Imboden, president of the Macon County Farm Bureau, was chief receiver for the host. J. L. Whisnand, executive committeeman, presided and led the talks by explaining the results of the school survey made during the summer under the direction of the I. A. A. educational committee of which he is chairman.



J. W. Whisnand

The results of the survey, Mr. Whisnand pointed out, indicate that farmers have a big problem in getting their school affairs set right. The survey, which was made in co-operation with the Illinois Educational commission, will be used in formulating school and tax legislation.

Gives Final Survey Facts

"Ten per cent of the 10,000 questionnaires which were sent to Illinois farmers in the spring were answered," said Mr. Whisnand. "These show that 22 per cent of the farmers who answered Hve in township high school districts and 22 per cent in community high school districts. Forty-one per cent live in non-high school districts and five per cent in consolidated school districts; 60 per cent had no children in high school; 89 per cent approved the present courses of study; 88 per cent had children who went from home to school; 12 per cent had children who stayed away from home to go to school; 76 per cent were not in favor of consolidated schools; 77 per cent favored retaining the one-room school while only two per cent favored doing away with community schools and 96 per cent of the farmers who have children are preparing to send them to high school."

Say Uniform Text Books Needed

J. F. Watkins and L. H. Cassity, both of Macon county, led a short discussion on the necessity for uniform text books in rural schools.

C. A. Ewing, local lawyer of Decatur, set the farm bureau representatives to thinking in a talk in which he touched on the necessity for religious instruction in schools, advocated a code of ethics for all schools whether public or parochial, and lauded the Farm Bureau for its work. He said that farmers should realize they have some duties as citizens and that they should take a more active part in civic affairs.

Fox Talks Grain Merger

In the afternoon, George A. Fox, executive secretary of the I. A. A., explained the attitude of this organization toward the Grain Marketing Company.

Mr. Fox pointed out, among other things, that the principal object of co-operative marketing is to eliminate speculation and wide fluctuations in prices. As a possible alternative plan, Mr. Fox brought attention to the meeting of the executive committees of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois and of the I. A. A. at which it was agreed that the two organizations would work together as much as possible in the future. The Grain Dealers' Association has a grain marketing plan already partially in operation which will be submitted to the I. A. A. for consideration.

In Coles County Next

It was voted that Coles county should have the third and last district meeting at a date to be determined by the Coles County Farm Bureau and Mr. Whisnand.

Group singing and songs by a Decatur quartette furnished diversion at the dinner under the genial direction of E. P. Imboden.

Following are the names of those present at dinner: Macon county—C. A. Ewing, E. P. Imboden, E. H. Walworth (farm adviser), J. F. Watkins, Decatur; J. C. Batchelder, Harristown; Henry Shafer, Illiopolis; L. H. Cassity, Oreana; J. M. Beckett and H. C. Bean, Blue Mound; Moultrie county—C. C. Turner (farm adviser), Sullivan; T. P. Ellis, Lovington; J. H. Sharp and Geo. Falk, Bethany; Shelby county—Chas. J. Robinson (farm adviser), Shelbyville; Carl D. Middleton, Assumption; Louis Buhler, Shelbyville; Coles county—J. L. Whisnand and Melvin Thomas (farm adviser), Charleston; Douglas county—G. E. Ewing, Arcola; F. W. Garrett and J. W. Coslet, Tuscola; Champaign county—C. C. Burns (farm adviser), Champaign; E. E. Smith, Urbana; DeWitt county—O. M. Allyn (farm adviser), Clinton; M. E. Goken, Lane; Piatt county—S. S. Davis (farm adviser), Monticello; I. W. Gants and Alva A. Reed, Deland.

ILL-MO CREAMERY ON PAYING BASIS

(Continued from page 1)

needed device for modern butter making and has turned out, on an average, for the last five months more than 30,000 pounds of butter each month.

The problem of marketing 15 tons of butter every 30 days has been no small one in competition with older and larger commercial creameries. The Illini carton was adopted last spring and by June sales under this brand had increased until they totaled 11,395 pounds during the month and have continued to increase until during October, Illini sales were over 15,000 pounds.

The balance of the output, except for 24,000 pounds which is now on hand, has been sold on the open butter market at from 1.9 cents to 3.6 under the price received for that sold as Illini butter. The total number of pounds manufactured since Feb. 1 is over 250,000 pounds.

Cater To Farm Market

"Three-fourths of our Illini brand butter is sold through country stores in the milk district around St. Louis," Manager Richardson said in describing how they manage their Illini sales. "Our motto isn't exactly 'ship us your cream and we'll ship you our butter' because our cream comes from beyond the milk territory which extends about fifty miles every direction from St. Louis and we sell most of our Illini butter in the milk territory to farmers who market their whole milk and buy our butter. That is the market we cater to.

"One of our men gives all of his time to getting orders in towns in the milk district. We've got a butter wagon now that keeps busy handling these orders."

Cream shipments to the Ill-Mo company come from 147 stations in Illinois and 65 stations in Missouri. Altogether, 1,068 individual shippers have consigned cream to the St. Louis co-op since February. Several customers ship their cream regularly, a distance of about 150 miles by rail.

Keep Careful Records

Check-ups on the number of pounds of butter on hand, the amount churned, amount of buttermilk sold, pounds of butter delivered and other details are made twice daily, at the beginning of the day's work and at the end of the day.

This practice of rigid accuracy in recording sales and keeping accounts is one reason why the Ill-Mo company is making money. In the words of Manager Richardson, "This creamery business isn't all velvet." Only by hard business practices can a creamery prosper.

The Ill-Mo Dairy Company is making a winning fight in spite of a big handicap. But its managers, who believe in co-operation and are able to learn by past mistakes, see the time not far distant when it will be on its feet as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar because it is operated on true co-operative principles.

Thompsonigrams:

These four statements were taken from President Thompson's address in Morris, Grundy county, last week:

Service and personal sacrifice by the unpaid members of the Illinois Agricultural Association are the forces that have made the organization a powerful one.

The late Secretary of Agriculture, H. C. Wallace, called the I. A. A. the strongest farm organization in the United States, and after thinking that over to find the cause, I am convinced that it is because of our strong county Farm Bureaus.

The biggest job we farmers have before us is to put agriculture on a business basis.

The time has come when someone must speak for the farmers in an organized way among other groups. That is what the I. A. A. does.

"Co-operate and Be Loyal to Your Farm Organization," Smith

Earl C. Smith, executive committeeman from the 20th district, speaks from radio station KYW Friday night, Nov. 7, on "Farm Bureau Loyalty." Part of this issue of the RECORD will be off the press and mailed before he makes his talk but we got a copy of his "speech," submitted to KYW, and are giving you some of the meat of it here.



Earl C. Smith

"Farming is made up of two fundamental factors, production and marketing," says Mr. Smith, in part. "There are many other sub-factors that enter into the successful operation of a farm but all other operations are secondary or in support of production and marketing. Farm organization is the natural result of the present day unity of capital, industry and labor."

Farm Bureaus Not Radical

"Our Farm Bureau program is not radical as many misinformed people profess to believe, but is constructive and beneficial not only to those whose interests are from the soil but to all peoples. Without a successful and profitable agriculture our nation cannot prosper for any length of time. Since 40 cents of each American dollar represents the purchasing power of the American farmer, it would behoove all persons engaged in industry to study and become acquainted with the problems of agriculture for their personal benefit.

"It would not take a very close study on any person's part to reveal that the biggest problem confronting agriculture today is the subnormal purchasing power of the farmer's dollar. One of the major projects of the Farm Bureaus, and especially of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation, is to endeavor to give American farmers an American price for the American consumption of farm products and a world price for the surplus which is sold in the world market. That is the meaning of agricultural equality—a much used expression during the recent campaign.



The carton in which Illini butter is sold

All three presidential candidates promise, if elected, to give agriculture equality with industry and labor.

Represent Farm Industry

"Although it is in its infancy when compared with other organizations of like character, the Farm Bureau stands today recognized by officials in both state and natipn as the representatives of the largest industry in our country when viewed from either number of population employed or value of product.

"The Producers Live Stock Commission Association, a farmers' marketing enterprise fostered by the county, state and national units of the Farm Bureau, now is successfully operating on thirteen of our largest live stock markets. This would have been impossible without the support of farm organization.

Praises I. A. A.

"The successful efforts of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the farm bureau unit of Illinois, with respect to tax reduction and transportation relief are outstanding."

He reviews the accomplishments of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the I. A. A. and local units of the Farm Bureau in stabilizing prices, in establishing co-operative marketing, in legislative matters, and in increasing the production of our farms.

Watch for Poison Bait

"All of these achievements were, and others will be, made possible only in proportion to the extent that farmers co-operate and are loyal to their organization," according to the I. A. A. director. "I would admonish you, Mr. Farmer, to beware of all bait thrown out by the competitor of any of your co-operatives. Farm leaders know of such bait, and it is mighty poison stuff, too.

"Various ways and means are being employed to break down the morale of co-operative organizations. Only to the extent of your full co-operation will they succeed.

Elect Capable Leaders

"Give them your loyal support. Attend your local meetings. See that your most capable men are elected to represent you. Make the farmer who has thus far failed to join his county Farm Bureau see how he is standing in the way of your future as well as his own. Resent all destructive criticism of your organization as though it were personal, which, in reality, it is. Court constructive criticism and see to it that your leaders profit thereby.

"It is my belief that only with the full co-operation and steadfast loyalty of the American farmer to his organization can we look forward with assurance to a profitable and permanent agriculture."

November 10 to 15 is to be "Boost the Farm Bureau Week" in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Special attention will be devoted to development of local units and broadcasting the accomplishments of our American Farm Bureau Federation.

Many counties in Ohio are making a systematic "clean-up" following the second three-year organization campaign. The idea is to sign up as members any isolated farmers or groups of farmers who were missed in re-organization.

A farm woman in every school district in the state, holding a membership in the Farm Bureau, is the goal of a membership campaign which is now under way, launched by the women's committee of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

A reduction of four dollars a ton on sheet steel was announced recently by the Inland Steel Company, the leading independent producer in the Chicago district.

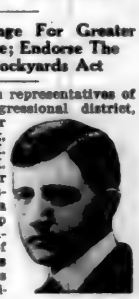
Farmers in Iroquois county have ordered 800 tons of limestone through their Farm Bureau.

Farmers all over the country are being asked to grow trees on waste land.

BUREAUS ASK TO CHANGE BOUNDARY LINE OF DISTRICTS

Would Arrange For Greater Convenience; Endorse The Packer-Stockyards Act

Farm Bureau representatives of the 15th congressional district, called together in Galesburg, Oct. 25, by H. E. Goembel, I. A. A. director from that district, took a definite step toward a general revision of boundary lines of districts from which directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association are elected. According to their suggestion redistricting would be effected regardless of Congressional districts.



H. E. Goembel

A resolution stating that, "under existing rules of the Illinois Agricultural Association, many of the districts from which state directors are elected cover counties brought together from a wide range, making it inconvenient for attendance at district meetings," was passed and sent to the executive committee of the I. A. A., with the request that "district boundaries be changed to suit the convenience of Farm Bureaus."

Endorse Packer-Stockyard Act

Mr. Goembel, in discussing the Grain Marketing Company, explained the claim of this company that they had marketed his grain. His grain was sold through his local elevator, shipped to a commission firm in Chicago and purchased from this firm by the Grain Marketing Company.

The resolutions committee composed of J. R. Shinn, Fulton county farm adviser; John Swarts, Knox county; and L. C. Warner, Henry county, recommended that plans be prepared by the I. A. A. to put grain marketing on an orderly contract basis.

Want Co-op Marketing

This recommendation came in view of the fact that there is a widespread demand among farmers for co-operative grain marketing in Illinois and with the idea of later affiliating with a nationwide grain marketing organization.

A brief note of condolence at the loss of agriculture's faithful friend, H. C. Wallace, was sent to the late Secretary's family.

These delegates attended the meeting:

Henry county—Geo. Broman, L. C. Warner, H. E. Goembel, A. A. Nelson, Benjamin Downs, Elmer Erickson, Martin Rehn, Roy Ferguson, Heber Smith, Frank Good, Glen Good, Adviser J. W. Whisnand; Knox county—John Swarts, Robert Gibbs, C. E. Hartcook, Adviser L. R. Marchant, Adviser A. R. Kemp; Schuyler county adviser, L. E. McKenzie and Fulton county advisers J. R. Shinn and Price.

Farmers Not Buying Much New Equipment

That profits on the average Illinois farm the last few years have been too small to permit the owner to buy adequate new equipment for farming operations, or even just a few luxuries in many cases, is a fact revealed in a summary of 70 letters from farmers scattered over one-third of the counties in Illinois.

The letters are from farm owners of radio sets, who are serving as reporters for the "What's Doing in Illinois" news talk given by the I. A. A. information department from KYW once each month.

The letters from radio reporters show that: Farmers like to hear radio discussions that will make them think, they like snappy music, want radio market news on time and weather reports while they eat dinner and would like to have less static and less politics.

Ninety-nine thousand, five hundred and fifty-five pounds of wool have been sold through the pool promoted by the I. A. A. live stock marketing department and the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company.

14TH DISTRICT FARM BUREAUS EXCHANGE IDEAS AT MEETING

Shipping Associations, Community Work and Grain Merger Discussed

When I. A. A. executive committeeman W. H. Moody opened the 14th district Farm Bureau conference at Macomb, Oct. 22, by announcing that the meeting would be devoted largely to a discussion of local and state-wide problems, he started something, according to the report sent in by acting secretary, L. A. Null, McDonough county.



W. H. Moody

The 35 or 40 representatives present took Mr. Moody at his word and turned the meeting into a profitable free-for-all talk fest. Exchange of ideas on community work following a talk by R. C. Doneghue, McDonough county adviser, and discussion of organization work, led by G. E. Metzger, I. A. A. organization director, came in for a good share of attention.

See Shipping Mistakes

Discussion of shipping associations revealed the following common weaknesses in management: Lax methods of keeping books, no regular and dependable audits of official records, little or no control over managers, failure of directors to direct and a prevailing rule that the shipper having the largest consignment designates the commission firm to which the load of stock shall go.

To remove these common flaws in management, to tie the shipping associations and the Farm Bureau closer together, to ship to the Producers—these suggestions formed the substance of recommendations made to improve general operation of shipping associations in the rich live stock producing sections of the 14th district.

Vision Feeds F. B. Spirit

In an address that centered chiefly around the vision that is necessary to keep the farm bureau spirit alive, President Sam H. Thompson placed the responsibility for organization and reconstruction of the agricultural industry squarely on the shoulders of the individual farm bureau members.

The present deflation of land and agricultural products is driving farmers into organization, he said. To solve the inequalities imposed upon them, they must put farming on a business basis.

Mr. Thompson reviewed step by step the investigation made by the I. A. A. into the Grain Marketing Company and explained his stand all along. The conference voted a unanimous approval of his action regarding the merger.

The following representatives were present:

McDonough county—M. L. Hunt, C. E. Wallace, W. R. Clawson, Ralph E. Wilson, H. P. Hunter, Frank Stump, O. B. Twaddle, Jas. H. Mullen, L. A. Null, R. C. Doneghue, J. E. Stickle, A. A. Meesmore, C. P. Kline, J. O. Gardner, H. R. Miner, Ellis Conner.

Henderson county—C. C. Painter, C. W. Cooper, Ernest Walker.

Hancock county—J. H. Lloyd, W. O. Kunkel, W. B. Curtis, Geo. H. Dobson.

Rock Island county—W. H. Moody, F. X. Zeigler.

Warren county—H. R. Jewell, A. A. Olson, M. S. Smith, J. W. Sprout, Carl Stewart.

Mercer county—C. H. Belting.

The Kewanee Farm Bureau Community Club, a subsidiary organization of the Henry County Farm Bureau, is opening a farmers' produce market in Kewanee. Selling space is to be limited to members of the Henry, Knox, Bureau and Stark County Farm Bureaus.

Co-operative horse marketing will be continued by the North Dakota Farm Bureau Federation this year. This service has been provided for the last three years. During this time it has built up strong eastern demand for the marketable type of horses produced in North Dakota.

Attention, Cornhuskers! Here's Your Chance

Ford county needs corn huskers according to a letter from George T. Swaim, the farm adviser. Anyone looking for a place to pick corn should get in touch with Mr. Swaim at Gibson City.

Dedicate Muscle Shoals To Farmer Purposes, Says Reid

When the Senate convenes in Washington, Dec. 2, disposition of the Muscle Shoals proposition is the first subject to be considered. The subject was made the first order of business to be taken up and nothing can take its place.

The Farm Bureau, during the last several years, has openly and actively advocated certain fundamental principles which it believes should be adopted in the utilization and development of Muscle Shoals. "We have no idea of abandoning the struggle to secure the dedication of this project to farmer purposes along the economic lines laid down in the Ford tender," said E. H. Reid, acting Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"American farmers pay about $12 per ton tax on nitrate shipped in from Chile and the proper operation of the Muscle Shoals project would not only reduce the cost of manufacturing nitrates, but would force the Chileans to remove all or a part of the tax our farmers pay to support the Chilean government."

Boys Do Testing In DeKalb County

At the conference of farm advisers from the northern district in Chicago last week, Tom Roberts, adviser in DeKalb county, described a plan recently started in his county to promote dairy herd improvement association work. This project is commonly referred to as cow testing association work but has been renamed to avoid confusion with T. B. testing.

Under the plan explained by Adviser Roberts, high school boys do the testing as part of their work in high school agricultural courses. A boy, who is assigned to test a herd of cows, arranges to be at the dairy for any two successive milkings. He weighs and tests the milk and also weighs and analyzes the cows' feed.

He is paid for his services which are performed under the supervision of Smith-Hughes instructors co-operating with the Farm Bureau. The plan seems to be proving very satisfactory after a two-month trial, according to Mr. Roberts.

A. F. B. F. Annual Meeting

Final details for the sixth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation are being whipped into shape. The annual meeting this year will be in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

Discussion of organization and finance, research and transportation, publicity, legislation and taxation, co-operative marketing, rural life and home and community development along with boys' and girls' club work, will be in the limelight. These subjects will be handled by sub-committees.

The annual farm bureau banquet will also be a leading feature of the program.

Government veterinarians in 61 Illinois counties tested 43,438 cattle for tuberculosis during September, according to U. S. D. A. report. Out of this number, 1,982 were reactors. In September, 1923, only 27,436 cattle were tested.

The University of Illinois will hold a boys' and girls' club leaders' school of instruction at the University next January. It is to be held especially for local club leaders.

Eighty Illinois counties had boys' and girls' clubs last year.



Listen In!

I. A. A. radio patriots will have a chance to hear many good radio programs during the frosty evenings of November. Stations KYW and WLS, Chicago, are broadcasting regular farm talks by leading agriculturalists of the country. Here are their November programs.

From Station KYW:

Nov. 11—"Farm Leases," by D. C. Waterman, Director of Orange Judd Illinois Farmer Service Bureau.

"Grain Marketing Review," by J. W. Coverdale, Secretary-Treasurer, Grain Marketing Company.

Nov. 14—Special Program. The broadcasting of a "Fathers and Sons Banquet," held under the auspices of the State Board of Vocational Education. This program will start at eight o'clock sharp and continue for one hour.

Nov. 18—"Review of Live Stock Markets," by J. D. Harper, information department of the National Live Stock Producers Association.

"Where Our Lumber Comes From," by Theodore M. Knappen, Director of Research of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 21—"When the Prairie Schooners Stopped," by Arthur C. Page, Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

"All Set for the Third National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress," by G. L. Noble, Secretary, National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

Nov. 25—"Monthly Analysis of Farm Markets," by H. W. Moorehouse, Howard-Moorehouse Agricultural Business Service.

"What the Illinois Farm Bureaus Are Doing," by H. C. Butcher, Director of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association.

Nov. 28—"A. B. F. Radio Community Meeting"—this will be a special one hour program starting at eight o'clock.

From Station WLS:

Nov. 4—"A Brief History of the Dairy Cow in America" Earl Cooper, Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

"Do You Believe in Price Fixing of Farm Products," by The Inquisitive Broadcaster.

Nov. 5—"Development of Co-operative Live Stock Marketing," C. A. Stewart, Secretary, National Live Stock Producers.

"Hog Fillickerings," E. B. Heaton, Sears Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

Nov. 7 — "Selling $150,000,000 Worth of Cotton," C. B. Howard, General Manager, American Cotton Growers Exchange.

"John Turnipseed," Prairie Farmer Feature.

Nov. 11—"Growing Into the Dairy Business," C. M. Long, Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

"Will the Tractor Ever Replace All Horses on the Farm?" by The Inquisitive Broadcaster.

Nov. 12—"Development of Co-operative Live Stock Marketing," C. A. Stewart, Secretary, National Live Stock Producers.

"Turkey Talk," Marilla Adams, Agricultural News Service, Chicago.

Nov. 14—"The Pencil as a Farm Implement," M. L. Mosher, Department of Farm Organization and Management, University of Illinois.

"How Our Co-operatives Help to Finance Our Members," A. B. Bing, Secretary, North Carolina Cotton Growers' Association.

"John Turnipseed," Prairie Farmer Feature.

COOLIDGE REQUESTS FARM BUREAUS HELP

(Continued from page 1)

who has been very prominently mentioned for the position, has declared through the public press that he will turn down the job if it is offered to him because he feels, he states, that he can do more good for the farmer outside the Department of Agriculture than he can in it. Several farm organizations had urged him to accept if he were offered the place.

The county Farm Bureaus represented in the 12th district meeting at Morris, Oct. 29, passed a resolution urging Lowden to accept the post if offered him. The Indiana Farm Bureau Federation had also urged Lowden to accept.

Another Claim Settled

Extract from letter to Arthur Butzow, Rossville, Ill.:

We are sending you herewith the Railroad Company's check for $190 in settlement of your claim against them for fire damage to clover meadow, March 27, 1924.

Trusting this matter has been handled to your entire satisfaction and that we may continue to serve you, we are,

Yours very truly,

Transportation Department.

Dairymen and I.A.A. To Work Together

In accordance with the I. A. A. policy of extending its services to any group or organization of agricultural people, a joint meeting of the I. A. A. directors and the executive committee of the Chicago Milk Producers' Association was held recently. Now the two organizations can best work together for the benefit of dairymen in the Chicago territory was the chief topic of discussion.

Farmers Don't Like Consolidated School, Questionnaires Show

One thousand replies to the school questionnaire sent out to Illinois farm bureau members by the I. A. A. educational committee, indicate that farmers are decidedly against consolidation of schools.

An analysis of the answers from farmers shows that 75.4 per cent of them object to consolidated schools while the other 24.6 per cent favor consolidation.

Classification of the reasons given against consolidation puts them as follows, in order of importance: bad roads, other schools systems satisfactory, distance from home is too great, consolidated schools are too expensive to maintain, difficulty in getting children to and from school, increased taxes, impracticability, buildings not located right and too hard on little folks.

Judging by the returns, there is little difference of opinion in northern, central or southern sections of Illinois, all three of which were touched by the survey.

Corn Husking Contest

Prairie Farmer is promoting an Illinois-Indiana corn husking contest to be held in Sangamon county, Ill., in November. Huskers who want to enter should write to Prairie Farmer for entry blanks. These must be filled out, after a husking trial under rules specified in the entry blanks. From the lists sent in contestants will be selected for the contest at Springfield.

Several county Farm Bureaus are holding local husking contests to determine county champions. In other states Wallace's Farmer, Nebraska Farmer and The Farmer, at St. Paul, are promoting contests. An inter-state contest will be held later to pick the grand champion huskers of the Middle-West.

New York Seeks Recruits

In New York, county farm bureau members are forming committees to visit neighbors and invite them to join the Farm Bureau. Farmers are asked to support the Bureau not only because of the facilities which it offers them for self help on matters of state and national importance, but because the local Bureau acts as an agricultural service station for all farmers of the county.

Set Calf Club Record

A new top was reached for the series of auctions of club calves, held in Chicago this fall under the supervision of the International Live Stock Exposition, when a purebred Aberdeen-Angus steer, grown by Ferrel Ogden, Hindsboro, Ill., sold recently for $15 per hundred. His steer came from the same strains that produced "Broadus White Socks," a grand champion at the 1923 International.

The Vermont Maple Products Co-operative Exchange, working with the support of the Vermont Farm Bureau and through Farm Bureaus in other states, is to sell 50,000 gallons of the finest and purest maple syrup obtainable. The Exchange advises middle-western farm bureau members to order direct from the Exchange at Essex Junction, Vermont, or better still to pool orders through their local Farm Bureau.

Less than half the corn in Whiteside county will be dry enough to crib, thinks Glen L. Buck, assistant farm adviser there.

FARMERS REQUEST LOWDEN TO ACCEPT CABINET POSITION

Debate Farm Problems at Conference; Sam Thompson Praises Members

Taxation problems, the Grain Marketing Company and the $100,000,000 bond issue for hard roads were three principal topics that vied for the attention of 70 farm bureau representatives who met in Morris, Grundy county, Oct. 29, for a district conference, called by their district representative, G. F. Tullock. Discussions of these subjects were led in order by J. C. Watson, I. A. A. taxation and statistics specialist; President Sam H. Thompson, and Frank Barton, chairman of the I. A. A. legislative committee.



Geo. F. Tullock

A resolution was passed and wired to former Governor Lowden, requesting that he accept the appointment as successor to the late Secretary of Agriculture, H. C. Wallace, in case he should be asked to serve as the next Secretary of Agriculture.

At the morning session of the conference, Mr. Watson explained something of the tax situation which farmers are facing.

Want Uniform Taxation

"The idea of uniform taxation is the underlying principle upon which the I. A. A. tax work is being done," he said. "We are now looking toward the future and recognize that because lands are easily taxed they are very likely to be over-taxed. To prevent this, county Farm Bureaus should guard their members in all tax matters.

"I am convinced that we must discontinue the issue of tax-free securities," he said in discussing tax-free bonds, "because such a practice shifts a large amount of the tax burden on to those who do not hold the tax exempt bonds."

Mr. Watson advocated a tax on net income based on producing power of property and on income from personal services.

Mr. Thompson made an address in which he praised the work of the Farm Bureaus in Illinois. He paid a tribute to the social life of rural communities and credited the Farm Bureau for the high type of social activity in our country communities.

Members Make I. A. A. Strong

"Service and personal sacrifice by the unpaid members of the Illinois Agricultural Association are the forces that have made our organization a powerful one," he declared, "and I am proud to say that in no state will you find such strong county Farm Bureaus as those in Illinois."

The biggest job the farmer faces is putting agriculture on a business basis, Mr. Thompson thinks. In this period of changing conditions farmers must apply business methods to transportation and distribution of their products just as other big industries do.

"The time has come when some one must speak for the farmers in an organized way," he said. "That is what our I. A. A. is for. Through it the farmers of Illinois can employ the best brains of the country to represent them with other groups."

A vote unanimously approving his stand on the grain merger, was accorded Mr. Thompson by the Farm Bureau representatives.

Hillsdale county, Michigan, the first county in the United States to undertake eradication of bovine tuberculosis and the first to receive the 10 cent premium for hogs from a T. B. free county, has appropriated money to begin a systematic campaign for eradication of tuberculosis in all poultry flocks in the county.

In Kendall county, 43 business men, from towns and cities, are members of the Farm Bureau. The list includes men from every line of trade—druggists, surgeons, bankers, manufacturers, publishers and others.

Professor W. H. Smith,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Ill.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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LAKE COUNTY FARM BUREAU DOES SOME RIGID RE-TRENCHING

54 Members Pledged To Clean Up $3,200 Shortage—They Did

Three years ago the Farm Bureau in Lake county was in a bad way financially, in spite of the fact that it is one of the oldest farm bureau units in this state. Today it is one of the strongest Farm Bureaus in Illinois, and is financially stable.

The Lake County Farm Bureau is no exception to the rule that back of most worth-while institutions there is a period of pioneering that has made later prosperity possible. The story there centers around 54 members of the Farm Bureau who had the faith and confidence to sign their names on the dotted line of an agreement in guarantee thereby assuring the financial security of their Lake County Farm Bureau.

A Little Past History

It was in the fall of 1921 when they came abruptly up against a serious shortage of funds. How it came about that the Lake County Bureau owed the I. A. A. $3,200 on unpaid memberships already collected isn't of concern now. And whether the deficiency accumulated through mis-management, was resultant of the hard times following the World War or what not—that is history, long since set down in the hazy past by the loyal members of the Lake County Farm Bureau.

Their signed-up membership at that time was around 1,250, the paid-up membership around 600. Therein lay the "why" of their inability to meet a $3,200 obligation to the Illinois Agricultural Association. Theirs was an organization long on quantity but short on quality. It is far different today.

"We didn't really have the membership we thought we had," reflected H. E. Flood, who was president of the Lake County Farm Bureau back in 1921.

Took Bull By His Horns

Realizing the unfairness of the 650 signed but non-paying members in not carrying their just share of the load in their county Farm Bureau, as well as in avoiding payment of dues to the state association, the executive committee of the Lake County Bureau "took the bull by the horns" and determined to wipe out the aggravating $3,200 shortage.

A general meeting of the members was called by President Flood and a committee appointed to confer with I. A. A. officers. At a joint conference the situation was reviewed from the beginning. Together they laid plans for making a genuine clean-up of the entire affair.

"Low as the morale of the Farm Bureau at that time now seems," said Mr. Flood, "we had and still have a lot of mighty loyal members in our Farm Bureau. Our members now are quality members."

Dug Into Their Pockets

And to illustrate his point he related how at one time, during the war, 24 men attached their names to three notes of $5,000 each, advanced toward purchasing a carload of sugar, and how they dug into their pockets to square up the $800 loss which came when sugar dropped 10 cents a pound while they waited for it to be delivered.

These same loyal members, in a local way, got behind the clean-up on back dues. Altogether they collected $1,500,

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

Beg Your Pardon!

In the last RECORD the dates of the I. A. A. annual meeting were printed as Jan. 16 and 17. It should have been 15 and 16. Please make the change on your calendar. If you have marked the former ones up, if not, better jot down the correct ones.

In speaking of the annual meeting, attention should be directed to the rule passed by the executive committee in its meeting of Nov. 7, pertaining to Section 2, Article III of the constitution of the Illinois Agricultural Association. This rule was passed to regulate the number of delegates from each county Farm Bureau.

The rule follows:

"No credit to be allowed for collections reported made for the current year for which remittances are not made before the close of the fiscal year.

"No credit to be allowed, as heretofore, for amounts received between close of fiscal year and date of annual meeting.

"Credits allowed shall never entitle a county to representation in excess of actual membership."

I.A.C.A. Membership Nears Century Mark

The latest membership figure for the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, the farmers' co-operative auditing company, is now 95 and promises to go over the 100 mark within a few days, if Organization Director Vaniman's prediction holds good.

The most recent membership contract to be received was that of the DeWitt County Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, the first insurance company to subscribe for the audit service. Since Nov. 1 seven Farm Bureaus, four farmers' elevator companies and one dairy co-op have sent in their contracts.

Meanwhile the work of making audits goes on, according to Geo. R. Wicker, general manager. The 46th examination is now in progress and a large number of examinations have been scheduled for December.

Farm Bureau Prexy On Farm Commission

O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been named by Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, as a member of an Agricultural Conference Committee of nine members appointed to study the questions of farm legislation. This committee is to complete its study and report back to the present Congress. The first meeting was scheduled for Monday, Nov. 17, at the White House.

Those invited by the President to serve are:

Robert D. Carey, Careyhurst, Wyoming, former governor.

O. E. Bradfute, president of the A. F. B. F.

Chas. S. Barrett, chairman, National Board of Farm Organizations, Union City, Pennsylvania.

Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, Columbus, Ohio.

Ralph P. Merritt, president, Sun Maid Raisin Growers, Fresno, California.

R. W. Thatcher, director of the New York Experiment Stations, Geneva, New York.

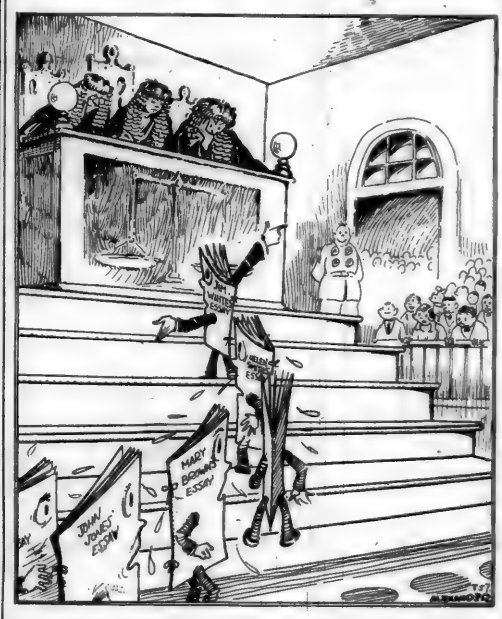
W. C. Coffey, Dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Fred H. Bixby, president, American National Live Stock Association, Long Beach, California.

William M. Jardine, president, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

SPREAD YOUR BUTTER THICKER

IN JUDGMENT



Watson Represents Farmers' Interests On Tax Committee

The Illinois Educational Commission has called together representatives of civic, professional and trade organizations within the state for the purpose of considering the problems of revenue and taxation with particular reference to the proposal of an amendment to the constitution of Illinois.



J. C. Watson

A subcommittee of eight was appointed to be responsible for a report on the problem to the larger group of representatives. On this subcommittee the Illinois Agricultural Association is represented by John C. Watson, director of the department of taxation and statistics.

It is thought that whatever proposal is made by the subcommittee, of which Mr. Watson is a member, will have the general support of most of the civic, professional and trade organizations, thus assuring good possibilities of passage by the legislature.

Want Watson In Missouri

The Missouri Farm Bureau Federation has requested the assistance of John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics, in a tax hearing before the Missouri State Tax Commission on Dec. 16. Missouri hopes to follow the trail of the I.A.A. in tax reduction.

Preacher For A.F.B.F.

Reverend John Acheson, well known farm bureau minister of Princeville, Peoria county, has been invited by President Bradfute of the American Farm Bureau Federation to deliver the invocation address at the annual A. F. B. F. meeting of Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

I.A.A. To Breakfast Illinois Boys and Girls In Chicago

"Last call for breakfast!"

This is the call that will usher about 75 Illinois farm boys and girls into a breakfast entertainment Dec. 3, given them by the Illinois Agricultural Association officials when they come to Chicago to attend the International Live Stock Exposition.

Last year the Illinois Agricultural Association entertained the 70 boys and girls of Illinois who earned trips to the big Chicago stock show as rewards for superior club work.

Souvenirs will be given.

New Members In Iroquois

Under the direction of Fred Halm and H. L. Hough, the reorganization of Iroquois County Farm Bureau is going forward in good shape. Old members are signing up and many new members are enrolling.

A series of community meetings have been held in several townships in the county. Several reels of farm movies and talks by Iroquois men and representatives of the I. A. A. feature these meetings at which no solicitation for membership is made.

The purpose of these meetings is merely to tell the public the aims of the Farm Bureau and to show the past accomplishments of the organization.

Illinois now has a 500-pound butter fat cow club. It was organized by the College of Agriculture co-operating with county Farm Bureaus and dairy herd improvement associations.

EAT THAT BUTTER SURPLUS

EXECUTIVES PREVAIL UPON SAM THOMPSON FOR SECRETARY POST

I.A.A. Urges "Our Sam" Despite His Hesitancy—His Name Up

Following President Coolidge's invitation to all state farm bureaus asking for each state's recommendation for the next secretary of agriculture, the I. A. A. executive committee prevailed upon President Sam H. Thompson for his permission to recommend his name to President Coolidge.



Sam Thompson

President Thompson hesitated, and in hesitating, as he, himself, later said, "one who hesitates is lost," became the candidate of the I. A. A. for the nation's most important agricultural post.

Unanimous indorsement was accorded him. The executive committee then took steps to bring his name before President Coolidge.

The action of the executive committee urging President Thompson for the agricultural post was kept secret for several days, it being the desire not to create an impression that the Illinois Agricultural Association wishes to force a "favorite son" into the limelight.

His name has now been brought to President Coolidge's attention.

Born On Farm

President Thompson was born on a 40-acre farm in Gilmer township, Adams county, Aug. 18, 1863. He was the youngest of a family of five children, three girls and two boys. He grew to manhood on this farm and was educated in the local public school, attending school until 21 years old. He married Miss Lemmie Dickhut four years later and the same year purchased an 80-acre farm for $75 an acre, going in debt for the entire amount. Four boys and three girls were born to the Thompsons while on this farm, five of whom are now married and living on farms in the same neighborhood. Two are still at home, though the youngest is now in his last year in the agricultural college of the University of Illinois.

Mr. Thompson has been engaged in grain and live stock farming nearly all his life. He has acquired adjoining land to his first 80-acre farm until now he has a 500-acre farm.

Tax Collector at 22

Mr. Thompson began taking part in public affairs when he became a tax collector at 22 years. He held local, township and county offices. He was a commissioner for nine years, supervisor six years, elected to the General Assembly in 1916, became active in farm bureau work in 1915. He has been one of the state's strongest advocates for organization of farmers. "Sam" was active in the organization of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1917 and of the American Farm Bureau Federation a year later. He served as an executive committeeman for the 20th Congressional district for three years.

In that capacity he was chair-

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

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President Coolidge's Attitude Toward Farming

Every citizen among us has a personal concern in the welfare of the farmer.

The fortunes of all of us will in the end go up or down with his.

If we ever permit our farming population to fall to the level of a mere agricultural peasantry they will carry down with them the general social and economic level.

The farmer is not only a producer; he is likewise a merchant. It does him no good to get quantity production—in fact, it may do him harm—unless he also can have scientific marketing.—CALVIN COOLIDGE in speech at Washington to representatives of Land Grant Colleges, Nov. 13, 1924.

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The Status of Farm Legislation as Seen by a City Newspaper Writer

What will be the status of farm legislation when Congress re-convenes in December? This is a question being asked by many farmers. Here is a discourse presented by a well-known feature writer of the metropolitan press—William Hard. The article appeared in The Daily News, Chicago, and is reprinted through the kind permission of C. H. Dennis, managing editor.

BY WILLIAM HARD

The farmer is coming back to the corridors of congress next month in the role of a ruthless collector of promissory notes.

His pockets are bulging with these notes. They were given to him by the republican convention last summer in Cleveland and by the democratic convention last summer in New York.

The farmer, it seems, took these notes seriously. They are numerous and they are large. The efforts of the farmer to collect on them from the approaching "short session" of congress will give to that session some of its most serious and some of its most ludicrous moments.

Each party has pledged itself to the hilt to the farmer on propositions which it will find itself much embarrassed to deliver—or even to try to deliver.

The American Farm Bureau Federation nevertheless is going to demand delivery.

Drama and Comedy Due

The scenes which will ensue when this delivery is attempted, or evaded, will provide many columns of intense drama and also of high and low comedy.

The president, it is profoundly believed, is unalterably opposed to taking the government into buying and selling on behalf of the farmer.

The McNary-Haugen bill for taking the government into that sort of thing was defeated in the last session of this congress by a combination, or concurrence, of eastern republicans and of eastern and southern democrats.

The legislative record of the democrats is heavily against such proposals as the McNary-Haugen bill.

Nevertheless, in an interval between fights about the Ku-Klux Klan and the league of nations in Madison Square Garden in New York last June, the democrats managed in their convention platform to indorse the idea of "an export corporation in order that the exportable surplus (of farm products) may not establish the price of the whole crop."

Will the democrats in congress now honor and pay the promissory note thus given to the farmer by the democratic delegates in New York?

That is the question which the American Farm Bureau Federation is going to explore as soon as congress re-convenes.

"The resolution of the American Farm Bureau Federation in favor of the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill still stands and still guides the legislative policy of the federation," says E. B. Reid of the federation's Washington office.

Federation to Meet Here

The federation will hold a meeting in Chicago early in December. At that time it may possibly declare itself in favor not only of the McNary-Haugen bill once more but also of the Williams bill for governmental aid in encouraging the development of co-operative marketing.

It may decide to combine those two bills into one bill with federation support behind it.

Both platforms of last summer—republican as well as democratic—promised governmental aid to the farmer in the matter of co-operative marketing.

It is believed in Washington that the president's new proposed agricultural commission, when it makes its report, will stress the need of more and better co-operative marketing in this country.

The problem is, however:

Are we really going to need to pay out governmental money in this country to hire governmental tutors to teach persons how to organize co-operative societies when the colossal co-operative system of Great Britain came to its present proportions without one trace of governmental advice and without one pennyworth of governmental expense?

That is the criticism which numerous democrats and republicans in congress will launch against the proposal.

In the meantime there will be other proposals equally controversial and equally difficult to accomplish but all pledged and promised by the platforms of both parties.

Lower Freight Rates Promised

Both platforms, for instance, promise the farmer that he will have lower freight rates.

This can be done only by a statute of congress, passed through both houses and signed by the president, overruling and overriding the present views of the interstate commerce commission.

Such a blow to the commission would manifestly totally destroy its prestige and authority as a scientific technical neutral governing body.

Yet that is what both parties are in practice now bound to do, or else eat the words which they uttered in the farm planks of their platforms last summer.

The republicans, moreover, are pledged to take action to give "adequate" protection to all our agricultural products that may be threatened by foreign competition, and many of them, such as butter and vegetable oils, are in fact at this moment so threatened.

The republicans are pledged also to give governmental aid to "diversification" of crops, wherever such "diversification" is needed, and it is needed in many large spots throughout the country.

Pledged to Waterway Systems

The democrats are pledged further to bring about new internal waterway systems in order to carry the farmer's products to market more cheaply.

The democrats are also pledged to lower the tariff for the farmer, while the republicans are pledged to raise it for him.

Both parties, however, are agreed on one final, comprehensive, remarkable idea.

They both are pledged by their platforms to establish an "economic equality" between agriculture and industry. This means, if it means anything, that there shall be a consistency and a correspondence between agricultural prices and industrial prices.

But that is just what the McNary-Haugen bill endeavors to do by means of its export corporation, and nobody has come forward with any other thinkable method for doing it.

Veto by President Seen

Yet even if the democrats should now vote for the McNary-Haugen bill and put it through congress, the president presumably would veto it in accordance with his frequently expressed principles and in defiance of the worship offered to the word "equality" at Cleveland.

The whole situation then becomes this:

The farmer has the promissory notes in his pocket and he morally is in a strong position and has the best of the argument, but in his efforts to cash the notes he is likely to discover, along with some solvency, a certain considerable amount of moral and legislative bankruptcy among makers of platform planks and passers of laws.

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"I want to see a good farmer on a good farm raise a good crop and secure a good price."—President Coolidge.

The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national units—is welcomed. Tell us your grievances, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

Voice of the Members Column: Our Farm Bureau must exert itself for membership and my opinion is to pay local men for their services instead of hiring men from a distance, for in my county the state solicitors visited only good prospects, and the result was a smaller membership.

Our officials of the I. A. A. and the A. F. B. F. have obtained much through legislation but there are not enough members to co-operate.

M. N. Reinhart, President,
Adams County Farm Bureau, Fowler, Ill.

Dear Sir: In regard to the Farm Bureau, this is the best work that has been done in this part of Egypt. Our adviser is a hard-working man. He would sooner work than eat. Farmers are mostly all hauling limestone now. We all have to keep our noses to the grindstone 16 hours a day to make ends meet.

John H. Huelsmann, President,
Clinton County Farm Bureau, Breese, Ill.

Dear Sir: Forward, Farm Bureau! And success in every respect is my hope and wish. How to make it more successful is now a great question. My idea as well as the idea of some others with whom I have talked is: Reduce dues to $10 instead of $15, thereby increasing our number of members; let the dues be divided, $6.50 for the county and $3.50 for the I. A. A. dues or something along that line. Then place the dues on a sliding scale, each man paying according to membership and farming interests. Yet a more even deal to be to place it onto the regular taxes and have the County Agent paid like other county officers, if such were possible.

W. F. Engelman, President,
Christian County Farm Bureau, Nokomis, Ill.

Dear Members: The Farm Bureau is looked upon in a variety of ways. Some look for the social benefits and in a measure find satisfaction in the picnic, tours, moving pictures, etc. The educational features, such as soil and crop demonstration meetings, with good speakers, appeal to some. Others look for the financial gain only. The Farm Bureau has several, many of these through the purchasing of seeds, coal, feeds and apples, at a great saving. Then there are those who look for NOTHING, and claim they are getting it. We also find a goodly number of those who see all these things, and, realizing the value of united effort and the power of co-operation, see, in the future, the possibilities of the Farm Bureau.

It shall bring about these conditions which the farm folk need as much and see sincerely desire. These things, however, come slowly; it takes time, yes, even years of united effort, to perfect an organization and unite so vast an army of people who have been laboring single-handed for so many years. It will come about, but the oak grows slowly, through years of stormy weather, from the little acorn to the great monarch of the forest.

D. H. Minto, President,
Lake County Farm Bureau, Antioch, Ill.

Amboy, Illinois, Oct. 27, 1924.

Dear Mr. Butcher:

The stamped envelope adheres to the stamp so closely that I can't get them apart so I feel obliged to use this letter for reply.

I am interested in your definition of "News" but since the construction of Route 2 through Amboy commenced there are so many dogs running around nearly all the dogs have been run over and killed—at least the kind that bites men and that gets all chewed up by a man in very seance. If that was the worst that could be said about the auto it would not be so bad but they don't only run around, they run over our chickens; they run after moonshine; they run off with our girls; they run their owners in debt and they run down so fast the mortgagee can't realize much on his security when the notes come due.

If Amboy and Lee county farmers are better off than some of their neighbors—and we believe they are a fact—it may be attributed to the late development of the dairy industry. Amboy has a five-year-old, farmer-owned milk evaporating plant. The maximum capacity of 2,000 cases a day has not as yet been tested but during the past season there has been a 25 per cent increase over last season. The men operating the factory know how to make salable milk and it goes out as soon as it is ready for shipment—no stock on hand and the farmer gets his money every month. Having the cash he need not ask his merchant for credit and the merchant may in turn pay cash to the wholesaler. At the same time the dairy farmer—or diversified farmer—is maintaining the fertility of his farm much better than the "all grain" farmer can do.

Yours truly,
W. A. Green, Amboy, Lee county.

Mr. Van Heeren has written the letter below in response to the question, "What benefits should a farmer expect from co-operative marketing?"

Dear Sir:

You asked me to answer on back of enclosed letter but George Jr. has made use of it, so will pin this reply to said letter.

"What benefits should a farmer expect from co-operative marketing?"

One benefit farmer should expect from co-operative marketing would be a better market for farm products.

For example: I have about 16 acres of potatoes this year and yield is good and potatoes excellent. I have tried to sell to nearly every hotel, restaurant and grocery store in town and no one wants potatoes. The price is from 35 to 50 cents per bushel.

I paid a hired man to limestone the ground used for the potatoes, and paid for clover seed, sown and plowed under, on ground used for potatoes. Paid $1.50 per bushel for some of seed potatoes bought from Co-operative Market company. Paid 1.20 per bushel for some seed at grocery store, better than seed bought at Co-op for $1.50. Some of seed, I raised last year and stored in the cellar and furnished stove and fuel to keep it from freezing during the winter, and some I got elsewhere. Spent many weary hours cutting over 200 bushels of seed. Paid $1.00 per acre for use of planter. After planting, went over potatoes eleven times, paying a hired man $40 per month besides his board, room and laundry. Paid $120 for a potato digger, besides the work of digging, picking up, weighing and hauling and unloading.

Why and how do grocers have potatoes shipped in cheaper than home grown ones, and why should farmers trade at home instead of mail order houses, when home folks will not trade with farmers, or, if so, skin them? Can farmers afford such markets for farm products?

I think the subject of markets for farm products should receive much consideration in co-operative marketing and is one of the benefits a farmer should expect.

George Van Heeren, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sir:

"What benefits should a farmer expect from co-operative marketing?"

He has a right to expect his farm products to be marketed in the best way possible and on a cost basis.

Herman and Fred Vehslage, Havana, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter in regard to co-operative marketing, and in reply will say that I think the farmer would be benefitted by it. All other laborers are benefitted by a union and I think the farmer would be also. He could set a price for his farm products and get it, the same as other organized laborers do.

William Hays, Pekin, Ill.

ESSAY JUDGES MEET NOV. 25 TO CHOOSE ILLINOIS CHAMPIONS

National Committee Convenes Nov. 22 To Pick Four Regional Winners

One anxious boy or girl champion in each of the 22 Illinois counties entered in the farm bureau essay contest eagerly awaits the announcement of the winning essays. For these boys and girls, Nov. 25 is an important date. On that day the judging committee will pick the winners for Illinois and award, in 13 cash prizes, the $75 given by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

November 22 is no less important a date for the 156 county champions, including the 22 from Illinois, who represent their respective counties from 27 states with prize winning essays. That day the judging committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation will meet to begin the task of choosing four national regional winners in the contest on "Why Dad Should Belong to the Farm Bureau."

The National Judges

This committee consists of H. F. Harrington, director of the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University; Mrs. Grace Viall Gray, home economics specialist for the National Live Stock and Meat Board; and Frank Ridgway, agricultural editor for the Chicago Tribune.

The director of the contest for the American Farm Bureau Federation says the winners will be announced in plenty of time to allow them to arrange for their free trip to the annual meeting of the A. F. B. F. in Chicago, Dec. 8, 9 and 10. One winner in each of the four national regions of the organization will be given such a free trip.

On the committee to select winners for Illinois are C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer; Arthur C. Page, editor Orange Judd Illinois Farmer; Sam H. Thompson, I. A. A. president; C. E. Hay, farm adviser of Christian county; and J. E. Hill, state supervisor of agricultural education. Mr. Hill is taking the place of Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of schools, who was unexpectedly called out of the state.

Some County Winners

Essays written by the following county champions had been received by Monday, Nov. 17, by the I. A. A. information department to be considered for state championships: LaVeta McQuigg, Sciota, McDonough county; Dorothy Heckman, Cerro Gordo, Macon county; Curtis Weathers, Ford county; and Everett A. Sancken, Saunemin, Livingston county. The names of winners in other counties have not yet been received.

There was a last minute rush by many boys and girls to enter the contest just as it closed Nov. 10. There were 156 counties from 27 farm bureau states that got in under the deadline. Eleven of the counties entered more than 100 each. Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, entered the largest number of names, having 273 contestants.

Macon county with 130 names entered and LaSalle county with 153 led in Illinois.

Wide-Spread Interest

Something of the wide interest aroused by the contest is shown by the number of newspaper clippings received by both the I. A. A. and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Hundreds of them have been pouring into the information departments of these two organizations. More than 4,000 requests for material on the Farm Bureau were received by H. R. Kibler, contest director for the A. F. B. F., and a proportionately large number came to the I. A. A. from Illinois boys and girls. In answer to these Illinois requests 1,200 specially prepared booklets and sheets of information were mailed to contest directors in the 22 Illinois counties that promoted the contest.

One of the valuable helps has been the interest aroused in the schools in the contest. Several school teachers have enrolled every one of their pupils. Local business men have sponsored the essay contest and many have cooperated with the county Farm Bureau in offering county prizes for the best essay in that particular county.

Announce Winners Later

Aside from the tremendous publicity value to the Farm Bureau, county, state and national, and the interest which will unquestionably be aroused among the parents of the boys and girls and the subsequent help in organization drives, is the value which comes to the boys and girls themselves. They are the ones, after all, who are enjoying the contest most thoroughly.

The next issue of the RECORD will carry a complete list of county, state and national winners in the contests.

Pooled Insurance Will Save Money For Shipping Units

Pooling insurance through the Illinois Agricultural Association will save considerable money for shipping associations, according to Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of the live stock marketing department.



Wm. E. Hedgcock

An arrangement with the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, through Franklin. N. Burns, Chicago agent, has been completed whereby insurance covering the liabilities possible under the Illinois Workmen's Compensation law can be obtained by individual shipping associations at its exact pro-rate share of the cost as purchased by all.

Absorbs Liability

The Workmen's Compensation law provides that if an employe is injured in the course of his occupation, the employer is liable for all expenses and for indemnities as set forth in the law. This kind of insurance absorbs the liability from the shipping association.

"The plan can be extended to take in any shipping association in the state which wishes protection," Mr. Burns stated, "and simply by paying the charge based on its actual payroll for the year. To make the plan uniform, all payrolls are figured from the time of taking the insurance up to Dec. 31, 1925."

How It's Figured

An example of how this plan works for the Blank Shipping Association is shown by Mr. Burns as follows:

Managers payroll—Nov. 14, 1924 to Dec. 31, 1925	$600
Payroll for other help—Nov. 14, 1924 to Dec. 31, 1925	400
Total payroll	$1,000

"In the case 75 per cent of the shipments are hogs and sheep and 25 per cent of the shipments are cattle:

$750 payroll @ $0.62 per $100	$5.10
250 payroll @ 1.89 per $100	4.72
	$9.82

"This $9.82 represents the cost of insurance up to Dec. 31, 1925, on the payroll as estimated. To purchase this insurance individually would cost the Blank Shipping Association the minimum premium of $27.00.

"Shipping associations which take advantage of the I. A. A. plan not only benefit by the lowest possible cost but relieve their responsible managements from trouble and possible financial loss in case an employee should be injured."

Six Saved $107.64

Six associations have already taken protection under the I. A. A. blanket insurance policy. These six paid a total of $90.67 through the I. A. A., whereas under the old system the same protection would have cost them $198.31, according to Mr. Hedgcock. This means a saving of $107.64 for the six associations. There are 531 live stock shipping associations in Illinois, which indicates that a tremendous saving can be effected if others sign up under the new plan.

Application blanks may be obtained by writing Mr. Hedgcock, care the I. A. A.

Montgomery County Owns Its Farm Bureau Building

Not many county Farm Bureaus own their office buildings and still fewer can boast ownership of a building constructed and designed especially for the convenience of farmers and the Farm Bureau. Such a building is owned by the Montgomery County Farm Bureau at Hillsboro, Ill.

A little over two years ago the Montgomery county Bureau and the Farmers' Mutual Fire and Cyclone Insurance Company decided they could erect and occupy the same building to mutual advantage. A lot was purchased jointly and a handsome two-story brick building erected at a total cost of $10,000, including the lot. It is now known as the Farmers' building.



The street on which the Farmers' building is located is a real farmers' street, according to Sam Sorrells, Raymond, executive committeeman from the 21st district, who furnished the accompanying picture of their farm bureau building. You can almost recognize a figure back of the Ford. That is Farm Adviser A. E. Snyder.

The Farm Bureau occupies the entire first floor of the building. A large reception room, furnished with chairs, tables, desks and seed shelves, where farmers meet to visit and transact business; four offices occupied by the Farm Bureau, a government veterinarian, the Farm Loan Board and the manager of the county shipping association; and a basement with plenty of storage space, are features which make the building especially adapted to the needs of the Farm Bureau.

Plan Survey of Chicago's Poultry And Egg Market

A survey of the Chicago markets for the purpose of collecting information concerning poultry and egg marketing, and with the possibility of creating special markets for high quality poultry products, is to be undertaken by the poultry and egg department, according to the report made by C. E. Bamborough, Polo, committeeman for the 13th district and chairman of the advisory committee for that department.



C. E. Bamborough

"This work should be in the nature of a very detailed survey," Mr. Bamborough reported. "Information thus collected would be exceedingly valuable to a marketing association for poultry and eggs."

F. A. Gougler, director of that department, has attended the farm advisers' conferences held at Centralia, Decatur, Chicago and Galesburg, where he has shown the film "Unscrambled Eggs" which portrays a Minnesota co-operative egg marketing association from hen to housewife.

Counties Ask Help

Requests have been coming to the department asking assistance to look into the possibilities of setting up co-operative poultry and egg marketing associations in DeKalb, Fulton and Hancock counties.

The farm-to-farm survey to dig out the rock bottom facts which will some day form a basis for a state-wide poultry and egg marketing project has been continuing in Wayne county. Two townships have been completed in the survey and two others are more than half finished. Wayne county was taken as typical for southern Illinois. No work has been done yet in collecting information from egg dealers, but it is hoped by Mr. Gougler that this phase of the survey can be gone into at an early date.



F. A. Gougler

A bulletin showing the results of the poultry and egg survey will be printed about the first of the year, Mr. Gougler says.



Producers Pay Best

The Iowa Co-operative Shippers have just recently made public the results of a study of returns from 1,010 cars of hogs showing a comparison of returns on stock shipped direct to the Chicago Producers and to old line commission companies.

Sixteen old line firms received cars from the Iowa shippers at the same time as did the Producers, with the following results:

Producers cars secured $7.07 net per hundred weight while the others netted $6.93. For a load of 17,000 pounds the owners consigning to the Producers netted $23.49 more returns direct from account sales and in addition a refund averaging about $5.34. This makes an advantage of $28.83 a car in favor of the Producers.

Chicago Producers Grow

The records of the Chicago Producers shows an increase in their business. Comparing the records of last year with those of the last four months the Chicago Producers' cattle market shows a gain of 22 per cent, the calf department shows 38 per cent gain and the sheep department a gain of 25 per cent. Due to the decrease of 18 per cent in number of hogs coming to market, this department has not had an unusual growth.

The Chicago Producers now have a special "out" hog salesman. This salesman, Randall Grimes, formerly with the St. Louis Producers, gives all his time to sale of "out" hogs.

For the week ending Nov. 14, Chicago Producers handled 74 cars of cattle, 287 cars hogs, 36 cars sheep for a total of 397.

Pass 12,000 Car Mark

During the week ending Nov. 14, Missouri shippers consigned 148 cars of live stock to the St. Louis Producers. Illinois shippers consigned 101 and Iowa 39. Shipments from all other states totaled 26 for a grand total of 314, exclusive of stocker and feeder purchases.

With 44 cars received Monday, Nov. 17, the St. Louis Producers passed the 12,000 car mark for the year. The goal for this year is 14,000 cars.

S. S. Seller, Wabash county, Ill., topped the St. Louis hog market through the Producers, Nov. 12, with 70 head weighing 230 pounds and selling for $9.85.

On Nov. 13, Ralph A. Woods, Fulton county, Ill., was with the St. Louis Producers for the hog market top of $9.70. His 80 head averaged 233 pounds.

PICK COMMITTEE TO REPRESENT ILLINOIS AT A.F.B.F. MEETING

I.A.A. To Help Farm Bureaus File Applications For Tax Exemption

At least four and possibly five I. A. A. executives will represent the Illinois Agricultural Association at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

President Sam Thompson, Quincy; Vice-President Watson, DeKalb; Frank D. Barton, Cornell, and Earl C. Smith, Detroit, executive committeemen for the 17th and 20th districts, respectively, were chosen by the entire executive committee as the I. A. A. spokesmen in the national conclave.

A. R. Wright of Varna, committeeman from the 15th district, was selected in case the I. A. A. is entitled to five directors. Whether or not a fifth director is required depends upon the number of paid-up memberships yet to be transmitted from the I. A. A. to the national organization. In a report to the executive committee, Secretary Fox said that $28,000, representing 56,000 memberships, had been transmitted to the A. F. B. F. up until Nov. 1. Probably $3,000 more will be transmitted by the annual meeting.

Discuss Tax Exemptions

Treasurer Cowles and George R. Wicker, director of co-operative accounting, gave a joint report on the status of tax exemptions for county Farm Bureaus and co-operative associations. Both men, as well as Geo. E. Frazier, Chicago, audit counsel for the I. A. A., had been to Washington, D. C., in an effort to secure rebates for a number of county Farm Bureaus and farmers' elevators which have turned their collections over to the I. A. A. Since the proper preparing of accounts is necessary before claims can be presented, and expert knowledge of presentation necessary, the following recommendation was submitted by the finance committee:

"We, your finance committee, have had called to our attention the fact that a large majority of the county Farm Bureaus have failed to file federal income and capital stock returns. The form of organization of county Farm Bureaus is such that they are exempt from payment of tax, but the law requires that evidence of exemption be filed with the proper authorities. Failure to comply with these regulations makes a county Farm Bureau liable to the imposition of penalties. In view of the facilities now available in the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and whereas the preparation of the necessary documents by the officers of each individual Farm Bureau would require a knowledge of law not readily available to them, your finance committee moves the adoption of the following resolution:

"**Moved, that the Illinois Agricultural Association offer all affiliated Farm Bureaus its services in the preparation and presentation of applications for exemption and that no charge be made for representing Farm Bureaus before the Internal Revenue Bureau; and, further, that charges be made only in such cases as require additional expense in securing data and information required in the preparation of reports and briefs.**"

The resolution was passed.

A budget committee was elected, consisting of President Thompson, Secretary Fox and the members of the present finance committee, who are: Frank D. Barton, Cornell, chairman; Earl C. Smith, Detroit, and W. H. Moody, Port Byron. This committee will dictate where the Farm Bureau members' money shall be invested for bettering agriculture during 1925.

Contest Postponed

The Illinois-Indiana corn shucking contest, scheduled to be staged in Sangamon county, Ill., Nov. 14, was postponed on account of bad weather. The later date of Nov. 21 was set.

RADIO FANS! TUNE ON WCK, ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAYS AT 7:40

I.A.A. Will Provide Farm Program For Benefit of Southern Members

Radio fans in southern Illinois who have experienced difficulty in receiving the Chicago radio casting stations, will now have an opportunity to hear I. A. A. speakers and men who are interested in farming through the inauguration on Wednesday night, Nov. 26 at 7:40 of the Illinois Agricultural Association farm program over WCK, the Stix, Baer & Fuller station at St. Louis.



Stanley Castle

Stanley Castle of Alton, executive committeeman for the 22nd district, will officially open the I. A. A. program over WCK and he will also tell of how the Illinois Agricultural Association is helping to re-build the southern Illinois soils. A. D. Lynch, director of the dairy marketing department, will talk immediately after Mr. Castle giving a word-picture on what he terms: "The Dairyman's Paradise."

The I. A. A. radio program over WCK will be given every Wednesday evening from 7:40 to 8:00 during the winter. When holiday events happen to come on Wednesdays, such as Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, the I. A. A. program will be shifted to some other night. The RECORD will contain full information on I. A. A. speakers.

The East St. Louis Producers, the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation and the Ill-Mo Dairy Company of E. St. Louis have been invited to provide speakers for the I. A. A. program.



Listen In!

I. A. A. Farm Program

From Station WCK, St. Louis
Time: Wednesday evenings, 7:40-8:00

(This program is arranged particularly for the benefit of southern Illinois farm bureau members who have had difficulty in hearing the Chicago stations. Letters and suggestions would be appreciated. Address the I. A. A. department of information.)

Nov. 26—Official opening of I.A.A. farm program over WCK by Stanley Castle of Alton, Madison county. Mr. Castle is executive committeeman for the 22nd district and chairman of the advisory committee for the phosphate-limestone department. His principal talk will be on "Re-building our Southern Illinois Soils" with special reference to the work done by the phosphate-limestone department.

"The Dairyman's Paradise," by A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing of the I. A. A.

Dec. 3—"What the St. Louis Producers Are Doing," by A. D. Wright, manager of the Producers Live Stock Commission Association, National Stock Yards, Ill.

"Why Cream Tests Vary," by A. E. Richardson, general manager, Ill-Mo Dairy Company, E. St. Louis.

Dec. 10—Dairy talk by G. Edwin Popkess, editor of the Dairyman's Journal, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Dec. 17—Samuel Sorrells of Raymond, Montgomery county, executive committeeman for the 21st district and chairman of the live stock marketing committee of the I.A.A., on the activities of live stock marketing department.

"News About the Nation's First Live Stock Producers Market," by W. T. Angle, director of information Producers Live Stock Commission Association, National Stock Yards, Ill.

This is the last of the November program over KYW:

Nov. 25—"Monthly Analysis of Farm Markets," by H. W. Moorehouse, Howard-Moorehouse Agricultural Business Service.

"What the Illinois Farm Bureaus Are Doing," by H. C. Butcher, Director of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association.

Nov. 28—"A. F. B. F. Radio Community Meeting"—this will be a special one hour program starting at eight o'clock.

Attention, Radio Owners!

When you hear an Illinois Agricultural Association man speak over the radio, please write and tell us. It takes considerable time and effort to prepare and give radio talks—much more than the casual tuner-in appreciates—and the only way to check up on whether or not the I. A. A. talks are reaching the goal—which is YOU—is by the letters or cards received from radio owners.

20th District Farm Bureaus Hold Meet

Sixty-five farm bureau members from the 20th Congressional district met in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Oct. 31, for the last conference of the year. The meeting was called by executive committeeman Earl C. Smith, Detroit, who presided.

At the morning session, Geo. A. Fox, I. A. A. executive secretary, explained the stand taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association on the Grain Marketing Company.

A luncheon and round table discussion of projects that are of special interest to farmers followed the morning program. Plans for the coming year were outlined.

LAKE COUNTY FARM BUREAU RE-TRENCHES

(Continued from page 1.)

practically a half of what they owed the I. A. A.

In the meantime, however, the I. A. A. was not left holding the sack. A promissory note was drawn up for the $3,200 with two years in which to pay. The note was signed by President Flood and Secretary E. B. Jordan. To make the note absolutely good an "agreement in guarantee" was executed and signed by these 54 loyal Lake County Farm Bureau members:

W. E. Watkins, farm adviser at that time; G. R. White, D. H. Minto, now president of the Lake County Farm Bureau; L. A. Huebach, now treasurer; Ralph Rouse, H. E. Flood, Elliott P. Bacon, W. F. Burh, John G. Wirts, L. W. Wakefield, R. F. Rouse, present vice-president; E. Wilcox, Gordon Ray, Earl H. Kane, Robert R. Rouse, H. A. Eggers, Albert E. Dyer, LeRoy Kane, Arthur Holland, Park Allanson, R. J. Lill, Paul H. Allanson, J. W. Cooper, Edward Gosswiller, H. C. Ames, E. B. Jordan, Andrew Effinger, Douglas V. Wait, A. O. Rockenbach, Leslie Bonner, Fred W. Brown, C. F. Richards, E. F. Clark, Geo. Koppenhoefer, John Strahan, Emmet W. King, Henry Olson, F. H. Faulkner, F. L. Newell, Wm. C. Dillon, Fred Grabbe, John E. Barrett, E. J. Giss, R. B. Dixon, H. K. Vose, Ney Lamb, Wm. F. Flood, E. Lossman, G. T. McCullough, John Thomas, R. E. Thomas, E. E. Marsh, L. J. Metcalf, F. Gripton.

Assured Payment of Note

The agreement of guarantee signed by these men bound them to the extent of $100 in paying off the obligation to the state association in the event it was not paid with funds acquired from other sources. Their confidence in the principles of the Farm Bureau was not to be in vain.

Because they got back of their organization in a business-like way they were able to meet the note when it came due. In addition to $1,000 in back dues collected by local members, $1,500 from the same source was obtained by a lengthy solicitation made by M. J. Wright of Woodstock, McHenry county, and E. R. Moore, a booster in the Lake County Bureau.

Another plan which proved profitable was the staging of a "Farm Bureau Day" at the Lake County Fair. The fair was turned over to the members of the Farm Bureau for the day. Their share was to be 25 per cent of the gate receipts. There was a big expense in promoting the affair, as there was in making all their collections, but receipts were nearly $1,000 and the net profit was $700.

90 Per Cent Paid Up

And then came their first reorganization in the fall of 1922. It gave them 670 members, according to Farm Adviser J. J. Doerschuk, 90 per cent of whom have paid their membership fees.

With money acquired from three major sources, collection of back dues, holding of a "Farm Bureau Day" at the County Fair and a re-organization on a quality basis, along with organized and orderly support of its members, the Lake County Farm Bureau was able to put itself back on a substantial basis. The $3,200 note was cancelled Oct. 3, 1924.

Stronger Than Before

And with the cancellation of that note, it might be said that the Lake County Farm Bureau came into a new era. Not that it had been flat on its back, busted, broke, stuck in the mud or crying for help—the situation was never that. But these Lake county farmers came out of that period of hard times not only free of debt but with a far better organization than they had before they were forced to retrench.

With less than half their former membership, built now on a 'cream' instead of a 'skimmilk' foundation, they have one of the strongest Farm Bureaus in Illinois. The reason is best told in the words of a Lake County Farm Bureau member, who said, "It's because we are determined that our Farm Bureau shall not fall down."



This picture was taken in the office of the Lake County Farm Bureau at the time of its re-organization in 1922. Top row, left to right: Blanche Osborne, office secretary; L. A. Heubsch, treasurer; J. J. Doerschuk, farm adviser; E. B. Jordan, former secretary; M. J. Wright, McHenry county, who helped in re-organizing.. Bottom row: E. P. Bacon, vice-president at time of re-organization; D. H. Minto, president, and H. E. Flood, former president, who was made honorary member of the executive committee.

URGE SAM THOMPSON FOR SECRETARY POST

(Continued from page 1.)

man of the I. A. A. legislative committee from the time it was organized and was chairman of the finance committee. In January, 1923, he was elected president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and still holds this position. He is also a member of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Sam" Is a Methodist

Mr. Thompson is a strong church man, having been united with the Methodist Episcopal church when 12 years old and having worked actively in the church and Sunday school ever since.

In 1918, he gave up his active farm life to move into Quincy, where he was elected president of the Broadway Bank of Quincy, which position he now holds. He has always been identified with the improvements and progressive ideas of modern agriculture, and has been public spirited in serving his community.

President Thompson is held in high regard by his associates. The insistence of the I. A. A. executive committee that he become a candidate for the agricultural post came as a recognition of his leadership. It was the unanimous sentiment of the executive committee that no man could be a truer representative of farming interests than could "Sam."

Farm Bureaus In Little Egypt Hold District Meeting

Farm Bureaus of the 25th Congressional district met in Marion, Nov. 14, for the 4th and last district conference of the year, called by Executive Committeeman Vernon Lessley. Unfortunately, rain and bad roads prevented Mr. Lessley and many others from attending the meeting, but twenty-five representatives from Williamson, Jackson and Franklin counties were there.



Vernon Lessley

At the morning session, Williamson county adviser W. K. Galeener, presiding, opened an exchange of ideas on the use of limestone and phosphate in building up the fertility of soils in southern Illinois. Farmers in this section generally recognize the value to their farms in extensive use of sweet clover and other legumes.

Talk Grain Marketing

An explanation of the grain merger, whereby four old line grain companies merged and offered to sell their properties to farming interests, was made by L. A. Evans, auditor for the I. A. A. Mr. Evans gave as the reasons for the refusal of that association to endorse the grain merger, the fact that the merger companies would not provide the information asked for relative to the status of their business during each of the last five years and the belief that the Grain Marketing Company was not being operated on truly co-operative principles.

To End Rabbit Menace

The revision of state game laws got considerable attention at the afternoon meeting. Farmers generally are disgusted with the closed season on rabbits. These pests have increased until young fruit orchards cannot be planted with safety because the rabbits kill the trees by nibbling the bark off the tender young trunks.

The conference voted to request the legislative department of the Illinois Agricultural Association to secure repeal of the closed season on rabbits and to further protect quail.

The following farm bureau members attended the meeting: A. M. Spitznass, A. H. Braeking, E. E. Feurer, F. H. Ruhe, Jacob Krumrey, R. O. Spitznass, E. A. Fry, H. C. Klope, W. L. Elliott, J. F. Collins, Carl Oeth, H. J. Dahmer, Farm Adviser W. K. Galeener, Marion county. H. A. DeWerff, farm adviser, D. M. Parkhill, Glen Hamilton, Matt House, E. J. Avis, J. R. Kelly, Sam Webb, Franklin county. Fred Dietz, Louis Dietz, Jr., Philip Dietz, C. J. Thomas, farm adviser, Jackson county.

EAT SURPLUS, SAVE PRICE

I.A.A. LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT SELLS 93,637 POUNDS WOOL

Prices Highest In Years; Expect Increased Production Next Year

Four hundred and twenty Illinois farmers have sold wool through the pool promoted this year by the Illinois Agricultural Association, according to Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of the live stock marketing department.

The 93,637 pounds brought a gross return to farmers of $40,202.83. Prices ranged from 34.5 to 51.2 cents per pound, depending upon the grade, the bulk selling between 40.5 to 51.2 cents. In all cases the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, which handled the wool, received top prices for all grades on the day its was sold.

Prices Have Been Good

Most of the clip was sold Sept. 4 to 23, some as late as the first week in October, at an exceptionally good price. Through the pool, wool sold as high as 15 and 25 cents in some cases, above the prevailing local prices at the time it was clipped.

A second pool is now being made to care for the large amount of wool yet on Illinois farms. Consignments for this second pool must be made immediately, according to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company's management, who say the present price is somewhat above the September market.

Why Pool Pays

Mr. Hedgcock points out several advantages to the farmer in pooling his wool crop: (1) The pool eliminates the small local dealer who otherwise would buy the wool and ship either to a larger dealer or direct to a commission firm. In either case the dealers are eliminated and their charges for handling saved to the farmer. (2) "Tags" sold for 11.4 cents per pound through the pool. Dealers would have paid nothing. (3) By selling through the pool the shipper gets the mill price less freight, storage and insurance charges. It is the most direct way of marketing possible.

First Pool in 1919

The I. A. A. wool pool originated in 1919 when farmers were getting as low as 10 and 12 cents per pound for their clip. The I. A. A. took up the problem and established a pooling plan which has been maintained each year.

In 1921 and 1922 the I. A. A. had nearly a half million pounds of wool converted into blankets in order to improve the market price of the product. The last of these blankets were sold early this fall.

Due to the extremely low prices of wool in recent years the production of this staple product in Illinois has been materially reduced. With a much improved price this year indications point toward a marked increase in the 1925 wool crop.

Co-op Short Course

Completion of plans whereby managers of co-operatives can get a four-weeks' course in co-operative marketing at low cost will be one of the major activities of the International Institute of Co-operation when it meets in Chicago Dec. 4. The Institute was formed by leading agricultural economists at Cleveland during the summer for the purpose of spreading the gospel of co-operation to managers and directors of co-ops and students, both graduate and under-graduate, who are interested in co-operative marketing.

Geo. R. Wicker, director of co-operative accounting, represents the Illinois Agricultural Association. He is secretary of the Institute's organization committee.

Fred Diehl, farm bureau member in Carroll county, has just received $25 in settlement for loss on two young hogs which were killed on the C. M. & St. Paul right-of-way along his farm. His hogs got through the railroad's fence which was badly in need of repair. The claim was collected through the I. A. A. transportation department.

Professor W. H. Smith,
University of Illinois,
Urbana, Ill.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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COUNCIL CONVENES TO DRAFT BILL FOR AID OF AGRICULTURE

Organizations Aim To Prevent Recurrence of Farm Products Depression

By a declaration that the agricultural depression has not been totally abated nor the cause of depression removed through the circumstances of increased prices on some farm products, the legislative committee of the American Council of Agriculture was directed by the conference of farm organizations, meeting in Chicago, Monday, Dec. 1, to continue its efforts to secure the enactment of national legislation bill to improve farming conditions and guard against the recurrence of depression.



George N. Peek

"A depression as extensive and as serious, or vastly more so," declared George N. Peek, president of the Council in opening the conference, "is likely to result again just as soon as world crop production conditions become normal unless action is taken that will give American agriculture the benefit of the American protective principle." Confirmation of this statement was made by practically all subsequent speakers.

50 Organizations Attend

The conference of farm organization representatives called under the auspices of the American Council of Agriculture convened with representatives from fifteen states and some forty or fifty farm organizations attending.

The legislative committee of the Council, which embraces representation from practically all sections and numerous types of farm organizations, was instructed to ask for early conference with the agricultural commission appointed by President Coolidge to enlist the co-operation of that body with the view of securing Congressional action in the present session.

Must Prevent Recurrence

The admission of all three political parties of the fact that American agriculture is not upon an equality with American industry and labor was cited as national acknowledgement that something definite and satisfactory must be developed and put into effect if a recurrence of the agricultural depression is to be escaped. Legislation designed to satisfactorily effect disposal of surplus crop production without effect upon the domestic market is to be the aim, according to a resolution adopted at the close of the conference.

I. A. A. representatives at the conference were F. D. Barton, Cornell, 17th district committeeman and Treasurer R. A. Cowles.

I. A. A. Backs Census

Many inquiries have come to the I. A. A. regarding the agricultural census soon to be made. In answer to these inquiries the I. A. A. legal department reports: (1) The census questions must be answered honestly. (2) Other business is likewise subjected to a similar census. (3) The Farm Bureaus and I. A. A. should back the census because it will furnish valuable agricultural statistics.

Fare and One-Half To Annual Meeting

Illinois people will be able to travel to the annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Urbana, Jan. 15 and 16, for fare and one-half, according to a late announcement of the Western Passenger Association.

Open rate of fare and one-half for the round trip, with minimum excursion fare of $1.00, has been authorized for those attending the annual I. A. A. meeting and the annual Farmers' Week program.

These rates will be allowed from all points in Illinois and from St. Louis, Mo., between Jan. 10 and 17 with final return limit of Jan. 19. No stop-overs to be allowed.

"No credentials are required to obtain these rates," says L. J. Quasey, director of the I. A. A. transportation department, who asked for the cut rates. "Anyone going to Champaign or Urbana that week can enjoy the reduced fare."

Adjust Fertilizer Troubles Through I. A. A., Says Bent

One of the principal duties of the phosphate-limestone department is that of providing to the county Farm Bureaus and the individual I. A. A. members careful supervision of limestone shipments as to quality of stone and service rendered by the producing companies.

Recently several shipments of bad stone got away from one of the plants. When complaints came in through the Farm Bureau, J. R. Bent, director of the department, got busy with the sales force of the company concerned. The trouble was located and satisfactory adjustment made through refunds and discounts in weights and payments.

"The producing companies appreciate having these adjustments handled through one channel," Mr. Bent stated. "They feel that such a method insures uniform justice and fair play to themselves as well as to the purchaser. It is also the best means of correcting unsatisfactory conditions and lessening their recurrence in the future.

Farmers Meet Town Men

About 650 people attended a farmer-business man's banquet in Peoria last month, the first occasion of the kind ever put on in Peoria. The crowd was so great that plans to show pictures on the screen had to be abandoned because there was not enough room to erect a screen.

The Association of Commerce presented a $25 prize to Lloyd Graham, Elmwood, champion pig grower. He got a free trip to the International Live Stock Show in Chicago this week.

Speeches were made by C. R. Ford, president of the Ford County Farm Bureau, Eugene Brown, president of Association of Commerce, E. I. Pilchard, boys' and girls' club leader, University of Illinois and Dean H. W. Mumford, college of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Continue Tax Hearing

The first court hearing in the Madison county tax litigation, in which 200 farmers paid two-thirds of their 1922 land taxes and refused to pay the remaining one-third on the ground, as admitted last year by the Chairman of the Board of Review, that real estate in cities and towns of Madison county is valued at one-third less than rural lands, was held in Edwardsville, Madison county seat, Nov. 21. No decision was reached and the case was continued for a second hearing on Dec. 22.

THREE IN A THOUSAND



Here are the three champion essay writers of Illinois. Above—Dorothy Heckman, first prize winner; left—Marjorie Cline, winner of second prize; right—Ruth Kassebier, third prize winner.

1924 Has Been Busy Year For Fruit and Vegetable Division

The work of the fruit and vegetable marketing department of the I. A. A. during the year 1924 has centered largely around a survey of the producing counties, according to A. B. Leeper, director of the department. The purpose of the study has been to determine in which counties it is advisable to set up marketing organizations.

"We have obtained definite knowledge of the products, varieties and tonnage at shipping points in 30 counties," Mr. Leeper says in a recent report. "We have organized seven local shipping associations, under the new Co-operative Marketing Act of Illinois, in Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Madison, Pike and Jasper counties and have assisted in marketing either through local associations or Farm Bureaus in 17 counties."

Castle and Lynch Lead Off On Down State Air Program

Stanley Castle of Alton, I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 22nd Congressional district, officially opened the series of I. A. A. farm radio programs over station WCK, St. Louis, when, on the evening of Nov. 26, he told WCK listeners how rundown farms can be rebuilt through the use of commercial fertilisers.

A. D. Lynch, director of the I. A. A. dairy marketing department, helped the I. A. A. committeeman dedicate the first program as well as all succeeding ones to "a better agriculture."

"Farming has been full of trials these last few years," Mr. Castle said. "At times we farmers have become morally and physically depressed. Often times a word of encouragement such as may come over this radio program would be most appreciated."

Mr. Lynch described what he chose to call "The Dairymen's Paradise." This land of paradise for dairymen would probably be "a land where milk is the money standard and where cows are the idols for worshippers," according to Lynch. That dairymen cannot think individually about marketing their dairy products and get very far was one of the principal "clinchers" of his talk.

Wright Outlines Ultimate Goal of Producers' Plan

"The plan of the Producer agencies is to unite the live stock producers and feeders of the country into an organization, looking forward to orderly marketing of live stock," H. D. Wright, manager of the E. St. Louis Producers, told WCK radio farmers last Wednesday night, Dec. 3, as he spoke on the regular I. A. A. farm program from that station at St. Louis.

"The only practical way we see to accomplish this is to get control of all the live stock shipments to the terminal markets now established, so that we will be able to control shipments and eventually direct them to the markets where needed, at a price satisfactory to the producer.

"Government statistics show that farmer-controlled live stock selling agencies handled over 150,000 cars of stock during the year 1923," the E. St. Louis Producer representative said in closing. "While there has been a decrease in volume received at most markets the co-operative agencies have shown a steady growth and 1924 will probably be a much larger year than 1923, with receipts reaching well over the 200,000 car mark."

I.A.A. Breakfasts Club Champions

Some eighty odd Illinois boys and girls, winners in various boys' and girls' club work projects during the last year, were breakfasted Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, by I. A. A. officials and departmental directors.

These boys and girls cashed in on free-trip awards to the International Stock Show as rewards for superior achievement in club work. During the week in Chicago they followed a social schedule rivaling that of the Prince of Wales during his recent trip to the U. S. A.

Last year the I. A. A. entertained the club boys and girls at an evening banquet but due to the intensive schedule of their visit to the Live Stock Show only a breakfast date could be squeezed in. Practically all of the young folks here this year are from farm bureau families.

The last farm bureau conference for the 24th Congressional district has been called by Executive Committeeman Curt Anderson for Dec. 2, at Vienna.

MACON COUNTY GIRL WINS FARM BUREAU ESSAY WRITING TILT

Dorothy Heckman Gets $25 Prize; Midwest Honors To Iowa Girl

As essay writers Illinois school girls put Illinois school boys to shame, if the results of the farm bureau essay contest in the state are to be used as a basis for judgment, for out of approximately 1,000 pupils, mostly boys, who entered the contest in 23 Illinois counties, 13 girls won their way to county championships and three to state championships.

Dorothy Heckman of Cerro Gordo in Macon county won the first prize and gets the $25 awarded by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Her essay was entitled "Why Dad is a Farm Bureau Member" and was less than 300 words long. The second prize and the $15 award was won by Marjorie Cline of Virginia in Cass county. Third prize went to Ruth M. Kaesebier of Emden in Logan county, who wrote on "Why Dad Should Belong to the Farm Bureau."

In the national contest, conducted by the American Farm Bureau Federation by regional districts, honors were more evenly divided among the boys and girls.

Iowa Girl Midwest Winner

In the eastern region, James McCann, Chateaugay, New York, won first prize. In the southern region, Wallace Collins, Berlin, Maryland, won highest honors. Ellen Edmonds, Birkenfield, Oregon, was winner put in the great Northwest and in the Middle West, the section which includes Illinois, an Iowa girl, Rose Dale Jackson, Mediapolis, reigns as the supreme essay writer. As a reward for their winnings each of these sectional winners will attend the American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting in Chicago, Dec. 8, 9 and 10, at the expense of the national organization.

There were 23 essays, one from each county, in the state-wide contest in Illinois. The ten essays which placed 4th to 13th inclusive each won a $3 check for its writer and were not classified in definite order. The judges had a hard enough day's work to select the first three winners in proper order. The remaining essays were each given honorable mention as exemplifying the high purposes of the Farm Bureau.

Winners Get Checks

Three-dollar checks were mailed to each of the following boys and girls whose essays placed 4th to 13th inclusive:

Faith Dishong, Lee Center, Lee county; Wilbur McIntyre, Bellflower, McLean county; Raymond Markert, Mason county; Herman W. Dittmar, Jo Daviess county; Adeline Stevenson, Biggsville, Henderson county; Hazel Wilde, Oregon, Ogle county; Iona Henry, Streator, LaSalle county; Harold Kellenberger, Litchfield, Montgomery county; Elbert McCarthy, Kinsman, Grundy county and Edwin Leverich, Danville, Vermilion county.

Honorable mention was given LaVeta McQuigg, Scotia, McDonough county; Curtis Weathers, Ford county; Everett A. Sancken, Saunemin, Livingston county; Roberta Zeller, New Douglas, Bond county; Kirby Todd, Clinton, DeWitt county; Martha Gerhardt, Mendon, Adams county; Oscar Hemlink, Geneseo, Henry county; Opal Rixie, Rosebud, Pope county; Frieda Hintz,

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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The Slipping Clutch vs. the Three-In-One Gear

If the McNary-Haugen bill did nothing more than awaken public sentiment to the fact that there is a difference in the farmer's dollar and the non-farmer's dollar, all the time, money and energy put upon it were well invested.

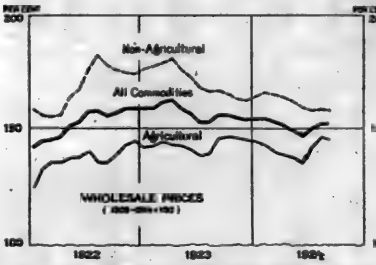
The McNary-Haugen bill has blazed a trail in the public's brain. In the wake of the trail there is common knowledge that the farmer's dollar is worth less than is right. The farmer's dollar is something like a slipping clutch on an automobile. The clutch fails to get the full efficiency out of the power expended; the farmer's dollar returns only 87 per cent efficiency. The non-farmers' dollar these days is like a three-in-one gear in a Ford. The engine runs no faster, but the gear brings extra mileage.

The task of the agricultural commission recently appointed by President Coolidge is to help tighten the slipping clutch in the farmer's car so it can have a fair chance of keeping up with the three-in-one gear of the non-farmer. The President went on record during the recent campaign that the inequality between the two kinds of dollars must be equalized. That is an achievement of the McNary-Haugen campaign in itself.

This inequality is shown by the chart herewith reproduced. The chart is a Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index, classified by the bureau into agricultural and non-agricultural commodities. The years 1909 to 1914 are taken as a basis for comparison. In other words, to use a continuation of the partially drawn figure of the clutch and the gear, the basis line of 100 in the chart could be taken as meaning the average speed of all automobiles (dollars) from 1909 to 1914. The line labeled agricultural, then, means that the farmer's car's clutch has been slipping at various amounts since the beginning of 1922. The three-in-one gear non-agricultural car has been ahead all during the period. The average speed of all cars (all commodities) is shown by the heavy black line in the middle.

A minute's study of the chart shows that there has been a recent tendency of the agricultural line to rise toward the non-agricultural level. This has been caused by the increase in farm products prices during the summer and fall, but at the tail end of the agricultural level we find a sudden downward trend.

The after-election boom, which came after the chart was made, is undoubtedly causing the non-agricultural line to turn upward sharply. From observation the indications are that the agricultural line is running about level with its last point. The resultant widening between the lines means that the three-in-one geared car is getting way ahead of the car with the slipping clutch, and illustrates the present need for enactment of legislation embodying principles such as underlied the actual mechanics of the McNary-Haugen bill.



Solemn consideration of this chart pictures the tremendous task of the agricultural commission and at the same time shows a great field of endeavor for all farm organizations. The Illinois Agricultural Association has been in the front trenches battling to bring these upper and lower lines together. Even the fortunate occurrence of a world shortage this year has not brought the lines to equality. As long as this inequality exists, the I. A. A. will continue to help tighten the screws on the slipping clutch.

—o—

A Warning

Every little while some new promotion scheme is launched in connection with ground rock phosphate properties or operations in Tennessee. Some of these schemes have not seemed to be based upon honest objects. Others are honest in purpose but are founded upon unsound business principles or form. Nearly always such plans seem to center around the idea that the Illinois farmer is the big game to be bagged.

There are indications that promotion projects are in the making at this time.

Farm Bureau and farm bureau members should not allow themselves to be tied up at one end of a contract without knowing that the fellow at the other end can and will make good and that the contract will prove to be worth while to the phosphate user or investor. This applies whether the scheme is one of bond or stock selling or one of phosphate rock selling, especially if the latter is for future delivery.

The I. A. A. maintains a phosphate-limestone department whose business it is to keep informed on all developments in the phosphate field and be able to give intelligent and unbiased advice to its members and the Bureaus. Before being led into any such schemes be sure and make use of this service which is yours for the asking. Wild cat schemes of any kind are not only disastrous to the victim but are unfair to legitimate, honest producers in the industry.

—o—

An Acorn Today; An Oak Tree Tomorrow

The essay contest is over. It has planted seeds of thought in the nimble brains of approximately 1,000 Illinois boys and girls who competed. An application of the old adage, "From little acorns, giant oak trees grow" is fitting here. The farm bureau thoughts germinated in the minds of these 1,000 boys and girls will grow into untold value for the Farm Bureau and its work.

The planting and growth of many of these seeds of thought has without a doubt caused sprouting among other members of the families. Some of the letters from the winning contestants who wrote on "Why Dad *Should* Belong to the Farm Bureau," reveals that fathers who have been non-members have seen a little more light and have even signified their intention of joining.

The Farm Bureau is an acorn today; it will be an oak tree tomorrow.

The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national units—is welcomed. If you have any grievance, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

To Voice of Members: Instead of merging in board of trade, why not merge all farm organizations into one national federation so when Congress and the President want to know what the farmers want they could speak through Sam Thompson like organized labor speaks through Sam Gompers.

Helmer Hanson, Newark, Illinois.

Voice of the Members:

I shall undertake to set forth what I believe is a fair and straightforward answer to the letters which were printed in the last Record written by W. F. Engelman, president of the Christian County Farm Bureau of Nokomis. Mr. Engelman's letter referred specifically to reduction from $15 to $10 of farm bureau dues.

This letter is to point out the several superior advantages of the $15 membership. It should not be construed in any way as being antagonistic to Mr. Engelman. He has merely brought up a question which should be answered for the benefit of all the members.

$15 vs. $10

The organization department has had considerable experience working with various county Farm Bureaus on the matter of the amount of dues. It costs about so much per member to run a County Farm Bureau and render service. The size of the county, condition of the roads, concentration of the membership, etc., are factors regulating this cost.

Two things induce a farmer to join the Farm Bureau:

1. Knowledge of the need of agricultural economic and social life of a general organization, and his duty to support such an organization both morally and financially.

2. Individual and collective benefit of the services offered by the organization.

I point out these two matters as a basis for my argument to follow.

A good farm bureau member looks at the cost of the service in the light of value received. This, I believe has been fully proven in our experience in several counties. There is also a psychological viewpoint with respect to the amount of membership fee. Any man with any business ability would far rather belong to an organization which has some assets back of it than to an organization which is broke. He would also far rather join an organization which is well fixed financially than to help lift a bankrupt one "out of the hole." Hence, the argument for a membership fee sufficiently large to properly carry on the work of an organization.

Assets Main Prestige

For a Farm Bureau to properly hold its membership it is also necessary that it render real service. This service costs money. The weakest county Farm Bureau today is a financial wreck and failed to render the kind of service which their membership requires.

The argument, of course, always presented in connection with the reduced membership fee is that more men will join. There are two viewpoints which may be taken of that statement:

In the first place, our experience does not bear out any truth in that argument. For instance, in the last membership campaign one county reduced its dues on the strength of a feeling that it would get a larger membership. After a strenuous campaign that county was only able to sign up 87 per cent of its former membership. Hence, the reduction in the dues seemingly had no effect whatever.

Three other counties increased their membership dues from $10 to $15 per year and in all three cases a greater percentage of the old membership was signed up than did the county that reduced the dues.

The second viewpoint is that even should the reduction in dues increase the number of members it would call for increased service from the county Farm Bureau office and also the I. A. A. on less funds. It costs more to serve 1,200 men in a county Farm Bureau than it does to serve 600. On the basis of the division suggested by Mr. Engelman a county Farm Bureau with 1,200 members would have an income of $7,800.00. On the $15.00 basis an equal amount of income could be obtained from 780 members. Certainly a better service could be rendered on that income to 780 members than could possibly be rendered to 1,200.

$15 Means More Service

From our experience and observation, it is not the amount of dues that keeps a man out of a county Farm Bureau in 95 per cent of the cases. We all record the fact, of course, that it is quite often used as a reason why a man does not join, but in reality it is more an excuse than a reason.

I am convinced that a farmer who is sold on organization will join a county Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association no matter what the dues, so long as they are within reason; but if he is not sold on organization it is a hard matter to get him in even though the dues be only one dollar a year.

I believe that the membership in general in the Illinois Agricultural Association will agree that $15 per year dues in the County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association is not out of line with the dues paid in other organizations of a similar nature representing other industries. There is no excuse to be made from a standpoint of service or of dollars and cents on the membership of these organizations. The county Farm Bureaus in Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association have paid many times the annual dues in the savings that have been effected through the various lines of service which the organization offers.

G. E. Metzger, director,
Organization Department, I. A. A.

"Voice of Members" Column: The relationship of the farm bureau member to his Farm Bureau can be expressed in three words,—he is it. If the farmer who becomes a member by signing the membership contract fully realizes the necessity for farmer organization, and that the Farm Bureau is his own organization, in which he is one of the units, he will think and speak of it as his own.

Too many members have seen only one or two things of value in the Farm Bureau,—those brought them a direct saving in money,—and have failed to see the benefits to agriculture as a whole. Accomplishments of a general nature that may be of far greater value than any direct savings are overlooked by too many of us simply because we look only for direct cash savings.

Direct Benefits Least Important

In any co-operative or organized effort it is easy to forget that it is team work that moves the load. In the old fashioned barn raising when the man in charge said, "Heave Ho!" and all lifted at once, it was the combined force that put the big timbers in place. Team work did what no one working alone could have accomplished. Each one did his bit when he was called. In the Farm Bureau the call to defend the organization against mistaken ideas of service comes in various ways and places. With the lack of experience in organization among us farmers it is not to be wondered at that some of us are confused by the enormous strides made in legislation, tax questions, freight rates, and co-operative marketing, and the activities within the county for more efficient methods of crop and live stock production.

This is an age in which agriculture must be made a business instead of just a means of existence. As a business it should pay interest on the capital and labor invested. The farmers are the only ones that can make it do so.

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

6TH ANNUAL A.F.B.F. CONVENTION SLATED FOR DEC. 8, 9 AND 10

Subcommittees Will Settle Questions; To Broadcast Programs By Radio

When the hand of time rings up Dec. 8, 1924 there will be convening in Chicago, at the Congress Hotel, one of the most important meetings of farmers America has ever held.

The occasion will be the 6th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The convention lasts three days, Dec. 8, 9 and 10, during which some of the weightiest problems ever to face the directors of the Federation will be threshed out by agricultural leaders.

Handle Many Problems

The complete program for the several sessions has been announced by the program committee. Aside from the regular program that has characterized annual A. F. B. F. meetings in years before, there has been arranged plans for a detailed study of the many problems which should be discussed.

To accomplish the detailed plan of handling questions the Board of Directors will be divided into six subcommittees. To these special committees will be assigned special matters which they will settle in three periods set aside for that purpose. Problems of organization and finance, research and transportation, publicity, legislation and taxation, rural life and co-operative marketing are the principal ones to come up. Community development and boys' and girls' club work will also be included.

Banquet on Tuesday

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, the delegates and farm bureau leaders from all over the United States will lay aside their heavy and vexing problems while they attend the 6th annual A. F. B. F. banquet.

Radio will play its part in this 6th annual convention. By special arrangements with station KYW, the opening address of President Bradfute, which will commence at 10:15 sharp, Monday morning, Dec. 8, will be broadcast. Arrangements have also been completed with this same station to broadcast the entire program on banquet night.

MACON COUNTY GIRL WINS ESSAY TILT

(Continued from page 1)

Prophetstown, Whiteside county and Margaret Catherine Schnapp, Talulla, Menard county.

Three judges, Arthur C. Page, editor of Orange Judd Illinois Farmer, C. E. Hay, president of the Farm Advisers' Association of Illinois, and J. E. Hill, head of vocational agriculture department at Springfield, spent an entire day in choosing the best essays. Immediately after announcing the results of the contest the judges issued the following statement:

Statement of the Judges

"We find a great deal of merit in these essays, and highly commend those boys and girls who have put in thorough effort to seek out the facts about the Farm Bureau.

"We are pleased to see the breadth of vision concerning the nature and purpose of the Farm Bureau as a national, state and county work, by which it is shown to be not only a means of increasing profits in dollars and cents, but building a basis for more abundant country life.

"The first and second prize winners particularly bring out an idea which is the foundation of successful Farm Bureau operation in a county, state and national way, and that is that after all, while live stock, crops, soil, laws, marketing, etc., need careful attention, folks themselves are of highest value, and the ultimate job of the farm bureau is developing rural life."

First Prize Paper

Here is the essay picked by the judges as the one best typifying the ideals and purposes of the farm bureau movement.

By Dorothy Heckman,
Macon County

The farmers have begun to think. They think farming is equal to any other business. They want other folks to know this. So they have begun to organize. The Farm Bureau is the result.

The Farm Bureau as it is organized to-day includes county, state and nation. These working together stand for profitable farming and social welfare. The members consist of farmers who look forward to the future for results, not only in money, but in developing a higher type of rural life.

In Illinois alone there are sixty-three thousand Farm Bureau members. My Dad is one of them. He is a booster for the Farm Bureau, first; because its program of work has put on a campaign of education to have farmers test cattle for tuberculosis. It has made possible for farmers to get free tests under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. Also to get pay for two-thirds of the loss of cattle that prove to have the disease.

Second; For encouraging the raising of soybeans as a commercial crop to fight the chinch bug.

Third; For conducting corn disease plots to make possible the best choice of seed corn to plant.

Fourth; Because a general practice has been brought about in sowing wheat after the fly-free date, which has saved farmers thousands of dollars.

Fifth; Because co-operative shipping associations have been established to improve the marketing of live stock.

And last; perhaps the best thing of all the Farm Bureau is doing is the building of better community life through co-operating with the Home Bureau and organizing boys' and girls' clubs. The Farm Bureau believes in developing the resources of the farm. This can be done by giving higher standards for rural living. The live stock, the crops, and the soil all need careful attention but the folks themselves are of more value than all.

Because the Farm Bureau is doing and believes all these things, My Dad is a member and a booster for the Farm Bureau.

In McDonough county, shipping associations have consigned 63 carloads of stock to the Chicago Producers Commission Company since July 1.

Forty boys' and girls' in Knox county begin feeding their baby beef club calves on **Jan. 1, 1925.**



Fourteen of the best essay writers in Illinois. Some of them didn't send their pictures in time to get them in with this bunch. (1) Iona Henry, (2) Curtis Weathers, (3) Oscar Hamlik, (4) Roberta Zeller, (5) Margaret Catherine Schnapp, (6) LaVeta McQuigg, (7) Opal Rixie, (8) Hazel Wilde, (9) Adeline Stevenson, (10) Kirby Todd, (11) Elbert McCarthy, (12) Everett A. Sancken, (13) Faith Dishong, (14) Herman Dittmar.

(Continued from page 2)

I have had considerable experience in soliciting work and in some sections have called on far more men who would not join than who would. The opposite was usually the case, however, the number being somewhat in proportion to a desire to do their part in this great work. In some cases the membership fee was the thing objected to, but, in my judgment, much the same argument would have been used in most cases regardless of the amount of the fee. I like an organization independent of local tax support, an organization financed by farmers themselves and obligated to no taxpayer opposed to our work. A sliding scale for membership fees based on land owned or operated, as sometimes advocated, would necessitate a revisal of fees each year, be a source of eternal dissatisfaction, and require a tremendous amount of work. A $15 annual membership fee is none too high considering the capital and labor invested on the average farm. Other business combines and labor organizations have succeeded because of representative membership with fees large enough to adequately finance their undertakings.

Finds $15 Fee Is Not High

More efficient production is the fundamental program of our Farm Bureau, but we must co-operate in merchandising our products. Co-operative marketing is not setting prices on our commodities, but it should afford a means of regulating the flow of our products from the farm to the markets in accordance with demands of time and place, and should cheapen the cost of distribution.



O. L. Hateh

If all members of the Farm Bureau would co-operate fully, recognize and patronize the successful co-operative marketing projects as their own, sufficient of the flow of our products to market would be in our hands where we have an inalienable right to have it. The glutted market periods would soon disappear and we would come into our own without any injury to the consuming public.

The Farm Bureau and its affiliated organizations are children of our own production. Let's protect them, help them to grow, and the farm will be a healthy and profitable abiding place in our old age.

Yours for successful co-operation.
O. L. Hateh, President.
Stark County Farm Bureau.

At Quincy, 34 business men are members of the Adams County Farm Bureau.

Seventy-three herds representing 1,600 head of cattle in the neighborhood of Waukegan and Zion were given the tuberculin test in one week recently.

Richardson Tells Radio Bugs Why Cream Tests Vary

Down in East St. Louis A. E. Richardson manages the Ill-Mo Dairy Company. Sometimes Ill-Mo patrons, like others, kick on cream tests. Mr. Richardson, as do all creamerymen, knows that there are reasons for variations in cream tests. When he was asked to tell radio fans "Why Cream Tests Vary" he was glad to accept. Read, in part, how he explained the puzzle over WCK last Wednesday evening, Dec. 3.

"There isn't any secret about making good butter now-a-days, with the modern equipment of the up-to-date creamery," the Ill-Mo manager told the listening dairymen. "To make good butter, start with the cow. Clean udder, clean flank, clean hands and clean clothes. This is not sentiment, it is the only way to keep down bacteria, which destroys butter flavor.

Flavor Counts Big

"In judging butter, flavor counts 45 per cent, body and grain 25 per cent, color 15 per cent, salt 10 per cent, and neatness of package 5 per cent. So you see why I talk of flavor first. There are other elements which contribute very largely to the butter flavor, such as barn odors, metallic flavor and using vessels improperly tinned, weedy feed, and many others.

The acidity of cream is caused by bacteria, which multiply rapidly in warm weather. Cream should be kept at about 50 degrees. Always properly cool the fresh cream before it is put into the can with that of previous days.

"Lots of loss is caused by foamy cream. Extra care for the cream is well paid for if a can or two foams over and is lost in transit.

Effect For Every Cause

"The variation in the test of cream is probably the cause of more misunderstanding between the producers and the creameries than any other one thing. The causes of the cream test varying does not seem to be very well understood, but remember, for every effect there is a cause. It might be the condition of the cow, condition of the milk, condition of the separator or the condition of the cream."

I.A.A. ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT HELPS 101 MEMBER CO-OPS

Make Applications for Income Tax Exemption; Schedule 53 Audits

The response of co-operative associations and Farm Bureaus in Illinois to the plan of organization of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association has been very encouraging, according to a statement by Geo. E. Wicker, general manager of the auditing co-op.



Vernon Vaniman

Under the direction of Vernon Vaniman, organization representative, the membership has reached 101 farmers' organizations, including 42 farmers' elevators, 36 county Farm Bureaus, nine live stock shipping associations, five dairy co-operative companies, three live stock marketing agencies, two insurance companies and four miscellaneous organizations.

Up to Dec. 1, 53 examinations have been scheduled and the management is making an effort to meet the requirements of the various organizations at the close of their fiscal period. With one or two exceptions this has been done. The number of examinations which come in January will not permit examinations and reports to be completed before the annual meetings of the different organizations.

Busy With Income Taxes

During the past month, the accounting department has been engaged in securing information from Farm Bureaus required for the purpose of making applications for exemption from income taxes. A number of such applications have been prepared and sent out for signatures of the officers of the Farm Bureaus and others are being prepared as soon as the required information can be secured, says Mr. Wicker.

A bulletin was recently prepared and sent out to all farm advisers covering quite fully the provisions of the Revenue Act and regulations issued thereunder as applying to co-operative associations and other agricultural organizations.

Attention of farm advisers is called to the fact that this bulletin covers most of the inquiries which are being made with reference to the requirements of co-operative associations and farm bureaus to make returns for income and capital stock tax, unless they are expressly exempt.

The bulletin also covers quite specifically the requirements of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the exemption of the associations and procedure necessary thereto. Any questions not answered by this bulletin will be given special attention if addressed to the Accounting Division of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Hear Vaniman on Radio

Mr. Vaniman outlined the need of proper audting of co-ops to KYW radio folks Tuesday night, Dec. 2. He explained that the I. A. C. A. is to operate on a co-operative basis for farmers just as a bankers' clearing house operates in large cities.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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The Slipping Clutch vs. the Three-In-One Gear

If the McNary-Haugen bill did nothing more than awaken public sentiment to the fact that there is a difference in the farmer's dollar and the non-farmer's dollar, all the time, money and energy put upon it were well invested.

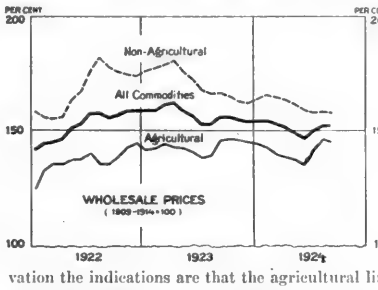
The McNary-Haugen bill has blazed a trail in the public's brain. In the wake of the trail there is common knowledge that the farmer's dollar is worth less than is right. The farmer's dollar is something like a slipping clutch on an automobile. The clutch fails to get the full efficiency out of the power expended; the farmer's dollar returns only 87 per cent efficiency. The non-farmers' dollar these days is like a three-in-one gear in a Ford. The engine runs no faster, but the gear brings extra mileage.

The task of the agricultural commission recently appointed by President Coolidge is to help tighten the slipping clutch in the farmer's car so it can have a fair chance of keeping up with the three-in-one gear of the non-farmer. The President went on record during the recent campaign that the inequality between the two kinds of dollars must be equalized. That is an achievement of the McNary-Haugen campaign in itself.

This inequality is shown by the chart herewith reproduced. The chart is a Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index, classified by the bureau into agricultural and non-agricultural commodities. The years 1909 to 1914 are taken as a basis for comparison. In other words, to use a continuation of the partially drawn figure of the clutch and the gear, the basis line of 100 in the chart could be taken as meaning the average speed of all automobiles (dollars) from 1909 to 1914. The line labeled agricultural, then, means that the farmer's car's clutch has been slipping at various amounts since the beginning of 1922. The three-in-one gear non-agricultural car has been ahead all during the period. The average speed of all cars (all commodities) is shown by the heavy black line in the middle.

A minute's study of the chart shows that there has been a recent tendency of the agricultural line to rise toward the non-agricultural level. This has been caused by the increase in farm products prices during the summer and fall, but at the tail end of the agricultural level we find a sudden downward trend.

The after-election boom, which came after the chart was made, is undoubtedly causing the non-agricultural line to turn upward sharply. From observation the indications are that the agricultural line is running about level with its last point. The resultant widening between the lines means that the three-in-one geared car is getting way ahead of the car with the slipping clutch, and illustrates the present need for enactment of legislation embodying principles such as underlied the actual mechanics of the McNary-Haugen bill.



Solemn consideration of this chart pictures the tremendous task of the agricultural commission and at the same time shows a great field of endeavor for all farm organizations. The Illinois Agricultural Association has been in the front trenches battling to bring these upper and lower lines together. Even the fortunate occurrence of a world shortage this year has not brought the lines to equality. As long as this inequality exists, the I. A. A. will continue to help tighten the screws on the slipping clutch.

—o—

A Warning

Every little while some new promotion scheme is launched in connection with ground rock phosphate properties or operations in Tennessee. Some of these schemes have not seemed to be based upon honest objects. Others are honest in purpose but are founded upon unsound business principles or form. Nearly always such plans seem to center around the idea that the Illinois farmer is the big game to be bagged.

There are indications that promotion projects are in the making at this time.

Farm Bureau and farm bureau members should not allow themselves to be tied up at one end of a contract without knowing that the fellow at the other end can and will make good and that the contract will prove to be worth while to the phosphate user or investor. This applies whether the scheme is one of bond or stock selling or one of phosphate rock selling, especially if the latter is for future delivery.

The I. A. A. maintains a phosphate-limestone department whose business it is to keep informed on all developments in the phosphate field and be able to give intelligent and unbiased advice to its members and the Bureaus. Before being led into any such schemes be sure and make use of this service which is yours for the asking. Wild cat schemes of any kind are not only disastrous to the victim but are unfair to legitimate, honest producers in the industry.

—o—

An Acorn Today; An Oak Tree Tomorrow

The essay contest is over. It has planted seeds of thought in the nimble brains of approximately 1,000 Illinois boys and girls who competed. An application of the old adage, "From little acorns, giant oak trees grow" is fitting here. The farm bureau thoughts germinated in the minds of these 1,000 boys and girls will grow into untold value for the Farm Bureau and its work.

The planting and growth of many of these seeds of thought has without a doubt caused sprouting among other members of the families. Some of the letters from the winning contestants who wrote on "Why Dad *Should* Belong to the Farm Bureau," reveals that fathers who have been non-members have seen a little more light and have even signified their intention of joining.

The Farm Bureau is an acorn today; it will be an oak tree tomorrow.

The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national unit—is welcomed. If you have any grievances, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

To Voice of Members: Instead of merging in board of trade, why not merge all farm organizations into one national federation so when Congress and the President want to know what the farmers want they could speak through Sam Thompson like organized labor speaks through Sam Gompers.

Heimer Hanson, Newark, Illinois.

Voice of the Members:

I shall undertake to set forth what I believe in a fair and straightforward answer to the letters which were printed in the last Record written by W. F. Engelman, president of the Christina County Farm Bureau of Nokomis. Mr. Engelman's letter referred specifically to reduction from $15 to $10 of farm bureau dues.

This letter is to point out the several superior advantages of the $15 membership. It should not be construed in any way as being antagonistic to Mr. Engelman. He has merely brought up a question which should be answered for the benefit of all the members.

$15 vs. $10

The organization department has had considerable experience working with various county Farm Bureaus on the matter of the amount of dues. It costs about so much per member to run a County Farm Bureau and render service. The size of the county, condition of the roads, concentration of the membership, etc., are factors regulating this cost.

Two things induce a farmer to join the Farm Bureau:

1. Knowledge of the need of agricultural economic and social life of a general farm organization, and his duty to support such an organization both morally and financially.

2. Individual and collective benefit of the services offered by the organization.

I point out these two matters as a basis for my argument to follow.

A good farm bureau member looks at the cost of the service in the light of value received. This, I believe has been fully proven in our experience in several counties. There is also a psychological viewpoint with respect to the amount of membership fee. Any man with any business ability would far rather belong to an organization which has some assets back of it than to an organization which is broke. He would also far rather join an organization which is well financially than to help lift a bankrupt one "out of the hole." Hence, the argument for a membership fee sufficiently large to properly carry on the work of an organization.

Assets Main Prestige

For a Farm Bureau to properly hold its membership it is also necessary that it render real service. This service costs money. The wisest county Farm Bureau leaders in a financial way find it hard to render the kind of service which their membership requires.

The argument, of course, always presented in connection with the reduced membership fee is that more men will join. There are two viewpoints which may be taken of that statement:

In the first place, our experience does not bear out any truth in that argument. For instance, in the last membership campaign one county reduced its dues on the strength of a feeling that it would get a larger membership. After the campaign that county was only able to sign up 60 per cent of its former membership. Hence, the reduction in the dues seemingly had no effect whatever.

Three other counties increased their membership dues from $10 to $15 per year and in all three cases a greater percentage of the old membership was signed up than did the county that reduced the dues.

The second viewpoint is that even should the reduction in dues increase the number of members it would call for increased service from the county Farm Bureau office and also the I. A. A. on less funds. It costs more to serve 1,200 men in a county Farm Bureau than it does to serve 600. On the basis of the division suggested by Mr. Engelman a county Farm Bureau with 1,200 members would have an income of $7,800.60. On the $15.00 basis an equal amount of income could be obtained from 780 members. Certainly a better service could be rendered on that income to 780 members than could possibly be rendered to 1,200.

$15 Means More Service

From our experience and observation, it is not the amount of dues that keeps a man out of a county Farm Bureau in 95 per cent of the cases. We all recognize the fact, of course, that it is quite often used as a reason why a man does not join, but in reality it is more an excuse than a reason.

I am convinced that a farmer who is sold on organization will join a county Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association no matter what the dues, so long as they are within reason; but if he is not sold on organization it is a hard matter to get him in even though the dues be only one dollar a year.

I believe that a membership in general in the Illinois Agricultural Association will agree that $15 per year dues in the County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association is not out of line with the dues paid in other organizations of a similar nature representing other industries. There is no excuse to be made from a standpoint of service or of dollars and cents saved the membership of these organizations. The county Farm Bureaus in Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association have paid many times their annual dues in savings that have been effected through the various lines of service which the organization offers.

G. E. Metzger, director,
Organization Department, I. A. A.

"Voice of Members" Column: The relationship of the farm bureau member to his Farm Bureau can be expressed in three words.—he is it. If the farmer who becomes a member by signing the membership contract fully realizes the necessity for farmer organization, and that the Farm Bureau is his own organization, in which he is one of the units, he will think and speak of it as his own.

Too many members have seen only one or two things of value in the Farm Bureau. These things which have brought them a direct saving of money—and have failed to see the benefits to agriculture as a whole. Accomplishments of a greater nature that may be of far greater value than any direct savings are overlooked by too many of us simply because we look only for direct cash savings.

Direct Benefits Least Important

In any co-operative or organized effort it is easy to forget that it is team work that moves the load. In the old-fashioned log rolling bee the man in charge said, "Heave Ho," and all lifted at once, it was their combined force that put the big timbers in place. Team work did what no one working alone could have accomplished. Each one did his part when he was called. In the Farm Bureau the call to defend the organization against mistaken ideas of service comes in various ways and places. With the lack of experience in organization among us farmers, it is not to be wondered at that some of us are confused by the enormous strides made in legislation, tax questions, freight rates, and co-operative marketing, and the activities within the county for more efficient methods of crop and live stock production.

This is an age in which agriculture must be made a business instead of just a means of existence. As a business it should pay interest on the capital and labor invested. The farmers are the only ones that can make it do so.

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

6TH ANNUAL A.F.B.F. CONVENTION SLATED FOR DEC. 8, 9 AND 10

Subcommittees Will Settle Questions; To Broadcast Programs By Radio

When the hand of time rings up Dec. 8, 1924 there will be convening in Chicago, at the Congress Hotel, one of the most important meetings of farmers America has ever held.

The occasion will be the 6th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The convention lasts three days, Dec. 8, 9 and 10, during which some of the weightiest problems ever to face the directors of the Federation will be threshed out by agricultural leaders.

Handle Many Problems

The complete program for the several sessions has been announced by the program committee. Aside from the regular program that has characterized annual A. F. B. F. meetings in years beforç, there has been arranged plans for a detailed study of the many problems which should be discussed.

To accomplish the detailed plan of handling questions the Board of Directors will be divided into six subcommittees. To these special committees will be assigned special matters which they will settle in three periods set aside for that purpose. Problems of organization and finance, research and transportation, publicity, legislation and taxation, rural life and co-operative marketing are the principal ones to come up. Community development and boys' and girls' club work will also be included.

Banquet on Tuesday

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, the delegates and farm bureau leaders from all over the United States will lay aside their heavy and vexing problems while they attend the 6th annual A. F. B. F. banquet.

Radio will play its part in this 6th annual convention. By special arrangements with station KYW, the opening address of President Bradfute, which will commence at 10:15 sharp, Monday morning, Dec. 8, will be broadcast. Arrangements have also been completed with this same station to broadcast the entire program on banquet night.

MACON COUNTY GIRL WINS ESSAY TILT

(Continued from page 1)

Prophetstown, Whiteside county and Margaret Catherine Schnapp, Talulla, Menard county.

Three judges, Arthur C. Page, editor of Orange Judd Illinois Farmer, C. E. Hay, president of the Farm Advisers' Association of Illinois, and J. E. Hill, head of vocational agriculture department at Springfield, spent an entire day in choosing the best essays. Immediately after announcing the results of the contest the judges issued the following statement:

Statement of the Judges

"We find a great deal of merit in these essays, and highly commend those boys and girls who have put in thorough effort to seek out the facts about the Farm Bureau.

"We are pleased to see the breadth of vision concerning the nature and purpose of the Farm Bureau as a national, state and county work, by which it is shown to be not only a means of increasing profits in dollars and cents, but building a basis for more abundant country life.

"The first and second prize winners particularly bring out an idea which is the foundation of successful Farm Bureau operation in a county, state and national way, and that is that after all, while live stock, crops, soil, laws, marketing, etc., need careful attention, folks themselves are of highest value, and the ultimate job of the farm bureau is developing rural life."

First Prize Paper

Here is the essay picked by the judges as the one best typifying the ideals and purposes of the farm bureau movement.

By Dorothy Heckman,
Macon County

The farmers have begun to think. They think farming is equal to any other business. They want other folks to know this. So they have begun to organize. The Farm Bureau is the result.

The Farm Bureau as it is organized to-day includes county, state and nation. These working together stand for profitable farming and social welfare. The members consist of farmers who look forward to the future for results, not only in money, but in developing a higher type of rural life.

In Illinois alone there are sixty-three thousand Farm Bureau members. My Dad is one of them. He is a booster for the Farm Bureau, first; because its program of work has put on a campaign of education to have farmers test cattle for tuberculosis. It has made possible for farmers to get free tests under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. Also to get pay for two-thirds of the loss of cattle that prove to have the disease.

Second; For encouraging the raising of soybeans as a commercial crop to fight the chinch bug.

Third; For conducting corn disease plots to make possible the best choice of seed corn to plant.

Fourth; Because a general practice has been brought about in sowing wheat after the fly-free date, which has saved farmers thousands of dollars.

Fifth; Because co-operative shipping associations have been established to improve the marketing of live stock.

And last; perhaps the best thing of all the Farm Bureau is doing is the building of better community life through co-operating with the Home Bureau and organizing boys' and girls' clubs. The Farm Bureau believes in developing the resources of the farm. This can be done by giving higher standards for rural living. The live stock, the crops, and the soil all need careful attention but the folks themselves are of more value than all.

Because the Farm Bureau is doing and believes all these things, My Dad is a member and a booster for the Farm Bureau.

In McDonough county, shipping associations have consigned 63 carloads of stock to the Chicago Producers Commission Company since July 1.

Forty boys' and girls' in Knox county begin feeding their baby beef club calves on **Jan. 1, 1925.**



Fourteen of the best essay writers in Illinois. Some of them didn't send their pictures in time to get them in with this bunch. (1) Iona Henry, (2) Curtis Weathers, (3) Oscar Hanlik, (4) Roberta Zeller, (5) Margaret Catharine Schnapp, (6) LaVeta McQuigg, (7) Opal Rixie, (8) Hazel Wilde, (9) Adeline Stevenson, (10) Kirby Todd, (11) Elbert McCarthy, (12) Everett A. Sancken, (13) Faith Dishong, (14) Herman Dittmar.

(Continued from page 2)

I have had considerable experience in soliciting work and in some sections have called on far more men who would not join than who would. The opposite was usually the case, however, the number being somewhat in proportion to a desire to do their part in this great work. In some cases the membership fee was the thing objected to, but, in my judgment, much the same argument would have been used in most cases regardless of the amount of the fee. I like an organization independent of local tax support, an organization financed by farmers themselves and obligated to no taxpayer opposed to our work. A sliding scale for membership fees based on land owned or operated, as sometimes advocated, would necessitate a revisal of fees each year, be a source of eternal dissatisfaction, and require a tremendous amount of work. A $15 annual membership fee is none too high considering the capital and labor invested on the average farm; other business combines and labor organizations have succeeded because of representative membership with fees large enough to adequately finance their undertakings.

Finds $15 Fee Is Not High

More efficient production is the fundamental program of our Farm Bureau, but we must co-operate in merchandising our products. Co-operative marketing is not setting prices on our commodities, but it should afford a means of regulating the flow of our products from the farm to the markets in accordance with demands of time and place, and should cheapen the cost of distribution.

If all members of the Farm Bureau would co-operate fully, recognize and patronize the successful co-operative marketing projects on their own, sufficient of the flow of our products to market would be in our hands where we have an inalienable right to have it. The glutted market periods would soon disappear and we would come into our own without any injury to the consuming public.



O. L. Hatch

The Farm Bureau and its affiliated organizations are children of our own production. Let's protect them, help them to grow, and the farm will be a healthy and profitable abiding place in our old age.

Yours for successful co-operation.

O. L. Hatch, President,
Stark County Farm Bureau.

At Quincy, 34 business men are members of the Adams County Farm Bureau.

Seventy-three herds representing 1,600 head of cattle in the neighborhood of Waukegan and Zion were given the tuberculin test in one week recently.

Richardson Tells Radio Bugs Why Cream Tests Vary

Down in East St. Louis A. E. Richardson manages the Ill Mo Dairy Company. Sometimes Ill Mo patrons, like others, kick on cream tests. Mr. Richardson, to do alk creamerymen, knows that there are reasons for variations in cream tests. When he was asked to tell radio fans "Why Cream Tests Vary" he was glad to accept. Read, in part, how he explained the puzzle over WCK last Wednesday evening, Dec. 3:

"There isn't any secret about making good butter' nowadays with the modern equipment of the up-to-date creamery," the Ill Mo manager told the listening dairymen. "To make good butter start with the cow. Clean udder, clean flank, clean hands and clean clothes. This is not sentiment. It is the only way to keep down bacteria, which destroys butter flavor.

Flavor Counts Big

"In judging butter, flavor counts 45 per cent, body and grain 25 per cent, color 15 per cent, salt 10 per cent, and neatness of package 5 per cent. So you see why I talk of flavor first. There are other elements which contribute very largely to the butter flavor, such as barn odors, metallic flavor and using vessels improperly tinned, weedy feed, and many others.

"The acidity of cream is caused by bacteria, which multiply rapidly in warm weather. Cream should be kept at about 50 degrees. Always properly cool the fresh cream before it is put into the can with that of previous days.

"Loss of loss is caused by lofty cream. Extra care for the cream is well paid for if a can or two foams over and is lost in transit.

Effect For Every Cause

"The variation in the test of cream is probably the cause of more misunderstanding between the producers and the creameries than any other one thing. The causes of the cream test varying does not seem to be very well understood, but remember, for every effect there is a cause. It might be the condition of the cow, condition of the milk, condition of the separator or condition of the cream."

I.A.A. ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT HELPS 101 MEMBER CO-OPS

Make Applications for Income Tax Exemption; Schedule 53 Audits



Vernon Vaniman

The response of co-operative associations and Farm Bureaus in Illinois to the plan of organization of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association has been very encouraging, according to a statement by Geo. R Wicker, general manager of the auditing co-op.

Under the direction of Vernon Vaniman, organization representative, the membership has reached 101 farmers' organizations, including 42 farmers' elevators, 36 county Farm Bureaus, nine live stock shipping associations, five dairy co-operative companies, three live stock marketing agencies, two insurance companies and four miscellaneous organizations.

Up to Dec. 1, 53 examinations have been scheduled and the management is making an effort to meet the requirements of the various organizations at the close of their fiscal period. With one or two exceptions this has been done. The number of examinations which come in January will not permit examinations and reports to be completed before the annual meetings of the different organizations.

Busy With Income Taxes

During the past month, the accounting department has been engaged in securing information from Farm Bureaus required for the purpose of making applications for exemption from income taxes. A number of such applications have been prepared and sent out for signatures of the officers of the Farm Bureaus and others are being prepared as soon as the required information can be secured, says Mr. Wicker.

A bulletin was recently prepared and sent out to all farm advisers covering quite fully the provisions of the Revenue Act and regulations issued thereunder as applying to co-operative associations and other agricultural organizations.

Attention of farm advisers is called to the fact that this bulletin covers most of the inquiries which are being made with reference to the requirements of co-operative associations and farm bureaus to make returns for income and capital stock tax, unless they are expressly exempt.

The bulletin also covers quite specifically the requirements of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the exemption of the associations and procedure necessary thereto. Any questions not answered by this bulletin will be given special attention if addressed to the Accounting Division of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Hear Vaniman on Radio

Mr. Vaniman outlined the need of proper auditing of co-ops to KYW radio folks Tuesday night, Dec. 2. He explained that the I. A. C. A. is to operate on a co-operative basis for farmers just as a bankers' clearing house operates in large cities.

"The value of a good audit in increasing the loyalty of the stockholders is not to be overlooked," was one of his statements. "Any number of directors have stated that it would be worth $5 to $10 per year, per stockholder to their association if each stockholder were loyal to his own co-op."

Farmers who are looking ahead and keeping abreast with the times appreciate the need of better business methods for co-operatives, he said. They are looking forward to the time when there will be more co-operation between co-operatives and they expect their auditing service to hasten its coming.

The Danville National Farm Loan Association has nearly $1,000,000 farm loans in force in Vermilion county.

FARM BUREAU ESSAY WRITERS TELL HOW CONTEST HELPS THEM

Boys and Girls Appreciate Prizes; Believe In Farm Organizations

After the county judging committees had announced the winners in each county the I. A. A. sent letters of congratulation to the winners asking for their pictures and letters telling of the benefits they got out of the essay contest. The letters and pictures of some of the boys and girls weren't received in time to get in this RECORD but here are a few "snapshots" and "crosscuts" taken from the replies. Read what 10 future members say about the Farm Bureau.

"I wish to thank you for your congratulations on my essay. I looked up some of the things the Farm Bureau is doing and this helped me to remember them. I learned more about the Farm Bureau and more of the benefits it is to the farmers. My father is a member of the Farm Bureau and gets the I. A. A. RECORD."

Dorothy Heckman,
Cerro Gordo, Ill.

"I received your letter of congratulation for which I am sending my thanks and also for the prize I won in the state contest. I think I derived quite a little benefit by entering as I think it will be quite an encouragement in entering again some time. I also think it quite interesting as well as educational."

Marjorie Cline,
Virginia, Ill.

Prize Buys Class Pins

"My father not being a farmer or a farm bureau member, I knew little if anything about it. Our class at school was striving to get some money with which to buy pins. When we heard of the contest we decided to choose some one to take part. I was chosen. I enjoyed studying the subject because it was something new and helpful. I am very thankful for having won first in Logan county and third in Illinois because with the prize money our class is able to pay for the pins. Kindly send the next issue of the the I. A. A. RECORD."

Ruth Kaesebier, Emden, Ill.

"I can assure you that I have obtained several benefits from this contest. I learned about the works of the Farm Bureau of which before I was not so well informed. I think one should know of the great organization of our country and the Farm Bureau is a great active organization. I also learned self-confidence which will make me want to try again. Please send me an issue of the I. A. A. RECORD because my father is not a member of the Farm Bureau."

Margaret Catherine Schnapp,
Tallula, Ill.

Shows His Dad

"The prize money made a nice addition to my bank account, besides I think the practice of writing essays is a help in school work. I give my Ag teacher credit for my success, as he explained the subject so well. I would like to have a copy of your paper to show my Dad. Perhaps all these arguments will induce him to become a member of the Farm Bureau."

Everett A. Sancken, Saunemin, Ill.

"It has been interesting to me to know how the Farm Bureau has benefited my Dad. I have learned in writing this essay that the farmers should co-operate and get behind their organization and boost."

Adeline Stevenson, Biggsville, Ill.

His Dad Will Join

"I did learn a lot from writing my essay. I learned how neatness counts. I got the benefit of learning more about the Farm Bureau because I looked into the subject more thoroughly. But best of all I now have the best side of an argument with my father. He is now a business man but soon expects to be a farmer of Michigan and I argued that he should join the Farm Bureau after he becomes a farmer. I now receive his attention, a thing impossible before I won the prize of Jo Daviess county. Please send me an issue of the RECORD."

Herman W. Dittmar,
Woodbine, Ill.

"From this contest I have learned more good works that the Farm Bureau has done because I have read about it. I have got some benefits from it. My father is a farm bureau member so we get the RECORD. I thank you for your congratulations."

Elbert McCarthy, Kinsman, Ill.

Going To Join Farm Bureau

"In looking up facts for my essay I learned that there were more benefits derived from being a farm bureau member than I realized. I am only 14 now but when I am a man I will be a member of the Farm Bureau. In writing my essay I find that I have enlarged my vocabulary and increased my knowledge in English and spelling."

Kirby Todd, Clinton, Ill.

"The farm bureau essay contest has proved a great success because it has stimulated the interest of farm boys and girls in agriculture, the greatest industry. Please send me the next issue of the RECORD."

Oscar Hamlink, Geneseo, Ill.



Listen In!

WLS Lines Up I.A.A. Men For Short Course On Air

Radio station WLS, under the direction of E. L. Bill, formerly director of the I. A. A. information department, has arranged a comprehensive farm bureau short course of 16 farm radio talks to be given by I. A. A. representatives. The series will start with a talk on the evening of Dec. 19 by President S. H. Thompson and close on Jan. 13 with a final farm bureau address by G. E. Metzger, director of organization.

President Thompson's opener will be "A Bird's Eye View of the Illinois Agricultural Association." His talk as well as all others on the evening schedule will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

On Dec. 23 at the same hour, Chauncy B. Watson, I. A. A. vice-president, DeKalb, Ill., will take up the chain where Mr. Thompson left off, telling all radio tuners-in of "The Farm Bureau as a Cog In the Nation's Mechanism." Treasurer Cowles comes along in 3rd place on Dec. 26 with "What the Farm Bureau Member Gets for His Money."

Noonday Programs Too

The first noonday program of the series comes on Jan. 2 when J. R. Bent, director of phosphate-limestone problems relates his experience in "Helping Agriculture to Permanency" via commercial fertilizers. All noonday programs begin at 12:30.

The same day, but on the evening schedule, J. C. Watson, taxation and statistics director, talks on "Saving Money for Illinois Farmers."

"The Farm Bureau's Milky Way" subject falls to your dairy marketing specialist, A. D. Lynch on the mid-day program, Jan. 5. The next night, Jan. 6, L. J. Quasey, transportation director, tells "What the Farm Bureau Has Done and Is Doing to Solve the Farmers' Transportation Problems."

Fruit Talks Scheduled

Discussion of "The More-Dollars-On-The-Tree and Less-Cost-At-The-Greeks Activity of the Farm Bureau" falls to A. B. Leeper, fruit and vegetable representative of the I. A. A. His talk is scheduled for 12:30, Jan. 7.

At the same time, Jan. 8, M. H. Peterson, in charge T. B. eradication gets his turn with "Clean Hearts and Herds."

Donald Kirkpatrick tells about "Handling the Farmer's Legal Problems" at 12:30, Jan. 9 and the evening of that day Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of the I. A. C. A. and director of co-operative accounting, describes the "20th Century Co-operative."

"Farm Bureauitis" Ends Series

On Jan. 12, during the noon hour, Wm. E. Hedgcock, live stock marketing, comes in for his "Shortening the Hoof-to-Frying-Pan Train via the Farm Bureau" talk.

At 12:30, Jan. 13, H. C. Butcher, information director, will talk on "The Farmer and His Local Newspaper." At 8:30 P. M. the same day the chain winds up with Metzger's final "Farm Bureauitis" talk.

I. A. A. Farm Program

From Station WCK, St. Louis
Time: Wednesday evenings, 7:40-8:00

(This program is arranged particularly for the benefit of southern Illinois farm bureau members who have had difficulty in hearing the Chicago stations. Letters and suggestions would be appreciated. Address the I. A. A. department of information.)

Dec. 10—Dairy talk by G. Edwin Popkess, editor of the Dairyman's Journal, E. St. Louis, Ill.

"What the Illinois Grange is Doing at Belleville This Week," by Paul Potter, Ass't. Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

Dec. 17—Samuel Sorrells of Raymond, Montgomery county, executive committeeman for the 21st district and chairman of the live stock marketing committee of the I. A. A., on the activities of live stock marketing department.

"News About the Nation's First Live Stock Producers Market," by W. T. Angle, director of information Producers Live Stock Commission Association, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Washington County's Only I.A.A. Member Is Busy Man

To Martin H. Schaeffer of Hoyleton, Ill., goes the distinction of being the only member of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Washington county. Young Schaeffer, he is not yet 22 years old, paid his first membership in the I. A. A. when he was 18 and has since kept up his membership.

If you go into Washington county today and ask who Martin H. Schaeffer is, chances are ten to one he will be designated as president of the Washington County Farmers' Institute, president of the Washington County Milk Producers' Association, teacher of the Bend school, official agriculture editor for local papers, chief poultry culler of the neighborhood or maybe the individual who you ask will describe him simply as chief-cook-and-bottle-washer in all farm improvement work.



Martin Schaeffer

"I was born in a log cabin, graduated from public school and went to the normal University at Carbondale, intending to leave the farm," this Washington county leader admitted. "But after studying agriculture and finding that it has such an interesting scientific side it became the most fascinating thing in the world to me."

Realizing the disadvantage to which Washington county farmers are put without a Farm Bureau, Schaeffer began to talk Farm Bureau. That was previous to 1922 but the agricultural depression made such organization unwise at that time. He thinks it won't be long now until they will have a Washington County Farm Bureau.

Some of the neighbors made fun of young Schaeffer when he went away to school to study "book farming" but they've changed their minds. Now they follow his example and spread a little more lime, sow a little more sweet clover and make their cows give just a little more milk.

Most of his better-farming work is done "after hours" for he teaches school during the day and then culls chickens, writes for the papers, and makes plans for Farmers' Institute meetings. At the first Farmers' Institute Schaeffer attended there were six farmers present. Under his direction this attendance grew until at the last meeting, 2,000 farmers turned out.

Says Talks Were Good

Read what a representative of station WCK writes to the I. A. A. about the first air program over the St. Louis station:

Your two speakers on Wednesday night were very good indeed and we have received quite a few cards about them which I will mail as soon as I have them sorted out.

Our wave length has been changed to 273 meters.

Yours very truly,
Helen G. Hatfield,
Radio Station WCK.

From Station KYW, Chicago

Broadcast at 8:20 P. M.
(Incomplete for December)

Dec. 5—Broadcasting entire program as it is given at the annual American Farm Bureau Federation banquet, Congress Hotel, Chicago, 7:30 to 10:30 P. M.

Dec. 12—"Eleven Thousand Potato Club Boys Triple their Dads' Yields," by F. C. Gaylord, Associate in Horticulture, at Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

"Review of the A. F. B. F. annual meeting," by A. F. B. F. department of information.

Dec. 16—"The Farmer In Business," by C. E. Bamborough, Polo, Ill., I. A. A. executive committeeman from 13th Congressional district.

"How the State Grange Serves Agriculture," by Paul Potter, Ass't Editor of Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

Dec. 19—Program by National Committee of boys' and girls' club work. In charge Guy L. Noble, national boys' and girls' clubs.

Dec. 22—"What the Farm Bureaus Are Doing in Illinois," by H. C. Butcher, director of I. A. A. department of information.

"Monthly Analysis of Farm Markets," by H. W. Moorhouse, Brookmeyer Agricultural Business Service.



Illinois Still In Lead

Illinois still refuses to relinquish its title to Iowa as the most staunch supporter of the Chicago Producers Commission Association. During October they were in the lead by ninety-nine cars, their total being 570 cars.

In the county class, Henry county, last year's champions, was setting a hot pace. To date, 173 carloads have been received from this county, 156 from Knox and 149 from Carroll.

The race of the shipping associations is considerably closer with Mount Carroll shipping association's 79 carloads placing them in first position. They are at the present time leading the Rockford Shipping Association by exactly 11 cars, which shipping associations until now has always been in first place since they have started shipping to the Producers.

For the week of Nov. 29 the Producers handled 100 per cent more hogs than any other firm in the yards, the total being 266 carloads.

Sheep Volume Grows

Chicago Producers are taking great pride in the record of their sheep department. This department has been in operation little over a year and a half and during that short space of time, has achieved such success that the Producers are regarded as one of the four leading sheep firms on the Chicago yards.

Indianapolis Producers Report

During the last two weeks of November, Illinois shipping associations have shipped 96 carloads of live stock to the Producers at Indianapolis, representing a business of well over $130,000. This, of course, does not represent all the business from Illinois, for in the twenty-two counties from which shipments were received during this time, there were many men who fed in carlots and shipped their own stock.

The twenty-two counties from which shipping associations consigned stock during the last half of November are: McLean, DeWitt, Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Iroquois, Edgar, Douglas, Moultrie, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Effingham, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Edwards, White, Coles, Jasper and Logan.

Feeders Are Interested

One of the most noticeable things at the market at this time is the number of men who are coming to market with curiosity whetted in regard to their own organization here. They are interested in the success of the Producers as well as being interested in the sale of the live stock which they bring with them when they come.

Some of the most recent visiting shippers have been Abe Hess of Edgar county, Floyd Barbee and Tonie Tyler of Clark, Oscar Anderson of Coles, K. O. Woody of Effingham, Jess Monohon of Iroquois, R. R. Shephard and T. W. Simpson of Christian, and Fred L. Gumm of Edgar.

From St. Louis Producers

The St. Louis Producers Association received and sold 280 cars of inbound stock Nov. 23 to Nov. 28, more cars than were handled by any other firm at the yards.

Noon, Thursday, Dec. 4, was the time set for the Boys' and Girls' Baby Beef Club of Macoupin county to sell their 44 head of Angus calves at public auction. This is their first Christmas Baby Beeves sale.

C. C. Mast, manager of Adams County Shippers' Association, Quincy, Ill., sold one load of hogs through the St. Louis Producers on Nov. 28 at $9.25 per cwt., the top for the day.

RAILROAD TROUBLES SETTLED FOR BUREAU MEMBERS BY I.A.A.

Service Includes All Troubles Arising Between Farmers And Railroads

The transportation department of the I. A. A. collects many claims for I. A. A. members and settles many troubles arising between railroads and farmers whose land lies along the right of way. Collection of claims and settlement of all troubles between farmers and railroad companies is one of the principal services for which the I. A. A. maintains the transportation department. This service is free to I. A. A. members.

It would take an entire volume to give space to all the claims handled by the department but three cases just recently settled are fairly representative of hundreds of others.

Got Fences Repaired

Late in December, 1923, Otto Heur of Bensenville, Ill., had a valuable cow killed on the C. M. & St. P. right of way. The animal got through a hole in the right of way fence during the night. The transportation department collected $100 damages for Mr. Heur. But the railroad company was slow in fixing the fence and only after persistent efforts by the transportation department, were the fences finally put in repair.

Under date of Nov. 27, 1924, Mr. Heur writes:

The fence is fixed on both sides of the track now. I thank you very much for your trouble and I stick to the Association now.

Bad Fence For Years

Another case just settled is that of the Meyer Bros., of Zearing, Ill. For several years they had been trying to get fences along the C. M. & St. P. repaired but no steps were taken by the company to make improvement. Early this fall Mr. Quasey took the matter up with the C. M. & St. P. officials.

This extract from a letter of Meyer Bros., dated Nov. 25, 1924, shows that settlement has been made:

They are now working on the fence. I am sure thankful for what you have done for me in getting this fence fixed. I sure will do all I can to boost the I. A. A., as you did me a good turn in getting this fence fixed.

Collect $500 Damages

And here is another claim which involves a flood gate of poor construction. A faulty flood gate of the B. & O. railroad company gave way to flood waters, resulting in much damage to Dan DeLorme's field crops at Caseyville, Ill. The damage was done early in the summer and claim for loss taken up with Mr. Quasey through the St. Clair County Farm Bureau where B. W. Tillman is adviser.

On Nov. 27, Mr. DeLorme wrote to Mr. Quasey as follows:

I have received a draft for $500 and thank you very much for the interest you showed in helping settle my claim.

These three examples of claims that have been handled only illustrate the services for which the transportation department is maintained by the I. A. A., Mr. Quasey says. The department is the Illinois farmer's hired hand. It performs the services requested by I. A. A. members as regards collection of overcharges on freight hauls, furnishing freight rates between shipping points, collection of damages from death of live stock, fire loss, crop loss or any difficulty arising between the farmer and the railroad.

Whatever your difference with the railroad may be, send in a description of your trouble and we will settle it if at all possible, the department advises. The only way to realize on your I. A. A. membership dues is to use the services provided.

MR. V. VANIMAN,
1210 SPRINGFIELD AVE.,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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CHANGE CONSTITUTION; RE-ELECT BRADFUTE AT A.F.B.F. ANNUAL MEET

Greater Power Given States Which Pay Most Money To National Body

A special meeting of the I. A. A. executive committee has been called by President Thompson for Friday, Dec. 19.

Drastic changes in the constitution which have been fought for by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the other midwest federations since the Farm Bureau was founded six years ago and the re-election of O. E. Bradfute of Xenia, Ohio as president were the highlights of the sixth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the Congress hotel in Chicago, Dec. 8, 9 and 10. Forty-nine voting delegates representing 35 state farm bureau federations were seated.



O. E. Bradfute

The chief change in the constitution made it possible for the states which pay the most dues to have more to say about how the American Farm Bureau Federation shall aid the farmers. All amendments to the constitution were passed with unanimous votes of the voting delegates present, but to become officially enacted each amendment must be ratified by two-thirds of the state federations. The midwest group became entitled thereby to one more director, making four representatives for the central region with the other three regions — southern, eastern and western—each retaining three.

Two-Year Terms

Another change was in the length of term of office for the president and vice-president to two years rather than one. This change will take effect for the officers who are elected at the 1925 annual meeting and does not lengthen the term of the present incumbent. The name of the executive committee was changed to board of directors. Executive committeemen of the national organization will be designated as directors in the future. Provision was made for approximately one-half of the directors to serve two years so that better continuity of work underway from one year to the next can be maintained.

Move to Guarantee Dues

Provision was made in another constitutional amendment for closer check-up between the national office and the state federations in order that all the dues payable to the American Farm Bureau Federation shall be paid over promptly. By this amendment it will be necessary in the future for treasurers of state federations to give bond conditioned upon accounting for and paying over to the American Farm Bureau the dues payable in compliance with the conditions of membership. In enforcing the obligation of such a bond, the national organization will have authority to audit the financial transactions between the states and the members. It is thought that this amendment will force payment from some of the state federations which have not paid in the 50-cent portions due the American Farm Bureau.

In the election of officers,

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

PRESIDENT THOMPSON'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE



CHRISTMAS is almost upon us once again. The spirit of the season should be of special significance to every member of the Farm Bureau. As a member of this great organization—county, state and national units—I wonder if YOU have ever stopped to think of the great common cause which exists between the farm bureau movement and Christianity. There is a great, invisible tie that binds the Farm Bureau and Christianity together. Perhaps it is wrong to say that the two are bound together. Quite possibly it would be more correct to say that the two are one—they telescope or overlap each other.



The Farm Bureau as an organization reflects the advanced thought of a Christian civilization. Christianity is working through this agency to serve the needs of farm people in building up a better rural life by making it more profitable through efficient production and working out a better plan of distribution which will contribute to the building up and maintaining of a strong community life which is essential to peace and happiness, both of which are the basis of contentment.

The little folks who gather under the Christmas trees of today will live to see the time when their own sons and daughters will benefit from the farm bureau projects now under way. We must look to the future to see many of our most coveted awards. The older men in the farm bureau movement will not live to see the day when the benefits from some of our present-day farm bureau projects have



(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

THREE LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS OUTLINED BY I.A.A. COMMITTEE

Constitutional Amendment, Gas Tax, and Tuberculosis Are Main Issues

Three major legislative projects to be supported by the legislative committee at the coming session of the state legislature are: an amendment to the Illinois constitution to make possible some later constructive revenue legislation, a gasoline tax on motor driven vehicles in lieu of taxes already levied, and an expansion of the present effort toward eradication of tuberculosis in cattle.



A. C. Everingham

These three projects were outlined in an announcement made by the committee early in December. The members of the I. A. A. legislative committee are Frank Barton, Cornell; H. E. Goembel, Hooppole, and A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville.

Want School Changes

"In order to obtain constructive revenue legislation," the announcement stated, "it is necessary that there be an amendment to our constitution. The survey of Illinois school conditions made during the summer in co-operation with the Illinois Educational Commission revealed that beneficial school changes hinge on revenue alterations. The Illinois Agricultural Association in joining hands with organizations representing other industries in the state for the drafting of an amendment which will allow revenue changes.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is for a gasoline tax on motor driven vehicles, providing the gas tax money is used in lieu of taxes already levied. A thorough study has shown us that the gasoline tax is a just tax. Auto drivers pay as they ride, and they pay in proportion to the amount they use the highways.

Continue T. B. Eradication

"We are for a continuation and expansion of the present tuberculosis eradication campaign. If the present work which has already been started in 58 Illinois counties is allowed to lull because of lack of state or federal funds, much of the money and time spent in the past by the counties, the state and the nation, and by the Illinois Agricultural Association, will have been wasted. A let up now would allow the disease to regain much of its foothold."

Sorrells and Angle Furnish Co-op Live Stock Air Program

Sam Sorrells, Montgomery county, I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 21st district, and W. T. Angle, director of information for the Producers Live Stock Commission Association at National Stock Yards, Ill., were speakers on the farm program over WCK last Wednesday evening, Dec. 17.

In his talk on co-operative live stock shipping associations in Illinois, Mr. Sorrells said in part:

"The extensive development of co-operative live stock shipping associations is proof of results that are satisfactory to the thousands of live stock producers, who now annually market their stock through their own shipping associations, and the continual organization of shipping associations indicates that the movement is past the experimental stage."

The work of the I. A. A. live stock marketing department in helping associations install the best systems of bookkeeping, in obtaining insurance policy for protection under the Workman's Compensation Law, in working with the University and in other ways was commended and recommended by Sorrells.

Mr. Angle's part of the program was a "News Talk About the Nation's First Live Stock Producers Market."

Hold Conferences In Four Districts

Quarterly farm bureau conferences in four different dstricts were scheduled for this week but came too late for detailed accounts in this RECORD.

Down in Springfield, on Dec. 17, executive committeeman Sam Sorrells called farm bureau members of the 21st district together for their last periodical "powwow," while in Edwardsville, 22nd district farmers were holding one called by Stanley Castle.

Over at Morrison, Whiteside county, 13th district, farmers were meeting at the call of C. E. Bamborough.

H. E. Goembel, called a 15th district conference for Dec. 19, in Galesburg.

Resolution Favors National Unison

At the annual meeting of the Livingston County Farm Bureau at Pontiac, Dec. 12, two days after the A. F. B. F. annual meeting, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, we regard the County Farm Bureaus, State Associations and American Farm Bureau Federation as integral and indispensible parts of the whole Farm Bureau movement, and

WHEREAS, certain policies of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the past have caused serious dissatisfaction and criticisms, and

WHEREAS, we believe that the remedy can and must be worked out by leaders within the movement,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Livingston County Farm Bureau commend the Illinois Agricultural Association voting delegates on their stand in the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation and pledge our full support to the Farm Bureau movement, County, State and National.

Farm Bureau Radio Program Opened by President Thompson

How farm people may expect to solve their marketing problems and put the agricultural industry on a sound basis was the substance of President Sam Thompson's radio talk over station WLS, Dec. 19, which opened the series of 16 talks to be given by I. A. A. officials during the next three weeks.

That organization is the major factor in putting the farming industry on a more stable basis is President Thompson's contention, which he told to WLS listeners in these words:

"I am 61 years old, have been engaged in farming all my life, have been studying the farmers' problems at close range based on actual experience which brought me to the conclusion that through organization alone could the farmer ever expect to put farming on a sound business basis."

I. A. A. Is Against Child Labor Law

Leading farm organizations all over the country have declared their opposition to the so-called "child labor amendment," which, if passed, would give Congress power to regulate the work which children under 18 years of age may do. Readers of the RECORD will remember that the I. A. A. is also opposed to the measure and will fight for a negative vote on it at the coming General Assembly.

Railroads Offer Reduced Rate To Annual Meetings

In the last issue of the RECORD appeared the announcement that the Western Passenger Association has granted a rate of fare and a half, round trip, to the annual I. A. A. meeting and Farmers' Week at Urbana and Champaign, effective Jan. 10 to 19, inclusive.

The following announcement from the Western Passenger Association will give more completely the conditions under which these rates will be applicable. They will be effective only from points along roads which are included in the Western Passenger Association.

This reduction will apply from points in Illinois; also from St. Louis, Mo., when over the regular round trip is $1 or more.

No stop-overs will be allowed.

No certificates will be required as the individual lines will publish tariffs authorizing agents to sell tickets on the reduced fare basis.

It will be necessary to travel the same route on the return trip.

For those traveling over lines that are not in the Western Passenger Association territory, it will be to their advantage to buy a single fare to the nearest junction point connecting with the line offering the reduced fare, then buy round trip ticket from that point.

The following is a list of the railroads on which the reduced fares will apply: Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Minneapolis & St. Louis; Soo Line; Chicago Great Western; Illinois Central; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Wabash Railway; Chicago & Alton; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

It may be possible that some of the lines listed above may feel they are not sufficiently interested to warrant the issuing of tariffs granting the reduction. It will be advisable for those concerned to inquire of the station agent regarding the reduced fares so that in the event some line has taken no action they can purchase a ticket to the nearest junction point of another line. In this way we believe the situation can be handled to the best advantage.

They Like Farm Programs

In a letter to station WCK, which broadcasts the regular Wednesday evening farm program for the I. A. A., Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stillman, New Athens, Ill., say: "We listened in on the agricultural program which you broadcast yesterday evening. It was just fine; couldn't have been better. Could you please send us the poem Mr. Richardson recited at the end of his talk. We enjoyed it very much."

Shelby County Live Stock Men Hold 1st Annual Get-together

Sixty members of 12 local live stock shipping associations in Shelby county turned out for an all day meeting, called by Farm Adviser C. J. Robinson, to get acquainted and discuss marketing problems.

Wm. E. Hedgcock, I. A. A. live stock marketing director, and F. H. Kelley, fieldman for Indianapolis Producers, both talked on live stock marketing problems. Fifty-two live stock men were present for the free farm bureau dinner and more than 60 attended the afternoon meeting at which they voted to make the meeting an annual affair.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Postmaster: In returning an uncalled-for or missent copy, please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th.....Jacob Olbrich, Harvard
12th.....G. F. Tulleck, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, H. C. Butcher; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Taxation and Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, Wm. E. Hedgcock; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; in charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, F. A. Gougler; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Petersen; Legal Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick; Co-operative Accounting, Geo. R. Wicker.

President Thompson's Christmas Message

(Continued from page 1)

given maximum returns. But their sons and daughters, and grandsons and granddaughters, will be reaping much as a result of these activities. If we of today build and administrate our organization well, those who follow will have an organization greater than we dare dream today. They, in turn, can serve for future generations.

The movement should be kept national in character. In no other way can be attained the results that are offered through the broader service speaking for American agriculture. We can afford to meet with disappointment and even seeming defeat for the time being in our efforts to overcome obstacles and things that hinder if it clears our vision and puts us squarely behind the task of making it what it should be so that it will function effectively in the interest of all of its members.

Henry C. Wallace, our great and sincere friend who died in the service of agriculture, has often said that true co-operation is no more than "applied Christianity." A cornerstone in the foundation of the Farm Bureau is the whole-hearted co-operation of neighbor to neighbor. If a farmer in any community becomes sick and cannot plow his fields, or needs assistance in any way that is worthy, who is it that helps him? It is his neighbors, of course. I have seen it happen many times. It is natural that co-operation be a cornerstone of a great farmers' organization like the Farm Bureau. In performing neighborly acts, we are applying Christianity. We should co-operate to set aright things that do not appear right. To break away would be un-Christian.

In the affairs of the various units of our great farm bureau organization we must not forget that Christianity can be applied in our relationships with other organizations or other units of our big family. We must look to the future over and above any obstacles of the present and obvious errors of the past and apply the Christian spirit of Christmas in our relations with one another. Thus will the Farm Bureau go on into posterity like Christianity.

—o—

Right Under the Guns

When President Coolidge gave his notable speech at the International Live Stock Exposition, he was literally talking into the muzzle of the guns that have been shooting hell-fire into the co-operative live stock marketing organizations. Before a large group of old time commission men, President Coolidge gave unqualified recognition to co-operative marketing of an orderly and centralized character as a substitute for the haphazard and wasteful distribution methods of the past.

President Coolidge showed that he is acquainted with the present status of co-operative marketing of live stock. He stated that the principle of co-operation in producing, financing, buying and marketing must be encouraged to the utmost practical development. He pointed out further that the farmer must be released from the individualistic and competitive conditions under which agriculture has been conducted in the past.

President Coolidge's good will toward co-operative marketing should be a great boon to the movement. The National Live Stock Producers Association reports that live stock producers and local shipping association managers who have been at its office and at the yards are unanimous in their approval of President Coolidge's stand.

The growing confidence of the shippers in their own co-operative commission agency is seen in the record breaking receipts of the Chicago Producers. In the week ending Dec. 5, this organization handled 573 carloads of stock, a record for the Union Stock Yards. This figure beat their former record of 552 cars.

That's getting to be quite a husky farm bureau baby, folks.

—o—

Tune In!

If you are one of those farm bureau folks who owns a radio, you should not overlook the talks being given these wintry noons and evenings by I. A. A. officials and directors. President Thompson will have started the series off by the time you have received this RECORD. He puts forth the larger viewpoint of the Illinois Agricultural Association, a thing that many of us need to get. His talk is followed at later dates by Vice-President Watson, Treasurer Cowles and Secretary Fox. Then will come talks by the various departmental directors, each telling of his own work. Someone has rather aptly termed this series as a "short course" on a great farm organization. Tune in and know more about your organization.

And while you are tuning, don't forget that there is an Illinois Agricultural Association farm program broadcast every week from St. Louis over Station WCK. There is still another which is handled in co-operation with the American Farm Bureau Federation over KYW at Chicago. If you have a radio, you should know more about your organization's worth than it ever has been possible before. The schedules of the talks appear in the RECORD.

—o—

A Real Program

The shipping association movement in the United States during the last 12 years has made rapid growth, and at the present time the live stock marketing department's figures show there are 3,900 such associations actively engaged in marketing live stock in the United States.

The percentage of live stock being shipped to the various terminal markets by the shipping associations will vary from 15 to 65 per cent, which shows the importance of the shipping association to the live stock producer. It has been found that the shipping association returns more net dollars to the farmer than when he markets his live stock through the old channels.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, through its live stock marketing department, is working to help strengthen the shipping associations of Illinois as it is believed that the stabilization and success of our live stock markets depend upon the strength and co-operative mindedness of our various shipping associations.

With this thought in mind we are endorsing the resolutions passed by the officers and managers at the second annual shipping association conference of Champaign county, Dec. 12. The resolutions follow:

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8. It is recommended that local associations pay attention to planning in detail good annual meetings for the complete report and explanation of the co-operative business of the association.

In this connection good dinners and speakers may add to the attendance and interest.

(Signed) A. O. Peters, general chairman; B. F. Rayburn, secretary; H. W. Holl, chairman round table and W. H. Odell, reception.

The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national units—is welcomed. If you have any grievances, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

"Voice of the Members" Column: I have studied the view points of many farm or agricultural conditions and difficulties from every angle, and I believe these very conditions can be solved if only wisdom or intelligence are combined with energy and thrift, backed by Federal Loan Banks, and proper advisement or supervision of Farm Bureaus, and of leading agricultural papers. But here are the main and foremost problems. I think, which if attacked at the right time and with the proper advantage or appliance, will do more to benefit the farmers of Illinois than all other suggestions combined. Here is my suggested program:

1. The $100,000,000 road bond issue should be carefully and economically planned and executed, and all county roads, linking with state roads, should be properly graded and finished off with a thick layer of crushed rock, which would certainly lift the state of Illinois completely out of the mud, while at the same time it would reduce truck transportation expenses to farmers living on or near these hard roads, and would make the district open markets easily accessable for d[illegible].

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3. Immediate reduction on all farm machinery prices, say to at least one-half, and co-operating farming communities dealing directly with factories manufacturing farming implements, to curb the profits of agents and hardware dealers.

4. Reduction of freight and transportation rates by the railroads on all large consignments or full car load lots destined to distant markets, and better service rendered by the railroads to the farmers, when large production warrants more cars and quick transportation during busy seasons.

5. Encouraging farmers to buy and sow only pure seeds, and also buy and raise pure-bred or registered stock, and advising farmers to rid themselves immediately of all impure seeds and scrubby stock.

6. Proper housing and sheltering of all stock and of all farming implements.

7. Interests of agriculture should be taught in rural or district schools, and the best of educational facilities made available in well-established farming communities.

8. Advertising, used by the farmers as a sales medium, and daily market reports by selling directly to consumers from the farm.

9. Keeping in touch with, or investigating farming and marketing conditions in other states, or in foreign lands, thereby possibly solving in helping to remedy existing home-market difficulties like surpluses, and keeping in contact with distant or foreign markets in cases of crop shortage or in cases of shortage of farm products.

10. General or diversified, scientific and economic farming methods and systems, and rotating the yielding farm acreage. The advice of the Farm Bureau as to the best methods of creating and building up poor soils to increase the value of unproductive agricultural regions.

11. Encouraging farmers to buy the most necessary up-to-date farming implements and co-operating (if necessary thru expense) in buying high priced farm implements infrequently used, during all seasons of the year.

12. Encouraging prospering farmers to utilize farming implements (like tractors or trucks) to the best and most necessary advantage to cut operating expenses to a minimum. Also advising land owners to assist their tenants in a practical or creative way and manner which will tend to increase the land value, and to increase crop production without additional expense in wages for hired help, or otherwise.

13. Tax should be reduced for all tenant farmers, and for all land owning farmers, according to the distance or accessibility to markets, and according to the nature and productivity of agricultural regions.

14. Complete budget system by all farmers, showing tax and income tabulations, plus agricultural operations on said farms—which would place farmers on an equal footing like banking debits or credits, or other industrial lines.

15. Formation of agricultural associations to build and to maintain farmer-controlled grain elevators, mills, warehouses, shipping stations, dairies, etc., same being controlled by shares or stocks, and with the aid of Federal Farm Loans, governed by proper advisement and supervision of able, intelligent and talented farm leaders, and the full and hearty support and co-operation of clear-visioned members selected from well established farming communities.

Adolph Dyroff, Dupo, St. Clair County

FARMERS' PROBLEMS ARE ECONOMIC, NOT POLITICAL: BRADFUTE

Leaders See Need of Merchant Marine; Favor Export Corporation

Immediately after the opening invocation by Rev. John Acheson of Princeville, Ill., President O. E. Bradfute roused the delegates to the 6th annual American Farm Bureau Federation meeting into action with an address in which he sketched the principal problems before American agriculture and the Farm Bureau today.

"If I might be allowed to summarize the objects of this organization in one word, that word would be—service." This was one of President Bradfute's opening statements.

Problems are Economic

"I do not doubt that most of the farmers' problems are economic rather than political and we will make the greatest progress toward their solution by applying sound business principles which have been used by other industries," he said.

"Agriculture has seen many depressions and has always come back. It will again come back but the supreme question which we are interested in now is—will it reach and hold its proper level?"

"As we now enter upon our work of three days' sessions, we are depending on each director to carry his full share of the load," he concluded. "Let us tackle all our problems in the spirit of co-operation, with cool heads and warm hearts—fully realizing that unity means success, while discord means defeat."

Need Merchant Marine

At the afternoon session Commissioner W. H. Hill of the United States Shipping Board talked on the development of the American Merchant Marine. He said among other things, "As farmers we are interested in America's extending her commerce to the uttermost parts of the world. Ready markets are what we need to make the prices such that we will profit in the production. Foreign countries are our competitors in these markets. If we depend on foreign ships to carry our exports, our products will not be the first to reach those markets. We should have our own Merchant Marine for this work."

Following Mr. Hill, C. W. Hunt, farmer member of the Federal Trade Commission, appointed to this commission as the result of Farm Bureau request for farmer representation, told the purpose of the commission and described its relation to agriculture.

The evening of the first day of the convention was turned over to the delegates as an open forum. President Bradfute called for nominations for chairman of the meeting. Sam Thompson, our I. A. A. head, was unanimously chosen.

Talk of Export Corporation

Geo. N. Peek, president of the American Council of Agriculture, was scheduled for an "Equality for Agriculture" address, the only portion of the program arranged beforehand. After his talk which centered around enacting legislation similar to the McNary-Haugen bill, the delegates spent nearly three hours in rapid fire discussion of the general agricultural situation. Most of the contributions were along the line of legislation such as the American Council of Agriculture advocates, namely, creation of a farmers' export corporation, by act of congress, to stabilize the markets of farm commodities.

Probably 90 per cent of the delegates who voiced their opinions are strongly in favor of such an export corporation. The arguments of those few who dissented from such a policy failed to alter the opinions of those who were even only slightly inclined toward national legislation similar to the McNary-Haugen bill.

At the morning session of the second day, just before the delegates separated into sectional conferences for consideration of

(Continued on page 4, col. 4)

A BIG BREAKFAST WITH ILLINOIS FOLKS



One hundred and forty-seven people, including 81 boys' and girls' club members of Illinois, got in on this breakfast when the I. A. A. entertained the club folks at the Great Northern Hotel during their visit to the International Live Stock Show. Sam Thompson said the way they work and sing together shows that they are learning the meaning of "co-operation."

RE-ELECT BRADFUTE AT A. F. B. F. ANNUAL MEET

(Continued from page 1)

President Bradfute, who had served two terms, was placed in nomination by E. B. Cornwall, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation. In his nomination speech, Mr. Cornwall drew attention to President Coolidge's selection of Mr. Bradfute on the agricultural commission. M. L. Noon, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation, seconded Mr. Bradfute's nomination.

Only One Opposes Bradfute

Geo. C. Jewett of Spokane, Washington, formerly president of the American Wheat Growers' Association, but now a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, was nominated for the presidency by Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Snyder stated that "we have come to a parting of the ways" and suggested that it would be worthy of the voting delegates to put in a president who had not been mixed up in the many controversies. The final vote stood: Bradfute 35, Jewett 11 and three blanks.

"Our Sam" Refuses

Sam H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A., was nominated for the vice-presidency by Edw. A. O'Neal, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Thompson immediately arose and withdrew his name. J. F. Reed, the past vice-president, had been nominated. Mr. O'Neal, the nominator of "Our Sam," was then nominated by W. T. Harris, the voting delegate from Kentucky. Mr. O'Neal has been a member of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau and was one of the few southern farm bureau leaders who helped at Washington during the McNary-Haugen fight last spring. He was elected.

President Thompson retained his seat as a director for the midwest group. Chas. E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, was also re-elected. J. F. Reed, of Minnesota, the retiring vice-president, was put in and M. L. Noon, president of Michigan Farm Bureau Federation, became the fourth director, pending the ratification of the amendment which allows an extra director for each 100,000 paid-up membership.

No Secretary Hired Yet

The new board of directors went into executive session the day after the convention closed with the purpose of fixing the budgets for the various departments and hiring a secretary to take the place of J. W. Coverdale, who resigned during the summer to become treasurer of the Grain Marketing Company. A. R. Simpson, who had been director of finance, was made treasurer. Mr. Coverdale had been secretary and treasurer. It is expected that action will be taken by the board when it meets Jan. 29, 1925.

Below is printed the substance of resolutions presented by a committee on resolutions and later adopted by the voting delegates. These resolutions are important because they are the guiding hand which is to direct the actions of the A. F. B. F. officials and board of directors through the coming year.

Co-operative Marketing

1. A. F. B. F. pledges continued support to all co-operative marketing enterprises.
2. A. F. B. F. pledges to support co-operative marketing, to aid in establishing a national wool co-operative agency and endorses President Coolidge's principle of orderly production and orderly marketing.

Department of Agriculture

1. Authorizes A. F. B. F. president to call a conference to make not more than three recommendations to President Coolidge for the appointment of Secretary of Agriculture.
2. Approval of government crop reports.

Legislation and Taxation

Taxation: Reaffirmation of principles on which A. F. B. F. tax work has been based, namely:

1. Income as a basis of ability to support federal government.
2. Rate should be progressive—larger the income the higher the rate.
3. A portion, not to exceed 25 per cent, of tax budget should be raised by consumption taxes.

Other taxation policies:

1. Endorsement of President's economy program.
2. Favor abolition of federal estate tax.
3. Opposed to shifting tax burden from income to consumption tax.
4. Deductions and exemptions should be first offset against tax free income.
5. Money derived from stock dividend sales should be taxed as if dividends had been paid in cash.
6. Approval of gift tax.
7. Recommend that Congress plug holes in the income tax law.
8. Amend McFadden bill by striking out provision legalizing stock dividends.
9. Restriction on issuance of tax free securities.
10. Urge study of state and local tax methods, state and local committees.
11. Modification of law so banks and their stockholders may be taxed as other corporations and individuals.

Legislation: Immediate development of Muscle Shoals to produce fertilizer for farms.



Marjorie Cline (left) and her aunt, Lula Case, both members of the Willing Workers Poultry Club in Cass county. Marjorie is champion essay writer in Cass county and second prize winner in Illinois. Her aunt holds a blue ribbon, which she won on her pen of Barred Rocks at the B. & O. poultry club show.

1. Opposition to additional burdens on parcel post system to increase salaries of postal employees.
2. Opposition to Child Labor bill.
3. Support of pure seed laws.
4. Limit bankers' charge to 2 per cent in addition to what they pay for federal reserve money.
5. Support of Vestal Standard Container bill, to decrease cost of distribution.
6. Support of Truth-In-Fabric legislation.
7. Favor postal libraries.
8. Opposition to branch banking as provided in McFadden bill.
9. Recommendation to make possible loans of four months under intermediate credits act and a higher maximum loan on warehouse receipts.
10. Endorsement of farmers' export corporation as described elsewhere in this issue of the Record.

Transportation and Research

Policies are as follows:

1. Endorse plan of Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards.
2. Urge fullest co-operation between state and county Farm Bureaus and the federal government.
3. Favor public representation on Railroad labor board.
4. Favor development of inland waterways. (Specific mention given to Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio river systems.)
5. Approve reduction of freight rates on agricultural products.
6. Substitute effective operation for present state of arbitration of St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway.
7. Endorse under joint administration of state and federal authorities building good roads as an asset to farm people.
8. Favor American Merchant Marine.

Organization and Finance

1. Vigorous prosecution of organization through state and county Farm Bureaus.
2. Each state should have an organization or field service department headed by a competent director.
3. Recognition of plan getting members in connection with commodity marketing made possible identity of individual as a farm bureau member is not interfered with.
4. Urge enactment of state laws making it possible to incorporate all units of the Farm Bureau.
5. Urge a well balanced agricultural community program to meet need of the farm bureau family membership.
6. Regard failure to transmit membership funds to state and national organization as a misappropriation of funds and officer should be held accountable therefor under the law.
7. Urge method to transmit dues regularly each month and direct executive committee to bring about strict compliance with this requirement.

Publicity

1. Favors appropriation of funds to adequately meet publicity requirements of state and national organizations.
2. Closer co-ordination of all publicity work.
3. Favor making uniform all public statements of Farm Bureau policies.
4. Endorse National Farm Radio Council.

Home and Community

1. Full development of the Home and Community department of the A. F. B. F.
2. Urge co-operation of Farm Bureaus to further: Better citizenship, good community music, rural health, vocational education in agriculture and Boys' and Girls' Club work.

Other Departments

Appreciate President Bradfute's appointment to Agricultural Conference and look for constructive recommendations from that body.

Approve development of economical electric power on the farm.

Place enforcement of butter standards in hands of U. S. D. A.

Endorse T. B. eradication program.

NEW LEGISLATIVE PLAN SUBMITTED BY FARM COUNCIL

Would Create Export Corporation Avoiding Flaws of The McNary-Haugen Bill

Following the conference of representatives of some 40 or 50 farm organizations in Chicago, Dec. 1 and 2, at the call of the American Council of Agriculture, steps have been taken to place before President Coolidge's agricultural commission a plan for stabilization of American agriculture by securing for it equal opportunity with industry and labor.

The American Council of Agriculture was created at St. Paul, last July, by state and national farm organizations as their agency of united effort and expression. In this capacity the Council is now to present to Congress, through the lately created agricultural commission, a plan devised to take the place of so-called McNary-Haugen legislation.

Plan Export Corporation

The plan proposes the creation of a farmers' export corporation to dispose of surplus farm commodities. The extent of government participation in the corporation would be limited to the minimum necessary to a comprehensive grant of power.

The export corporation proposal differs from the McNary-Haugen bill in several respects. It eliminates the ratio price feature. It eliminates the powers conferred upon the President to fix tariff rates at will. It aims to secure benefits of existing tariff schedules instead of creating new ones. The corporation would be set up to buy exportable surpluses when the existence of surpluses causes the markets for domestic consumption to fall below American price levels.

Proponents of the export corporation rely upon this plan to make it possible for farmers to sell their major farm crops at American prices rather than at prices set by world markets.

Would Aid Co-operatives

The farmers' export corporation is designed to supplement co-operative marketing. The adoption of the plan, those who have studied it point out, would aid co-operative marketing organizations to function effectively.

At present co-operative associations are not able to operate effectively because they are not able to dispose of surplus products and assess the losses on this portion of the commodity back upon the benefitted producer, without penalizing organization members to the benefit of non-members. Under the proposed plan these costs incurred in disposing of surpluses would be automatically and unavoidably absorbed by all producers.

Plan Goes To Commission

A Council legislative committee, on which national and state organizations are represented, was provided for at the Chicago conference. The new legislative program in rough outline was presented and tentatively approved and arrangements made for submitting it to the various farm organizations for further approval. As soon as responses are received, the proposal with an accompanying brief will be submitted by the American Council of Agriculture to each member of the President's agricultural commission.

It is hoped that when it is submitted the commission will recommend to the present session of Congress the enactment of legislation which will prevent further depression of agriculture before Congress could again take action.

I.A.C.A. Reaches 105 Mark

Farmers' co-op organizations applying for audit service in the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association now number **105.** General manager, Geo. R. Wicker, with his staff of accountants have made 60 examinations, more than 50 of which are complete. Grain elevators lead in membership with 44 and Farm Bureaus are second with 39.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
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Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

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I. A. A. Office

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President Thompson's Christmas Message

(Continued from page 1)

given maximum returns. But their sons and daughters, and grandsons and granddaughters, will be reaping much as a result of these activities. If we of today build and administrate our organization well, those who follow will have an organization greater than we dare dream today. They, in turn, can serve for future generations.

The movement should be kept national in character. In no other way can be attained the results that are offered through the broader service speaking for American agriculture. We can afford to meet with disappointment and even seeming defeat for the time being in our efforts to overcome obstacles and things that hinder if it clears our vision and puts us squarely behind the task of making it what it should be so that it will function effectively in the interest of all of its members.

Henry C. Wallace, our great and sincere friend who died in the service of agriculture, has often said that true co-operation is no more than "applied Christianity." A cornerstone in the foundation of the Farm Bureau is the whole-hearted co-operation of neighbor to neighbor. If a farmer in any community becomes sick and cannot plow his fields, or needs assistance in any way that is worthy, who is it that helps him? It is his neighbors, of course. I have seen it happen many times. It is natural that co-operation be a cornerstone of a great farmers' organization like the Farm Bureau. In performing neighberly acts, we are applying Christianity. We should co-operate to set aright things that do not appear right. To break away would be un-Christian.

In the affairs of the various units of our great farm bureau organization we must not forget that Christianity can be applied in our relationships with other organizations or other units of our big family. We must look to the future over and above any obstacles of the present and obvious errors of the past and apply the Christian spirit of Christmas in our relations with one another. Thus will the Farm Bureau go on into posterity like Christianity.

—o—

Right Under the Guns

When President Coolidge gave his notable speech at the International Live Stock Exposition, he was literally talking into the muzzle of the guns that have been shooting hell-fire into the co-operative live stock marketing organizations. Before a large group of old time commission men, President Coolidge gave unqualified recognition to co-operative marketing of an orderly and centralized character as a substitute for the haphazard and wasteful distribution methods of the past.

President Coolidge showed that he is acquainted with the present status of co-operative marketing of live stock. He stated that the principle of co-operation in producing, financing, buying and marketing must be encouraged to the utmost practical development. He pointed out further that the farmer must be released from the individualistic and competitive conditions under which agriculture has been conducted in the past.

President Coolidge's good will toward co-operative marketing should be a great boon to the movement. The National Live Stock Producers Association reports that live stock producers and local shipping association managers who have been at its office and at the yards are unanimous in their approval of President Coolidge's stand.

The growing confidence of the shippers in their own co-operative commission agency is seen in the record breaking receipts of the Chicago Producers. In the week ending Dec. 5, this organization handled 573 carloads of stock, a record for the Union Stock Yards. This figure beat their former record of 552 cars.

That's getting to be quite a husky farm bureau baby, folks.

—o—

Tune In!

If you are one of those farm bureau folks who owns a radio, you should not overlook the talks being given these wintry noons and evenings by I. A. A. officials and directors. President Thompson will have started the series off by the time you have received this Record. He puts forth the larger viewpoint of the Illinois Agricultural Association, a thing that many of us need to get. His talk is followed at later dates by Vice-President Watson, Treasurer Cowles and Secretary Fox. Then will come talks by the various departmental directors, each telling of his own work. Someone has rather aptly termed this series as a "short course" on a great farm organization. Tune in and know more about your organization.

And while you are tuning, don't forget that there is an Illinois Agricultural Association farm program broadcast every week from St. Louis over Station WCK. There is still another which is handled in co-operation with the American Farm Bureau Federation over KYW at Chicago. If you have a radio, you should know more about your organization's worth than it ever has been possible before. The schedules of the talks appear in the Record.

—o—

A Real Program

The shipping association movement in the United States during the last 12 years has made rapid growth, and at the present time the live stock marketing department's figures show there are 3,900 such associations actively engaged in marketing live stock in the United States.

The percentage of live stock being shipped to the various terminal markets by the shipping associations will vary from 15 to 65 per cent, which shows the importance of the shipping association to the live stock producer. It has been found that the shipping association returns more net dollars to the farmer than when he markets his live stock through the old channels.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, through its live stock marketing department, is working to help strengthen the shipping associations of Illinois as it is believed that the stabilization and success of our live stock markets depend upon the strength and co-operative mindedness of our various shipping associations.

With this thought in mind we are endorsing the resolutions passed by the officers and managers at the second annual shipping association conference of Champaign county, Dec. 12. The resolutions follow:

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8. Advertising, used by the farmers as a sales medium, and daily market reports by selling directly to consumers from the farm.

9. Keeping in touch with, or investigating farming and marketing conditions in other states, or in foreign lands, thereby possibly solving in helping to remedy existing home-market difficulties like surpluses, and keeping in contact with distant or foreign markets in cases of crop shortage or in cases of shortage of farm production.

10. General or diversified, scientific and economic farming methods and systems, and rotating the yielding farm acreage. The advice of the Farm Bureau as to the best methods of treating and building up poor soils to increase the value of unproductive agricultural lands.

11. Encouraging farmers to buy the most necessary up-to-date farming implements and co-operating (if necessary thru loans) in buying high priced farm implements infrequently used, during all seasons of the year.

12. Encouraging prospering farmers to utilize farming implements (like tractors or trucks) to the best and most necessary advantage to cut operating expenses to a minimum. Also advising land owners to assist their tenants in a most creative and beneficial way and manner which will result in increased land value, and to increase crop production without additional expense in wages for hired help, or otherwise.

13. Tax should be reduced for all tenant farmers, and for all land owning farmers, according to the distance or accessibility to markets, and according to the nature and productivity of agricultural regions.

14. Complete budget system by all farmers, showing tax and income tabulations, plus agricultural operations on said farms—which would place farmers on an equal footing like banking debits or credits, or other industrial lines.

15. Formation of agricultural associations to build and to maintain farmer-controlled grain elevators, mills, warehouses, shipping stations, dairies, etc., same being controlled by shares or stocks, and with the aid of Federal Farm Loans, governed by proper advisement and supervision of able, intelligent and talented farm leaders, and the full and hearty support and co-operation of clear-visioned members selected from well established farming communities.

Adolph Dyroff, Dupo, St. Clair County

FARMERS' PROBLEMS ARE ECONOMIC, NOT POLITICAL: BRADFUTE

Leaders See Need of Merchant Marine; Favor Export Corporation

Immediately after the opening invocation by Rev. John Acheson of Princeville, Ill., President O. E. Bradfute roused the delegates to the 6th annual American Farm Bureau Federation meeting into action with an address in which he sketched the principal problems before American agriculture and the Farm Bureau today.

"If I might be allowed to summarize the objects of this organization in one word, that word would be—service." This was one of President Bradfute's opening statements.

Problems are Economic

"I do not doubt that most of the farmers' problems are economic rather than political and we will make the greatest progress toward their solution by applying sound business principles which have been used by other industries," he said.

"Agriculture has seen many depressions and has always come back. It will again come back but the supreme question which we are interested in now is—will it reach and hold its proper level?"

"As we now enter upon our work of three days' sessions, we are depending on each director to carry his full share of the load," he concluded. "Let us tackle all our problems in the spirit of co-operation, with cool heads and warm hearts—fully realizing that unity means success, while discord means defeat."

Need Merchant Marine

At the afternoon session Commissioner W. H. Hill of the United States Shipping Board talked on the development of the American Merchant Marine. He said among other things, "As farmers we are interested in America's extending her commerce to the uttermost parts of the world. Ready markets are what we need to make the prices such that we will profit in the production. Foreign countries are our competitors in these markets. If we depend on foreign ships to carry our exports, our products will not be the first to [illegible] markets. We should [illegible] an Merchant Marine [illegible]."

Following Mr. Hill, C. W. Hunt, farmer member of the Federal Trade Commission, appointed to this commission as the result of Farm Bureau request for farmer representation, told the purpose of the commission and described its relation to agriculture.

The evening of the first day of the convention was turned over to the delegates as an open forum. President Bradfute called for nominations for chairman of the meeting. Sam Thompson, our I. A. A. head, was unanimously chosen.

Talk of Export Corporation

Geo. N. Peek, president of the American Council of Agriculture, was scheduled for an "Equality for Agriculture" address, the only portion of the program arranged beforehand. After his talk which centered around enacting legislation similar to the McNary-Haugen bill, the delegates spent nearly three hours in rapid fire discussion of the general agricultural situation. Most of the contributions were along the line of legislation such as the American Council of Agriculture advocates, namely, creation of a farmers' export corporation, by act of congress, to stabilize the markets of farm commodities.

Probably 90 per cent of the delegates who voiced their opinions are strongly in favor of such an export corporation. The arguments of those few who dissented from such a policy failed to alter the opinions of those who were even only slightly inclined toward national legislation similar to the McNary-Haugen bill.

At the morning session of the second day, just before the delegates separated into sectional conferences for consideration of

(Continued on page 4, col. 4)

A BIG BREAKFAST WITH ILLINOIS FOLKS



One hundred and forty-seven people, including 81 boys' and girls' club members of Illinois, got in on this breakfast when the I. A. A. entertained the club folks at the Great Northern Hotel during their visit to the International Live Stock Show. Sam Thompson said the way they work and sing together shows that they are learning the meaning of "co-operation."

RE-ELECT BRADFUTE AT A. F. B. F. ANNUAL MEET

(Continued from page 1)

President Bradfute, who had served two terms, was placed in nomination by E. B. Cornwall, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation. In his nomination speech, Mr. Cornwall drew attention to President Coolidge's selection of Mr. Bradfute on the agricultural commission. M. L. Noon, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation, seconded Mr. Bradfute's nomination.

Only One Opposes Bradfute

Geo. C. Jewett of Spokane, Washington, formerly president of the American Wheat Growers' Association, but now a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, was nominated for the presidency by Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Snyder stated that "we have come to a parting of the ways" and suggested that it would be worthy of the voting delegates to put in a president who had not been mixed up in the many controversies. The final vote stood: Bradfute 35, Jewett 11 and three blanks.

"Our Sam" Refuses

Sam H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A., was nominated for the vice-presidency by Edw. A. O'Neal, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Thompson immediately arose and withdrew his name. J. F. Reed, the past vice-president, had been nominated. Mr. O'Neal, the nominator of "Our Sam," was then nominated by W. T. Harris, the voting delegate from Kentucky. Mr. O'Neal has been a member of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau and was one of the few southern farm bureau leaders who helped at Washington during the McNary-Haugen fight last spring. He was elected.

President Thompson retained his seat as a director for the midwest group. Chas. E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, was also re-elected. J. F. Reed, of Minnesota, the retiring vice-president, was put in and M. L. Noon, president of Michigan Farm Bureau Federation, became the fourth director, pending the ratification of the amendment which allows an extra director for each 100,000 paid-up membership.

No Secretary Hired Yet

The new board of directors went into executive session the day after the convention closed with the purpose of fixing the budgets for the various departments and hiring a secretary to take the place of J. W. Coverdale, who resigned during the summer to become treasurer of the Grain Marketing Company. A. R. Simpson, who had been director of finance, was made treasurer. Mr. Coverdale had been secretary and treasurer. It is expected that action will be taken by the board when it meets Jan. 29, 1925.

Below is printed the substance of resolutions presented by a committee on resolutions and later adopted by the voting delegates. These resolutions are important because they are the guiding hand which is to direct the actions of the A. F. B. F. officials and board of directors through the coming year.

Co-operative Marketing

1. A. F. B. F. pledges continued support to all co-operative marketing enterprises.
2. A. F. B. F. pledges to support co-operative marketing, to aid in establishing a national wool co-operative agency and endorses President Coolidge's principle of orderly production and orderly marketing.

Department of Agriculture

1. Authorizes A. F. B. F. president to call a conference to make not more than three recommendations to President Coolidge for the appointment of Secretary of Agriculture.
2. Approval of government crop reports.

Legislation and Taxation

Taxation: Reaffirmation of principles on which A. F. B. F. tax work has been based, namely:

1. Income as a basis of ability to support federal government.
2. Rate should be progressive—larger the income the higher the rate.
3. A portion, not to exceed 25 per cent, of tax budget should be raised by consumption taxes.

Other taxation policies:

1. Endorsement of President's economy program.
2. Favor abolition of federal estate tax.
3. Opposed to shifting tax burden from income to consumption tax.
4. Deductions and exemptions should be first offset against tax free income.
5. Money derived from stock dividend sales should be taxed as if dividends had been paid in cash.
6. Approval of gift tax.
7. Recommend that Congress plug holes in the income tax law.
8. Amend McFadden bill by striking out provision legalizing stock dividends.
9. Restriction on issuance of tax free securities.
10. Urge study of state and local tax methods, state and local committees.
11. Modification of law so banks and their stockholders may be taxed as other corporations and individuals.

Legislation: Immediate development of Muscle Shoals to produce fertilizer for farms.



Marjorie Cline (left) and her aunt, Lula Case, both members of the Willing Workers Poultry Club in Cass county. Marjorie is champion essay writer in Cass county and second prize winner in Illinois. Her aunt holds a blue ribbon, which she won on her pen of Barred Rocks at the B. & O. poultry club show.

1. Opposition to additional burdens on parcel post system to increase salaries of postal employees.
2. Opposition to Child Labor bill.
3. Support of pure seed laws.
4. Limit bankers' charge to 2 per cent in addition to what they pay for federal reserve money.
5. Support of Vestal Standard Container bill, to decrease cost of distribution.
6. Support of Truth-In-Fabric legislation.
7. Favor postal libraries.
8. Opposition to branch banking as provided in McFadden bill.
9. Recommendation to make possible loans of four months under intermediate credits act and a higher maximum loan on warehouse receipts.
10. Endorsement of farmers' export corporation as described elsewhere in this issue of the Record.

Transportation and Research

Policies are as follows:

1. Endorse plan of Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards.
2. Urge fullest co-operation between state and county Farm Bureaus and the federal government.
3. Favor public representation on railroad labor board.
4. Favor development of inland waterways. (Specific mention given to Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio river systems.)
5. Approve reduction of freight rates on agricultural products.
6. Substitute effective operation for present state of arbitration of St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway.
7. Endorse under joint administration of state and federal authorities building good roads as an asset to farm people.
8. Favor American Merchant Marine.

Organization and Finance

1. Vigorous prosecution of organization through state and county Farm Bureaus.
2. Each state should have an organization or field service department headed by a competent director.
3. Recognition of plan getting members in connection with community activities desirable if identity of individual as a farm bureau member is not interfered with.
4. Urge enactment of state laws making it possible to incorporate all units of the Farm Bureau.
5. Urge a well balanced agricultural community program to meet need of the farm bureau family membership.
6. Regard failure to transmit membership funds to state and national organization as a misappropriation of funds and officer should be held accountable therefor under the law.
7. Urge method to transmit dues regularly each month and direct executive committee to bring about strict compliance with this requirement.

Publicity

1. Favors appropriation of funds to adequately meet publicity requirements of state and national organizations.
2. Closer co-ordination of all publicity work.
3. Favor making uniform all public statements of Farm Bureau policies.
4. Endorse National Farm Radio Council.

Home and Community

1. Full development of the Home and Community department of the A. F. B. F.
2. Urge co-operation of Farm Bureaus to further: Better citizenship, good community music, rural health, vocational education in agriculture and Boys' and Girls' Club work.

Other Departments

Appreciate President Bradfute's appointment to Agricultural Conference and look for constructive recommendations from that body.

Approve development of economical electric power on the farm.

Place enforcement of butter standards in hands of U. S. D. A.

Endorse T. B. eradication program.

NEW LEGISLATIVE PLAN SUBMITTED BY FARM COUNCIL

Would Create Export Corporation Avoiding Flaws of The McNary-Haugen Bill

Following the conference of representatives of some 40 or 50 farm organizations in Chicago, Dec. 1 and 2, at the call of the American Council of Agriculture, steps have been taken to place before President Coolidge's agricultural commission a plan for stabilization of American agriculture by securing for it equal opportunity with industry and labor.

The American Council of Agriculture was created at St. Paul, last July, by state and national farm organizations as their agency of united effort and expression. In this capacity the Council is now to present to Congress, through the lately created agricultural commission, a plan devised to take the place of so-called McNary-Haugen legislation.

Plan Export Corporation

The plan proposes the creation of a farmers' export corporation to dispose of surplus farm commodities. The extent of government participation in the corporation would be limited to the minimum necessary to a comprehensive grant of power.

The export corporation proposal differs from the McNary-Haugen bill in several respects. It eliminates the ratio price feature. It eliminates the powers conferred upon the President to fix tariff rates at will. It aims to secure benefits of existing tariff schedules instead of creating new ones. The corporation would be set up to buy exportable surpluses when the existence of surpluses causes the markets for domestic consumption to fall below American price levels.

Proponents of the export corporation rely upon this plan to make it possible for farmers to sell their major farm crops at American prices rather than at prices set by world markets.

Would Aid Co-operatives

The farmers' export corporation is designed to supplement co-operative marketing. The adoption of the plan, those who have studied it point out, would aid co-operative marketing organizations to function effectively.

At present co-operative associations are not able to operate effectively because they are not able to dispose of surplus products and assess the losses on this portion of the commodity back upon the benefitted producer, without penalizing organization members to the benefit of non-members. Under the proposed plan these costs incurred in disposing of surpluses would be automatically and unavoidably absorbed by all producers.

Plan Goes To Commission

A Council legislative committee, on which national and state organizations are represented, was provided for at the Chicago conference. The new legislative program in rough outline was presented and tentatively approved and arrangements made for submitting it to the various farm organizations for further approval. As soon as responses are received, the proposal with an accompanying brief will be submitted by the American Council of Agriculture to each member of the President's agricultural commission.

It is hoped that when it is submitted the commission will recommend to the present session of Congress the enactment of legislation which will prevent further depression of agriculture before Congress could again take action.

I.A.C.A. Reaches 105 Mark

Farmers' co-op organizations applying for audit service in the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association now number **105.** General manager, Geo. R. Wicker, with his staff of accountants have made 60 examinations, more than 50 of which are complete. Grain elevators lead in membership with 44 and Farm Bureaus are second with 39.

I.A.A. POULTRY HEADS LAY DOWN PRINCIPLES OF CO-OP MARKETING

Outline Plans Upon Which They Believe Combined Selling Will Work

After a long and careful study the I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department has decided to give assistance on two plans for marketing poultry and poultry products.

Following a six-months' investigation of co-operative marketing methods practiced in other states, F. A. Gougler, I. A. A. poultry representative, has conferred with the advisory committee of the poultry department in outlining the best possible means of promoting and improving marketing methods in Illinois. The members of the poultry committee are C. E. Bamborough, Polo, chairman; Lyle Funk, Bloomington, and Frank Barrett, farm adviser, Litchfield.

The two plans designed by the committee, in co-operation with the transportation, organization, accounting and legal departments of the I. A. A., are explained as follows:

First, where there is only local demand for assistance along this line, I. A. A. officials will gladly look into the needs to consider the advisability of undertaking the project.

Conditions favorable to meeting a local situation require that a large number of farmers are eager for assistance in marketing their poultry products, and that these products can be handled through another co-operative already operating successfully, such as a creamery or milk plant, cheese factory or a general farm store. By making this kind of a combination it will be possible to handle poultry and eggs with the least overhead expenses.

Business Can Be Estimated

For example, under our Illinois conditions, if a co-operative of this type is organized with one hundred members, the amount of these products that will be handled yearly can be fairly well estimated.

On an average, our farms maintain approximately 125 hens and sell four dozen eggs per hen. Thus 500 dozen eggs will be sold per farm or about 16 cases annually. A hundred farmers then will sell around 1,600 cases, which is four car loads per year. On the average our farmers sell about 50 chickens per farm every year. The one hundred farmers may be expected to market through their association approximately 5,000 head of chickens per year which, is about 500 more than a car load.

The second form of organization is one of 1,000 members or more and may cover an entire county or more. It contemplates moving these products in car load lots from a central receiving point to terminal markets. Figuring on the same basis of farm sales as above such an organization will handle around forty car loads of eggs and fifteen to twenty cars of live poultry annually.

Involves Capital and Study

In order to set up such an organization considerable capital will be involved and conditions must be very favorable before the I. A. A. poultry marketing department will O. K. such an undertaking, according to Mr. Gougler, who said:

"We have had requests to go into counties to advise on such a project and after looking the situation over have been asked if it was advisable to undertake the project. Let me emphasize that it will take more than a mere visit to a county before we can determine when the time is favorable for such an undertaking. In order that Illinois farmers may understand what information we need to know before we can advise intelligently the following information must first be determined for the local community:"

1. Can 1,000 members be secured within an area of an average sized county?

2. What will be the volume and quality of product handled for these 1,000 farmers?

3. What are the present marketing facilities?

4. Are the farmers demanding co-op poultry and egg marketing?

5. If 1,000 members are secured what will be the co-operative spirit among them?

6. What are the transportation facilities within the county and to terminal markets?

7. What local factors may prevail that will influence the marketing of these commodities, such as an unusual local demand, found near coal mines, near large cities, heavy demand from hatcheries, etc?

8. What co-operation may be expected from local institutions?

"Considerable responsibility is involved when such a project as we have outlined is undertaken," states Mr. Gougler. "No effort or time should be spared in acquiring all the facts needed to answer the question 'Are we ready to organize?' Our poultry and egg marketing department stands ready to assist in making the initial study with any local or county groups which are looking toward marketing their poultry products along these lines."

Bamborough Broadcasts Plan

The above poultry marketing department study was the basis of Mr. Bamborough's radio talk over KYW, Dec. 16. He outlined the marketing plans as reproduced above.

"For years we have been producing and marketing our products in a disorderly, haphazard, unbusinesslike manner without much regard for efficient production and distribution of a quality product," was one of his opening remarks and another was "We are learning from big business the value of working together in commodity groups, co-ordinating with other groups, and all in turn affiliating into a larger and more efficient group in the production and distribution of our agricultural commodities. This is co-operation, a term that has never been fully understood nor appreciated by American farmers."



Listen In!

I. A. A. Farm Program

From Station WCK, St. Louis
Stix, Baer & Fuller
Time: Wednesday evenings,
7:40-8:00

(This program is arranged particularly for the benefit of southern Illinois farm bureau members who have had difficulty in hearing the Chicago stations. Letters and suggestions would be appreciated. Address the I. A. A. department of information.)

Dec. 26—"Growing Clover On Southern Illinois Soils," by Fred Oexner, Waterloo, Ill., Monroe county farm adviser.

Farm talk by B. W. Tillman, Belleville, Ill., St. Clair county farm adviser.

Jan. 2—"The Limestone Producer's Side of the Farmer's Fertilizer Problem," by E. J. Krause, St. Louis, vice-president of Columbia Quarry Company.

I.A.A. Men Lined Up On WLS Radio Short Course

President Sam Thompson on Dec. 19 started the series of farm bureau radio talks to be broadcast from station WLS, with his "Bird's Eye View of the I. A. A." But there are 15 more of these farm bureau talks to come before the last one on Jan. 13. Here is the schedule:

Dec. 23, 8:10 p. m.—C. B. Watson, vice president, "The Farm Bureau as a Vital Cog in the Nation's Mechanism."

Dec. 26, 8:10 p. m.—R. A. Cowles, treasurer, "The Farm Bureau's Major Project."

Dec. 30, 8:10 p. m.—Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary, "What the Farm Bureau Member Gets For His Money."

Jan. 2, 12:10 p. m.—J. R. Bent, director phosphate-limestone, "Helping Agriculture to Permanency."

Jan. 2, 8:10 p. m.—J. C. Watson, taxation and statistics, "Saving Money for Illinois Farmers."

Jan. 5, 12:30 p. m.—A. D. Lynch, director dairy marketing, "The Farm Bureau's Milky Way."

Jan. 6, 8:10 p. m.—L. J. Quasey, director transportation, "What the Farm Bureau Has Done and Is Doing to Solve the Farmers' Transportation Problems."

Jan. 7, 12:30 p. m.—A. B. Leeper, director fruit and vegetable marketing, "The More-Dollars-on-the-Tree and Less-Cost-at-the-Greeks Activity of the Farm Bureau."

Jan. 8, 12:30 p. m.—M. H. Petersen, in charge T. B. eradication, "Clean Hearts and Herds."

Jan. 9, 12:30 p. m.—Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. legal counsel, "Handling the Farmer's Legal Problems."

Jan. 9, 8:10 p. m.—George R. Wicker, director of co-operative accounting, "The Twentieth Century Co-operative."

Jan. 12, 12:30 p. m.—Wm. E. Hedgcock, live stock marketing, "Shortening the Hoof-to-Frying-Pan Train Via the Farm Bureau."

Jan. 13, 12:30 p. m.—H. C. Butcher, director of information, "The Farmer and His Local Newspaper."

Jan. 13, 8:10 p. m.—G. E. Metzger, director organization, "Farm Bureaulitis."

Dec. 23, from KYW, 8:20 p. m.—"What Farm Bureaus Are Doing In Ill., by H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. information department.

Jan. 9—"Who's Doing the Chores?" by W. H. Moody, I. A. A. executive committeeman, Port Byron.

Make Reservations For Annual Meeting

Reservations for hotel rooms and banquet tickets for the annual meeting of the I. A. A. at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Jan. 15 and 16, should be made directly through the committee on reservations, Champaign County Farm Bureau, C. C. Burns, farm adviser, Champaign.

DID THE JUG DO IT?



Montgomery county's champion corn huskers. Left to right: Lee Hall, 4th; Earl Niehaus, 3rd; Henry Niehaus, father of Earl, 1st; Earl Denney, 5th; Pearl Mansfield, 2nd. The Niehauses and Earl Denney belong to the Montgomery County Farm Bureau. Farm Adviser Snyder says their husking contests aroused more enthusiasm than a first class horse race or ball game.

The following is an extract from a letter to Geo. A. Fox, I. A. A. executive secretary, written by Mary E. Aleshire, Art Extension Committee, Illinois Products Exposition:

Your display at the Illinois Products Exposition was one of fourteen exhibits selected by the art department as altogether suitable for such an Exposition.

The exhibits in this list were selected from the following standpoints: artistry, education and accuracy of the thing to be represented.

Few of the exhibits gave a really artistic appearance, still fewer were of real educational merit and very few did tell their own story. Most of them, unfortunately, were a conglomerate mass of things accumulated in the community represented, but in no way telling the story to the casual onlooker.

Editors In WCK Monopoly

Farm paper editors had a monopoly on the weekly I. A. A. farm radio program from WCK, Dec. 10, when G. Edwin Popkess, editor of the Dairyman's Journal talked on "Advertising on the Farm" and Paul Potter, assistant editor of the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer, told "What the Illinois Grange is Doing at Belleville This Week."

Rock Island Gets Iowan

Warren K. Allen, is the new farm adviser in Rock Island county, succeeding O. E. Ackerson, who recently resigned to enter the life insurance business. Allen's ability to serve the members of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau has been acquired by experience in school teaching and five year's experience as county agent in Keokuk county, Iowa.

Mary Kopp, Auburn, captured the blue ribbon in the Sangamon county calf show with her 1,075 pound steer, which brought 40 cents per pound or a gross return of $430 in the public auction at the National Stock Yards. Forty-one other Sangamon county boys and girls sold their calves in the same sale at an average of $140.88 per head.

At the annual meeting, held in Chicago two weeks ago, the National County Agents' Association refused to endorse the Grain Marketing Company.

Co-op Marketing Replaces Ox Cart

"The ox cart was a good method of transportation in its time," said A. B. Leeper, I. A. A. fruit and vegetable marketing director and manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, in a recent radio talk over WLS. "But in this day of airplanes it is considered out of date. The pony express in its day was considered a wonderful means of communication, but folks, compare it if you will, with the methods of communication used today. When seated in your homes, listening to words conveyed through the air, you realize the progress made. Those farmers who say they are individualists and employ the same methods of marketing used in the ox cart and pony express days do not fit in very well with modern co-operative marketing."



St. Louis Makes Record

December 5 was the last day of the 49th week of business for the St. Louis Producers during the present year, and a memorable one because of the fact it marked the closing of the largest week's business ever handled by the Association, 375 cars.

The 375 cars represented 18 per cent of the total receipts at the Yards and a larger carlot of business than the four largest old line firms on the market that week. Illinois led all other states with 164 cars to her credit, while Missouri had 147 and Iowa 43 cars, with the truck-in department and other states totaling 21 cars.

Adams county, Ill., led all other counties with 20 cars and Monroe county, Mo., a close second with 18 cars. Sangamon couaty, Ill., was third with 16 cars, Fulton and Macoupin counties tying for fourth place with 15 cars each.

J. M. Laws, manager of the Lewistown Shipping Association, with 10 car loads, led all other organizations in number of cars consigned for the week.

Chicago Hangs Up Record

The 573 cars handled during the week of December 1st to 6th by the Chicago Producers constituted a new record for receipts handled by one commission agency at the Chicago yards. This record superceded the record of 552 cars, also made by the Producers. This record of 573 cars is just 100 cars more than were handled by the next highest commission firm.

Safety Contest Competition

First place in the shipping associations' safety contest, sponsored by both the National Live Stock Producers and the Illinois Agricultural Association, is now held by the North Henderson Shipping Association. This association, in the 18 loads which have been shipped to the Chicago Producers, has experienced the loss of one crippled hog. The Lee County Shipping Association of Amboy is in second place with two crippled sheep and one crippled hog.

The final award will not be made until after the first of the year when the record of associations in Illinois, which are shipping to the various Producers agencies are compiled. The winner of the Illinois contest will then enter into competition with the champions of the other states in order to decide who is to gain possession of the 18 inch silver trophy awarded by the National Live Stock Producers Association.

News From Indianapolis

Transportation claims, filed by the transportation and claim department of the Indianapolis Producers, amounted on Dec. 1 to $15,043.70 of which $6,809.89 has been collected and $899.54 has been cancelled. These claims not only reimburse for actual losses but also stimulate the railroad service, according to G. E. Ayer, director of the transportation and claim department.

The Indianapolis market requires careful watching from a transportation standpoint because of being served by branch lines through junction points with through trunk lines. It is inevitable that delays will occur at these connecting line stations if a transportation program is not arranged to promptly move consignments through junction stations.

Ewing On Producer Board

Charles E. Ewing, Decatur, Ill., was recently elected by the Chicago Live Stock Producers Commission Association, as a member of the governing board of seven directors. His appointment fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. S. Hill, South Dakota, who accepted a federal appointment, and gives Illinois stockmen three representatives on the board.

PROBLEMS ARE NOT POLITICAL: BRADFUTE

(Continued from page 3)

departmental problems, E. H. Cunningham, member of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C., addressed the entire convention.

Reviewing the economic conditions of the past year, he said, "The year as a whole will probably show a good improvement in the conditions of the farmer. Final statistics will show that it has been a year of decreased production with an increase in prices that will leave but small advantage in net returns over that of 1923."

Credit Is Satisfactory

He stated that the credit situation in the country at the present time is satisfactory but warned against a period of possible speculation and over-extension not justified by the present status of Agriculture.

"Budgets and Taxation" was the subject discussed by B. L. Young, Speaker of the House of Representatives, from Boston, Mass., at the banquet Tuesday evening. He drew attention to the wisdom of outlining on the budget plan the expenditures for a year, calculating the probable income and estimating the amount of probable expenditures.

Hear Mrs. Sewell

Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell, well known chairman of the Indiana Home and Community committee, was also on the banquet program. She reminded the delegates that the Farm Bureau is a valuable organization, doing many things to help the farmers, but also pointed out that as long as the women are not drafted into service to the fullest extent, then just so long will the Farm Bureau fail to make the most of its resources.

Howard M. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture, scheduled to speak on "Agricultural Progress," was prevented by illness from filling the engagement but sent a letter of greeting.

The entire third day of the convention was taken up with the election of officers and consideration of resolutions, prepared in the several group conferences.

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Conditions favorable to meeting a local situation require that a large number of farmers are eager for assistance in marketing their poultry products, and that these products can be handled through another co-operative already operating successfully, such as a creamery or milk plant, cheese factory or a general farm store. By making this kind of a combination it will be possible to handle poultry and eggs with the least overhead expenses.

Business Can Be Estimated

For example, under our Illinois conditions, if a co-operative of this type is organized with one hundred members, the amount of these products that will be handled yearly can be fairly well estimated.

On an average, our farms maintain approximately 125 hens and sell four dozen eggs per hen. Thus 500 dozen eggs will be sold per farm or about 16 cases annually. A hundred farmers then will sell around 1,600 cases, which is four car loads per year. On the average our farmers sell about 50 chickens per farm every year. The one hundred farmers may be expected to market through their association approximately 5,000 head of chickens per year which, is about 500 more than a car load.

The second form of organization is one of 1,000 members or more and may cover an entire county or more. It contemplates moving these products in car load lots from a central receiving point to terminal markets. Figuring on the same basis of farm sales as above such an organization will handle around forty car loads of eggs and fifteen to twenty cars of live poultry annually.

Involves Capital and Study

In order to set up such an organization considerable capital will be involved and conditions must be very favorable before the I. A. A. poultry marketing department will O. K. such an undertaking, according to Mr. Gougler, who said:

"We have had requests to go into counties to advise on such a project and after looking the situation over have been asked if it was advisable to undertake the project. Let me emphasize that it will take more than a mere visit to a county before we can determine when the time is favorable for such an undertaking. In order that Illinois farmers may understand what information we need to know before we can advise intelligently the following information must first be determined for the local community:"

1. Can 1,000 members be secured within an area of an average sized county?

2. What will be the volume and quality of product handled for these 1,000 farmers?

3. What are the present marketing facilities?

4. Are the farmers demanding co-op poultry and egg marketing?

5. If 1,000 members are secured what will be the co-operative spirit among them?

6. What are the transportation facilities within the county and to terminal markets?

7. What local factors may prevail that will influence the marketing of these commodities, such as an unusual local demand, found near coal mines, near large cities, heavy demand from hatcheries, etc?

8. What co-operation may be [illegible] from local organizations?

"Considerable responsibility is involved when such a project as we have outlined is undertaken," states Mr. Gougler. "No effort or time should be spared in acquiring all the facts needed to answer the question 'Are we ready to organize?' Our poultry and egg marketing department stands ready to assist in making the initial study with any local or county groups which are looking toward marketing their poultry products along these lines."

Bamborough Broadcasts Plan

The above poultry marketing department study was the basis of Mr. Bamborough's radio talk over KYW, Dec. 16. He outlined the marketing plans as are produced above.

"For years we have been producing and marketing our products in a disorderly, haphazard, unbusinesslike manner without much regard for efficient production and distribution of a quality product," was one of his opening remarks and another was "We are learning from big business the value of working together in commodity groups, co-ordinating with other groups, and all in turn affiliating into a larger and more efficient group in the production and distribution of our agricultural commodities. This is co-operation, a term that has never been fully understood nor appreciated by American farmers."

Make Reservations For Annual Meeting

Reservations for hotel rooms and banquet tickets for the annual meeting of the I. A. A. at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Jan. 15 and 16, should be made directly through the committee on reservations, Champaign County Farm Bureau, C. C. Burns, farm adviser, Champaign.



Listen In!

I. A. A. Farm Program

From Station WCK, St. Louis
Stix, Baer & Fuller
Time: Wednesday evenings,
7:40-8:00

(This program is arranged particularly for the benefit of southern Illinois farm bureau members who have had difficulty in hearing the Chicago stations. Letters and suggestions would be appreciated. Address the I. A. A. department of information.)

Dec. 26—"Growing Clover On Southern Illinois Soils," by Fred Oexner, Waterloo, Ill., Monroe county farm adviser.

Farm talk by H. W. Tillman, Belleville, Ill., St. Clair county farm adviser.

Jan. 2—"The Limestone Producer's Side of the Farmer's Fertilizer Problem," by E. J. Krause, St. Louis, vice-president of Columbia Quarry Company.

I.A.A. Men Lined Up On WLS Radio Short Course

President Sam Thompson on Dec. 19 started the series of farm bureau radio talks to be broadcast from station WLS, with his "Bird's Eye View of the I. A. A." But there are 15 more of these farm bureau talks to come before the last one on Jan. 13. Here is the schedule:

Dec. 23, 8:10 p. m.—C. B. Watson, vice president, "The Farm Bureau as a Vital Cog in the Nation's Mechanism."

Dec. 26, 8:10 p. m.—R. A. Cowles, treasurer, "The Farm Bureau's Major Project."

Dec. 30, 8:10 p. m.—Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary, "What the Farm Bureau Member Gets For His Money."

Jan. 2, 12:10 p. m.—J. R. Bent, director phosphate-limestone, "Helping Agriculture to Permanency."

Jan. 2, 8:10 p. m.—J. C. Watson, taxation and statistics, "Saving Money for Illinois Farmers."

Jan. 5, 12:30 p. m.—A. D. Lynch, director dairy marketing, "The Farm Bureau's Milky Way."

Jan. 6, 8:10 p. m.—L. J. Quasey, director transportation, "What the Farm Bureau Has Done and Is Doing to Solve the Farmers' Transportation Problems."

Jan. 7, 12:30 p. m.—A. B. Leeper, director fruit and vegetable marketing, "More-Dollars-on-the-Tree and Less-Cost-at-the-Greeks Activity of the Farm Bureau."

Jan. 8, 12:30 p. m.—M. H. Petersen, in charge T. B. eradication, "Clean Hearts and Herds."

Jan. 9, 12:30 p. m.—Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. legal counsel, "Handling the Farmer's Legal Problems."

Jan. 9, 8:10 p. m.—George R. Wicker, director of co-operative accounting, "The Twentieth Century Co-operative."

Jan. 12, 12:30 p. m.—Wm. E. Hedgcock, live stock marketing, "Shortening the Hoof-to-Frying-Pan Train Via the Farm Bureau."

Jan. 13, 12:30 p. m.—H. C. Butcher, director of information, "The Farmer and His Local Newspaper."

Jan. 13, 8:10 p. m.—G. E. Metzger, director organization, "Farm Bureaultis."

Dec. 23, from KYW, 8:20 p. m.—"What Farm Bureaus Are Doing In Ill., by H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. information department.

Jan. 8—"Who's Doing the Chores" by W. H. Moody, I. A. A. executive committeeman, Port Byron.

Editors In WCK Monopoly

Farm paper editors had a monopoly on the weekly I. A. A. farm radio program from WCK, Dec. 10, when G. Edwin Popkess, editor of the Dairyman's Journal talked on "Advertising on the Farm" and Paul Potter, assistant editor of the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer, told "What the Illinois Grange is Doing at Belleville This Week."

Rock Island Gets Iowan

Warren K. Allen, is the new farm adviser in Rock Island county, succeeding O. E. Ackerson, who recently resigned to enter the life insurance business. Allen's ability to serve the members of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau has been acquired by experience in school teaching and five year's experience as county agent in Keokuk county, Iowa.

Mary Kopp, Auburn, captured the blue ribbon in the Sangamon county calf show with her 1,075 pound steer, which brought 40 cents per pound or a gross return of $430 in the public auction at the National Stock Yards. Forty-one other Sangamon county boys and girls sold their calves in the same sale at an average of $140.88 per head.

At the annual meeting, held in Chicago two weeks ago, the National County Agents' Association refused to endorse the Grain Marketing Company.

DID THE JUG DO IT?



Montgomery county's champion corn huskers. Left to right: Lee Hall, 4th; Earl Niehaus, 3rd; Henry Niehaus, father of Earl, 1st; Earl Denney, 5th; Pearl Mansfield, 2nd. The Niehauses and Earl Denney belong to the Montgomery County Farm Bureau. Farm Adviser Snyder says their husking contests aroused more enthusiasm than a first class horse race or ball game.

The following is an extract from a letter to Geo. A. Fox, I. A. A. executive secretary, written by Mary E. Aleshire, Art Extension Committee, Illinois Products Exposition:

Your display at the Illinois Products Exposition was one of fourteen exhibits selected by the art department as altogether suitable for such an Exposition.

The exhibits in this list were selected from the following standpoints: artistry, educatieng and accuracy of the thing to be represented.

Few of the exhibits gave a really artistic appearance, still fewer were of real educational merit and very few did tell their own story. Most of them, unfortunately, were a conglomerate mass of things accumulated in the community represented, but in no way telling the story to the casual onlooker.

Co-op Marketing Replaces Ox Cart

"The ox cart was a good method of transportation in its time," said A. B. Leeper, I. A. A. fruit and vegetable marketing director and manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, in a recent radio talk over WLS. "But in this day of airplanes it is considered out of date. The pony express in its day was considered a wonderful means of communication, but folks, compare it if you will, with the methods of communication used today. When seated in your homes, listening to words conveyed through the air, you realize the progress made. Those farmers who say they are individualists and employ the same methods of marketing used in the ox cart and pony express days do not fit in very well with modern co-operative marketing."

St. Louis Makes Record

December 5 was the last day of the 49th week of business for the St. Louis Producers during the present year, and a memorable one because of the fact it marked the closing of the largest week's business ever handled by the Association, 375 cars.

The 375 cars represented 18 per cent of the total receipts at the Yards and a larger carlot of business than the four largest old line firms on the market that week. Illinois led all other states with 164 cars to her credit, while Missouri had 147 and Iowa 43 cars, with the truck-in department and other states totaling 21 cars.

Adams county, Ill., led all other counties with 20 cars and Monroe county, Mo., a close second with 18 cars. Sangamon county, Ill., was third with 16 cars, Fulton and Macoupin counties tying for fourth place with 15 cars each.

J. M. Laws, manager of the Lewistown Shipping Association, with 10 car loads, led all other organizations in number of cars consigned for the week.

Chicago Hangs Up Record

The 573 cars handled during the week of December 1st to 6th by the Chicago Producers constituted a new record for receipts handled by one commission agency at the Chicago yards. This record superceded the record of 552 cars, also made by the Producers. This record of 573 cars is just 100 cars more than were handled by the next highest commission firm.

Safety Contest Competition

First place in the shipping associations' safety contest, sponsored by both the National Live Stock Producers and the Illinois Agricultural Association, is now held by the North Henderson Shipping Association. This association, in the 18 loads which have been shipped to the Chicago Producers, has experienced the loss of one crippled hog. The Lee County Shipping Association of Amboy is in second place with two crippled sheep and one crippled hog.

The final award will not be made until after the first of the year when the record of associations in Illinois, which are shipping to the various Producers agencies are compiled. The winner of the Illinois contest will then enter into competition with the champions of the other states in order to decide who is to gain possession of the 18 inch silver trophy awarded by the National Live Stock Producers Association.

News From Indianapolis

Transportation claims, filed by the transportation and claim department of the Indianapolis Producers, amounted on Dec. 1 to $15,043.70 of which $6,809.89 has been collected and $999.54 has been cancelled. These claims not only reimburse for actual losses but also stimulate the railroad service, according to G. E. Ayer, director of the transportation and claim department.

The Indianapolis market requires careful watching from a transportation standpoint because of being served by branch lines through junction points with through trunk lines. It is inevitable that delays will occur at these connecting line stations if a transportation program is not arranged to promptly move consignments through junction stations.

Ewing On Producer Board

Charles E. Ewing, Decatur, Ill., was recently elected by the Chicago Live Stock Producers Commission Association, as a member of the governing board of seven directors. His appointment fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. S. Hill, South Dakota, who accepted a federal appointment, and gives Illinois stockmen three representatives on the board.

PROBLEMS ARE NOT POLITICAL: BRADFUTE

(Continued from page 3)

departmental problems, E. H. Cunningham, member of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C., addressed the entire convention.

Reviewing the economic conditions of the past year, he said, "The year as a whole will probably show a good improvement in the conditions of the farmer. Final statistics will show that it has been a year of decreased production with an increase in prices that will leave but small advantage in net returns over that of 1923."

Credit Is Satisfactory

He stated that the credit situation in the country at the present time is satisfactory but warned against a period of possible speculation and over-extension not justified by the present status of Agriculture.

"Budgets and Taxation" was the subject discussed by B. L. Young, Speaker of the House of Representatives, from Boston, Mass., at the banquet Tuesday evening. He drew attention to the wisdom of outlining on the budget plan the expenditures for a year, calculating the probable income and estimating the amount of probable expenditures.

Hear Mrs. Sewell

Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell, well known chairman of the Indiana Home and Community committee, was also on the banquet program. She reminded the delegates that the Farm Bureau is a valuable organization, doing many things to help the farmers, but also pointed out that as long as the women are not drafted into service to the fullest extent, then just so long will the Farm Bureau fail to make the most of its resources.

Howard M. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture, scheduled to speak on "Agricultural Progress," was prevented by illness from filling the engagement but sent a letter of greeting.

The entire third day of the convention was taken up with the election of officers and consideration of resolutions, prepared in the several group conferences.

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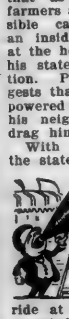
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday—January 3, 1925 | Number 1

'T WILL BE GREAT TIME AT U. WHEN DELEGATES TOOT IN

Dean Mumford Will Extend Official Handshake of University; A Busy Two Days

'T will be a hot time in the old town when all the farm bureau folks gather at Urbana during Farmers' Week for the annual I. A. A. meeting and the first annual meeting of the I. A. C. A., the organization which functions as a department of the I. A. A. and furnishes auditing and business advisory service to farmers when they get in business together. The I. A. C. A. meeting comes on Wednesday, the 14th, while the I. A. A. convention is the 15th and 16th.



Dean H. W. Mumford

When the delegates get seated for the first time in the I. A. A. meeting on Thursday, Dean H. W. Mumford will give the official handshake of the University and turn over the proverbial keys to the University to President Thompson and the delegates.

President Thompson expresses the hope that every delegate from every county will bring another member along for company so that as many farmers as possible can get an inside look at the heart of his state farm bureau organization. President Thompson suggests that every delegate be empowered with authority to grab his neighbor by the heels and drag him along.



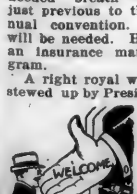
With every station agent in the state of Illinois supposed to have been instructed by his superiors that any and all farmers going to Champaign or Urbana on or between Jan. 10 to 19 should be allowed to ride at fare and one-half, it is expected that many who otherwise would not have gone because of padlocked purse strings, will now heed the conductor's call and get aboard.



Now is the time to make all your plans for the meeting. You may be like this fellow in the illustration trying to catch his train. No one should chance running for a train and wasting much needed breath just previous to the I. A. A. annual convention. No doubt it will be needed. However, there's an insurance man on the program.

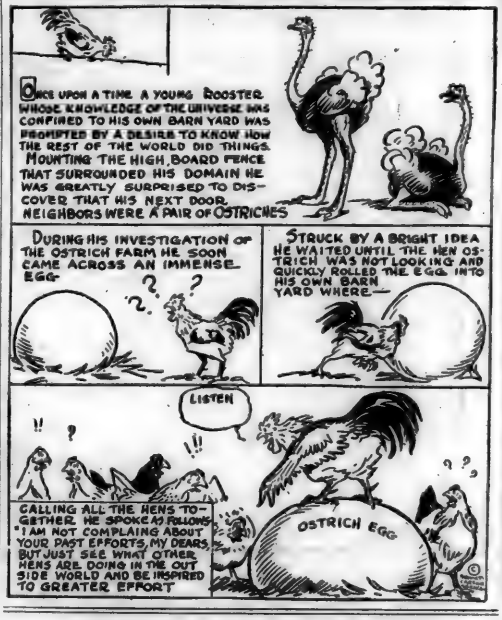


A right royal welcome is being stewed up by President Kinley and Dean Mumford at the University. The University has charge of the entertainment during the convention and from rumors that have drifted Chicago-way it appears that special preparations are being



(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING!



PROGRAM, 10TH ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

January 15 and 16, 1925

(All general meetings will be in Auditorium. Banquet will be in First Methodist Church, Champaign.)

Thursday, Jan. 15

10:00 A. M. Invocation.
Music.
Address of welcome—Dean H. W. Mumford.
10:30 A. M. President's address—S. H. Thompson.
Secretary's report—Geo. A. Fox.
Treasurer's report—R. A. Cowles.
Appointment of committees.
12:00 Luncheon.
1:00 P. M. Music.
"Our Educational System"—Geo. W. Willett, principal of Lyons Township high school, LaGrange, Ill., and director of I. A. A. school survey made during the summer.
Discussion led by J. L. Whisnand, chairman, educational committee, I. A. A.
2:30 P. M. Grain Marketing.
Address—Hon. T. A. Crerar, president, United Grain Growers, Inc., of Canada.
Discussion led by H. E. Goembel, chairman I. A. A. grain marketing committee.
4:00 P. M. Nomination of executive committee.
6:00 P. M. Banquet.
6:30 P. M. Playlet by cast from Menard County Farm Bureau.
Address—David Kinley, Ph. D., L. L. D., president, University of Illinois.
Music.
Address—"The Agricultural Situation, Past and Present," Chas. J. Brand, Consulting Specialist in Marketing, United States Department of Agriculture.
Election of officers.

Friday, January 16

9:00 A. M. Music.
Reading.
Address—"Problems of Revenue in Illinois,"—Walter F. Dodd, Chicago, chairman of conference on revenue amendment.
Discussion led by John C. Watson, I. A. A. director of taxation and statistics.
10:30 A. M. Address—"Insurance As It Relates to Farmers" by Erwin A. Myers, insurance counsellor, Chicago.
12:00 Luncheon.
1:15 P. M. Music.
Discussion of programs of work of departments (Geo. A. Fox in the chair).
Report of resolutions committee.
Report of other committees and discussion.



INTERNATIONAL CO-OP GRAIN MARKETING AUTHORITY TO HEADLINE I. A. A. MEETING; McNARY-HAUGEN POLISHER SCHEDULED, TOO

Hon. T. A. Crerar, President, United Grain Growers Inc. of Canada, Was Formerly Member of Canadian Parliament; Chas. J. Brand Was Late Secretary Wallace's Right Hand Man.

A Canadian wheat marketing authority of international reputation will be the outstanding attraction at the 10th annual meeting of the I. A. A. when the delegates convene in the Auditorium at the University of Illinois Jan. 15 and 16 to shape the destinies of this organization for 1925 and the future.



Hon. T. A. Crerar

Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the Canadian Wheat Growers', Inc., Winnipeg, is the authority. It is expected that he will draw liberally from his years of practical experience in co-operative grain marketing in Canada for the benefit of Illinois farm bureau members. He has been a Member of the Canadian Parliament from which he retired to go into co-operative wheat marketing. Following his talk an open discussion will give opportunity for delegates to express their views as to what the I. A. A. should undertake in 1925 and in the future along grain marketing lines.

Delegates to Have Reports by Jan. 10

Delegates to the annual convention should receive their annual reports of the I. A. A. about Jan. 10. This year the year books are being printed earlier in order that each delegate can study up on all the activities of the association before the annual meeting. The book is complete excepting for that of the treasurer which cannot be made in detail until after Jan. 1 when the auditors complete their work.

The title of report was changed this year to read "Annual Report for 1924 and Proposed Program" rather than just "Annual Reports." On the cover is printed "an organization of *thinking* farmers."

District Meetings Jerk Members From Back to Front Seats

When some energetic journalist attempts to write a history of the Illinois Agricultural Association some 25 or 50 years hence, he will dig back into the archives of the order and find that it was in 1924 that the membership pulled up from the back seats into the orchestra pit right next the scenes of greatest activity.

The year 1924 will go down in I. A. A. history as the one wherein the membership had the opportunity of voicing its approval or disapproval, by means of a constitutional requirement of three meetings in each district each year, of projects under way in the state association or the national organization. It also will be remembered as the year in which the members could get quicker action than they could in previous years when the annual meetings were the principal reflectors of the thought of the membership.

The possibility of having each I. A. A. director appear before the members in each district during 1925 will be discussed sometime during the annual meeting. It is thought that some pre-arranged schedule of district meetings for the entire year would be more satisfactory.

Meetings Nearly All Completed

Four district meetings held during December practically wound up the required three-to-a-district per year as decided upon at the last annual conven-

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)

The farmer's school problems are also to be in the limelight this year. The I. A. A. educational committee, headed by J. L. Whisnand, executive committeeman representing the 19th district, will be loaded with facts which were obtained in the school survey made during the summer. Geo. W. Willet, the director of that survey and who is principal of the Lyons Township high school at LaGrange, Ill., will present the main address.

At the banquet in the evening of the first day, Chas. J. Brand, consulting specialist in marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will present an address on "The Agricultural Situation, Past and Present." It will be remembered by many farm bureau folks that it was Mr. Brand to whom the late secretary Wallace turned for the polishing of the framework of the McNary-Haugen bill.



Chas. J. Brand

Taxation problems and revenue matters are at the top of the bill of fare for Friday. Walter F. Dodd of Chicago, chairman of a state-wide committee of tax authorities created for the purpose of working out and submitting a revenue amendment to the Illinois constitution, will be the main speaker on this subject. J. C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics of the I. A. A., is also on this committee. He will be on deck for the open-house discussion on tax matters which will follow.

To Talk Insurance

Problems of farmers in insurance matters will be dealt with by Mr. Erwin A. Myers of Chicago, an insurance counsellor experienced in farmers' mutual insurance companies. It is expected that some action will be taken at the meeting providing for the I. A. A. to formulate some plan for re-insurance for mutuals during 1925.

Perhaps the most important session of the two days will be in the discussion of programs of work of departments with Secretary Fox in the chair. Delegates will prescribe the definite lines of work for departments at this time. Proposed programs will be offered by each department.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. This fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

Postmaster: In returning an uncalled-for or missent copy, please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, C. B. Watson, DeKalb.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th.....Jacob Olbrich, Harvard
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....H. E. Goembel, Hooppole
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....Vernon Lessley, Sparta

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, H. C. Butcher; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Taxation and Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, Wm. E. Hedgcock; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; in charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, F. A. Gougler; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Petersen; Legal Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick; Co-operative Accounting, Geo. R. Wicker.

Happy New Year!

To every farm bureau member who gets the RECORD, the officials and directors of departments of the I. A. A. extend a hearty and sincere wish for a happy and prosperous New Year.

—o—

Our Yearly Conclave

Interest is running high in the coming annual meeting of the I. A. A. This convention will be one of the most important in this organization's years of active history.

Every farm bureau member who can possibly get away from his farm should attend. Even though you are represented by capable delegates, there are many, many things in which every individual will be interested and in which you will have a voice.

The eyes of the farm organizations of the nation are on the Illinois Agricultural Association.

—o—

Its First Annual Meeting

Probably the reddest ear in the I. A. A. wagon load of accomplishments in 1924 is the organization of the auditing and business advisory service for farmers' co-operative organizations.

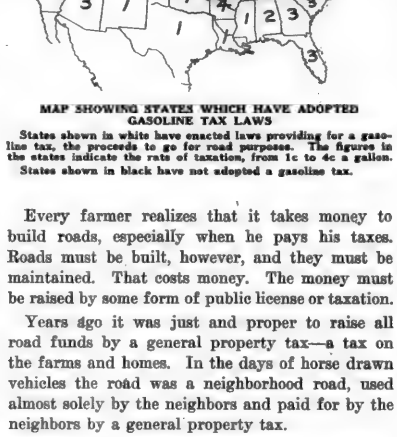
The first annual meeting of this body, which functions as the department of co-operative accounting of the I. A. A., will be held at Urbana on the 14th, the day before the I. A. A. meeting. An extensive program has been arranged which should be interesting to co-operative managers and officers. The meeting will be held in the Illinois Students' Union building. A full outline of the program appears in this RECORD.

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The Gas Tax

As announced in the last issue of the RECORD, the Illinois Agricultural Association will propose and support a tax on gasoline in the coming session of the state legislature. In supporting a gas tax, the Illinois Agricultural Association is specific in its statement that revenue derived from a gas tax must supplant some of the present tax already levied. The I. A. A. is not for a gas tax in addition to present taxes; it is for a gas tax in place of some present property tax. Another plank in the I. A. A. gas tax platform is that tax should be paid on gasoline used on the public highways and not that used upon the farm.

Many people do not realize the extent of the gas tax in the United States. The accompanying map shows this very plainly.



MAP SHOWING STATES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED GASOLINE TAX LAWS

States shown in white have enacted laws providing for a gasoline tax, the proceeds to go for road purposes. The figures in the states indicate the rate of taxation, from 1c to 4c a gallon. States shown in black have not adopted a gasoline tax.

Every farmer realizes that it takes money to build roads, especially when he pays his taxes. Roads must be built, however, and they must be maintained. That costs money. The money must be raised by some form of public license or taxation.

Years ago it was just and proper to raise all road funds by a general property tax—a tax on the farms and homes. In the days of horse drawn vehicles the road was a neighborhood road, used almost solely by the neighbors and paid for by the neighbors by a general property tax.

Today, with the automobile, the motor truck and the bus, the road is not a neighborhood, or town road, but a county, a state, a national highway, used by everybody, from everywhere.

Under these changed conditions, with the general property tax at a prohibitive point, it is simply common sense and common fairness to say that the people who use the roads and get most of the benefit from them, the motor vehicle owners, should pay a fair share of the cost.

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Getting Together

A large part of the work of the phosphate-limestone department of the I. A. A. has been to bring the producers of phosphate and agricultural limestone to a better understanding of the needs of farmers who use such fertilizers and the conditions under which these fertilizers can be brought into more general use. On the other hand, this department has had the responsibility of bringing to the farmers, through the county Farm Bureaus, a better understanding of the conditions under which these fertilizers are produced and the facts that govern a continuance of an efficient and sufficient supply.

Trying to get buyers and sellers of any commodity to see the problems of the other, it makes no difference whether the commodity be hogs, beads, helium or labor, is about as difficult as it would be for some hardy individual to get out in No Man's Land and try to stop a war. Buyers and sellers are, as a rule, two natural, dyed-in-the-wool opponents.

But in the phosphate-limestone work there are indications that both sides appreciate efforts designed to bring buyer and seller together. As an example, the following is a quotation from a letter received from J. H. Werner, general manager of the Charles Stone Company at Marion, Illinois. It is addressed to J. R. Bent, director of that department.

"Your very interesting talk at the meeting was a source of much information and enlightenment for me. I feel that I have gained much in the conference and feel that you, in behalf of the Farm Bureaus, have brought us (limestone producers) to a closer and keener interest in the farmers throughout the state. Your service has been a valuable one to us, even while serving them."

For Your Information

The Illinois-Missouri Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, which was organized by the farmers of the St. Louis district during 1921, had filed against it but recently, for a second time in the last two years, an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. The first petition was filed in December, 1922. The association had a large number of creditors and the great majority of these creditors agreed to a funding plan offered by the association. A small group of creditors, however, refused the funding plan offered, which is responsible for the second proceeding.

Since the first bankruptcy proceeding, a second company was formed by the farmers of the St. Louis territory, which is called the Ill-Mo Dairy Company. This company has been carrying on a successful creamery business in the territory and will continue to do so unaffected by the bankruptcy proceeding against the Illinois-Missouri Milk Producers Association.

This second proceeding in the bankruptcy court will probably clear up the situation as to the old marketing association and give the milk farmers of the St. Louis territory an opportunity to market co-operatively the fluid milk and dairy products through the Ill-Mo Dairy Company.

In order that any misinformed persons may be set aright, it should be stated that the Illinois-Missouri Co-operative Milk Producers Association was not an enterprise of the Illinois Agricultural Association. However, the I. A. A. had a hand in the formation of the Ill-Mo Dairy Company and is looking confidently ahead to its success.

The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national units—is welcomed. If you have any grievances, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

Voice of the Members: We hear so much about what the Farm Bureau has done, by some, but we also hear from others less informed that they can't see where it has benefited them. This is the common argument so much discussed by those for and against the farm bureau movement.

In reality there is only one logical side and that is for the movement. The man arguing against has no basis for an argument, other than ignorance due to lack of information, based on positive facts. Affirmative information is available in any good farm paper, farm bureau publication or co-operative literature.

The trouble with the man who argues against the Farm Bureau is that he does not read material that will keep him informed, because he seems to have the feeling that if he becomes so informed, and his neighbors who are for the movement find it out, he will be asked to become a member. This would cost him $15.00 a year! As I see it, the seat of the trouble with the objectors lies in the pocket book.

—A. A. Appel, Cobden, Illinois, Union County.

SIT TIGHT!

A farmer may grin
Or he may puff and blow
If he sells his produce
At cost, or below.

He may fondly think
He can go it alone,
But as well swim the ocean
Tied fast to a stone!

The Farm Bureau transport
And its swift fleet of boats
Will pull him across
As it does all the shotes.

There is cotton, tobacco
Fruit, 'taters and cream—
They have reached a safe port
At last, it would seem.

But one ship is floundering
And that is the grain;
It's a shame that the big fish
Get most of the gain.

Mr. Doubter is here
Altho not very stout,
He likes throwing stones
At co-ops round about.

These stones to Sir Doubter
Appear very neat,
But when we look close—
They are made by a cheat.

Let's stick to our standard—
The co-ops are right!
And let's all board the Farm Bureau
Ship and sit tight.

O. L. Hatch, president,
Stark County Farm Bureau.

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IMPROVE FARMERS' ECONOMIC CONDITION, LIFE STANDARD: FOX

Addresses Nation's Land Economists; Stresses Co-operation With Industry, Commerce

Speaking on "The Platform of Organized Agriculture" before a group of the nation's foremost land economists in session at Chicago, Dec. 29, under the auspices of the American Farm Economics Association, Geo. A. Fox, I.A.A. secretary, first said that there are many abuses to the term, "organized agriculture."



Geo. A. Fox

"Agriculture consists of the farms and the farmers producing products," said Mr. Fox. "The business of each of these units of production involves many problems, some of which are common to all. Many of these problems can be met more effectively by collective action and some of them can only be solved by united effort. Wherever and however farmers unite to serve the interests of these groups by collective or group action, we have organized agriculture.

Gives Reason for Organizing

"The underlying purposes of organized agriculture is to improve the farmers' economic condition and his standard of living," said Mr. Fox. "He is not interested in the higher wages for labor unless it will result in better returns for his own labor. He is not interested in greater reward for managerial ability unless he may also share in proportionately larger returns for his own managerial ability. He is not interested in large returns on capital investment unless he is included with other capitalists. The farmer is a laborer, a manager and a capitalist. This combination, plus the environment with which he is surrounded and limited, creates a distinct group interest which is peculiar to agriculture and which must not be compromised, which should never be confused with the interest of other groups, or the interest of the general public."

Mr. Fox suggested to the economists that the activities of organized agriculture must of necessity be limited strictly to the welfare of the farm group. These activities will be found to be largely economic in character. He stated further that much effort has been fruitless because of a tendency of some farm organizations to engage in almost every activity under the sun, and to a lack of self reliance, that is, failure to rely on farmers themselves for leadership and financial support. He stated that singleness of purpose, development of leadership among farmers, and financial independence are necessary parts of a sound policy.

He also stated that one of the largest jobs of farm organizations today is to co-operate with industry, commerce, labor and the general public for the mutual benefit of all, but agriculture must be on its toes continually to guard its own interests.

The program of procedure that has been found most practical in the experience of Mr. Fox was outlined by him as follows:

"Many programs of work of farm organizations have gone on the rocks. Many efforts have been made to correct evils that never existed. Many attempts have been made to make gold out of brass. The basis for any activity is intelligence. A survey of every problem and need is the first step. Formulation of a course of procedure based upon facts, experience, and sound reason follows. With this sort of a background, initiative and freedom of action in the interest of the group to be served, will yield results. A part of this program is well supplied by other agencies. Our educational institutions and our governmental departments can and do render valuable help. They are very necessary agencies to the program of organized agriculture. They are, however, the creation of all the people representing the common interests of all the people. To make intelligence available, to free it from prejudice, and give it the impetus necessary for practical application, is probably the most important part of the program. Organized agriculture does this thing."

Economic Adjustment Essential

A third suggestion made by Mr. Fox dealt with economic adjustment. He said that the problem of agriculture is to perpetuate production on the established farms of the country and to insure thereon a standard of living which will foster and continue a class of citizenship in keeping with national security. The best lands of the nation are under cultivation. They have an established investment value to the owners. The welfare of the industry requires confidence in the stability of this capital investment.

In closing he stated: "If agriculture's goal is to preserve and perpetuate the food producing resources of our agricultural lands, to sustain the investment value of our farms and to insure an intelligent and contented rural population, the business operations of the farm must be reasonably prosperous. I am not willing to accept nor to acquiesce in the theory that industry, labor, and agriculture cannot thrive and prosper side by side. If the American people do not accept the challenge to establish equality for agriculture and prosperity for all its essential groups, they have met the first great defeat in our country's history."

FOUR DISTRICT MEETS

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

tion at Galesburg. These were held at Edwardsville, Springfield, Morrison and Galesburg, Dec. 15, 17, 18 and 19, respectively.

At Edwardsville the meeting was largely devoted to consideration of the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation and was based upon a personal recital of events by Stanley Castle of Alton, executive committeeman for the 22nd district. Inter-relation of the Farm Bureau and closely allied organizations, grain marketing and community organization were among the other questions discussed.

Advocate Withdrawal

Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian county representatives, the counties which embrace the 21st district, met at Springfield. A resolution was passed expressing that district's attitude toward the American Farm Bureau Federation. It follows:

"Whereas, the American Farm Bureau Federation has adopted a grain marketing policy which is contrary to our ideas of co-operative marketing, and

"Whereas, the Illinois Agricultural Association has after a thorough investigation adopted resolutions condemning this grain marketing policy, holding that it is not only non-co-operative but that it stands in the way of a co-operative grain marketing program for Illinois, and

"Whereas, there have been other evidences that the American Farm Bureau Federation has not represented the interests of the farmers of Illinois, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we do not favor continued support of the American Farm Bureau Federation under its present administration, and that our support be withdrawn until such time as the constitution of the A. F. B. F. is changed so that control of the organization is entirely vested in farmer members who maintain regularly organized county Farm Bureaus controlled by their farmer members, and

"Be it further resolved, that we direct an executive committeeman, Scott Sorrells, to use his best efforts to secure action favorable to this resolution by the executive committee of the I. A. A."

Whiteside, Lee, Ogle, Carroll, Stephenson and Jo Daviess representatives talked over current problems at Morrison. Legislation, taxation, co-operative live stock marketing, local co-operation and organization were the high lights.

At the 15th district meeting at Galesburg Dec. 19, B. H. Taylor, president of the Fulton County Farm Bureau, was supported to be executive committeeman for that district when the election occurs.

Membership Is On Increase In Illinois

The membership of the I. A. A. which took such a tumble during the great depression has hit the bottom and is on the upward swing. According to the figures of G. E. Metzger, I. A. A. organization director, farmers are coming back into the fold who withdrew during the depression. There is a steady trickle of voluntary memberships all over the state, mostly from farmers who drop in the farm bureau office and sign up without being solicited.

Reveal Consumption Butter Substitute; Lynch Scores Users

"There is no substitute for dairy butter."

So declares A. D. Lynch, I. A. A. dairy marketing director. A survey just completed under his direction, on the consumption of so-called "butter substitutes" among city and rural families throughout Illinois, in co-operation with farm advisers in 33 counties, reveals surprising figures as to the amount of oleo and similar vegetable fats actually consumed by city and country dwellers in these counties.

Farm families are almost as great offenders in the use of substitutes for dairy butter as city people, the marketing expert discovers. According to the farm advisers consulted, average estimates indicate that farm people eat 2.81 pounds of oleo per family per year, compared with 2.94 pounds for their city cousins, over the same period of time.

"The farmer, especially the dairy farmer, who buys butter substitutes in place of genuine butter is competing against his own industry," asserts Lynch. "Every pound of oleo bought gives a market to the South Sea Islander for his cocoanuts and takes the sale of so much butter away from some Illinois dairyman.

"In addition to that the user of substitutes is deprivng himself and his family of the health-giving vitamines which genuine butter alone can yield."

EXECUTIVES DISCUSS RELATIONS A.F.B.F.

The special meeting of the I. A. A. executive committee on Dec. 19 resulted in the appointment of a sub-committee to draw up a resolution stating the administration's viewpoint on the relationship of the I. A. A. and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Due to the storms which played havoc with train service and communication, R. F. Karr, 18th district; Earl C. Smith, 20th district; Stanley Castle, 22nd district; and Vernon Lessley, 25th district, were unable to attend. J. E. Lingenfelter, representing the 23rd district, was detained because of sickness.

The meeting was a closed one and was given over to discussion of the I. A. A. relationship with the national organization. The sub-committee will submit its resolution to the executive committee when it holds its next regular meeting, Jan. 9.

Buys a Newspaper

F. E. Charles, assistant in the information department since June, has bought a half interest in a newspaper in Republic, Kansas, and has left the ranks of the I. A. A. to take up his own W. G. N.

Gerald Jenny, an agricultural graduate of the University of Wisconsin, took Mr. Charles' place, starting December 29. Mr. Jenny has been writing news of the Badger school for press services.

Mercer County Farm Bureau has been conducting a "rat drive," distributing 800 pounds of poison in all parts of the county free of charge.

The Marshall-Putnam bureau is holding an all day school for hog raisers Jan. 6. A representative of the University of Illinois will conduct the school.

PLANNING BIG TIME

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

made for farm bureau folks. The Champaign County Farm Bureau and the Champaign Chamber of Commerce are taking care of all details.

Old friends will meet old friends during the convention. The Inman hotel will be headquarters and the scene of much farm bureau hilarity. The University cake-eaters will have to take a back seat while the farm folks are there. "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight" and "Hail, hail, the gang's all here" will be first on the song list.



President Thompson will open the convention, and, following the custom of other years, will turn over the executive management to A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville, a member of the I. A. A. legislative committee, and who is right at home presiding at I. A. A. annual meetings. Then will come Secretary Fox's report telling the who, what, where, why, when and how the I. A. A. did thus-and-so during the past year. Then Treasurer Cowles will hold the floor with his financial report fresh from the auditors.



Following the day's events will be a banquet in the First Methodist Church, the only hall large enough to hold the great dairy farmer, who buys butter substitutes in place of genuine butter is competing against his own industry," asserts Lynch. "Every pound of oleo bought gives a market to the South Sea Islander for his cocoanuts and takes the sale of so much butter away from some Illinois dairyman.

"In addition to that the user of substitutes is deprivng himself and his family of the health-giving vitamines which genuine butter alone can yield."



group. A playlet by the Menard County Farm Bureau will feature the banquet entertainment. According to the press agent of the show, which is titled "The Redemption of Hiram Homebrew," the stupendous production opens to the tunes of "Three O'clock in the Morning" and the actual time is said to be that of the organization of the Menard County Farm Bureau on Nov. 15, 1919. Time of first scene is 3 A. M. The playlet goes into deepest tragedy and emerges at spots with lightest comedy. Hiram is "again" the Farm Bureau and has a hard lot at home. Romeo, the hired man, falls in love with Merry Homebrew, the villian's daughter, and they elope. There's a hot chase for the elopers and then—attend the annual meeting and find out.

There will be a fine brand of oratory when Chas. J. Brand of the United States Department of Agriculture gives those present a practical economists' viewpoint on the farmers' troubles. Mr. Brand has the facts as well as the oratory. And after Mr. Brand talks, there'll be the annual election of officers.



After the election the business of the convention will continue, problems will be pondered and possibly solved, disagreements will arise and arguments will no doubt ensue, but when it's all over, and everyone is off for home, the old farm bureau spirit of co-operation will be there stronger than ever.



FIRST ANNUAL MEET OF I.A.C.A. SET FOR 14TH, IN CHAMPAIGN

Will Review Growth and Developments of Past Year; Elect Officers for Next Year

The first annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association is to be held in Champaign, on Wednesday, Jan. 14. A review of the business of the past year, election of officers and a program including addresses by several leading authorities on co-operative auditing are scheduled.



Geo. E. Wicker

The co-operatives association was organized last spring under the direction of the I. A. A. and has since functioned as a co-operative accounting department of the I. A. A. The organization was incorporated early in June and at that time elected the following officers to serve until the first annual election: Henry McGough, Maple Park, president; L. P. McMillen, Rock Falls, vice-president; and H. J. Shafer, Illiopolis; O. B. Goble, Charleston, and Geo. L. Potter, Pontiac, directors.

The auditing association is the first of its kind ever organized in Illinois. Its purpose is to provide agricultural co-operatives with expert auditing, accounting and business advisory service at actual cost. Much of this service parallels that of bankers' clearing houses.

Service Filling A Need

That this service has been welcomed by managers and directors of co-operatives is shown by the steady growth in membership. From the start last June it has grown to the present membership of 117. This growth is largely due to the field work of V. Vaniman, who has been meeting with the directors of farmers' co-ops since last summer, explaining the purpose of the service.

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The roll of member co-ops now includes 53 farmers' elevators, 39 county Farm Bureaus, nine live stock shipping associations, three live stock terminal marketing agencies, three supply companies, one seed company and one fruit association.

Sixty Businesses Audited

The accounts of more than 60 co-ops have been examined by Geo. R. Wicker, general manager, and his staff of accountants. Fifty of these are complete and the others are to be finished at the close of their fiscal years. To handle the auditing with greater efficiency, a Springfield branch office was opened last September, with J. W. King in charge.

The meeting at Champaign will be called to order at 10:00 A. M. by President McGongh. The report of Manager Wicker covering operations of the I. A. C. A. between June 1 and Nov. 30, 1924, will follow, after which F. E. Ringham, assistant manager, will report on the 60 field examinations that have been made.

To Dig Into Fundamentals

At the afternoon session, Geo. E. Frazer, consulting accountant for the I. A. A., will talk on "The Status of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association under the Federal Revenue Act." Dr. C. L. Stewart, professor of economics at the University, will talk on "Comparative Statistics in Operation of Co-operatives Associations."

The field organization work of the Co-operatives Association will be covered by Mr. Vaniman. Prof. H. H. Baily, of the accounting department of the University, will speak on "Accounting Needs of Co-operatives Associations." Election of officers and other business will follow.

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NEW EXPORT PLAN OFFERED TO REPLACE McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

Coolidge's Commission Given Outline of Plan to Divert Surplus; Body Meets Jan. 5

There is no chance for agriculture to rise to parity with industry and labor in the American protective system unless steps are taken to maintain an American price for major farm commodities that are now held to world price levels because a normal surplus above domestic needs is annually produced, according to the memorandum on the agricultural situation that has been presented by the American Council of Agriculture to the President's Agricultural Conference which re-convenes Jan. 5 at Washington.

An outline of a remedial plan accompanies the memorandum. Under it, producers would be enabled to divert a surplus to the world market at world prices at their own expense, in order to enjoy the domestic market for the remainder at a price reflecting existing and future tariff schedules. A farmers' export corporation created by government charter, but financed by all the producers directly benefited by it, is proposed as the agency through which this would be done.

Surplus Always With Us

Robert A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A. and secretary of the Council, points out that the Council's memo clearly shows that a surplus for export of corn, cotton, wheat and pork is no new thing in America,—that the United States has been on an export basis with these crops since the Civil War. Statistical tables are given showing that production of them has declined per capita of total population in the United States below the average of several decades before. Disparity between industrial and agricultural prices since 1920 is due, it is contended by the Council, to the height of the former rather than the low levels of the latter in dollars and cents compared with pre-war.

Figures are quoted to show that the world has absorbed farm exports from the United States in greater volume and at a higher "dollar" price than in pre-war years, while prices of goods and services for which farm crops exchange are maintained on a level relatively much higher than before the war. This the Council says is in large measure due to protective legislation in the United States made effective by the fact that industry and labor are organized to an extent impossible for agriculture without aid.

Can't Control Acreage

The memorandum sets aside as "fantastic and impossible" the suggestion that farmers can render the exportable surplus nonexistent by controlling acreage, and supports its position by governmental statistics showing total lack of fixed relation between acreage and yield of principal crops in recent years. It challenges the wisdom of such a policy, which would "either involve wholesale farm abandonment, or shifts to other lines of production that would be seriously embarrassed as a consequence."

Two important agencies are needed to meet the situation, in the view of the Council;—a workable device to divert the surplus, the costs to be borne by all the producers benefited; and a co-operative association of producers which would be effective, with the problem of the surplus removed, in sustaining and stabilizing the domestic price to the extent of the tariff. Voluntary co-operatives cannot handle the surplus unaided, it is pointed out, since they would be compelled to assess the export losses upon their membership for the benefit of non-members,—an inequality that would tend to destroy the association that attempted it.

Eliminates "Ratio Price"

The proposed plan differs from the McNary-Haugen bill that was before the last session of Congress chiefly in the reduction of the extent to which the government engages in business, and in the elimination of the "ratio price" features of the former export corporation plan. The point is made that existing tariff schedules are in theory intended to equalize differences in costs of production between this and competing foreign countries. The Council asks the Agricultural Conference to devise and recommend a system that shall make such schedules actually answer this purpose for agriculture.

The views and plan submitted were adopted in principle at the open meeting of the American Council of Agriculture held in Chicago on December 1 and 2, in which representatives of forty national and state or district farm organizations participated. The Council defines itself as a temporary agency of leading national and state farm organizations, formed for the single purpose of securing an American price for the American consumption of farm products, independent of the world price for the surplus.

McLean County Milk Body Closes Door To All Non-Members

Only McLean County Farm Bureau members are eligible to membership in the McLean County Milk Producers' Association, organized and incorporated recently at Bloomington, according to A. D. Lynch, I. A. A. dairy marketing director, who assisted in setting up the organization.

At a meeting of incorporating members Dec. 23 at Bloomington the following nine men were elected directors: E. O. Ropp, Guy Hilton, Jay Wright, Wm. Welch, Conrad Schafer, F. J. Basting, V. U. Crain, W. H. Foster and H. R. Mason. From these E. O. Ropp was elected president, Guy Hilton vice-president and Jay Wright secretary-treasurer.

A Bargaining Organization

The organization plans to increase its membership but does not propose to sign up its membership on a marketing agreement at this time. It is planned to use the organization as a medium for studying and analyzing the dairy problems of the membership. Cattle improvement, better quality, and consumer requirements of the Bloomington market are pertinent questions at this time. It will act as a bargaining or service body for its members in selling to Bloomington dealers.

Some individual members may pool their feed purchases to obtain car lot price advantages.

HANDLE 28 PERCENT OF LOCAL BUSINESS

"During the last two weeks the Producers at Indianapolis have handled 28 per cent of the business of the Yards," reports D. L. Swanson, manager of the Indianapolis Producers. "Many visitors arrive every day and almost without exception they are loud in praise of the Producers. Below is a list of Illinois counties and the number of cars of live stock consigned by Shipping Associations from each to COMPETITORS of their own organization on this market.

Piatt	11	Coles	6
Champaign	5	Douglas	5
Shelby	3	Christian	3
Cumberland	1	Edgar	1
Effingham	1		

"Mr. Farm Bureau Member, are you a resident of one of these counties and does your shipping association patronize your competitor in your effort to create a better system of live stock marketing? If so, do you know why? Does the reason appear to be legitimate, and if so, will you write the Producers at Indianapolis the facts as you have them?"

Producer Facts

There are 526 shipping associations in Illinois. Producer terminals have handled approximately 90,000 carloads of livestock in 1924. The total refund by producer terminals in 1923 was $350,000; the membership in producer organizations is 325,000. The approximate saving in market expense is 35 per cent.



Listen In!

I. A. A. Farm Program

From Station WCK, St. Louis
Wave length—273
Time: Wednesday evenings, 7:40-8:00

Jan. 7—"What a Newspaper Man Knows About Farmers," by Ira D. Mullinax, agricultural editor, Twice-A-Week Globe Democrat, St. Louis.

Jan. 14—"The Quest of the Golden Fleece," by Oscar White, sheep salesman for the Producers Live Stock Commission association.

Jan. 14—"What the East St. Louis Producers Are Doing," by W. T. Angle, director of information for the East St. Louis Producers.

"What the Illinois Farm Bureaus Are Doing," by department of information, Illinois Agricultural Association.

Jan. 21—"The Stocker and Feeder Cattle Situation," by Lee Devine, stocker and feeder buyer for the Producers Live Stock Commission association.

Jan. 28—"Some Phases in Farm Bureau Work in Jersey county," by R. L. Eyman, county agent.

A.F.B.F. Program On KYW

Jan. 6—"Electricity on the Farm," by Dr. E. A. White, director, committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture.

Jan. 9—"Who's Doing the Chores?" by W. H. Moody, Port Byron, Ill., Illinois Agricultural Association executive committeeman.

"Talk on Vocational Education," by Dr. C. H. Lane, Chief Agricultural Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

Jan. 13—"Live Stock Conditions," by J. D. Harper, director of publicity, National Live Stock Association.

"The Shipper's Responsibility," by O. W. Sandberg, director of transportation, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Jan. 16—"Agriculture a Decade Hence," by Frank B. White, Agricultural Advertisers' Service.

"High Lights at Farmers' Week," by Arthur C. Page, Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

Jan. 20—"What the Illinois Farm Bureaus Are Doing," by H. C. Butcher, director of information, Illinois Agricultural Association.

"In the Grain Markets," by J. W. Coverdale, secretary - treasurer, Grain Marketing Company.

Jan. 23—"The Beef Cattle Situation in the Corn Belt," by D. C. Waterman, director of the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer Service Bureau.

"Boys' and Girls' Club Work," by Walter B. Remley, publicity department, extension service, International Harvester Company.

Jan. 27—"Monthly Analysis of Farm Markets," by H. W. Moorehouse, director of the Agricultural Division of the Brookmire Economic Service.

Talk on "Vocational Education," by Dr. A. W. Nolan, professor of agricultural education, University of Illinois.

Jan. 30—"What Illinois Produced and Sold in 1924," by Arthur C. Page, Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

"Painting 'and Son' Signs on Illinois Farms," by H. C. Butcher, director of information, Illinois Agricultural Association.

WLS Short Course

Jan. 5, 12:30 P. M.—A. D. Lynch, director dairy marketing. "The Farm Bureau's Milky Way."

Jan. 5, 8:10 P. M.—L. J. Quasey, director transportation. "What the Farm Bureau Has Done and is Doing to Solve the Farmers' Transportation Problems."

Jan. 6, 12:30 P. M.—F. A. Gougler, director, poultry and egg marketing. "Pioneering in Poultry and Egg Marketing."

Jan. 7, 12:30 P. M.—A. B. Leeper director, fruit and vegetable marketing. "The More-Dollars-on-the-Tree with Less-Cost-at-the-Creeks activity of the Farm Bureaus."

Jan. 8, 12:30 P. M.—M. H. Petersen, in charge of T. B. eradication. "Clean Hearts and Herds."

Jan. 9, 12:30 P. M.—Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. legal counsel. "Handling the Farmers' Legal Problems."

Jan. 9, 8:30 P. M.—Geo. R. Wicker, director of co-operative accounting. "The Twentieth Century Co-operative."

Jan. 12, 12:30 P. M.—Wm. E. Hedgcock, director, live stock marketing. "Shortening the Hoof-To-Frying-Pan Train Via the Farm Bureau."

Jan. 13, 12:30 P. M.—H. C. Butcher, director of information. "The Farmer and His Local Newspaper."

Jan. 13, 8:10 P. M.—G. E. Metzger, director, organization "Farm Beauties."

Congress recently passed a bill increasing the appropriation for T. B. testing $150,000 and allowing an additional $40,000 for operating expenses.

About 50 boys and girls in Henry county joined the calf club and began feeding their calves Jan. 1.

Monroe county begins organized T. B. testing Jan. 1. Dr. W. L. Boogy is the veterinarian in charge.

The 2nd annual Pike County Poultry Show is scheduled for Jan. 8, 9 and 10.

All Railroads Grant Fare and a Half To I.A.A. Annual Meeting

In a letter sent to all parts of the state, the transportation department of the I. A. A. recently announced special rates of fare and a half to the annual I. A. A. meeting and Farmers' Week in Urbana. The reduced rates apply over all railroads from all points in Illinois and from St. Louis, Mo.

"This information serves to clear up an unsatisfactory condition that has existed previously on account of only a part of the Illinois lines originally granting the reduction," a part of the letter reads. "No certificates are required to get reduced fares. The reduction is an open rate. Be sure to consult railroad agents in your territory some time previous to the time of the meeting to find out if they have received word. The tariffs may not be received by them and the agent would be without knowledge until the day previous to the meeting, thus causing a lot of confusion."

Originally the excursion rates were granted by the Western Passenger Association, which includes only 12 railroads operating in Illinois. The new tariffs will apply between Jan. 10 and 19 and to either Urbana or Champaign from all points in the state.

A. F. B. F. FIGHTS HIGHER P. P. RATES

That American farmers as a class are opposed to the proposed increases in postal rates which would allow for higher salaries of postal clerks the country over, is the statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation from its Washington, D. C., headquarters.

President Coolidge last spring vetoed the proposal of Congress at its previous session to increase postal salaries, and strong attempts are being made during the present Congressional session to pass the bill over his veto.

The American Farm Bureau Federation objects to the proposed measure on the basis that the bill is not well considered and that it is more political than economic. It is felt that the passage of the bill would mean discrimination against the farmers, as the changes in parcel post rates would be out of proportion to changes in other classes of mail, and agricultural business is one of the heaviest patrons of the fourth class mail service. The measure suggests no increases in the rates on first or second class mail. The bill proposes to raise the salaries of post office employees about $68,000,000.

In view of the fact that Postmaster-General New in his report to Congress said that the cost of handling parcel post mail is much less than is popularly believed, American Farm Bureau officials point out that increases in these rates would work additional hardships on the farmers of the nation, who feel that they already are over-taxed, especially from the standpoint of local and state taxes.

Parcel Post the Goat

"Not only is it proposed to make the parcel post bear more than its proportionate increase," E. B. Reid, Washington A. F. B. F. representative, declares, "but the bill would deny the local county seat or small town newspaper the right of free delivery within the county. These papers have more rural circulation than anything else. Yet such a move on the part of Congress would enable the city dailies to circulate into the small towns and country even more than at present, thus throttling many more country newspapers which generally have been a losing proposition for some time."

In Missouri, farm bureau representatives recently appeared before the state tax commission in an organised way, asking for relief from their present inequitable tax burden.

APPROPRIATE $100,000 TO CURB MYSTERIOUS POULTRY EPIDEMIC

Congress Moves Quickly After Farm Bureau and Others Urge Immediate Action.

Even Congress can act quickly. Within 36 hours from the time that the American Farm Bureau Federation, co-operating with national poultry interests, appealed to Congress to remedy the newly-developed poultry evil in the Middle West, that legislative body authorized the appropriation of $100,000 to fight "poultry flu," which has spread like wildfire in the last few weeks.

Illinois is among the 10 middle western states against which eastern cities and states have raised embargoes on the shipment of poultry. Directors of the Illinois Poultry and Egg Shippers' association, however, believe that Illinois was placed on the embargo list largely because of promiscuous shipments out of Chicago, coming from the West and Northwest. H. B. Patton, secretary-treasurer, is enlisting the support of his local shippers, the Illinois Agricultural Association, the agricultural college of the University of Illinois, and the State Department of Agriculture, in an effort to secure a reconsideration of the embargo.

Disease Spreads Rapidly

"Poultry flu" is a virulent, infectious disease which has appeared in the United States for the first time and has already killed hundreds of thousands of fowl. Relief from the epidemic can only be obtained by following strictly the rules which have been issued by the federal Department of Agriculture in regard to the interstate shipment of poultry and the disinfection of coops and cars. The plague has been definitely diagnosed by federal authorities and must not be confused with "Canadian flu," a milder disease from which poultry may recover.

The epidemic is very easily carried from one flock to another, all classes of fowl, including pigeons and birds, being subject to it. Sparrows, robins, and other common birds take and carry the pest, thus transporting the germ from one farm to the other.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the fowl pest is characterized by "its extremely infectious nature, its rapidly progressing course, and high mortality. Depression and loss of appetite, followed by prostration, are outstanding symptoms. The comb and wattles usually become purple and sometimes swollen. Sticky exudate may pass the eyelids together, clog the nasal passages, and even obstruct the windpipe, causing labored breathing. A greenish yellow diarrhea may be present.

Urge Burning Dead Stock

"Since treatment of affected birds is futile, the aim should be to prevent so far as possible the spread of infection," federal authorities warn. "The first fowls showing symptoms should be destroyed by a method which would guard against the contamination of the premises. The carcasses should be burned or buried deep. The healthy fowls should be moved to new quarters if possible and carefully watched for signs of disease. Houses and runs should be thoroughly cleaned at frequent intervals and disinfected with carbolic acid in five per cent solution. The drinking water may be made antiseptic by adding one-third teaspoon of permanganate of potash to each gallon."

John R. Mohler, chief of the federal Bureau of Animal Industry, who has successfully ridded this country several times of foot-and-mouth disease, and Senator Royal S. Copeland, another authority on sanitation, state that this disease of poultry is not communicable to humans, and that one's health is not endangered in handling infected chickens. Copeland further asserts that "cooking the fowl would kill any of the germs present." The belief that it is dangerous to eat such infected poultry and even eggs has become rather widely accepted, to the general detriment of the poultry industry.

MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday—January 24, 1925 | Number 2

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE GAINS FOUR NEW MEN; FOUR ARE RE-ELECTED

Inquisitive Reporter Interviews Committeemen and Learns Their Achievement Record

Our "63,000 thinking farmers" will want to know something about their newly-elected executive committeemen. We have therefore assembled the following facts concerning them for your information.

William Webb, of Lockport, Will county, was elected executive committeeman for Congressional districts 10-11. Webb is known especially for the experimental plot which he runs for the government. Pedigreed seed corn is his hobby. He tills 180 acres. The man from Lockport has a modern farm home and he advocates a wider use of all farm conveniences. He was director of the 11th State Farmers' Institute and is now on the Advisory Board for the University of Illinois.



William Webb

Canton, in Fulton county, claims B. H. Taylor, the new executive committeeman for the 15th district. Taylor succeeds H. E. Goembel, the man who was chosen vice-president of the I. A. A. He also is president of the Fulton County Farm Bureau and a Producers booster. He must be camera shy; the photographer couldn't corral him at Champaign.

An Absentee Winner

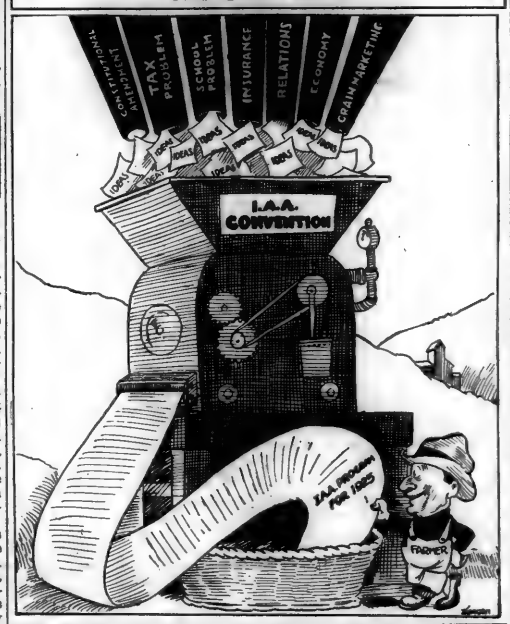
W. L. Cope, of Tonti, Marion county, has the distinction of getting elected to the executive committee while on his home farm. He didn't have a picture of himself when we wired for one. He will represent the 23d district, succeeding J. E. Lingenfelter, Lawrenceville. Cope was born on the same farm which he now operates with his sons and he says that this farm has always been his home. Growing fruit has taken most of his time, but he is interested in farm problems and is looking toward their solution.

The man to succeed Vernon Lessley as executive committeeman from the 25th district is R. K. Loomis, of Makanda, Union county. Loomis's heart lies in the fruit and vegetable business and is strong for shipping associations. He has been a director in the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange since its organization.



R. K. Loomis

THE GRIST MILL



Lay Plans for Second Farm Bureau Baseball Season at Annual Meet

Plans were laid by a group of farm bureau baseball enthusiasts at a meeting during the I. A. A. annual convention at Champaign to continue the scheduling of baseball games between farm bureau teams as was started last year.

It was decided that the constitution of the Farm Bureau Baseball Association should be rewritten so that all points such as that of eligibility would be more clearly defined. G. R. Kline of Cass County was elected president. Information can be obtained from either Kline or G. E. Metzger, I. A. A. organization director.

"Watch the Books" Is Keynote at Champaign Annual Meet of I.A.C.A.

Election of officers for the coming year, and talks and discussions on the auditing problems of farmers' co-operatives featured the first annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Association, held in connection with the tenth annual I. A. A. meeting during Farmers' Week at the Illinois College of Agriculture at Champaign.

The I. A. C. A., as it is known in co-operative circles, is a separate organization set up and put in functioning order last June by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the parent organization. The I. A. C. A. is operated under control of co-operative associations as one of the 12 departments of the I. A. A. From a no-membership start in June, the I. A. C. A. had on Jan. 1, 1925, 112 member co-operatives, classified into 49 farmers' elevators, 39 county farm associations, four dairy associations, three terminal live stock bureaus; nine live stock shipping marketing agencies, three mutual insurance companies, three farmers' supply companies, one fruit exchange and one seed growers' association.

Why Co-ops Fail

"One of the big reasons for failures in co-operative organizations," said Geo. R. Wicker, general manager, in his report, "is that the boards of directors have not been accurately informed as to the financial condition of their associations. The I. A. C. A. is there to provide simple but effective book systems and to help the local manager conduct them." Wicker expressed the sentiment of the directors of the organization when he said that the present membership and status of the I. A. C. A. exceeds by far the brightest hopes of a year ago. Instead of 50 or 60 member co-operatives as expected by this time,

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

"Sam" Just Gets His Hat Hung, Then It's Time to Hop Again

President Thompson had no sooner than got his hat hung on the hall tree in the Broadway Bank of Quincy after the annual meeting when he found that he was wanted down at Washington, D. C. to appear before President Coolidge's Agricultural Commission.

He left the I. A. A. office Monday, Jan. 19 for the capital city where he will be in the front line trenches trying to get the Commission to see the need of equality for agriculture. Several representatives of the American Council of Agriculture, the organization formed last spring to secure if possible the "spirit" of the McNary-Haugen bill, will also be there.

The Council has drawn up an export corporation bill that is drawing considerable comment. It is along the lines of the McNary-Haugen Bill, but is much simpler, the Council states.

Farm Advisers Pick J. H. Lloyd for Prexy

The Illinois Farm Advisers' association assembled in annual meeting during Farmers' Week at Champaign. Election of officers resulted in the choice of J. H. Lloyd, adviser of Hancock county, as president. Harrison Fahrnkopf, McLean county adviser, was elected vice-president, and B. W. Tillman, St. Clair county, secretary. C. C. Burns, farm adviser for Champaign county, was chosen treasurer.



J. H. Lloyd

The farm advisers' president is invited to attend all the I. A. A. executive committee meetings.

DELEGATES UNANIMOUSLY PICK "OUR SAM" AS PRESIDENT FOR THIRD TERM; GOEMBEL CHOSEN AS VICE-PRESIDENT IN CLOSE RACE

Tenth Annual Conclave Hailed as I.A.A.'s Most Constructive Meeting; Treasurer's Report Shows Net Worth $253,910.07, Gain of $39,189.96 During Year in Spite of More Activities

Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, farmer and banker, was elected to his third successive term as president of the Illinois Agricultural Association by a unanimous vote and without an opponent at the tenth annual meeting held Jan. 15 and 16 in connection with the University of Illinois Farmers' Week.

H. E. Goembel of Hooppole was elected to the vice-presidency by a vote of 76-74 over Earl C. Smith of Detroit, executive committeeman representing the 20th district. Mr. Goembel was executive committeeman representing the 15th district during the past year. Immediately following the announcement of the 76-74 vote, Mr. Smith arose and moved that a unanimous vote be accorded Mr. Goembel. Mr. Smith's two-year term as an executive does not terminate until the next annual meeting.



"Our Sam"

Actions Few, But Decisive

The chief official actions taken by the 157 delegates who represented the entire membership were (1) thanked the Champaign County Farm Bureau, the College of Agriculture, the Chambers of Commerce of Champaign and Urbana and the citizens of the Illinois Twin Cities for the kind hospitality extended; (2) directed the officers and executive committee of the I. A. A. to do everything in their power to secure legislation that will both in spirit and practice give equality to agriculture; (3) favored a gasoline tax providing that the funds thus secured be used for the maintenance of the State Aid system of roads as provided by law and that the gas law tax be levied in lieu of the present tax authorized by the counties for the maintenance of State Aid roads; (4) recommended the passage of such laws and the making of such appropriations as will carry forward the program of eradication of bovine tuberculosis as rapidly as possible; (5) urged the greatest possible speed upon the state and federal departments of agriculture in settling claims for indemnities and deplored the apparent delay in the settlement of such claims in the past; (6) endorsed the action of the I.A.A. executive committee and the American Farm Bureau Federation opposing the Child Labor amendment to the United States constitution; (7) voted to stay with the American Farm Bureau Federation, but sharply criticised it for the "attempt of those of the present and past administration to play politics or use the influence of the American Farm Bureau Federation to further any commercial or selfish interest"; (8) favored an amendment to the Illinois constitution enabling legislatures to pass such laws as will equitably distribute tax burden; (9) endorsed the I. A. A. stand on the Grain Marketing Company, the $26,000,000 merger; and (10) pledged their loyalty and support to the Illinois Agricultural Association. The full text of these resolutions appears on page 2.



H. E. Goembel

Constitution Amended

The I. A. A. constitution was amended by the delegates to permit more delegates in the future. Section 2 of Article III of the I. A. A. constitution had stipulated that there should be one delegate for each county having a majority of the membership dues paid in to the I. A. A. "and one additional delegate for each 1,000 paid-members or one-third fraction

(Continued on page 8, col.

Keep This RECORD; It Is an Important One

Did you miss the RECORD last week? The Jan. 17 issue was held over and dated Jan. 24 in order that the news of the annual meeting could be placed in the hands of each member as quickly as possible.

This issue contains summarized reports covering the 1924 work and 1925 program for each of the departments. Keep this RECORD handy so you can have it to refer to when you want to know what the I. A. A. is doing. The next issue will be dated Feb. 14. We will be back on regular schedule then.

Greatest Representation in History Is Record of Delegate Attendance

Delegates, who were entitled to vote at the tenth annual meeting, numbered 157 — more than ever before. The credentials committee, which consisted of W. H. Moody, Port Byron, Rock Island county, chairman; C. E. Bamborough, Polo, Ogle county; and C. B. Watson, DeKalb, DeKalb county, officially approved of the following delegates who were in attendance:

Adams: D. H. Myers, Mendon, and Perry Journey, Plainville; Bond: Frank Pothast, Greenville; Boone: Phil. H. Sanford, Garden Prairie, and Julian Larson, Poplar Grove; Brown: Fred Six, Versailles, R. F. D. 4 and Chas. H. Snyder, Versailles, R. F. D. 3; Bureau: J. J. Shugart, Princeton, and Otto Weisenberger, Zearing; Carroll: Geo. R. Norris, Lanark, and Ren Williamson, Mt. Carroll; Cass: Geo. R. Cline, Virginia, and W. A. McNeill, Chandlerville; Champaign: E. J. Tabaka, Ivesdale, and Ira Laverick, Broadlands.

Christian: Dwight Hart, Edinburg, and W. N. Grimes, Rosemond; Clark: T. N. Wright, Casey, and Geo. McElyea, Xenia; Clinton: C. C. Hofsommer, Breese; Coles: O. B. Goble, Charleston, and Ed. Niemeyer, Humboldt; Cook: Herman Schwake, Arlington Heights, and D. A. Nietefeld, Homewood; Crawford: N. F. Goodwin, Palestine; Cumberland: Frank Hackley, Trilla.

DeKalb: H. J. White, Somonauk, and A. J. Plapp, Malta; DeWitt: L. G. Heiler, Farmer City, and M. L. Pilchard, Farmer City; Douglas:

(Continued on page 7, col. 5)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, H. E. Goembel, Hooppole.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

11th.....William Webb, Lockport
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Canton
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Tonti
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, H. C. Butcher; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Taxation and Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, Wm. E. Hedgcock; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; in charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, F. A. Gougler; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Peterman; Legal Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick; Co-operative Accounting, Geo. R. Wicker.

The I. A. A. Constitution Amended

Article III, Section 2 of the constitution of the Illinois Agriculture Association was amended to read as follows:

"Each county Farm Bureau, the majority of the members of which are also paid-up members of the Illinois Agriculture Association, shall be entitled to representation on the board of delegates by one voting delegate, and one additional voting delegate for each 500 paid-up members, or major portion thereof, in the Illinois Agricultural Association."

—o—

The Resolutions

Resolutions passed by the delegates assembled in the tenth annual meeting follow:

Thank You!

We, the board of delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association, assembled at Urbana in our tenth annual meeting, do hereby express their hearty appreciation for the hospitality extended by the Champaign County Farm Bureau, the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, the Chambers of Commerce of Champaign and Urbana, and the citizens of the Twin Cities of Illinois and surrounding community and for their co-operation in making the meeting a success.

Equality for Agriculture

We believe the paramount issue before the American people today to be the securing of a true equality for agriculture with industry and labor. We, therefore, to do everything in their power to secure legislation that will both in spirit and practice give such equality.

Gasoline Tax

In view of the fact that a tax on gasoline has been levied by thirty-seven states of the Union for the maintenance of highways, compelling citizens of Illinois to contribute to the maintenance of the roads when purchasing gasoline in said states without receiving in return any contribution from non-residents using Illinois highways; and recognizing the fairness of such tax for road purposes we recommend the levying of a tax on gasoline used in motor vehicles upon the highways in Illinois. However, we favor the levying of such tax only if the funds thus secured be used for the maintenance of the State Aid System of roads as provided by law, and if such tax is levied in lieu of the present tax authorized by the counties for the maintenance of State Aid roads. We oppose the levying of such tax as an additional tax which would materially add to the total tax burden already unbearably heavy upon our people.

T. B. Eradication

We recommend the passage of such laws and the making of such appropriations as will carry forward the program for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in the State of Illinois as rapidly as possible thereby ridding the State, at the earliest possible date, of the menace to the live stock industry and to the health of our people, especially our children.

We urge the greatest possible speed upon the State and Federal Department of Agriculture in settling the claims for indemnities for condemned animals and deplore the apparent delay in the settlement of such claims in the past.

Child Labor Amendment

We endorse the action of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agriculture Association, and of the American Farm Bureau Federation in their annual meeting assembled in opposition to the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

American Farm Bureau Federation

Inasmuch as the Executive Committee have formulated a policy as regards their relations to the American Farm Bureau Federation as follows:

"Whereas the initial effort of our government in behalf of the farmer has resulted in the County Farm Bureau movement, and

"Whereas the County Farm Bureaus have been convinced of the need of State and National Associations to solve the larger problems of organized agriculture, and

"Whereas we believe the County, State and National units to be integral and necessary parts of the entire Farm Bureau movement, all of which should function exclusively in the interest of agriculture, and

"Whereas the American Farm Bureau Federation became recognized as the spokesman in a National way for the Farm Bureau movement, and

"Whereas we have grave fear that it is the purpose of the commercial interests of our country to dominate the policies of the American Farm Bureau Federation and use its influence to their advantage instead of permitting it to function to the advantage of its membership who contribute to its support, and

"Whereas, there is agitation in some counties favoring withdrawal from the American Farm Bureau Federation, therefore

"Be it resolved that we look with exceeding disfavor upon any evidence of the attempt of those of the present or past administration to play politics or use the influence of the American Farm Bureau Federation to further any commercial or selfish interests; that we do not favor disruption of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the establishment of a precedent of withdrawal, believing existing evils may be corrected to better advantage from within the organization and that we recommend continued support to the American Farm Bureau Federation at this time."

We, therefore, direct the officers and executive committee to use every prerogative at their command to the end that the American Farm Bureau Federation shall purge itself of all evil influences that seem to exist at this time.

Constitutional Amendment

Recognizing the limitations imposed upon the legislature by the present Constitution preventing adequate legislation to equalize the tax burden, we favor the adoption of such an amendment to said Constitution as will enable legislature to pass such laws as will equitably distribute said burden.

The Grain Merger

We indorse the action of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association relative to the Grain Marketing Company as embodied in the following resolution:

The Illinois Agricultural Association is not in a position to express an opinion as to the value and utility of the warehousing facilities which the Grain Marketing Company has under contract to purchase. The officers of the Grain Marketing Company have not made available the records and data necessary to determine the exact or even approximate values even though request has been made therefor.

The facilities now under lease and to be purchased by the Grain Marketing Company in the Chicago district have in our opinion been acquired by the old line grain companies for the purpose of speculative control of grain. The need and location of facilities for such control is substantially different from the requirements of an association organized to co-operatively merchandise grain.

The Grain Marketing Company has and proposes in the future to buy the grain of members and non-members and sell such grain to the best possible advantage. Such a plan subjects the company to the possibility of loss as well as profit and is therefore speculative. True co-operative merchandising of grain or any other agricultural commodity will seek to eliminate speculation and avoid the hazards thereof. We believe that the Grain Marketing Company in its plan of operation violates this cardinal principle.

Such a grain marketing program as is proposed affects the virtue and security of the preferred stock which is proposed to be offered to the farmer producers. The common stock issue, one million one dollar shares, is comparatively small and if issued in full could not absorb all possible losses in which event the preferred stock contribution of capital would be called upon to absorb such possible losses from such speculation. It appears to us, therefore, that such a plan of financing is unsound.

The method of grower-control set up by the Grain Marketing Company is in part illegal and impracticable. These defects can possibly be corrected by amendment to the by-laws but no steps have yet been taken.

The Illinois Agricultural Association officers have been hopeful that the Grain Marketing Company would provide a co-operative selling agency for co-operative grain associations and grain producers who are not in other associations. We do not believe the Grain Marketing Company as now set up will meet these needs.

Loyalty and Co-operation

Whereas, in any organization of this character differences of opinion as regards matters of policy usually exist, and

Whereas the Illinois Agricultural Association have obtained their present enviable position in the agricultural world through loyalty and co-operation of the farmers of Illinois, therefore

Be it Resolved that we urge a continuation of such undivided support and loyalty as will assure the continued growth and influence for the betterment of agriculture in this state.

The Voice of the Members

Members are invited to speak their minds in this column. As many letters from members will be printed each issue as space will permit. Letters should be short and snappy; all must be signed to be printed. All constructive criticism of the Farm Bureau—county, state or national units—is welcomed. If you have any grievances, praise or suggestions, here is the place to tell them. It's your column, make it what you will. Address letters to H. C. Butcher, I. A. A. Record, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago.

AN ANSWER TO MR. DYROFF

Adolph Dyroff in a recent issue manifests his enthusiasm that should be carried in every farmers heart for his own work. However, we cannot agree with some of the ideas in his article.

His proposal to have consumer and producers come in immediate contact with each other is impractical today. The most successful co-operatives in the world do not deal "directly." Some one must handle the commodities and to assume that we will gain the great goal that way might lead to disappointment. The most successful city marketing place run by farmers handle only an insignificant percentage of that produced. If the farmers will, the route to the eater can be shortened materially, but direct buying is to remain limited.

The suggestion to reduce farm machinery one-half is fine, but—until you can show the manufacturer where he can buy his iron and labor and freight for half he simply cannot follow the suggestion.

Until farmers are willing to pay more for pure seeds, some farmer will not take the trouble to produce better or pure seeds. We need to teach the users of seed to be willing to pay for the extra work in it.

We agree with most of Mr. Dyroff's suggestions but the solution means a lot of hard work for every man who sees the vision of a better agriculture. It means creating a desire in every farmer to co-operate, to practice the golden rule, to give more of their time and money to the solution of the problems that single individuals cannot do alone. The Grange movement built solidly because they developed that spirit of co-operation. It is not easy, but we are not asking for something easy. The old colored fellow spoke the truth when he said, "If you is gwine any whare, the only way is to start from whare you is."

—F. E. Fuller, Farm Adviser, Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau.

—o—

THE FARMER WALT MASON

My neighbors all say the Farm Bureau of Stark is a very safe place for the farmers to park. It gives us the facts on agrarian matter, that if followed will make our pockets grow fatter. Hog sanitation is one of the best—if you follow the rules you will not have to guess. Sweet clover and limestone for soil that is worn, will fix it up fine for wheat, barley or corn; but if you want weeds or bunch grass to grow—worn soil is the berries for them, as you know. The Farm Bureau tells us just how to spray trees, so we can eat apples whenever we please. Our boy's and girl's club work we view with great pride; it is making young farmers wherever it's tried. Tho in testing our cattle we're lagging behind, we're going to make that all up, never mind; for we all know Stark county is up and alive—just watch us progress in nineteen twenty-five!

—O. L. Hatch, president, Stark County Farm Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORTS ON PROJECTS SUMMARIZED FOR ALL MEMBERS

POULTRY DEPARTMENT URGES EGG GRADING AS MARKETING MOVE

Movie Film and Bulletin to Be Used in Bringing Work of the I. A. A. to the Fore

Illinois' egg marketing system is on the up-grade. Developments during 1924 point to it, according to F. A. Gougler, I.A.A. poultry and egg marketing director. His predecessor, J. D. Harper, early in the year outlined a platform consisting of the following planks:



F. A. Gougler

1. Get all egg buyers to purchase on a graded basis.

2. Help Farm Bureaus to set up co-operative poultry and egg marketing associations where volume of business and demand warrant it.

3. Conduct a survey through the state to get at poultry and egg figures.

4. Promote the Illinois Accredited Hatchery plan.

5. Co-operate with the University of Illinois on flock standardization.

Practical Plans Suggested

Careful study of the graded-egg-buying system has brought the department to the conclusion that there are two practical ways of making egg-trading more popular—(1) Law enactment; (2) organize to market eggs co-operatively and provide for their grading. The latter system is believed by far the more practicable, and it is felt that the farmers can handle the grading problem effectively themselves, once the start is made.

Gougler has studied co-operative egg marketing in the Middle West in an effort to adopt a policy devoted to the best interests of the Illinois poultryman. Surveys are being continued in the country, in towns, and in terminal markets. Educational work leading up to organization also is on the program, in two plans. One is a two-reel film which shows every detail of a co-operative egg marketing association at work and the other is in the form of a bulletin for use in organization work.

In co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture and the University of Illinois, the department of poultry and egg marketing succeeded in getting the accredited hatchery work during the year.

Adopt Plans for 1925

Here's the 1925 program:

1. Assist counties desiring co-operative marketing agencies, by finding out whether conditions warrant it.

2. Then help in forming such organization.

3. Investigate poultry and egg marketing at our terminal markets.

4. Co-operate with present marketing agencies in insisting on more and more purchases of eggs on graded basis.

5. Work for legislation favorable to the industry.

6. Improve farm flock conditions.

7. Select 15 to 20 farm men and women from the district concerned and school them in marketing methods.

Apply Science to Business

That Illinois farmers are applying science to their business is borne out by a report of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association at its second annual meeting at Champaign, Jan. 14, when it was stated that 15,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum for hog vaccination were bought and used in nine months of 1924 by members through 35 county farm bureaus, which purchased the serum co-operatively through the association.

The serum association is a subsidiary of the Illinois Agricultural Association. O. B. Goble of Charleston was elected president for 1925.

Revenue, Gas Tax, T. B. Eradication: I. A. A. Projects

Investigating and outlining policies for the coming year have taken up the time of the I. A. A. Legislative Committee, consisting of F. D. Barton, A. C. Everingham, and H. E. Goembel. The committee also devoted its entire strength in co-operating with other farm organizations in an effort to secure the enactment of the McNary-Haugen Bill by Congress. Though the effort failed, it nevertheless brought the inequality of agriculture before the mind of the public.

Revenue, a gasoline tax, and continuation and expansion of the effort toward eradicating bovine tuberculosis, are the three major projects upon which the committee will center its efforts for legislation during the next session of the state General Assembly.

The committee seeks legislation designed to repeal the closed season on rabbits and to secure the greatest possible protection on quail and other game birds beneficial to farmers.

Revenue reform, the committee believes jointly with the educational committee, is essential before permanent solution of the school question can be made. The committee will favor measures of interest to the public generally and farmers particularly. It will oppose legislation against the welfare of agriculture. Ratification of the child labor amendment will be opposed.

BOOKS REVEAL SAFE TREASURY BALANCE FOR ASSOCIATION

State Farm Bureau Strength Due to Recognition of Need for Funds to Carry on Work

"It is reassuring to note," reports R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A. and director of the finance department, "that during the past year the income of the association has been well up to estimates and that expenditures for all accounts have been within current income. This evidences the continuing healthy financial condition of your institution, and of the Farm Bureau in Illinois.



R. A. Cowles

"During the year, added interest and activity among our Farm Bureaus in the business-like attention given to securing liquidation of current and past due joint membership accounts, has become general. Substantial additions to income have resulted in every case. It is a pleasure to report that the activity has been initiated within the Farm Bureaus, and the director of this department with the co-operation of the legal department, as required, has only been called upon to give counsel and advice and has given personal service where requested.

"The worthwhile program of work of the Farm Bureau requires funds in hand and dependable income to assure its accomplishment. We have early come to recognize and accept this fact in Illinois, which may account in great part for the strength of the Farm Bureau movement in our state. Compared to its program of work, financial program and business practices are of secondary importance. They are, however, the solid foundation upon which the superstructure must rest and relative importance be recognized. The Farm Bureau, with an established sound business program, becomes a permanent super farm organization that need fear no competition in its field."

I. A. A. NOW A FORCE SQUARING AGAINST STATE INTERESTS

Organization Director Points Out That Business World Now Listens to the I.A.A.

The Illinois Agricultural Association and the Farm Bureaus are now well established in the minds of the farmers and have a ranking place among the business interests of state and county. G. E. Metzger, director of organization, says so. This recognition, he declares, has done much to maintain and increase membership in many counties where organization campaigns were carried on over a year ago. Seven counties were re-organized.



G. E. Metzger

The department has gathered much information of a general nature for the benefit of the fieldmen. County Farm Bureaus, too, were helped with summaries of the general accomplishments of the I. A. A., in cases where these counties contemplated publishing special bulletins.

The organization department in 1924 helped to put several marketing movements on their feet. The director co-operated with a group of cotton men in Pulaski, Johnson, and Union counties in making a survey organization and setting up a co-operative marketing organization for handling Illinois cotton.

Co-operated With Other Departments

The dairy marketing, poultry and egg marketing, and the live stock departments have enlisted the co-operation of the organization department on various occasions. The Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, now in the midst of reorganization, has been given much assistance through our fruit and vegetable marketing department.

The craving for a real Farm Bureau sport last season grew into a demand for baseball. The Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau had the championship team and won the trophy awarded by the I. A. A.

To Stress Community Organization

Metzger counts community organization an increasingly important project. He pledges more attention to it in his program of work for 1925. A start has already been made, however. Several counties have taken up community organization as a minor project.

The Homestead Films Company is making a new two-reel picture for the organization department. This film is designed especially for use in re-organization campaigns during the next three-year period. The picture dwells on the general work of the association and the county Farm Bureaus.

In co-operation with the department of information, an exhibit was designed to set forth the I. A. A. services to co-operative marketing organizations, county Farm Bureaus, and the individual farm bureau member. About 190,000 people saw the exhibit displayed at the Aurora fair, State fair, annual picnic of the I. A. A. at Lincoln and Illinois Products Exposition at Chicago. The department also engineered the annual picnic, held August 26.

Furnish Speakers

The Speakers' Bureau has been active in locating men to address district conference meetings and has supplied speakers to county Farm Bureaus for gatherings and conventions, both business and social. Demand for this type of service is increasing.

The coming year calls for the re-organization of 40 county Farm Bureaus.

American farmers should not be content to be the packhorses of the American civilization.—R. A. Hoey, at I. A. A. annual meeting.

Grain Committee Refused to Endorse Old-Line Merger

None of the various proposals for the marketing of grain, as presented by the many outside forces, have been endorsed as practicable by the grain marketing committee, which has considered all plans carefully. It also was deemed best not to employ a regular grain marketing director.

The Illinois Agricultural Association authorized an investigation of the Grain Marketing Company as to the following:

1. National public policy. A statement of the legal requirements to be met for federal approval; a statement of the legal steps for the approval of this merger by the authorities of the state of Illinois.

2. The place of the merger in the cycle of grain marketing. Relations of facilities of merger to marketing facilities in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and other cities; statement of relationship of merger to farmers' co-operative elevators in territory served.

3. Valuation and earning capacity. Values indicated by audit reports of each company in the combine; statement of properties secured and alienated by each of the companies in last five years; statement of earnings of each of the companies in last five years;

4. Investigation of proposed economies.

5. Investigation of proposed plan. Analysis of legal features of proposed by-laws and contract; analysis of experience, reliability, and cost of management personnel to be taken over from the former companies.

The I. A. A. considers the method of grower-control set up by the Grain Marketing Company in part illegal and impracticable.

44,000 PIECES CAME INTO OFFICE; 28,392 LETTERS SENT IN '24

I. A. A. Has a Real Business Office Handling Business of Members; Office Manager a Busy Man

Employment and supervision of office employes, purchase and proper accounting for supplies used by the various departments, providing for efficient filing, mail, and telephone service, and directing the office routine work generally, make up the work falling to J. H. Kelker, assistant to the executive secretary.



J. H. Kelker

Any Farm Bureau member wondering how much business is carried on by his state organization should drop in on the I. A. A. general offices in Chicago and see the mail and correspondence received and sent out. Last year the office received a total of 44,000 pieces of mail and itself mailed no less than 28,392 typewritten letters, to say nothing of nearly a quarter million sheets mimeographed for the use of the various departments in the year's activities.

The department has effected considerable savings in the purchase of paper and other supplies, for those Farm Bureaus wishing to avail themselves of the buying power of the I. A. A.

Here is a list of the more particular activities of the director:

Auditing of all bills presented.

Preparation of monthly financial statements for use of the executive committee in estimating budget income and expenditures.

Assistance of I. A. A. exhibit at fairs and expositions.

Arrangements for the annual meeting.

Entertainment of the Illinois boys' and girls' club members at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

Arrangements for the President's Conference.

Handling of miscellaneous correspondence and claims.

FOX TRACES CONTROL OF I. A. A. TO SHOW MEMBER'S CONTACTS

District Meetings a Good Thing and Should Be Continued; No Place for Petty Jealousy

"Let me sketch the contact of the individual member of the Illinois Agricultural Association for the purpose of determining what activities shall be undertaken and how prosecuted," said Geo. A. Fox at the conclusion of his annual secretary's report to the delegates at the annual meeting, the gist of which is contained in the summarized reports printed herewith. "The members of the Illinois Agricultural Association are all members of county Farm Bureaus. These county Farm Bureaus co-operating with the Illinois Agricultural Association select delegates to the annual meeting, who, in turn, select from each Congressional district an executive committeeman to constitute an executive committee. The delegates as a whole select your president and vice-president.



Geo. A. Fox

"The member speaks first through his Farm Bureau in selecting the delegates. Through the Farm Bureau and delegates he speaks to his executive committeeman and his president. This is orderly procedure and in the past five years has worked fairly well to give expression to the individual member. It has not worked perfectly but it has realized for you a certain stability and achieved some worthwhile results.

"Last year you recognized the need for closer contact between members. Farm Bureaus and your executive committeemen. You conducted district conferences to form a contact with your representative on the executive committee of the state association. These conferences have been a good thing. They offer possibilities of an even closer contact. I hope in the coming year we shall develop these district conferences to a larger degree of usefulness. It must be obvious to everyone that with over 60,000 members scattered over the state that only in this orderly way can individual members express their needs.

I. A. A. Works with Groups

"It is just as true that to render the best service to the members, the state association must work with organized groups. Through county Farm Bureaus, co-operative service can and should be made available to other farm groups, such as shipping associations, elevators, dairy organizations, farmers mutual fire insurance companies, community clubs, etc. Wherever county, district or state associations are functioning for any of those other local groups, co-operation and affiliation is desirable and should be sought.

No Place for Petty Jealousy

There is no place in the farmer family for petty jealousy, selfish ambition or personal aggrandizement. Only through co-ordinated efforts on the part of individual farmers and groups of farmers can the most effective service be rendered to the agriculture of this state.

The Illinois Agricultural Association was organized to serve the farmers of Illinois. It must never lose sight of this fact. However, a full realization of service to its members can only be had by co-operation with similar groups in other states and with national units. A friendly and proper relationship must be maintained if the state association is to meet the needs of its members in the solution of the wider than state problems.

I. A. A. REPEATS $2,000,000 TAX SAVING FOR FARMERS IN 1924

CREDITS COUNTY FARM BUREAUS FOR CLEAN-HERD DRIVE

Both Farm and City Dwellers Need to be Sold on Purpose of Work, Petersen Declares

To foster and encourage the tuberculin testing of cattle in Illinois; to help owners of tuberculosis-free herds keep their herds clean; to improve our relations with other states; and to co-operate with the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture in serving the best interests of the greatest number of our members—these are the purposes to which the tuberculosis eradication project of the Illinois Agricultural Association is dedicated. M. H. Petersen, special representative on the work, declares that "this has been made possible through the sincere efforts of the directing department heads, A. D. Lynch of the dairy marketing department, C. A. Stewart of the live stock marketing department and his successor, Wm. E. Hedgcock, and the advisory committees under whose supervision the work has been carried on."



M. H. Petersen

The county Farm Bureaus are responsible for most of the work done in bringing the need for a systematic T. B. clean-up home to the herd owners throughout the state. And men in charge of the work in the state declare that the rapid increase in both the number of counties doing area testing and the number of cattle tested is due largely to the efforts of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Petersen helped to prepare the way for area testing in 49 counties in 1924. Today Illinois claims one-fifth of all the counties conducting area testing in the United States, with 63 counties having appropriations.

Publicity Essential

Favorable public opinion, the department believes, must be moulded by a properly planned campaign of publicity. Accordingly, two objects have been kept in view in releasing information bearing on the importance of eradicating the bovine plague. Testing must be popularized among farmers as well as city dwellers, as both parties are vitally concerned. Farmers, breeders, and officials in other states must be kept informed as to the real condition of the health of Illinois cattle. The aim is to "tell the world" of the strides made in cleaning up Illinois herds, so that by the time we have become a cattle-selling state, prospects will be sold on the desirability and safety of buying cattle in Illinois.

It was realized early in 1924 that the cattle buyer needs a contract for full protection. Accordingly, a contract which fixes the responsibility in cattle purchases was drawn up with the help of the legal department and has been successfully used for the past eight months.

Milk Ordinances Demanded

More and more towns want help in drawing up ordinances regulating the production and sale of milk. A number of these ordinances have been formulated with the help of the I. A. A., the most important phase being a requirement that all milk come from cattle under state and federal supervision for tuberculosis.

Local stock yards in 89 counties have been surveyed as to sanitary conditions, especially with respect to sources of T. B. infection. The transportation department is taking action where necessary to improve existing conditions.

The I. A. A. secured indemnity totaling $9,440 on 124 claims made by farmers who failed to receive such indemnity for reactors.

Demand Sixty-day Retest

Public sentiment now demands that cattle coming into our state be retested. The 60-day rule therefore applies on all cattle brought over the line. Illegal traffic in untested cattle from other states has largely been curbed, due to the efficient efforts of vigilance committees, co-operating with Petersen.

Much of the routine educational program connected with the work, it was felt, should properly be handled by the State Department of Agriculture. The I. A. A. has successfully prevailed upon the State Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute the motion films explaining tuberculosis eradication, and to publish pamphlets and posters showing the needs and benefits of cleaning up T. B. in cattle.

To stimulate favorable sentiment, much time was spent in addressing civic and commercial organizations, women's clubs, medical and bankers' associations, and religious societies, as well as farmers' organizations.

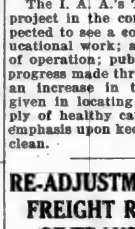
Future Full of Work

The I. A. A.'s T. B. eradication project in the coming year is expected to see a continuance of educational work; an expanded field of operation; publicity concerning progress made throughout Illinois; an increase in the field service given in locating sources of supply of healthy cattle; and special emphasis upon keeping clean herds clean.

RE-ADJUSTMENTS IN FREIGHT RATES, AIM OF TRANSPORTATION

I.A.A. Curbs Rate Advances and Looks Into Road Problem; Opposes P. P. Increase

Illinois farmers shall not pay more than their fair share of transportation costs; and they must have efficient transportation service. These are the things for which the transportation department, under the direction of L. J. Quasey, stands and works.



L. J. Quasey

The department has taken an active part in 10 hearings before several freight association and railroad rate committees, concerning the adjustment of rates on agricultural products. Fifty-seven conferences were held throughout the year concerning various matters—mostly with individual railroads or railroad committees.

The department co-operated with the University of Illinois, which held a series of nine live stock shipping association schools at various points throughout the state. Information was given by the I. A. A. department concerning the many transportation problems encountered in the every-day business of a shipping association, from the ordering of cars down to the filing of claims for loss, damage, or overcharge.

The department took steps in opposing the proposed increase in parcel post rates.

Extensive work was done, in co-operation with the department of taxation and statistics, in the investigation of the state hard road construction program, and report made of the findings.

Re-adjustments of freight rates have been proposed by the railroads in territory both to the east and to the west of Illinois. These re-adjustments are for the most part in the nature of increases and although live stock and grain rates and export and import rates are not now directly involved, it is reasonable to assume that an effort will be made to increase them at some later time. Other farm products will be affected by the proposed changes. The department believes that a re-adjustment downward should be made of rates on all farm products and it will endeavor to work to that end during the coming year.

SLUM KIDDIES ENJOY FARM BUREAU HOMES

Two hundred six boys and girls from the slums of Chicago were given free two-weeks' outings in the homes of Illinois farm bureau members during the summer of 1924. In this project the I. A. A. co-operated with civic and semi-public organizations to make it successful. 1924 was the fourth year in which the project has been run, and about 1,400 children have thus had a chance to see real farm life with its invigorating atmosphere—through Farm Bureau effort.

Miss Grace Schecter, secretary to Mr. Fox, served as Outing Secretary last year.

DROP OLD PLAN OF BUYING PHOSPHATE; SERVICE STRESSED

Soil Fertility and Profitable Agricultural Production Are the Aims of Department

Much progress in standardizing methods of buying limestone for Farm Bureau members; closer business relationship between limestone producers and Farm Bureaus; and extensive changes in the department's relation to the phosphate supply — these are the outstanding features of the phosphate-limestone department, of which J. R. Bent is director, for the year 1924.



J. R. Bent

The functions of the department are:

1. Investigation of factors influencing the present and future supplies of agricultural limestone and crude ground rock phosphate.
2. Acting as a bureau of information concerning the trade, for the county Farm Bureaus.
3. Acting as representative for the county Farm Bureaus and individual members in negotiating with the commercial producers of limestone and phosphate in general trade and in correcting abuses.
4. Giving specific advice to local units as to advisability of developing farmer-owned limestone plants or storage facilities.
5. Assisting where most advantageous in the collective purchasing of crude materials.
6. Keeping public officials and other necessary agencies correctly informed about all movements aimed at better maintenance of soil fertility and profitable agricultural production.

Need Bureau for Greatest Limestone Use

District conferences conducted by the department throughout Illinois revealed the fact that the Farm Bureaus have been and must be in the future, the most effective agency for the promotion of limestone use on Illinois farms. In view of the fact that a large proportion of the fertilizer business is pooled through the Farm Bureau, many of the contracting companies have agreed to furnish Farm Bureau purchasers with limestone at special prices, amounting to a maximum of 10 cents per ton. The new plan has proved popular and has helped to increase the ranks of Farm Bureau members in the state.

New Phosphate Basis

Radical departures were made in the phosphate purchasing policy. The plan of collective bargaining as used in the four years from 1920 to 1923 was abandoned, and companies were left to do their own soliciting of business among the farmers of the state. At the same time, the department's function in supervising the quality and service rendered by the producing companies, formerly limited to but a few companies, was extended to cover all of the producing plants and companies now operating in the Tennessee field. Bent counts this a distinct step in advance, although 1924 was a subnormal year in the amount of crude ground rock phosphate used in Illinois.

Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa limestone fields were visited by the director from time to time. Quarry conditions and methods of handling the fertilizer were inspected, and records kept. Limestone deposits in Illinois and phosphate deposits in Tennessee also have been investigated as to available sources for future supplies.

The Future

Marked improvements in transportation facilities, insuring prompt shipments of fertilizer during 1924, have rendered the storage problem a minor one, Bent points out. It is becoming more and more evident, however, that as time goes on, provision must be made for distribution of shipments over a wider period of time, if production is to be made efficient and economical.

Though it carries its fresh problems, the outlook for 1925 is promising. Continued friendly relations, co-operation, and standardized business methods are necessary to stabilize the traffic in limestone and phosphate.

CLEARING HOUSE ON BAR DECISIONS, AIM OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Service to Marketing Departments and Farm Bureaus Is Work Falling to Kirkpatrick

Service to the interests of organized agriculture in Illinois has been the watchword of this department in 1924, operating under the direction of Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. legal counsel. The Grain Marketing Company was examined as to articles of incorporation, by-laws, and contracts, and a report was made to the I. A. A. grain committee.



D. Kirkpatrick

In investigating the Co-operative Marketing Act passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1923, the department discovered that the act carries certain provisions of power which co-operatives might misuse to their later disadvantage. On this basis, recommendations will be made to the legislative committee.

Helped Marketing Departments

In co-operation with the live-stock, dairy, and fruit and vegetable marketing departments, the legal department has urged the use of marketing contracts for all co-operatives except live stock shipping associations. Uniformity of contracts where possible has been insisted upon, and uniformity of provision has been advocated.

Incorporation of a co-operative with or without capital stock is allowable under the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Act of 1923, belief to the contrary notwithstanding. The legal department therefore has advised the issuance of preferred stock, limited to the right parties, where substantial capital is needed.

Co-ops Need Legal Advice

The legal department points out that frequent advice on local legal matters is essential if the co-operative is to function properly. The department accordingly advises all co-operatives to have and use legal advisers of their own, locally speaking. Co-operative buying enterprises are not encouraged, as the first function of the local is to market its stock successfully. The department believes in strict adherence to the commodity marketing basis.

Helps County Farm Bureaus

The legal department will continue to give legal counsel to the association in matters pertaining to the association's business. And it wants to serve as a clearing house for all new decisions handed down in the courts of the state, so as to advise all co-operatives under its jurisdiction.

ILLINOIS FARMERS LAST YEAR SAVED 2 MILLION IN TAXES

More Uniform Assessments of Real Estate Secured; Need of Tax Reform Seen

Problems of taxation, including the closely related analysis of public finances, took up the major portion of time for the department of taxation and statistics, headed by J. C. Watson, director.



J. C. Watson

Efforts to secure substantial uniformity in assessments of real estate in certain counties were continued from the previous year. The investigations disclosed that in many counties, farm lands were assessed at a higher percentage of their selling value than was true of town and city lots. Reduction in valuations of farm lands was effected in several counties. Watson declares that "there can be no doubt that, on the whole, the two classes of real estate are now more nearly on a uniform basis of valuations than has existed since the great fall in prices of farm products and farm lands began in 1920."

Effected Reduction in Taxes

Farmers were saved $2,000,000 in taxes in 1924 over what they would have been charged if assessments had been based on 1922 valuations. The department believes that "nearly all the saving in taxes last year is likely to be repeated this year."

Illinois' tax system is antiquated and inequitable, says Watson. Substantial progress has been made by the association, however, in bringing together representatives of all important organizations in a common effort to improve the system.

The Illinois Educational Commission last summer appointed an Advisory Council of 19 persons representing various organizations of the state. The director of the taxation department, and J. L. Whisnand, executive committeeman from the 19th district, also chairman of the school commission of the I. A. A., were appointed to the Council to represent the association.

Constitution Needs Amendment

Conferences brought out the belief of practically all parties concerned that amendment of the revenue sections of the state constitution is necessary before any great improvement can be made in the revenue system of the state. Discussions will continue until the larger number of organizations in the state will concur with the Commission in its campaign to improve the state tax system through legislative action.

The director of the department also presented the problems of taxation before a number of meetings and conferences, including the annual Farmers' Week, the Tri-State Development Congress at Duluth, and the annual convention of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation at Columbus. He also gave a radio talk on taxation over WLS Chicago.

Announces Future Program

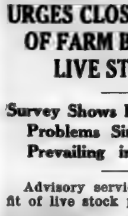
The department proposes to continue its efforts to discover the facts and to secure equalization of values in any counties having serious inequalities. It proposes to continue its analysis of taxes extended on lands. It will undertake a limited amount of work in Farm Bureau counties where desired. And it proposes to give much of its time to a consideration of legislative matters, and more especially to work with the committee of which Watson, representing the I. A. A. is a member, concerning recommendations relating to an amendment of the revenue sections of the State Constitution.

NATIONAL PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED IN FORMATION OF I. A. C. A.

URGES CLOSER UNION OF FARM BUREAU AND LIVE STOCK CO-OPS

Survey Shows Illinois Shipping Problems Similar to Those Prevailing in Other States

Advisory service for the benefit of live stock producers of Illinois, and promotion of the co-operative marketing of live stock through the shipping associations and Producers commission associations located on the terminal markets, make up the work of the live stock marketing department, of which Wm. E. Hedgcock is director. This work was divided into the following branches: Live stock co-operative shipping associations, producers commission associations, field service, wool pool, blankets, tuberculosis eradication, Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, and stockers and feeders.



Wm. E. Hedgcock

Shipping associations numbering 526, well distributed over Illinois, are members of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The department's service lies in strengthening these and developing the service which they should be able to render to their various communities.

A survey was conducted by the department during the year to learn the status of live stock shipping associations and their activities in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and Indiana, as well as Illinois. It was found that shipping problems in Illinois are similar in most respects to those in other states.

In all the states visited it was the consensus of those interested in the co-operative marketing of live stock that the shipping associations should be organized on a strong, efficient business basis and should keep accurate accounts; that they should be incorporated and the managers bonded; that the board of directors should designate the policies of the shipping association and instruct the manager in regard to the consigning of the live stock; also that it was a mistake to permit a shipping association manager to purchase and ship live stock in his own name, and that no one should be employed as manager of a shipping association who was not in hearty accord with the co-operative marketing plan. The lack of proper records is surprising. Indications are that a large number of shipping associations do not keep any record of their year's business.

Farm Bureaus Active

"The Farm Bureaus of Illinois have been very active in promoting the organization of shipping associations," states Hedgcock. "The department has found the Farm Bureaus to be of great assistance in promoting the educational campaign, to build up and strengthen the shipping associations and the co-operative marketing of live stock.

"It is our firm conviction that there must be a definite relationship existing between the Farm Bureau and the shipping association. The department has co-operated with the extension department of the University of Illinois in conducting nine shipping association schools in different sections of the state, and due to the interest taken in these schools it is planned to hold a larger number of schools in 1925. Through the co-operation of the extension department we find it is possible to promote the accounting work and develop the business efficiency of the shipping associations of the state with greater rapidity."

Three Producers' associations and nine shipping associations now receive the auditing service of the I. A. C. A.

The low spread obtaining between the price of feed and of live stock through the year just past has kept the outlook from being very hopeful, the director's report points out. It is his belief, however, that the situation "can be aided materially by helping develop a more orderly system of marketing.

Want System in Marketing

"We are convinced that any program which includes a more orderly system of marketing requires that the live stock be handled by the producer from the farm to the packer. The most satisfactory method will be to strengthen and develop our co-operative live stock shipping associations and our co-operative live stock marketing agencies (the Producers Commission Associations) and educate the live stock producer to patronize his own co-operative marketing agencies.

"In planning our 1925 program of work we desire to build upon the work that the department has been conducting in the past. In order to strengthen our shipping associations and co-operative marketing agencies it will be necessary to conduct an educational campaign in order that our shipping associations may handle a larger bulk of the live stock produced in the various communities. We must encourage the home grading of live stock by the shipping associations in order to reduce the cost and confusion of marketing. We must encourage the associations using efficient business methods, which will include: Accounting systems; closer attention given to the shipping associations by the boards of directors; incorporating of the associations and bonding the manager; and the employing of efficient, co-operative-minded managers. The program of work also includes the promoting of the wool pool; the locating of stockers and feeders; co-operating with existing agencies in the eradication of tuberculosis; encouraging boys and girls club work; aiding our Farm Bureaus in purchasing a good quality of serum at a reasonable price through the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association; and the co-operating with other agencies promoting better live stock marketing conditions in the state."

"TELL THE WORLD" IS INFORMATION BUREAU SLOGAN

Facts, and Not Propaganda, Is Department Watchword; Clippings Show the Results

Publication of the I. A. A. Record, information service to the press, advertising and publicity service to co-operative marketing organizations, and arrangement of radio talks, make up the work of the department of information, of which H. C. Butcher is director. This department is charged with the responsibility of keeping the work of the I. A. A. before 63,000 farmer members, as well as all Illinois and more remotely, the United States.



H. C. Butcher

The Record circulates among all Farm Bureau members in Illinois and is designed to give the news of the association to its readers, and to record trends which may affect the association's policies.

Information service concerning the activities and developments of the I. A. A. goes to the United Press, Associated Press, United News, and International News Service; the farm papers in this and surrounding states; and farm pages of daily newspapers. Each week several news stories about the association's progress are mailed to each of the 92 Farm Bureaus in Illinois. These stories are used with additional local angles in Farm Bureau bulletins and house organs, as well as in the local press.

The department also edits the Illinois Fruit Exchange News for the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, published at Centralia.

F. E. Charles resigned as assistant director at the end of the year to take up a paper in Republic county, Kansas. He was succeeded on Jan. 1 by Gerald Jenny.



Gerald Jenny

In 1922, 5,155 clippings concerning the I.A.A. were received from a bureau which covers practically all of the daily and weekly newspapers in the state and about one-half the dailies and weeklies in the United States. In 1923, there were 2,813, and in 1924 over three times as many were returned as in 1923. These 8,582 clippings accumulating in 1924 represent 777,380 stories about the Illinois Agricultural Association which were actually printed. This increase indicates that the I. A. A. is climbing the ladder into the nation's news and that its great program of work is therefore coming to the attention of more people more often than ever before.

The director makes the following recommendations for work in 1925:

1. Continually improve the Record with a view toward making it a stronger and more interesting connecting link between members and the association.
2. Give county Farm Bureaus specific help in publicity problems.
3. Assist co-operative marketing organizations in publicity and advertising problems on a cost basis.
4. Keep pace with radio development.
5. Make the Illinois Agricultural Association the best known and most admired farm organization in the United States, both to farm and city people.

FRUIT PROGRAM SEES GROWER AIDS IF IT IS PROPERLY HANDLED

Survey Made Last Year Shows Illinois in Favorable Position; also Room for Improvement

A. B. Leeper, director of the fruit and vegetable marketing department, located at Centralia, Illinois, opened up both guns on the year's work by developing a plan for co-operative marketing of fruits and vegetables in Illinois. A plan which is believed sound and workable was devised with the help of leading growers and the horticultural department of the College of Agriculture.



A. B. Leeper

The Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange was incorporated under the new Co-operative Marketing Act of Illinois on February 29, 1924. This farmer organization has marketed products from 24 shipping points in 16 Illinois counties in 1924.

Much time was spent by this department in making a survey of the fruit and vegetable producing counties, with the purpose of determining where marketing associations should be organized.

What Survey Showed

The survey disclosed among other things the following:

1. Illinois is near the center of population and has better transport facilities than any other section producing these crops.
2. Favorable climatic conditions obtain over almost the entire state.
3. If proper crops are grown, the harvest season comes when there is less competition than in most other producing sections.
4. Illinois farmers are not taking advantage of this condition.
5. Perishable crops for local trade are produced in every county.
6. Many sections in the state produce a surplus, which, however, is not produced in sufficient quantities to market in carlots. The grower loses.
7. In such sections farmers should either reduce their production to a local consumption basis, or increase it to provide for a volume of business which will insure proper handling, moving and refrigerating.
8. In some sections the crops are not of the best marketable variety. In others the harvest season does not correspond with the seasonal demand for the crops grown.

Products in Demand

General observations on the tree fruit status, as revealed by the same survey, show that as a whole, the country is not producing enough fruits and green vegetables to meet the demand. But no matter what the crop, market conditions and demands must be considered if it is to be grown at a profit. Only eight of the 30 counties surveyed are producing small fruits and vegetables in quantities sufficient to market them properly. Where the state's hard-road building program is working to the disadvantage of producers, marketing methods should be changed to meet the new conditions.

Recommendations

Leeper recommends the following program for 1925:

1. Re-organization of all existing organizations under the standard type recommended by the I. A. A.
2. Organization of other shipping points which can meet the I. A. A. requirements.
3. Proper supervision of such new marketing organizations by the I. A. A.
4. Completion of the survey begun last year.
5. Special attention to roadside and truck marketing.
6. Greater use of the information and advice coming from the department, on the part of the fruit and vegetable growers.

DAIRY INDUSTRY IN NEED OF ADJUSTMENT FOR BEST EFFICIENCY

Lynch Says Federate, Watch Cost of Dairy Production; Outlines Plans for 1925

The department of dairy marketing has had much grist to grind, but A. D. Lynch, the director, has it all processed and packaged properly. Here's his program:



A. D. Lynch

1. MARKETING SERVICE.
   a. Field service.
      (1) Investigational. Use surveys to determine marketing needs of communities.
      (2) Educational. Acquaint dairymen with the possibilities of co-operative marketing; formulate policies.
   b. Organization.
      (1) Work out best possible plans for prospective institutions.
      (2) Assist in acquiring suitable site.
      (3) Assist board in choosing machinery, equipment, supplies.
      (4) Help locate personnel: managers, accountants, employees.
   c. Merchandising.
      (1) Particular attention to grading and to efficient quality production.
      (2) Sales service at terminals, including the location of markets and the development of outlets for dairy products.
      (3) Advertising; outline publicity campaigns.

Better marketing methods is the need for most farmer-owned Illinois cheese factories. The problem of marketing Illinois cheese is growing, and the state now ranks third in cheese production.

2. STATISTICAL.
   a. Accounting.
      (1) Provide uniform accounting systems.
      (2) Formulate summaries and reports for directors and managers.
      (3) Interpretation, analysis, and advice on financial statements.
   b. Marketing information on butterfat, fluid milk, condensed milk, including advice on which products are likely to show largest earnings.

(Continued on page 7, col. 2)

SUCCESS MARKS WORK OF CO-OP AUDIT BODY; NEAR FIRST MILESTONE

Member Organizations Get Books Audited; Special Help Is Given on Tax Returns

The department of co-operative accounting, George R. Wicker, director, was established in May of 1924, to meet a definite and general demand on the part of co-operative associations in Illinois for improved accounting methods and better business practices.



Geo. R. Wicker

The work of the department includes the auditing of books of member organizations; recommendations for the improvement of accounting systems; appraisals of real estate, buildings, and equipment; inventories of stock; special service as to income tax returns, capital stock tax returns, state corporation tax assessments, and commercial reports; service as to federal income tax exemptions and claims for abatement and refund; statistics and comparative analysis; and business advisory service. Any agricultural organization, Farm Bureau, or co-operative association may acquire membership in the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association upon application of its officers and the acceptance thereof by the properly elected officers of this association.

The department actively engaged in its work on June 1, 1924, and so far has completed the examination of 43 co-operative associations and Farm Bureaus. It has extended its services to Illinois Farm Bureaus with respect to filing returns for income tax and capital stock tax, and has presented applications for exemption in all cases where the necessary information has been supplied.

Wicker wishes to extend the facilities of the new department to the affiliated Farm Bureaus and invites their co-operation. The staff members will be glad to attend district conferences and other meetings of a general character when appointments can properly be made.

In September, 1924, a branch office was opened at Springfield in the offices of the Sangamon county Farm Bureau. J. W. King was appointed as resident district examiner. Branch offices at other centrally located points are contemplated as soon as sufficient membership warrants further extensions. Closer contact thus will be assured.

"Improved accounting systems, better bookkeeping procedure, more uniformity, and the recognition and adoption of more efficient business methods will do much to raise the general business standard of co-operative associations," says Wicker in his report. "Along this line of advance, we propose to introduce and conform co-operative associations to the clearing house plan employed by banks for the protection of their depositors and for mutual benefits.

"We are looking ahead to the time when co-operative associations will work together to advance their common interests."

BOTH SIDES OF GRAIN MERGER EXPLAINED AT BLOOMINGTON MEET

BLOOMINGTON PANTAGRAPH'S REPORT ON MEETING RE-PRINTED TO PRESENT I. A. A. MEMBERS WITH UNBIASED FACTS

McLean County Farm Bureau Called Meeting After Stock Salesmen for Grain Marketing Company Had Worked in County Several Weeks.

(In order that all farm bureau members in Illinois may know both sides of the meeting called for Jan. 12 by the McLean County Farm Bureau for the purpose of discussing the facts concerning the Grain Marketing Company at which I. A. A. officials, President Thompson in particular, and officials of the Grain Marketing Company were invited, the Record is re-printing the reports given on the meeting by the Bloomington Pantagraph through its agricultural department.—Editor.)

GRAY SILVER AND GEO. A. FOX PRESENT ARGUMENTS IN BIG MERGER CONTROVERSY

(Monday, Jan. 12. 1925.)

The Pantagraph's Agricultural Department.

Four hundred farmers heard the arguments for and against the Grain Marketing Company and its plan of buying the facilities of merged Chicago grain companies, in the meeting called by the McLean County Farm Bureau in the high school Saturday evening. Each one was judge and jury, the decision to be whether or not he personally will support the marketing concern in its coming campaign to sell stock.

Gray Silver, formerly Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation and now president of the Grain Marketing company presented an appeal for farmer support. He was aided by Henry S. Ballard (a lawyer).

Geo. A. Fox, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, told why the state farm bureau federation disapproves of the proposition and refuses endorsement. He was aided by Geo. E. Frazer, Donald Kirkpatrick and Geo. E. Wicker, all employees of the I.A.A.

Started Last July

Mr. Ballard, first on the program, told of the development of the Grain Marketing Company. He is connected with the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and has had experience in co-operative wool marketing. The Grain Marketing Company was incorporated July 15, 1924. Officers were elected on July 20. The contract between the merging grain concerns and the company was made on July 28. The Grain Marketing Company began to function on August 5. The following points were made by Mr. Ballard:

This plan is fundamentally the application of business principles to co-operative marketing by farmers themselves. It is a corporation under the co-operative marketing act of the State of Illinois, organized so that the producers may have absolute control of the corporation, organized in such a manner that the board of directors is directly responsible to the stockholders, organized so that the stockholders may absolutely determine the policy of the organization.

The contract between the company and the Chicago grain firms is such that the company secures the physical properties of the three leading grain firms in the country and expert management of these properties.

There are 1,000,000 shares of common stock of the value of $1 per share. And 1,000,000 shares of Class A preferred stock of the value of $25 each. And 500,000 shares of Class B preferred stock of the value of $50 each, this class not for general sale but to be used to secure working capital and to issue in exchange for the properties acquired.

Farmers can't control the company unless they belong, however. They must become identified with the concern to have any voice in its management.

Every possible legal precaution that can be taken to set up an organization that would be invulnerable to attack has been taken.

Gray Silver Speaks

Gray Silver drew a picture of the background of events leading up to the organization of the Grain Marketing Company. He recalled the development of industry by the protective system, the organization of the National Grange, the awakening of the fact that industry had been developed to a high plain and agriculture had been neglected, the Roosevelt country life committee, the organization of the farm bureau movement and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Through it all was the evident need on the part of agriculture for greater remuneration.

He recalled the formation of the farmers' elevator movement, but declared that farmers' elevators are today competing one with the other. That system will never give the farmers a larger share of the consumers' dollar, he declared. What was needed was a central or keystone organization through which all the elevators work, and that keystone organization is now perfected.

Grain Men Saw Co-operative Coming

The grain men saw the change coming, he said. They knew a new system of marketing would eventually succeed. They had watched the legislation for co-operative marketing. They recalled the loss that the brewing industry suffered when the prohibition amendment was ratified and they wanted to avoid such a loss to their own industry.

One thing is certain, Mr. Silver declared, and that is that here are splendid facilities, the best of management, and at a membership cost of a dollar and at a small cost per bushel you can buy it all. Keep in mind that this is the first time the farmer has had a chance of serving himself in this way, he stated.

Report Was Suppressed

When the American Farm Bureau Federation was seriously considering this marketing plan last June, John Coverdale, then secretary, mentioned to officials of the I. A. A. that a recognized economist had been employed to make a survey of the proposition, said Geo. A. Fox, secretary of the I. A. A., in presenting the other side of the argument. That report was received by Mr. Coverdale about the middle of June, but was never made available to the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mr. Sam Thompson, president of the I.A.A. and an executive of the A.F.B.F., never saw the report until September and then only on direct request. That report was suppressed, Mr. Fox declared.

No Facts Available

Mr. Fox then read copies of letters between the I. A. A. and Mr. Coverdale, in which the I. A. A. asked for information deemed necessary in arriving at any conclusions concerning the project. Auditors' reports of each of the merging concerns for the past five years were definitely asked for, and it was presumed that these auditors' reports would include profit and loss statements and might be a means of separating the cash transactions from the speculative transactions. The first request was written July 29, 1924, and was acknowledged and the auditors' reports promised within a week. No reports were received. A second letter was written August 15, and it was acknowledged and the reports promised as soon as the several other investigations would permit. A third request was written August 20, asking that the audits be made immediately available. There was no reply. The reports have not been received yet.

The I. A. A. Has Not Approved

"We recognize," Mr. Fox said, "that with $26,000,000 of stock to be sold, a good portion of it must be sold to farmers of Illinois. We have not, as an association, approved of the Grain Marketing company or the sale of its stock, and the reason is that we do not have in our possession information that would warrant approval. We do have a good deal of information that would tend in the other direction."

A Reasonable Request

Mr. Fox used only a portion of the 45 minutes allotted to the I. A. A. He then called upon George E. Frazer, former comptroller of the University of Illinois, and consulting accountant of the I. A. A.

Mr. Frazer promised that his story would be very short and it was. He was called in consultation by the I. A. A. and asked how he would secure a valuation of the properties involved in the merger transaction. He replied that the information could be secured from the audits of the companies involved. Such reports for less than a five-year period would be useless in determining an accurate valuation, he declared. Mr. Fox told him it would be a simple matter to secure the audits, for he had been promised all possible information. But the audits were not available and the valuation could not be determined. Mr. Frazer said he had experience in bank mergers and accounting, himself a certified public accountant, yet in all his experience he has never known a banker to put a dollar into an enterprise unless the enterprise laid all the figures on the table.

The Legal Side

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, was then called. He said that the set-up of the company is legally correct with some exceptions. The state constitution gives a vote to each share of stock, and the Class B stock given in exchange for the property, have voting power. It was agreed, however, that the Class B stock would be held in trust and deprived of voting power so the producers would control the concern, and it is quite probable that this is legally possible, he said. In the main, the legal set-up cannot be questioned.

The vital question is whether or not the organization is co-operative in that the grain will be handled to the best interest of the producers rather than in the interests of returning the utmost earnings on the properties, said Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Elevators Not Necessary

George R. Wicker, director of the co-operative auditing department of the I. A. A., had ten minutes on the program, which he declared entirely inadequate to present all his documentary evidence, but he did present the conclusions which he claimed are backed by documentary evidence.

His survey of terminal elevator and grain storage and handling in all principal markets has resulted in nothing that led him to believe that facilities such as those operated at the present ime by The Grain Marketing Company are necessary. Facilities are obtainable in all markets of the United States with the possible exception of Chicago, when wanted and for the period required, and at less than they can be owned. That is quite a general condition, he declared, a day by day condition. And he thought that same condition would be shown by the audited reports of the concerns involved in the merger.

Mr. Wicker also said it is highly necessary to avoid speculation in any co-operative marketing concern, for that has ruined more co-operatives than any other single thing.

Questions and Answers

In answer to a question. Mr. Silver said that the Grain Marketing Company does not speculate, but merchandises grain, and is merchandising more grain than any other company.

E. J. Carmody, a member of the McLean County Farm Bureau, asked why the audit reports were withheld from the I. A. A. Mr. Silver said that the information upon which the negotiation was based were supplied by the U. S. department of agriculture, information gathered by the government, and those figures have been free to anybody at all times and always have been. It was not a question of what those companies had earned in the past, but a question of what they could earn under the rules and regulations when filled with grain.

Not Buying Audits

And in further reply to this question, which was pressed by several of those present, Mr. Ballard explained that the Grain Marketing Company contract was to acquire the elevators of the firms and the management for a period of years. That is all that under the contract the firms involved were required to deliver to the Grain Marketing Company. The books and records and reports remain the private property of the vendors, they were not passed into the hands of the Grain Marketing Company and never will be. "We cannot take someone's private property and give it to someone else," he said. He indicated, however that access to these reports had been permitted the appraisal committee of the Grain Marketing Company. But as far as turning over the reports to the I.A.A. it was an impossibility, he said.

The question was pressed still further by farmers present, and Mr. Ballard said that in a conference with Mr. Fox last fall he was told that it was impossible to turn over the audits, but that he could get any information he wanted concerning the finances of the grain firms from either the tax income office or any of the Chicago banks. Mr. Frazer answered this argument by saying that the tax income office and the banks will not give out information concerning any firm when forbidden by the firm to give out such information.

Storage of Grain

E. D. Lawrence, member of the McLean County Farm Bureau, recalled that Mr. Silver had said that before the organization of the Grain Marketing Company the Chicago elevators involved were filled only 30 per cent of capacity as a rule, while they have been operated at 100 per cent capacity since the marketing company was organized. "How do farmers benefit by that change?" he was asked. Mr. Silver's answer was that storage is cheaper when the full capacity of a warehouse is utilized.

There developed many other questions and answers and arguments. One was concerning a certain district in Indiana that is reported to have been out of line with seaboard prices before the merger company started operating, and is now back in line again. This was claimed to be true by the merger people—they claimed they did raise the price level in that territory, but contrary arguments were presented by Clifford Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer.

HOW GRAIN MERGER MEETING WAS CALLED; RESULTS PLEASE I. A. A. OFFICIALS

Jan 18, 1925

Pantagraph Ag. Department

A combination of circumstances and direct action on the part of the Grain Marketing Company thru its local representatives and friends, particularly Mrs. Antoinette Funk, resulted in calling the grain merger meeting here last Saturday, a report of which was given in yesterday's Pantagraph. The manner of calling that meeting is of as much general interest as the meeting itself. The I.A.A. officials who took part are well pleased with the result, altho having nothing to do with the arrangements.

Up until about a month ago the officers of the McLean County Farm Bureau knew nothing about the grain merger proposition being undertaken by the recently organized Grain Marketing Company except what they have read in the news letters of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the farm and daily press. They knew in a general way about the plan and that the American Farm Bureau executive committee approved of the plan, with the exception of Sam Thompson, the Illinois member. And they knew that the state association withheld its endorsement after making as much of an investigation as was permitted it. They knew that the state association, the Illinois Agricultural Association, had asked for information it considered vitally necessary and had not been able to secure that information. But they did not know any of the details.

A strict but publically known hands-off policy was maintained by the I. A. A.

Pressure Is Applied

But the situation in McLean county changed about a month ago. Agents of the Grain Marketing Company were sent here to make a survey for a stock selling campaign. They visited the farmers' elevators, got in touch with many of the farm bureau members and officers, called at least one general meeting. They presented their arguments, urged that it is a real co-operative plan and that it is a wonderful chance for farmers to perfect the biggest marketing agency in America, utilizing the skilled managerial ability of expert grain men. They argued that the plan was properly safeguarded in the interests of producers. They asserted that all information had been turned over to the Illinois Agricultural Association and there was no foundation for the I. A. A.'s stand. They pointed out that the public refusal of the I. A. A. was substantially a stand against the merger. Their arguments were such as to cause the membership of the I. A. A. to demand that the I. A. A. either take a strong stand against or for the merger proposition.

Confidence in the I. A. A. and its officers was shaken. Some of the local farm bureau men were "sold" on the merger plan and did not like the attitude of the I. A. A. in refusing to endorse, thus handicapping the merger company by destroying confidence of the farmers. Letters to the I. A. A. officers, and even visits to the I. A. A. office in Chicago, did not satisfy them.

Their position was that they saw a big and valuable co-operative movement in the making, backed by their national organization but not by their state association, and they lacked information that they deemed they should have.

Other local officers and members were by no means "sold" on the plan and they were willing to adhere to and support the I. A. A. stand even tho they did not have all the detailed information.

Farmers Should Know All

On December 27, in the annual meeting of the McLean County Farm Bureau, a resolution was passed without discussion which endorsed the stand taken by the I. A. A. officials.

The following week, however, Mrs. Antoinette Funk became a member of the County Farm Bureau and she demanded the right to appear before the executive committee. She argued that the farmers of McLean county should have an opportunity to know all the facts concerning the Grain Marketing Company and insisted that a meeting be called for that purpose. The directors, themselves not knowing as much about the affair as they would like, consented to the meeting. It was suggested that the I. A. A. should be represented in that meeting, and that was agreed. It was suggested that the I. A. A. should be asked about it before the meeting was called, but that was claimed to be entirely unnecessary by Mrs. Funk. So the meeting was called without previous notice or conference with the I. A. A., and it was widely advertised that the I. A. A. officers had been especially invited to appear.

An Unusual Situation

Officers of the I. A. A. found it advertised that they were invited to appear here. They had the choice of coming out in the open with all their information or of refusing to come at all and thus letting the Grain Marketing Company present only its side and letting the farmers get an unfavorable impression of the I. A. A.'s stand. It was an unusual and unpleasant situation for them for they did not want to actively fight the marketing company which would mean active opposition to

I.A.A. EXECUTIVES ASK PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO GRAIN MERGER

Formal Request Made of Illinois Commerce Commission to Determine Their Legality

A formal request to the Illinois Commerce Commission asking that a public inquiry be conducted by that body into the "legality and public policy" of permitting the four old-line grain companies to form the $26,000,000 merger, commonly known as the Grain Marketing Company, was ordered by the I. A. A. executive committee at its meeting of Jan. 10. It is known that farm bureau members have been solicited to buy stock in the merger. The formal request has been made.

BOTH SIDES OF MERGER EXPLAINED AT MEET

(Continued from page 6)

the American Farm Bureau Federation executives. And they did not know whether they would meet a friendly or hostile local arrangements committee, and in a meeting of this kind much depends on the arrangements. They came.

They found that it was not the intention of the local arrangements committe to be hostile or unfair to the I. A. A., but that Mrs. Funk was very insistent upon certain arrangements and that her wishes prevailed in some important matters such as the selection of the chairman.

Clifford Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, was advertised as one who had been invited to speak, but he was not permitted the platform altho he was given an opportunity to present one small piece of his evidence concerning the Grain Marketing Company in discussion.

Important Question

Men who have read every available bit of information on the merger in the American Farm Bureau news letters and in the press were most concerned over the facts in the matter of the I.A.A. statement that audit reports necessary in determining the value of the properties were withheld by the Grain Marketing Company. The agents and friends of the company have declared that the I. A. A. was provided with all the information it needed in arriving at the true value of the properties, or that the information was easily available.

It developed in the meeting that the audits were not given to the I. A. A. nor were available to the I. A. A. from any source, and the reason was that the Grain Marketing Company itself did not have audit reports of the concerns whose properties it has contracted to purchase. That development supports the I. A. A. statement, but shows that there was a good reason why the information was not turned over. It does bring up another question, however, and that is whether or not the Grain Marketing Company should have had those audit reports in order to enter into the purchase of those properties with safety to the producers.

The Net Result

Whether or not the Grain Marketing Company advanced its cause at the meeting is anybody's guess. Whether or not the Grain Marketing Company is pleased with the result remains to be seen.

But the Illinois Agricultural Association officers seemed to be well pleased as they departed for Chicago. Local men who have stood by the I. A. A., in their stand seem to be well pleased, judging from comments made immediately after the meeting and since then.

Some of those who have read all that has been published in the A. F. B. F. News Letters and the press have said that they learned nothing new concerning the merger itself, altho they learned many new features on the I. A. A. side of the question.

WHAT THE CAMERA GOT



On the eve of the first day of the annual meeting, I. A. A. officials, executive committeemen and directors, county Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers met at a dinner for a big round-table and free-as-the-air-you-breathe discussion. President Thompson in opening the meeting said that any constructive criticisms of the I. A. A. would be welcome and that the only way farmers would ever get anywhere with their organization would be by mutual co-operation. During this session, the actual temper of the 87 counties which were represented in regard to withdrawing from the American Farm Bureau Federation was shown. A unanimous vote favored national unison. Spirited talks featured the meeting. The executive committee had voted to "stick and fight it out from the inside" at its last regular meeting. The opinion was expressed by many that this round-table meeting was the most constructive meeting in the history of the I. A. A.

DAIRY INDUSTRY NEEDS ADJUSTMENT

(Continued from page 5)

3. PROMOTE WELFARE OF DAIRY INDUSTRY.
   a. Publicity.
      (1) Press articles.
      (2) Talks, popular meetings, clubs, schools, radio.
   b. Protectional—Legislative.
   c. Correlate work of Illinois Co-operatives.
      (1) Harmonize policies.
      (2) Promote efficiency oy group action, including grading standards.
4. PUBLIC RELATIONS. Co-operation with other dairy institutions and agencies.
   a. State.
      (1) Illinois State Dairymen's Association.
      (2) Allied dairy interests.
      (3) Butter Improvement Association.
      (4) Dairy cattle breed associations.
      (5) Extension workers, University of Illinois.
      (6) High school agricultural teachers.
   b. National.
      (1) National Dairy Council.
      (2) American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers.
      (3) Dairy cattle breed associations.
      (4) Dairy marketing specialists in central west states.

General Dairy Situation

The center of dairy production is moving westward faster than the center of population. The East and the South are demanding sweet cream. At the same time the Chicago "milk shed" is becoming more and more an open market. This means culling the broader cows, more quality in production, more intensive organization, and adjustment in marketing Illinois dairy products. It can be done, says Lynch. "The dairyman who watches his costs and milks good cows will make money in 1925. Also, dairymen's service organizations should be improved by federating into a state organization, run on sound business bases."

I.A.A. Movie Titled: "Carry On! F. B."

"Carry On! Farm Bureau" is the title of the Homestead Film Company's moving picture taken during the summer to show the activities of the I. A. A.

Dave Thompson announces that the film is, in his opinion, a "humdinger."

The film is to be released through the organization department of the I. A. A. It will be ready for business sometime during this month, Mr. Thompson states.

Union County Bureau Plans Co-op Manure Buying; Use 650 Cars

An association to buy manure on a co-operative basis from stock yards is a project of Union County Farm Bureau.

G. E. Metzger, director of organization, met with the Union county folks at Anna, Jan. 20 for the purpose of helping lay preliminary plans for the purchasing group. Farm Bureau members are the only ones who will be taken in.

In a preliminary survey made by L. J. Quasey of the transportation department, it is estimated that the average cost for shipping a carload of manure from Chicago to Anna is approximately $20. From E. St. Louis to Anna, the minimum cost per car is $17.60, he finds. The difference between the two points is accounted for in that the transportation cost from E. St. Louis is based on weight, and from Chicago on straight carloads. Manure prices have advanced within recent years, Mr. Quasey finds. An average carload of Manure sells for around $35.

Approximately 650 carloads of manure will be used in a year by the Union county horticulturists, L. S. Foote, the Union county farm adviser, estimates.

"WATCH THE BOOKS" IS I.A.C.A. KEYNOTE

(Continued from page 1)

the present membership, he pointed out, stands at no less than 125 associations which secure I. A. C. A. auditing services.

F. E. Ringham, assistant manager, outlined the method of field examination in operation in the I. A. C. A. George E. Frazer, consulting accountant for the I. A. A. and former comptroller of the University of Illinois, gave a technical treatise on the status of Illinois co-ops under the federal revenue act, bringing out the point that exemptions under this law could be secured for farmers' elevators, provided the applications are drawn up correctly.

"Look Ahead," Vaniman Says

Vernon Vaniman, director of field organization, issued a clarion call for the co-operatives to look ahead. "Co-operatives will be left behind," he declared, "if they do not adopt adequate auditing and business advisory service."

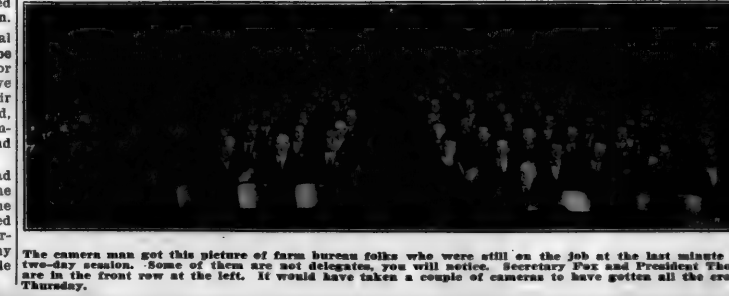
H. H. Bally, university accounting specialist, expressed the thought that co-operative accounts should above all, be simple. If farmers' co-operatives really are to take on big business methods, he told his audience, they must keep accurate records. He also advanced the suggestion that the central I. A. C. A. office act as a clearing house for any information concerning the auditing facilities in other states. Dr. Stewart, professor of economics at the University, commended the I. A. C. A.

Elect Officers

The temporary board of directors who held offices since the formation of the service last June, were all re-elected at the annual meeting, as follows: Henry McGough, Maple Park, president; L. P. McMillen, Rock Falls, vice-president; O. B. Goble, Charleston, Henry Shaffer, Illiopolis, and G. L. Potter, Pontiac, directors; G. A. Fox, secretary, and R. A. Cowles, treasurer.

Forty-seven Illinois co-operatives were represented at the meeting.

YOU'LL NEED GOOD EYES TO SEE YOUR DELEGATE HERE



The camera man got this picture of farm bureau folks who were still on the job at the last minute of the two-day session. Some of them are not delegates, you will notice. Secretary Fox and President Thompson are in the front row at the left. It would have taken a couple of cameras to have gotten all the crowd on Thursday.

EDUCATION IN STATE NOT AS IT SHOULD BE SAYS I.A.A. COMMITTEE

Constructive Policies to Improve School System Is Aim of Educational Commission.

The educational situation in Illinois is not what it should be. The I. A. A. committee on education that points this out consists of the following: J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, chairman; A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville, and E. W. Rusk, Carlinville.

This committee early last year answered the call of the Illinois Educational Commission to sit in with it and other organizations in making investigations. Recommendations are to be made at the next bi-ennial meeting of the General Assembly.

BIG REPRESENTATION IS DELEGATE RECORD

(Continued from page 1)

Robt. N. Wright, Tuscola; DuPage: D. O. Littleford, Downers Grove, and Geo. B. Goss, Naperville; Edgar: John O. Honnold, Kansas, and James Scott, Paris; Edwards: Albert Lidkie, West Salem; Effingham: C. H. Evans, Mason, and Wood Loy, Effingham; Ford: O. G. Anderson, Gibson City, and C. F. Duerringer, Gibson City; Franklin: H. H. Webb, Mukeytown; Fulton: F. O. Pitman, Cuba, and W. O. McPheters, Canton.

Gallatin: L. L. Pinnell, New Haven, and L. R. Lee, Roodhouse; Greene: L. H. Raffety, Wrights; Grundy: R. W. Carper, Coal City, and C. A. Hunt, Morris; Hancock: M. G. Lambert, Ferris, and H. R. Graham, Denver; Henderson: C. C. Painter, Stronghurst, and C. W. Cooper, Little York; Henry: Roy Ferguson, Orion, and J. Heber Smith, Oneo. Iroquois: H. G. Pendergrast, Cissna Park, and G. C. Honeywell, Milford; Jackson: H. P. Sauer, Pomona; Jefferson; J. S. McDonald, Mt. Vernon, R. F. D. 4; Jersey: H. J. Steinkuehler, Jerseyville, and C. E. Locke, Dow.

Jo-Daviess: M. A. Goodmiller, Stockton, and Geo. Curtis, Stockton; Johnson; O. R. Kerley, Simpson; Kane: J. F. Reid, Hampshire, and Glenn C. Warren, Sugar Grove; Kendall; Frank R. Cram, Newark, and R. J. Churchill, Minooka; Knox: J. C. McKee, Rio, and M. Guy Van Buskirk, Oneida; Lake: L. A. Huebsch, Area, and D. H. Minto, Antioch; La-Salle: E. E. Stevenson, Streator, and Harvey W. Watts, Leland.

Lawrence: Ralph Pinkstaff, Birds; Lee: A. H. Montivan, Sublette, and W. L. Reigle, Franklin Grove; Livingston; G. F. Bennett, Chatsworth, and I. J. Gallup, Emington; Logan: Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut, and Chas. Schmidts, Beason; McDoueugh: Fred Ruebush, Sciota, and Karl McGrew, Adair; McHenry: B. L. Thomas, Ringwood, and Geo. A. Hunt, Woodstock; McLean: Simon C. Moon, Towanda, and Vaughn Douglass, Shirley; Macon: J. C. Batchelder Harris Town, and E. L. Daggett, Macon.

Macoupin: H. J. Schultz, Staunton, and J. P. Enslow, Atwater; Madison: F. J. Schuerer, Alton, R. F. D., and John H. Schafer, Marine; Marion: John Rogier, Patoka; Marshall-Putnam: Elmer Quinn, Henry, and Wm. Downey, Putnam; Mason: Chas. W. Borgelt, Havana, and Vincent Warren, Bath; Menard: L. V. Sampson, Petersburg, and C. C. Stier, Petersburg; Mercer: Scoville Lee, Aldeo, and P. B. Scott, Alexis; Monroe: Fred C. Siepel, Valmeyer; Montgomery; R. B. Warnsing, Nokomis, and John Foster, Raymond.

Morgan: Chas. S. Black, Jacksonville, and H. P. Joy, Jacksonville; Moultrie: J. E. Righter, Sullivan, and T. S. Sheehan, Lake City; Ogle: J. E. Meyers, Oregon, and Elmer Vietmeier, Forreston; Peoria: Chas. R. Ford, Edwards, and Chas. Gordon, Alta; Piatt: C. J. Gross, Atwood, and T. W. Lamb, Bement; Pike: C. E. Dunham, Griggsville, and Walter Beckenholdt, Rockport; Pope: A. Baker, Golconda; Pulaski: M. M. Hartman, Mounds; Randolph: Aug. Winkelman, Steelville, and Fred Rehmer, Redbud.

Richland: Leo Dahlinger, Olney; Rock Island: Chas. A. Larson, Moline, Rx. 361, and Hon. C. J. Searle, Rock Island; St. Clair: H. E. Hartman, Freeberg, and J. A. Baer, Trenton; Saline: R. L. Gates, Harrisburg; Sangamon: John Cooper, Williamsville, and Lester Lehman, Pleasant Plains; Schuyler: M. R. Rittenhouse, Rushville; Scott: M. B. Murray, Winchester, and Herman Kilber, Winchester; Shelby: Theo. Roesler, Shelbyville, and H. F. Grotte, Oconee.

Stark: Adam McWilliams, Toulon, and E. K. Willcox, Wyoming; Stephenson: T. F. Ellis, Lena, and L. M. Swansey, Freeport; Tazewell: Jos. Morris, Washington, and L. R. Welk, Morton; Union: A. A. Appel, Cobden; Vermilion: Chas. R. Finley, Hoopeston, and Geo. W. Lenhart, Georgetown; Wabash: E. E. Schrodt, Keensburg, and Harve L. Storckman, Allendale; Warren: Roy Stickler, Swan Creek, and Sidney Pendarvis, Swan Creek; Wayne: Geo. Haegele, Barnhill.

White: W. L. Miller, Carmi, and O. C. Hoskins, Norris City; Whiteside: J. H. Adams, Fenton, and B. F. Hoover, Morrison; Will: N. L. Weiser, Lockport, and John H. Cryder, Plainfield; Williamson: A. M. Spitsnass, Marion, R. F. D. 2; Winnebago: Dan McCulloch, Winnebago, and L. A. Frisbie, Rockford, R. F. D. 7; Woodford: W. S. Davisson, Minonk, and J. Ira Powell, Secor.

BOTH SIDES OF GRAIN MERGER EXPLAINED AT BLOOMINGTON MEET

BLOOMINGTON PANTAGRAPH'S REPORT ON MEETING RE-PRINTED TO PRESENT I. A. A. MEMBERS WITH UNBIASED FACTS

McLean County Farm Bureau Called Meeting After Stock Salesmen for Grain Marketing Company Had Worked in County Several Weeks.

In order that all farm bureau members in Illinois may know both sides of the meeting called for Jan. 12 by the McLean County Farm Bureau for the purpose of discussing the facts concerning the Grain Marketing Company at which I. A. A. officials, President Thompson in particular, and officials of the Grain Marketing Company were invited, the Record is re-printing the reports given on the matter by the Bloomington Pantagraph through its agricultural department.—Editor.)

GRAY SILVER AND GEO. A. FOX PRESENT ARGUMENTS IN BIG MERGER CONTROVERSY

(Monday, Jan. 12, 1925.)

The Pantagraph's Agricultural Department.

Four hundred farmers heard the arguments for and against the Grain Marketing Company and its plan of buying the facilities of merged Chicago grain companies, in the meeting called by the McLean County Farm Bureau in the high school Saturday evening. Each one was judge and jury, the decision to be whether or not he personally will support the marketing concern in its coming campaign to sell stock.

Gray Silver, formerly Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation and now president of the Grain Marketing company presented an appeal for farmer support. He was aided by Henry S. Ballard (a lawyer)

Geo. A. Fox, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, told why the state farm bureau federation disapproves of the proposition and refuses endorsement. He was aided by Geo. E. Frazer, Donald Kirkpatrick and Geo. E. Wicker, all employees of the I.A.A.

Started Last July

Mr. Ballard, first on the program, told of the development of the Grain Marketing Company. He is connected with the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and has had experience in co-operative wool marketing. The Grain Marketing Company was incorporated July 15, 1924. Officers were elected on July 20. The contract between the merging grain concerns and the company was made on July 28. The Grain Marketing Company began to function on August 5. The following points were made by Mr. Ballard

This plan is fundamentally the application of business principles to co-operative marketing by farmers themselves. It is a corporation under the co-operative marketing act of the State of Illinois, organized so that the producers may have absolute control of the corporation, organized in such a manner that the board of directors is directly responsible to the stockholders, organized so that the stockholders may absolutely determine the policy of the organization.

The contract between the company and the Chicago grain firms is such that the company secures the physical properties of the three leading grain firms in the country and expert management of these properties.

There are 1,000,000 shares of common stock of the value of $1 per share. And 1,000,000 shares of Class A preferred stock of the value of $25 each. And 500,000 shares of Class B preferred stock of the value of $50 each, this class not for general sale but to be used to secure working capital and to issue in exchange for the properties acquired.

Farmers can't control the company unless they belong, however. They must become identified with the concern to have any voice in its management.

Every possible legal precaution that can be taken to set up an organization that would be invulnerable to attack has been taken.

Gray Silver Speaks

Gray Silver drew a picture of the background of events leading up to the organization of the Grain Marketing Company. He recalled the development of industry by the protective system, the organization of the National Grange, the awakening of the fact that industry had been developed to a high plain and agriculture had been neglected, the Roosevelt country life committee, the organization of the farm bureau movement and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Through it all was the evident need on the part of agriculture for greater remuneration.

He recalled the formation of the farmers' elevator movement, but declared that farmers' elevators are today competing one with the other. That system will never give the farmers a larger share of the consumers' dollar, he declared. What was needed was a central or keystone organization through which all the elevators work, and that keystone organization is now perfected.

Grain Men Saw Co-operative Coming

The grain men saw the change coming, he said. They knew a new system of marketing would eventually succeed. They had watched the legislation for co-operative marketing. They recalled the loss that the brewing industry suffered when the prohibition amendment was ratified and they wanted to avoid such a loss to their own industry.

One thing is certain, Mr. Silver declared, and that is that here are splendid facilities, the best of management, and at a membership cost of a dollar and at a small cost per bushel you can buy it all. Keep in mind that this is the first time the farmer has had a chance of serving himself in this way, he stated.

Report Was Suppressed

When the American Farm Bureau Federation was seriously considering this marketing plan last June, John Coverdale, then secretary, mentioned to officials of the I. A. A. that a recognized economist had been employed to make a survey of the proposition, said Geo. A. Fox, secretary of the I. A. A., in presenting the other side of the argument. That report was received by Mr. Coverdale about the middle of June, but was never made available to the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mr. Sam Thompson, president of the I.A.A. and an executive of the A.F.B.F., never saw the report until September and then only on direct request. That report was suppressed, Mr. Fox declared.

No Facts Available

Mr. Fox then read copies of letters between the I. A. A. and Mr. Coverdale, in which the I. A. A. asked for information deemed necessary in arriving at any conclusions concerning the project. Auditors' reports of each of the merging concerns for the past five years were definitely asked for, and it was presumed that these auditors' reports would include profit and loss statements and might be a means of separating the cash transactions from the speculative transactions. The first request was written July 29, 1924, and was acknowledged and the auditors' reports promised within a week. No reports were received. A second letter was written August 15, and it was acknowledged and the reports promised as soon as the several other investigations would permit. A third request was written August 20, asking that the audits be made immediately available. There was no reply. The reports have not been received yet.

The I. A. A. Has Not Approved

"We recognize," Mr. Fox said, "that with $26,000,000 of stock to be sold, a good portion of it must be sold to farmers of Illinois. We have not, as an association, approved of the Grain Marketing company or the sale of its stock, and the reason is that we do not have in our possession information that would warrant approval. We do have a good deal of information that would tend in the other direction."

A Reasonable Request

Mr. Fox used only a portion of the 45 minutes allotted to the I. A. A. He then called upon George E. Frazer, former comptroller of the University of Illinois, and consulting accountant of the I. A. A.

Mr. Frazer promised that his story would be very short and it was. He was called in consultation by the I. A. A. and asked how he would secure a valuation of the properties involved in the merger transaction. He replied that the information could be secured from the audits of the companies involved. Such reports for less than a five-year period would be useless in determining an accurate valuation, he declared. Mr. Fox told him it would be a simple matter to secure the audits, for he had been promised all possible information. But the audits were not available and the valuation could not be determined. Mr. Frazer said he had experience in bank mergers and accounting, himself a certified public accountant, yet in all his experience he has never known a banker to put a dollar into an enterprise unless the enterprise laid all the figures on the table.

The Legal Side

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, was then called. He said that the set-up of the company is legally correct with some exceptions. The state constitution gives a vote to each share of stock, and the Class B stock given in exchange for the property, have voting power. It was agreed, however, that the Class B stock would be held in trust and deprived of voting power so the producers would control the concern, and it is quite probable that this is legally possible, he said. In the main, the legal set-up cannot be questioned.

The vital question is whether or not the organization is co-operative in that the grain will be handled to the best interest of the producers rather than in the interests of returning the utmost earnings on the properties, said Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Elevators Not Necessary

George R. Wicker, director of the co-operative auditing department of the I. A. A., had ten minutes on the program, which he declared entirely inadequate to present all his documentary evidence, but he did present the conclusions which he claimed are backed by documentary evidence.

His survey of terminal elevator and grain storage and handling in all principal markets has resulted in nothing that led him to believe that facilities such as those operated at the present time by The Grain Marketing Company are necessary. Facilities are obtainable in all markets of the United States with the possible exception of Chicago, when wanted and for the period required, and at less than they can be owned. That is quite a general condition, he declared, a day by day condition. And he thought that same condition would be shown by the audited reports of the concerns involved in the merger.

Mr. Wicker also said it is highly necessary to avoid speculation in any co-operative marketing concern, for that has ruined more co-operatives than any other single thing.

Questions and Answers

In answer to a question, Mr. Silver said that the Grain Marketing Company does not speculate, but merchandises grain, and is merchandising more grain than any other company.

E. J. Carmody, a member of the McLean County Farm Bureau, asked why the audit reports were withheld from the I. A. A. Mr. Silver said that the information upon which the negotiation was based were supplied by the U. S. department of agriculture, information gathered by the government, and those figures have been free to anybody at all times and always have been. It was not a question of what those companies had earned in the past, but a question of what they could earn under the rules and regulations when filled with grain.

Not Buying Audits

And in further reply to this question, which was pressed by several of those present, Mr. Ballard explained that the Grain Marketing Company contract was to acquire the elevators of the firms and the management for a period of years. That is all that under the contract the firms involved were required to deliver to the Grain Marketing Company. The books and records and reports remain the private property of the vendors, they were not passed into the hands of the Grain Marketing Company and never will be. "We cannot take someone's private property and give it to someone else," he said. He indicated, however that access to these reports had been permitted the appraisal committee of the Grain Marketing Company. But as far as turning over the reports to the I.A.A. it was an impossibility, he said.

The question was pressed still further by farmers present, and Mr. Ballard said that in a conference with Mr. Fox last fall he was told that it was impossible to turn over the audits, but that he could get any information he wanted concerning the finances of the grain firms from either the tax income office or any of the Chicago banks. Mr. Frazer answered this argument by saying that the tax income office and the banks will not give out information concerning any firm when forbidden by the firm to give out such information.

Storage of Grain

E. D. Lawrence, member of the McLean County Farm Bureau, recalled that Mr. Silver had said that before the organization of the Grain Marketing Company the Chicago elevators involved were filled only 30 per cent of capacity as a rule, while they have been operated at 100 per cent capacity since the marketing company was organized. "How do farmers benefit by that change?" he was asked. Mr. Silver's answer was that storage is cheaper when the full capacity of a warehouse is utilized.

There developed many other questions and answers and arguments. One was concerning a certain district in Indiana that is reported to have been out of line with seaboard prices before the merger company started operating, and is now back in line again. This was claimed to be true by the merger people—they claimed they did raise the price level in that territory, but contrary arguments were presented by Clifford Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer.

HOW GRAIN MERGER MEETING WAS CALLED; RESULTS PLEASE I. A. A. OFFICIALS

Jan 13, 1925

Pantagraph Ag. Department

A combination of circumstances and direct action on the part of the Grain Marketing Company, thru its local representatives and friends, particularly Mrs. Antoinette Funk, resulted in calling the grain merger meeting here last Saturday, a report of which was given in yesterday's Pantagraph. The manner of calling that meeting is of as much general interest as the meeting itself. The I.A.A. officials who took part are well pleased with the result, altho having nothing to do with the arrangements.

Up until about a month ago the officers of the McLean County Farm Bureau knew nothing about the grain merger proposition being undertaken by the recently organized Grain Marketing Company except what they have read in the news letters of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the farm and daily press. They knew in a general way about the plan and that the American Farm Bureau executive committee approved of the plan, with the exception of Sam Thompson, the Illinois member. And they knew that the state association withheld its endorsement after making as much of an investigation as was permitted it. They knew that the state association, the Illinois Agricultural Association, had asked for information it considered vitally necessary and had not been able to secure that information. But they did not know any of the details.

A strict but publically known hands-off policy was maintained by the I. A. A.

Pressure Is Applied

But the situation in McLean county changed about a month ago. Agents of the Grain Marketing Company were sent here to make a survey for a stock selling campaign. They visited the farmers' elevators, got in touch with many of the farm bureau members and officers, called at least one general meeting. They presented their arguments, urged that it is a real co-operative plan and that it is a wonderful chance for farmers to perfect the biggest marketing agency in America, utilizing the skilled managerial ability of expert grain men. They argued that the plan was properly safeguarded in the interests of producers. They asserted that all information had been turned over to the Illinois Agricultural Association and there was no foundation for the I. A. A.'s stand. They pointed out that the public refusal of the I. A. A. was substantially a stand against the merger. Their arguments were such as to cause the membership of the I. A. A. to demand that the I. A. A. either take a strong stand against or for the merger proposition.

Confidence in the I. A. A. and its officers was shaken. Some of the local farm bureau men were "sold" on the merger plan and did not like the attitude of the I. A. A. in refusing to endorse, thus handicapping the merger company by destroying confidence of the farmers. Letters to the I. A. A. officers, and even visits to the I. A. A. office in Chicago, did not satisfy them.

Their position was that they saw a big and valuable co-operative movement in the making, backed by their national organization but not by their state association, and they lacked information that they deemed they should have.

Other local officers and members were by no means "sold" on the plan and they were willing to adhere to and support the I. A. A. stand even tho they did not have all the detailed information.

Farmers Should Know All

On December 27, in the annual meeting of the McLean County Farm Bureau, a resolution was passed without discussion which endorsed the stand taken by the I. A. A. officials.

The following week, however, Mrs. Antoinette Funk became a member of the County Farm Bureau and she demanded the right to appear before the executive committee. She argued that the farmers of McLean county should have an opportunity to know all the facts concerning the Grain Marketing Company and insisted that a meeting be called for that purpose. The directors, themselves not knowing as much about the affair as they would like, consented to the meeting. It was suggested that the I. A. A. should be represented in that meeting, and that was agreed. It was suggested that the I. A. A. should be asked about it before the meeting was called, but that was claimed to be entirely unnecessary by Mrs. Funk. So the meeting was called without previous notice or conference with the I. A. A., and it was widely advertised that the I. A. A. officers had been especially invited to appear.

An Unusual Situation

Officers of the I. A. A. found it advertised that they were invited to appear here. They had the choice of coming out in the open with all their information or of refusing to come at all and thus letting the Grain Marketing Company present only its side and letting the farmers get an unfavorable impression of the I. A. A.'s stand. It was an unusual and unpleasant situation for them for they did not want to actively fight the marketing company which would mean active opposition to

I.A.A. EXECUTIVES ASK PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO GRAIN MERGER

Formal Request Made of Illinois Commerce Commission to Determine Their Legality

A formal request to the Illinois Commerce Commission asking that a public inquiry be conducted by that body into the "legality and public policy" of permitting the four old-line grain companies to form the $26,000,000 merger, commonly known as the Grain Marketing Company, was ordered by the I. A. A. executive committee at its meeting of Jan. 10. It is known that farm bureau members have been solicited to buy stock in the merger. The formal request has been made.

BOTH SIDES OF MERGER EXPLAINED AT MEET

(Continued from page 6)

the American Farm Bureau Federation executives. And they did not know whether they would meet a friendly or hostile local arrangements committee, and in a meeting of this kind much depends on the arrangements. They came.

They found that it was not the intention of the local arrangements committe to be hostile or unfair to the I. A. A., but that Mrs. Funk was very insistent upon certain arrangements and that her wishes prevailed in some important matters such as the selection of the chairman.

Clifford Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, was advertised as one who had been invited to speak, but he was not permitted the platform altho he was given an opportunity to present one small piece of his evidence concerning the Grain Marketing Company in discussion.

Important Question

Men who have read every available bit of information on the merger in the American Farm Bureau news letters and in the press were most concerned over the facts in the matter of the I.A.A. statement that audit reports necessary in determining the value of the properties were withheld by the Grain Marketing Company. The agents and friends of the company have declared that the I. A. A. was provided with all the information it needed in arriving at the true value of the properties, or that the information was easily available.

It developed in the meeting that the audits were not given to the I. A. A. nor were available to the I. A. A. from any source, and the reason was that the Grain Marketing Company itself did not have audit reports of the concerns whose properties it has contracted to purchase. That development supports the I. A. A. statement, but shows that there was a good reason why the information was not turned over. It does bring up another question, however, and that is whether or not the Grain Marketing Company should have had those audit reports in order to enter into the purchase of those properties with safety to the producers.

The Net Result

Whether or not the Grain Marketing Company advanced its cause at the meeting is anybody's guess. Whether or not the Grain Marketing Company is pleased with the result remains to be seen.

But the Illinois Agricultural Association officers seemed to be well pleased as they departed for Chicago. Local men who have stood by the I. A. A., in their stand seem to be well pleased, judging from comments made immediately after the meeting and since then.

Some of those who have read all that has been published in the A. F. B. F. News Letters and the press have said that they learned nothing new concerning the merger itself, altho they learned many new features on the I. A. A. side of the question.

WHAT THE CAMERA GOT



On the eve of the first day of the annual meeting, I. A. A. officials, executive committeemen and directors, county Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers met at a dinner for a big round-table and free-as-the-air-you-breathe discussion. President Thompson in opening the meeting said that any constructive criticisms of the I. A. A. would be welcome and that the only way farmers would ever get anywhere with their organization would be by mutual co-operation. During this session, the actual temper of the 87 counties which were represented in regard to withdrawing from the American Farm Bureau Federation was shown. A unanimous vote favored national unison. Spirited talks featured the meeting. The executive committee had voted to "stick and fight it out from the inside" at its last regular meeting. The opinion was expressed by many that this round-table meeting was the most constructive meeting in the history of the I. A. A.

DAIRY INDUSTRY NEEDS ADJUSTMENT

(Continued from page 5)

3. PROMOTE WELFARE OF DAIRY INDUSTRY.
   a. Publicity.
      (1) Press articles.
      (2) Talks, popular meetings, clubs, schools, radio.
   b. Protectional—Legislative.
   c. Correlate work of Illinois Co-operatives.
      (1) Harmonize policies.
      (2) Promote efficiency oy group action, including grading standards.
4. PUBLIC RELATIONS. Co-operation with other dairy institutions and agencies.
   a. State.
      (1) Illinois State Dairymen's Association.
      (2) Allied dairy interests.
      (3) Butter Improvement Association.
      (4) Dairy cattle breed associations.
      (5) Extension workers, University of Illinois.
      (6) High school agricultural teachers.
   b. National.
      (1) National Dairy Council.
      (2) American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers.
      (3) Dairy cattle breed associations.
      (4) Dairy marketing specialists in central west states.

General Dairy Situation

The center of dairy production is moving westward faster than the center of population. The East and the South are demanding sweet cream. At the same time the Chicago "milk shed" is becoming more and more an open market. This means culling the broader cows, more quality in production, more intensive organization, and adjustment in marketing Illinois dairy products. It can be done, says Lynch. "The dairyman who watches his costs and milks good cows will make money in 1925. Also, dairymen's service organizations should be improved by federating into a state organization, run on sound business bases."

I.A.A. Movie Titled: "Carry On! F. B."

"Carry On! Farm Bureau" is the title of the Homestead Film Company's moving picture taken during the summer to show the activities of the I. A. A.

Dave Thompson announces that the film is, in his opinion, a "humdinger."

The film is to be released through the organization department of the I. A. A. It will be ready for business sometime during this month, Mr. Thompson states.

Union County Bureau Plans Co-op Manure Buying; Use 650 Cars

An association to buy manure on a co-operative basis from stock yards is a project of Union County Farm Bureau.

G. E. Metzger, director of organization, met with the Union county folks at Anna, Jan. 20 for the purpose of helping lay preliminary plans for the purchasing group. Farm Bureau members are the only ones who will be taken in.

In a preliminary survey made by L. J. Quasey of the transportation department, it is estimated that the average cost for shipping a carload of manure from Chicago to Anna is approximately $20. From E. St. Louis to Anna, the minimum cost per car is $17.60, he finds. The difference between the two points is accounted for in that the transportation cost from E. St Louis is based on weight, and from Chicago on straight carloads. Manure prices have advanced within recent years, Mr. Quasey finds. An average carload of Manure sells for around $35.

Approximately 650 carloads of manure will be used in a year by the Union county horticulturists, L S. Foote, the Union county farm adviser, estimates.

"WATCH THE BOOKS" IS I.A.C.A. KEYNOTE

(Continued from page 1)

the present membership, he pointed out, stands at no less than 125 associations which secure I. A. C. A. auditing services.

F. E. Bingham, assistant manager, outlined the method of field examination in operation in the I. A. C. A. George E. Frazer, consulting accountant for the I. A. A. and former comptroller of the University of Illinois, gave a technical treatise on the status of Illinois co-ops under the federal revenue act, bringing out the point that exemptions under this law could be secured for farmers' elevators, provided the applications are drawn up correctly.

"Look Ahead," Vaniman Says

Vernon Vaniman, director of field organization, issued a clarion call for the co-operatives to look ahead. "Co-operatives will be left behind," he declared; "if they do not adopt adequate auditing and business advisory service."

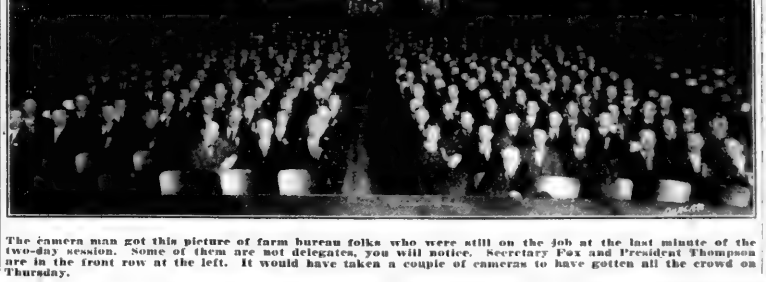
H. H Baily, university accounting specialist, expressed the thought that co-operative accounts should above all, be simple. If farmers' co-operatives really are to take on big business methods, he told his audience, they must keep accurate records. He also advanced the suggestion that the central I. A. C. A. office act as a clearing house for any information concerning the auditing facilities in other states. Dr. Stewart, professor of economics at the University, commended the I. A. C. A.

Elect Officers

The temporary board of directors who held offices since the formation of the service last June, were all re-elected at the annual meeting, as follows: Henry McGough, Maple Park, president; L. P. McMillen, Rock Falls, vice-president; O. B. Goble, Charleston, Henry Shaffer, Illiopolis, and G. L. Potter, Pontiac, directors; G. A. Fox, secretary, and R. A. Cowles, treasurer.

Forty-seven Illinois co-operatives were represented at the meeting.

YOU'LL NEED GOOD EYES TO SEE YOUR DELEGATE HERE



The camera man got this picture of farm bureau folks who were still on the job at the last minute of the two-day session. Some of them are not delegates, you will notice. Secretary Fox and President Thompson are in the front row at the left. It would have taken a couple of cameras to have gotten all the crowd on Thursday.

EDUCATION IN STATE NOT AS IT SHOULD BE SAYS I.A.A. COMMITTEE

Constructive Policies to Improve School System Is Aim of Educational Commission.

The educational situation in Illinois is not what it should be. The I. A. A committee on education that points this out consists of the following: J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, chairman; A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville, and E. W. Rusk, Carlinville.

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BIG REPRESENTATION IS DELEGATE RECORD

(Continued from page 1)

Robt N. Wright, Tuscola; DuPage, [illegible]; Geo H. Goss, Naperville, Edgar, John Hommell, Kansas, and James Scott, Paris, Edwards, Albert Lahue, Wm. Wiser, Sr., [illegible]; Evans, Mason, and Wood Loy, Effingham, Fred O. Anderson, Gibson City, and C. F. Gilbert, Gibson City, Franklin, H. H. Webb, Mulkeytown, Fulton, F. O. Putman, Cuba, and W. O. Orr, [illegible], Galatia; A. L. Pinnell, New Haven, and L. R. Lee, Roodhouse, Greene; L. H. Darrow, Wrights, Grundy, J. W. Cooper, Coal City, and F. A. Hunt, Morris; Hancock, Mark Lambert, [illegible]; Henderson, C. Hunter, Stronghurst, and W. Cooper, La Harpe; Henry, Henry Ferguson, Orion, and J. Heber Smith, Oscar; Iroquois, H. G. Tendergrast, Cissna Park, and C. C. Honeywell, Milford; Jackson, H. P. Stone, Pomona; Jefferson, J. S. McDonald, Mt. Vernon; L. F. Hoffman, [illegible], Jacksonville, and C. E. Locke, Dow; Jo Daviess, [illegible]; Kankakee, [illegible], Stockton, and [illegible] Curtis, Stockton; Johnson, O. R. Kerley, Simpson; Kane, J. C. [illegible], and Glenn C. Warren, Sugar Grove; Kendall, Fred [illegible], Newark, and R. J. Churchill, Minooka; Knox, J. C. McKee, Rio, and M. Guy Van Ruskirk, Oneida; Lake, L. A. Huebsch, Area, and D. H. Bahls, Antioch; La Salle, E. E. Stevenson, Streator, and Harvey W. Watts, Leland.

Lawrence, Ralph Pinkstaff, Birds; Lee, Chas. H. Mortimer, Shiloh, and W. L. Reigle, Franklin Grove; Livingston, G. F. Bennett, Chatsworth, and I. J. Gallup, Emington, Logan, Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut, and Chas. Schmidts, Beason; Mcdonough, Fred Buebush, Scotia, and Karl McGrew, Adair; McHenry, R. L. Thomas, Ringwood, and Chas. Hunt, Woodstock; McLean, Simon C. Moon, Towanda, and Vaughn Douglass, Shirley; Macon, J. C. Batchelder, Harris Brown, and R. L. Daggett, Macon.

Macoupin, H. J. Schmitz, Shipman, and J. P. Enslow, Atwater, Madison, F. J. Schuerer, Alton, R. F. D., and Chas. H. Schater, Marine, Marion, John Rogers, Patoka, Marshall-Putnam, Elmer Quinn, Henry, and Wm. Downey, Putnam, Mason, Chas. W. Borgert, Havana, and Vincent Warren, Bath, R. F. D. 1, Menard, A. N. Sampson, Petersburg, and C. C. Stier, Petersburg; Mercer, Scoville Lee, Aledo, and P. B. Scott, Alexis; Monroe, Fred C. Kalmeyer, Waterloo; Montgomery, R. B. Warpsung, Nokomis, and John Foster, Raymond.

Morgan, Chas. S. Black, Jacksonville, and H. P. Jones, Jacksonville, Moultrie, J. E. Brasfield, Sullivan, and T. S. Sheehan, Lake City; Ogle, J. E. Meyers, Oregon, and Elmer Mettemer, Forreston; Peoria, Chas. B. Ford, Edwards, and Chas. Gordon, Alta; Piatt, C. J. Gross, Atwood, and T. W. Lamb, Bement; Pike, C. F. Burdick, Griggsville, and Walter Beckwith, Beckwith Pope, A. Baker, Golconda; Pulaski, M. M. Hartman, Mounds, Randolph, Aug. Winkelman, Steeleville, and Fred Rebmer, Evansville.

Richland, Leo Dehlinger, Olney, Rock Island, Chas. A. Larson, Moline, Rx. 361, and Hon. C. J. Searle, Rock Island; St. Clair, H. H. Hartman, Freeburg, and J. A. Beer, Trenton; Saline, E. L. Gates, Harrisburg, Sangamon, John Cooper, Williamsville, and Lester Johnson, Pleasant Plains, Schuyler, M. R. Rittenhouse, Rushville; Scott, M. B. Murray, Winchester, and Herman Kalber, Winchester; Shelby, Fred Roessler, Shelbyville, and H. F. Grote, Oconee.

Stark, Adam McWilliams, Toulon, and E. K. Wilcox, Wyoming; Stephenson, T. W. Ellis, Freeport, and L. M. Swaney, Freeport, Tazewell, Jos. Morris, Washington, and L. E. Wick, Morton; Union, A. A. Appel, Cobden, Vermilion, Chas. E. Burns, Danville, and Geo. W. Leger, Georgetown; Wabash, E. E. Schrodt, Keensburg, and Harve L. Hall, Mt. Carmel; Warren, Alfred Rex Stick, Swan Creek, and Sidney Peterson, Swan Creek, Wayne, Geo. Haegele, Barnhill.

Wayne, A. Moser, Carmi, and O. C. Hoskins, Norris City; Whiteside, J. H. Adams, Fulton, and E. F. Brower, Morrison; Will, N. L. Weber, Lockport, and John H. Crosier, Plainfield; Williamson, A. M. Spitzmass, Marion, R. F. D. 2; Winnebago, Ian McCulloch, Winnebago, and L. A. Frisbie, Rockford, R. F. D. 7; Woodford, W. S. Davison, Minonk, and J. Ira Powell, Secor.

BALANCE SHEET SHOWS I. A. A. SAVED $39,189.96; RESERVE $253,910.07

"BEST MEETING IN HISTORY" IS CLAIM

(Continued from page 1)

'thereof." This was changed to allow an additional delegate for "each 500 paid-up members, or major fraction thereof."

157 Delegates On Deck

The meeting opened in the Auditorium of the University of Illinois on Thursday morning, Jan. 15, with 157 registered delegates in attendance besides the Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers, from practically all of the 92 Farm Bureaus, the officials, and the executive committeemen, in attendance. With an estimated attendance of 1,200 at the Thursday morning session, the 1925 convention goes on record as the largest and most representative annual meet in the ten years of the Association's existence.

H. W. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture, in delivering the address of welcome urged his hearers to be encouraged by the accomplishments of farmers' organizations rather than by their mistakes. He stated that a revival of the fighting spirit was one of the most significant gains made by farmers during the year just ended.

President Gives Annual Address

"Our Sam" H. Thompson, in his annual presidential address said, among many other pertinent things, that because of the present day rapid transit facilities, the wholesome community life of farmers has diminished. "In the old days, community life centered around the home, the church, and the school, and we all gathered there regularly.

"The heads of families, the hired help, and practically the entire neighborhood joined in home-talent programs entertainment. This not only brought us together with the strangers that moved into the community, but it brought about that personal touch that is so necessary for the contentment and happiness which goes a long way toward keeping our boys and girls on the farm."

Need More Community Life

"People motor to larger centers these days, where they get entertainment that is commercialized for the purpose of making money rather than for upholding the high standards of living that contribute toward building up strong moral character.

"Every farmer should adopt better methods of bookkeeping in order to know just what his production costs are in all operations," was another of President Thompson's points. He reminded the delegates and all that "we have arrived at a stage in the history of American agriculture where we can no longer expect to buy a farm and look to an increase in the value of that farm from year to year to compensate us for the loss sustained in its operation." "Our Sam" commended the College of Agriculture and Dean Mumford for the work it has done through its extension department in co-operating with the county Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association. He also pointed to the need for continued organization on the part of farmers.

Saved Another $2,000,000

George A. Fox, executive secretary, in his report of the establishment of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, the auditing and business advisory organization that functions as the I. A. A. department of co-operative accounting, as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the past year. In speaking of the activities of other departments, he said the following: "The department of taxation and statistics saved Illinois farmers over $2,000,000 in taxes in 1924 by bringing about partial equalization between assessed valuations on city and country property. Our live stock, dairy, and fruit and vegetable marketing departments have assisted county Farm Bureaus in setting up co-operative marketing organizations of all kinds and in drawing up contracts for them. The transportation department saves Illinois farmers at least $370,000 a year in freight rates by securing a reduction in the minimum carload weight requirements on hogs as well as changes in live stock mixed car requirements. By pooling limestone and phosphate orders, the phosphate-limestone department stabilized prices on these minerals and gained a 10-cent differential in favor of farm bureau members.

Pushed T. B. in 49 Counties

"The finance department advised and assisted county Farm Bureaus and co-operatives in matters involving finance administration. The association further helped to establish area testing for bovine tuberculosis in 49 counties. Establishing co-operative poultry and egg marketing associations, and advocating the purchase of eggs on a graded basis, are the outstanding accomplishments of the poultry marketing department. Publication of the I. A. A. RECORD, information service to the press, advertising and publicity service to co-operative marketing associations, and arrangement for radio talks make up the work of the department of information. The legal department has urged the use of marketing contracts."

It was brought out at the meeting that there was an increase in the state membership over the past year, the figure today standing at 63,000 farmers.

I. A. A. Financially Strong

The favorable financial condition reflected by the association's balance of $253,910.07 on Jan. 1, 1925, as pointed out by Treasurer Cowles, means "an established institution, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled, able and ready to execute with effectiveness any worthwhile progress within reasonable possibilities for the benefit of the farmers of Illinois."

George W. Willett, principal of Lyons Township high school at La Grange, Ill., and director of the I. A. A. school investigation, in talking during the afternoon of the first day on "Our Educational System," reported the findings of the school survey. The following points, he said, were determined by this survey: Farmers everywhere are taking unusual interest in educational matters; practically all intend to send their children to high school; the majority are opposed to consolidated schools under existing conditions; a large majority favor the continuance of a one-room school; most farmers want their children to remain on the farm. "The little red schoolhouse," said Willett, "is not so bad as it has often been pictured. Much depends upon the quality of the teacher in that school."

Crerar Sick; Couldn't Come

Events of the afternoon also included an address on grain marketing by R. A. Hoey, of Springfield, Manitoba, and a member of the Canadian Parliament. He substituted for the announced speaker, Hon. T. A. Crerar, who was detained because of physicians' urgent orders. Hoey outlined the successful operation of the recently organized Canadian wheat pool serving three provinces with 36,000 share-holders. Through the pool, he said, Dominion farmers have been able to get from 7 to 15 cents a bushel more than growers in the United States, for the first time in history.

In an open discussion from the floor on co-operative marketing, S. H. Greeley of Berkeley, Calif. for many years a member of the Chicago board of trade, declared in reference to the $26,000,000 grain merger, that no terminal co-operative marketing agency could succeed at the present time while warehousing owners continue to deal in grain. He stated that farmers should use the terminal warehouse to store grain and that warehouses should not have anything to do with the merchandising of grain.

Following the annual association banquet, David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois, told the gathering of 650 Farm Bureau folks that "it is the rural man and woman that typify the best in American life. Agriculture must remain prosperous because on its success rests the welfare of American life."

Hiram Gets Redeemed

The playlet on "The Redemption of Hiram Homebrew" as presented after the banquet by the Menard County Farm Bureau was a slapstick comedy of rare quality, bringing down the house time after time and at the same time driving home farm bureau points. G. E. Metzger, organization director, reports as the RECORD goes to press that he has received three letters asking for copies of the playlet.

Charles J. Brand, consulting specialist in marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture, then spoke on "The Agricultural Situation, Past and Present." While warning his audience that this year's improved situation in many lines of agriculture should not be regarded as representing a permanent and pronounced change for the better, he nevertheless emphasized, with some optimism as to the future, the improved purchasing power that has come to the producer during the past six months.

Farm Prosperity?—Nit!

"The past three years have shown," asserted Brand, "that general prosperity does not necessarily mean farm prosperity. Yet it always tends in that direction and if equality of opportunity exists, it finally ends in the farmers' sharing with industry, business, labor, and transportation in the good or ill that prevails in the nation.

"Four conditions should usually be sought in appraising the future outlook. They are sustained or increasing production, good crops at good prices in agriculture, sustained or increasing exports of both agricultural and industrial products, and adequate money or credit at reasonable rates.

"It is desirable, from the standpoint of the nation, that the American farmer attain such an economic position as will enable him, when conditions warrant such a course, to carry his crops and products from the lower priced to the higher priced seasons of the year and also from a year of low prices to later years of better prices."

Elect Four New Executives

Following Brand's talk, election of officers and executive committeemen took place. Executive committeemen to represent the odd-numbered Congressional districts were elected to two-year terms. They are: districts 10-11 (one representative allowed by constitution) William Webb, Lockport, Will county; 13th district, C. E. Bamborough, Polo, Ogle county (re-elected); 15th district, B. H. Taylor, Canton, Fulton county; 17th district, Frank D. Barton, Cornell, Livingston county (re-elected); 19th district, J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, Coles county (re-elected); 21st district, Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, Montgomery count (re-elected); 23rd district, W. L. Cope, Tonti, Marion county; 25th district, R. K. Loomis, Makanda, Union county.

Taxes Hit Farmers Hardest

The morning of January 16 saw everybody back in the Auditorium to "finish the job." Walter F. Dodd, Chicago, chairman of the Conference on Revenue Amendment, in introducing his subject, "The Problem of Revenue in Illinois," said, "The farmer is the one person in Illinois interested in the fair distribution of the cost of government. Under present conditions he is the hardest hit."

Declaring that the tax system should treat all classes of property and income fairly and that the present system fails to do so, Dodd said that "it is questionable whether much substantial improvement can be made under existing constitutional provisions. Property is not all alike and the problems of taxation in a growing and changing world cannot be met through detailed provisions of a substantially unchanging constitution, as framed in 1870.

Need Constitutional Amendment

"The natural solution is for all interests to agree upon a constitutional amendment untying the hands of the legislature. We have had enough experience with a legislature forbidden to make improvements.

"An outline of a general plan upon which all groups might agree would permit classification of real and personal property with exemptions; income taxation with classification as to amounts and classes of income, and with exemptions; the combination of classification of property with income taxes; severance taxes and other plans that the legislature may care to adopt."

"Insurance as Related to Farmers" was the subject of an address by E. A. Myers, Chicago, insurance counsellor. He stated it as his opinion that the Illinois Agricultural Association, in sponsoring the recent movement to improve the situation among the farm mutual insurance companies in Illinois, "is beginning one of the most important activities in its existence."

The report of the resolutions committee followed Myers' talk. All of the seven resolutions presented by the committe were adopted by the delegates after discussion and a slight change in one resolution.

Invited to Come Again

The convention remained in session through the noon hour on Friday and finished all business by 2. P. M. Thorough consideration of all matters, coupled with rapid action at the right time, marked the final session and made for the early closing.

Both Dean Mumford and the secretary of the local Association of Commerce urged the convention to come back to Champaign in 1926. This invitation will be considered by a committee later, President Thompson states. All committees for 1925 will be appointed by President Thompson within a few days. The first meeting of the executive committee will be Feb. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER COWLES SHOWS STRONG FINANCIAL STANDING; OUTGROWTH OF RIGID BUDGET POLICY

Certified Public Accountant's Statement Says: "Books and Records Truthfully Show Financial Position of Association at December 31, 1924."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
Balance Sheet at December 31, 1924

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash on Hand and in Bank			$ 36,901.51
Accounts Receivable:			
County Farm Bureaus for membership dues	$14,588.04		
County Farm Bureaus for miscellaneous items	1,772.40		
Phosphate Accounts	254.70		
Co-Operative Accounting Accts.	3,681.50		
Others	3,997.91		
Total	$29,294.55		
Less: Provision for bad debts	5,263.41	24,031.14	
Inventory of Signs		167.85	
Advances to employees for travel (bonded)		1,950.00	
Accrued Interest Receivable		3,166.00	
Illinois-Missouri Co-Operative Milk Producers Assn. (secured)		14,168.21	
U. S. Government Treasury Notes and Liberty Bonds		144,308.45	
Federal Land Bank Bonds		15,131.25	
Total Current Assets			$239,824.41
Long Term Loans:			
Due from Agricultural Organizations for advances	38,204.15		
Less: Provision for Probable Loss	33,700.00		4,504.15
Fixed Assets:			
Office Furniture and Equipment	28,341.78		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	13,677.86	14,663.92	
Automobiles	1,678.54		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	701.16	977.38	
Total Fixed Assets			15,641.30
Deferred Charges:			
Prepaid Rent	3,703.32		
Inventory of Supplies	1,256.84		
Prepaid Insurance	404.43		5,364.59
			$265,334.45

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable		10,255.31	
Baseball Fund Collections (Fm. Bur.)		66.60	
Total Current Liabilities			10,321.91
Unearned Membership Income			455.00
Illinois Agricultural Co-Operative Association Reserve			647.47
Total Liabilities			$ 11,424.38
General Fund Reserve:			
Balance at January 1, 1924		214,720.11	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenses for the year ended December 31st, 1924 (Exhibit II.)		39,189.96	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 1925			253,910.07
			$265,334.45

Note—A contingent liability exists covering a probable refund to County Farm Bureaus for an amount not to exceed one-half of the service charges in connection with their audits as made by the Illinois Agricultural Co-Operatives Association and the Illinois Agricultural Association. This refund is subject to the discretion of the Finance Committee and if fully authorized will amount to $1,667.02.

We have examined the books of account of the above Association for the year ending December 31, 1924, and hereby certify that, in our opinion, subject to the comments included in our report submitted herewith, the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Statement of Income and Expenses prepared from the books of account and records truthfully show the financial position of the Association at December 31, 1924.

John R. Bartizal,
Certified Public Accountant
Chicago, Illinois,
January 9, 1925.

SWANSON OGILVIE COMPANY,
By A. W. T. Ogilvie,

R. A. COWLES,
Treasurer.

MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday—February 14, 1925 | Number 3

UNITED AGRICULTURE NEEDED FOR BETTER MARKETING—LOWDEN

Stresses Organization of Forces in Speech to the Chicago Producers; Strikes Keynote

Optimism as to the future of the Chicago Producers Commission Association was expressed at the second annual meeting of the organization, held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, January 27. Over 200 delegates and visitors attended the meeting.



F. O. Lowden

A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Iowa, president of the association, opened the morning meeting with an address in which he pointed out the growing interest in co-operative marketing among shippers, as evidenced by the increased receipts to co-operative live stock selling agencies on all Producer markets, especially Chicago. He stated that the public was becoming convinced that co-operative marketing held the key to the solution of the farmers' problems, since President Coolidge himself has recognized the economic functions of the co-operative type of organization and its especial fitness to render service to farmers in the solution of their marketing problem.

S. W. Doty, general manager, in his annual report told what had been accomplished during the past year. The title of being the largest agency upon the Chicago yards was accorded to the Producers on the basis of the association's last year's report.

In the election of directors which followed, Pat. O'Donnell, Colo, Iowa; C. E. Ewing, Decatur, Illinois; and W. H. Wischow, Winona, Minnesota, were chosen to direct the policies of the association for the coming year.

Dairyman Gives Keynote Speech

Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, now president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and of the American Dairy Federation, in the afternoon addressed the assembly on "Co-operative Marketing of Live Stock." The need for farmer organization was the theme of his talk. He pleaded for a united agriculture and urged more efficiency in the marketing system.

Lowden compared the fluctuations in the prices of farm products with those of other raw materials like pig iron prices on which are steadier. He defined normal and market price and explained the supply which affects the market price as that part of a crop which farmers as a body offer on the market at any given price. It is this supply, he told his hearers, which economists mean when speaking of the law of supply and demand. As to a general over-supply of farm products, he said, "the world never had a surplus since the time of Pharaoh, and it has always been near starvation."

"All economists agree that there must be equality of informtaion if both parties to a transaction are to profit." He reminded his audience that there is much information concerning periodic world shortages which is wired to big corporations but which does not reach the producer. "There can be no equality of information," he warned, "until the farmers are organized along all the different lines concerned. Then they can afford to hire as good brains as the big corporations. To do this will be the cheapest investment they ever made."

The former governor scored the action of newspapers in playing up the fact that farm products in the United States last year had increased

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

OUR LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM



County Home Bureaus Federate and Elect Officers, Directors

Our "63,000 **thinking** farmers" making up the Illinois Agricultural Association now have a sister organization — the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

During the annual Home Economics Extension Conference held at the University in conection with Farmers' Week, January 14 to 15, twenty county home bureaus of the state formed a federation. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers and directors were elected:

Mrs. Spencer Ewing, President Bloomington.

Mrs. Will Parks, first vice-president, Reynolds.

Mrs. H. M. Dunlap, second vice-president, Savoy.

Mrs. M. G. Lambert, secretary Ferris.

Mrs. T. O. Elliott, treasurer, Harrisburg.

Mrs. J. H. Bliss, director northern district, Aurora.

Mrs. F. H. Soldwedel, director central district, Pekin.

Mrs. H. J. Fauber, director southern district, Marion.

Mrs. Albert Mueller, director western district, Taylor Ridge.

The federation will have no official headquarters for the present, but committees will soon be announced. "The federation," writes Mrs. Ewing "feels that the Illinois Agricultural Association is a sort of big brother and is looking to them for much wise counsel and good advice especially along the lines of commerce and we shall need the benefit of your wisdom and experience."

ILLINOIS WINS AGAIN

Sixty-three litters in 27 counties of Illinois were successful in making the required weight of a ton in 180 days. "This gives Illinois the lead over all other states for the second consecutive year in the ton litter work.

Kendall county, Earl Price, farm adviser, is just three townships square but there are five community clubs in it.

Illinois Fruit Growers Hire Full-Time Sales Manager To Fill Need

That the co-operative selling of fruit and vegetables is growing in Illinois is shown by the necessity of securing a full-time sales manager for the Illinois Fruit Growers, Inc.

A special committee representing the Illinois Fruit Growers, Inc., consisting of I. D. Snedeker, Jerseyville, L. O. Day, Olney, and Manager Leeper, Centralia, as well as W. L. Cope and R. K. Loomis of the Fruit Growers executive committee who were in Chicago for the first meeting of I. A. A. executives, met at the I.A.A. office and hired J. O. Lawrence, formerly field manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., the national selling agency. Mr. Lawrence has been in the fruit selling game some time, and was recommended as having first hand knowledge of consumer requirements. He has at various times been stationed at Hastings, Florida; Aberleen, North Carolina and Huntington, West Virginia. In 1923 he was assistant sales manager at Centralia under E. C. Albion.

The Illinois Fruit Growers, Inc. has found a year-around need for a sales manager, A. B. Leeper, manager, declares.

To Popularize Illinois Fruits

The new sales manager will devote much of his time to popularizing Illinois fruits and vegetables thru promotion work. It is the desire of the special committee that the new sales manager get acquainted as soon as possible with every grower in every producing section so he will know first hand what he is selling and where it will best suit market conditions. He will also visit the buyers to find their likes and dislikes.

"We are making a special effort to sell in nearby markets," Manager Leeper said. "With a salesmanager on full time, the Illinois Fruit Growers should be able to do even better than before."

Better schools, better homes, and better children is the aim of Pulaski county Farm Bureau.

FOUR NEW COMMITTEEMEN PLUNGE INTO I. A. A. PROBLEMS AS EXECUTIVES START INTENSIVE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM WITH 3 BIG PROJECTS

Support Gas Tax as Means of Reducing Burden on General Property; Constitutional Amendment Needed to Permit Equitable Distribution of Government Costs; T. B. Eradication Laws Wanted Re-coded with Compulsory Testing When 75 Per Cent Have Tested

THE four new executive committeemen elected by the delegates at the annual meeting at Champaign last month plunged into the concentrated and state-wide business affairs of the 63,000 membership of Illinois Agricultural Association when the first regular executive meeting was held Friday, Feb. 6.



F. D. Barton

After getting better acquainted with he old members, the committee got down to work for a busy business session during which the legislative program of the association received the most consideration. President Thompson presented his selection for the standing committees for this year, the personnel of which appears in the adjacent column, and his judgment was unanimously sustained by motion of the committee. The standing committees were left largely as they had been in 1924, thus insuring a continuity of service from the men who have given liberally of their time and thought to working out I. A. A. problems.

In all cases the farm advisers were replaced by other farm advisers. In pursuing this policy, President Thompson said he believed that more farm advisers would become intimately acquainted with the state associations' problems. Another point brought out by President Thompson was that he and Secretary Fox, in making up the committees, had endeavored to sprinkle the representation into all sections of the state. However, he stated, careful consideration must always be made for known experience and ability along certain lines.

Personnel of Standing Committees Named and Approved for This Year

The personnel of standing committees for 1925 was presented to the executive committee at its Feb. 6 meeting and approved. In each case, the first named in each committee is chairman. The appointments follow:

Organization: Earl C. Smith, Detroit; J. C. Sailor, Cissna Park; L. E. Birdsall, Sterling; C. C. Painter Stronghurst; F. A. Fisher, farm adviser, Mt. Carmel.

Information: R. F. Karr, Iroquois; J. M. Beckett, Blue Mound; F. E Fuller, farm adviser, Henry.

Phosphate-Limestone: Stanley Castle, Alton; H. T. Marshall, Serena; B. W. Tillman, farm adviser, Belleville.

Accounting: Curt Anderson, Xenia; Henry McGough, Maple Park; H Fahrnkopf, farm adviser, Bloomington.

Taxation and Education: J. L. Whisnand, Charleston; B. H. Taylor, Papatee, R. 35; D. J. Holterman, Sadorus.

Transportation: R. K. Loomis, Makanda; W. A. McNeill, Chandlerville; W. W. Wilson, farm adviser, Princeton.

Insurance: G. F. Tullock, Rockford; I. N. Hosford, Hamilton; Otis Kercher, farm adviser, Danville.

Live Stock: Samuel Sorrels, Raymond; J. W. Whisnand, farm adviser, Cambridge; Ray Arnold, Galesburg.

Fruit and Vegetable: W. L. Cope, Salem; L. L. Heller, farm adviser, Arlington Hts.; Oscar Pierson, Timewell..

Grain: H. E. Goembel, Hooppole; A. R. Wright, Varna; C. E. Hay, farm adviser, Taylorville; M. L. Hunt, Macomb.

Poultry: C. E. Bamborough, Polo; R. C. Doneghue, farm adviser, Macomb; Curt Anderson, Xenia.

T. B. Committee: A. R. Wright, Varna; Samuel Sorrells, Raymond; William Webb, Joliet, R. 1; Geo. Hunt, Woodstock; J. E. Watt, farm adviser, Geneva.

Dairy: William Webb, Joliet, R. 1; Jacob Olbrich, Harvard; A. E. Snyder, farm adviser, Hillsboro.

Legislative: F. D. Barton, Cornell; H. E. Goembel, Hooppole; A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville.

Finance: Wm. H. Moody, Port Byron; F. D. Barton, Cornell; Earl C. Smith, Detroit.

Legislative Lines Drawn

No changes were made in the legislative committee. As a result, the I. A. A. legislative program as decided upon by the 1924 executive committee and endorsed by specific resolutions at the annual meeting, was presented in tentative-detail form by chairman Barton for the legislative committee.

The Illinois Agricultural Association legislative program, as outlined in a previous issue of the RECORD, embodies three major projects:

I. An amendment to the revenue article of the present constitution to permit he General Assembly to establish an equitable system of taxation.

It was declared by President Thompson, and by John C. Watson, director of the department of Taxation and statistics, that an equitable taxation system is impossible under the limitations imposed by the present revenue article of the State Constitution. The burden of taxation, Mr. Watson stated, is crushing on real estate, whether urban or rural. Neither wealth in its intangible form nor income are carrying their share of the burden. The only solution lies in amending the revenue article, and until it is amended, the burden will fall more and more heavily on real estate.

All Must Co-operate

Mr. Watson pointed out that success in any attempt to amend the constitution requires the co-operation of the most important organizations of the state. The constant aim of the association has been to give and secure such co-operation, and thus far this purpose has been well achieved. It is necessary for every organization for the present to forget its own desires in revenue legislation and for all important organizations to unite in an attempt to give the General Assembly the necessary powers to enact such revenue acts from time to time as conditions may require.

II. A tax on gasoline to replace the present tax on property for the State Aid Roads.

In support of such a tax in Illinois is its enactment up to date in about 40 states of the Union. Illinois automobile users pay such a tax when they are in many other

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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PLATFORM
Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, cial and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the tion, and to develop agriculture.

Another Advantage of Working Together

Eight serum salesmen waited outside the door to the A. A. executive committee's meeting room on Februy 2. Inside sat the board of directors of the Illinois rm Bureau Serum Association representing 48 county arm Bureaus which were in the market for serum for se of their members.

One by one the representatives of the serum companies were called into conference with the board. Each submitted a written bid for his company and signed a contract binding his company to stay with the bid. Three other companies bid by mail.

The board of directors, after making necessary investigations, will report the bids to the interested counties. From the companies recommended, the county Farm Bureaus can choose the serum which they think will serve their farm bureau members best in the prevention of hog cholera.

Quite a contrast to the olden days, isn't it?

It's another argument for farmers getting together—and sticking.

—o—

A Bit of Modern Agrarian History

A "Farmers Export Bill," which is really a re-draft of the original Mc-Nary-Haugen bill which was defeated by eastern and southern opponents in the previous session of Congress, has been introduced in both the Senate and the House. Quite possibly farm bureau members are in need of some explanation of the development since the McNary-Haugen campaign last year.

Most of us know that the legislation introduced in the last session of Congress and known as the McNary-Haugen bill was a measure that had its inception in no particular farm organization. It was proposed by individuals who had a sincere interest in improving the agricultural situation in America.

The movement rapidly gained support of various farm rganizations as its purpose became recognized. Among these was the Illinois Agricultural Association which became a recognized leader in the fight that followed.

Farm Bureau members in Illinois were largely responsible for the strength of public opinion in the Middle West which favored the bill even though certain interests were strongly against it. Meetings were held in several sections of Illinois which gave first-hand knowledge of the situation. Then a huge petition bearing some 50,000 names of all classes of Illinois citizens was taken by President Thompson down to President Coolidge as a sample of the sentiment.

In the meantime the Illinois Agricultural Association had sent a representative down to Washington—R. A. Cowles. There were representatives of other states and organizations there, too. They were fighting for the same thing, but were not bound together in any regular form other than through the bond of common purpose. The bill failed to pass in the House of Representatives in the closing days of that session.

Before adjournment of Congress, the men who had worked shoulder to shoulder at Washington in this effort and had done so at all times with complete unanimity, pledged themselves to meet at St. Paul soon thereafter for the purpose of creating a body to deal with this single subject.

The meeting at St. Paul was well attended. Representatives were there from many national and state organizations. Illinois was represented by several County Farm Bureau delegations as well as by official representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association. I. A. A. men took active participation in the organization of the Council. A charter member of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau, George N. Peek of Moline, was elected president and R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, became secretary of the Council.

The institution was set up in unique form and merely as a Council representing the farm organizations associated and to be associated with it. The American Council of Agriculture was deliberately created as a single-purpose organization. That purpose was to secure national legislation to bring about the practical disposal of the problem of surpluses of major agricultural commodities—to secure equality for agriculture with Industry and Labor. The Council was given office space by the I. A. A. and it made its headquarters here.

The Council occupies the field in a political sense, but is strictly non-partisan. The securing of legislation of such importance is in itself an undertaking of political nature.

Perhaps the major project of the Council has been its educational-publicity effort. The McNary-Haugen campaign in itself was well worth all the money farm organizations and individuals spent on it because it brought public attention to the unfortunately low value of the farmer's dollar. Considerable work was done by the Council during the campaign last fall to secure pledges from candidates for Congress supporting the spirit of the McNary-Haugen bill.

On December 1, 1924, the Council held an open meeting in Chicago at which many farm organizations were represented which were sincerely interested in its program. The meeting was well attended and free interchange of ideas and provisions to be incorporated into a new bill which would embody the spirit of the McNary-Haugen bill was had by all present. The executive committee of the Council was instructed to prepare such legislation as had been suggested at the meeting and to submit the proposal properly supported by brief and argument first to the President's Agricultural Conference and through it to Congress.

On December 17, the Council submitted its prepared memorandum to the members of the President's Agricultural Conference and later at the request of the chairman, Robert D. Carey, submitted a tentative draft of the proposed legislation.

January 20 was set as a date for a meeting with the President's Agricultural Conference at Washington. The following representatives of the Council, and also of their respective farm organizations, appeared before the Conference and presented "the case of agriculture" in a joint program: Geo. N. Peek, Moline, Ill., president of the Council; Frank W. Murphy, Wheaton, Minn., chairman of the Council's executive committee; R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A. and secretary of the Council; Charles E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation and chairman of the legislative committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Thomas Cashman, member of the executive committee of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; William Hirth, member of the executive committee of the Missouri Farmers Association; William Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation and of the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association; S. H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association; Clifford N. Strawman, general manager of the American Wheat Growers Associated, Inc., and Newton Jenkins, legal counsel of the American Wheat Growers Associated, Inc.

The presentation required the forenoon and afternoon of the day and, as reported by Mr. Cowles, it is believed that all statements made were well supported and warranted by facts available and that opportunity was given the President's Agricultural Conference to have thoroughly studied and analyzed the merits of the proposal presented.

The group also appeared before the committees on agriculture of both the Senate and House in a joint evening meeting of these two committees. It is reported that certain ones of the Senators and Representatives who were at first critical came to see the merit of the proposal. The presentation was received with extraordinary interest and lasted well into the night.

The proposal which had been presented was then drawn up into a bill and became known as "The Farmers Export Bill." On February 3, it was introduced in the Senate by Senator Chas. L. McNary, a member of the Senate committee on agriculture (S. B. 4185). It was headed: "To prevent recurrence of agricultural depression; to place agricultural commodities upon an equality under the Tariff Laws with other commodities; to place agriculture on equality with Industry and Labor; and for other purposes."

On the same day the companion bill was introduced in the House by Congressman G. N. Haugen (H. R. 12127). The outline of the proposed bill as submitted to the President's Conference and the agricultural committees of the Senate and House, contained the following principal points:

(a) The creating of a Farm Export Corporation with powers to divert a surplus above domestic needs to the world market so that co-operative marketing associations, assisted by the buying activities of the farmers' export corporation, may be able to make the protective tariff effective in equalizing differences in cost of production of major farm commodities in the United States and in competing foreign countries.

(b) Power to collect from each unit of each commodity handled in this manner as it moves in trade an amount sufficient to prevent impairment of working capital.

(c) The corporation to be composed of 15 individuals, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce, to represent the public interest; and twelve individuals appointed by the President, one from each of the twelve Federal Land Bank districts, from nominations made in each district by bona fide farm organizations. The life of the corporation to extend to June 30, 1930.

(d) Fifty million dollars to be advanced from the funds of the War Finance Corporation (this represents practically the earnings of this Corporation), returnable out of the equalization fees which will be collected in the manner prescribed in (b).

(e) The corporation would have a broad grant of general and special powers, is directed to do business through existing agencies, but authorized to deal directly. Powers would include authority to operate with a premium or bounty on exports if desired.

(f) Miscellaneous provisions including power of restriction of imports by proclamation of the President, utilization of services of government agencies in collection of equalization fees, and in other ways; penalty clauses, etc.

We are advised by the Council that the present short session of Congress, which automatically adjourns March 4, and all pending measures undisposed of in the session die with it, that there is little opportunity in the short time now available, with the many other measures pressing for attention, to get the bill passed in this session. It lies wholly within the discretion and pleasure of the administration's "steering committee" to give right of way or definite schedule to pending measures.

The Farmers Export Bill has sufficient individual support to secure its passage in this session, we are advised. The steering committee may or may not elect to exercise its powers to expedite enactment. The Council believes "not."

Representatives of the Council are now in Washington exerting their utmost effort to properly advance the bill. In case nothing is secured in this session, the Council has set as its purpose the preservation and maintenance of its present support, and be ready to carry the issue to the next Congress which convenes December 1, 1925.

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Clerks At First Feared Cash Registers

Modern business practice recognizes the vital need for accounting records which will accurately and readily reveal the financial facts of a business enterprise. The cash register plays an important part in the business of today. It provides a simplified system of accounting for many businesses and is a part of a much more complete accounting system in many others.

However, when the cash register was first introduced clerks organized against it. They considered it a reflection on their honesty to be required to punch a machine to record the sales. They considered that it had been invented just to check up on them. The cash register is now considered necessary equipment in many business institutions.

Improvements are continually being made in systems of accounting just as there are improvements in radio and automobiles. Any system must be adapted to the business and not the business to the system. The system of accounting must not only be efficient from the standpoint of giving all the information necessary to the welfare of the business but from the standpoint of reducing the bookkeeping and auditing expense to a minimum.

There are two theories in regard to auditing. One is that an audit should simply certify to the correctness of the accounts and that the correct entries are made and the accounts properly classified.

Another theory is that an audit not only should include the above but should give facts, based on figures, relative to the general policies that should be adopted, point out where the leaks are in the business and also where improvements can be made.

It used to be that an auditor was never called in unless it was thought that somebody had gotten away with some money or when the business was in a bad condition. Now auditing is considered as essential for the protection of the manager and the board of directors. It has been said that a pedigree is not worth any more than the man that makes it. Likewise an audit does not stand for any more than the individual or organization that makes it.

Directors of farmers' co-operative associations are demanding the best in accounting and auditing service. They are interpreting auditing in the broadest sense.

They want an audit service that will give them the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and also one that will not only protect the board of directors and the manager but will increase the confidence and loyalty of the stockholders.

Such is the service being rendered by the auditing and business advisory subsidiary of the Illinois Agricultural Association—the I. A. C. A.—which functions as the I. A. A. department of co-operative accounting.

NEWSPAPER'S STORY INFERS DUSKY GENTLEMAN IN MERGER WOODPILE

CHICAGO EVENING POST OF SAT., JAN. 31, CARRIES STORY ON PAGE ONE DISCLOSING INTERESTING NEWS ON $26,000,000 MERGER

Its Story Re-printed to Show Farm Bureau Members Facts as Related by Newspaper Having Leading Financial and Market Pages; Refutes Claim of Merger that it Caused the Increase in Grain Prices; Merged Interests Did Not Answer Questionnaire.

The Chicago Evening Post of Jan. 31, 1925 on page one carried the story which is re-printed below. It pertains to the $26,000,000 grain merger and represents the attitude of the Chicago newspaper which is recognized as having the leading financial and market report pages. The article is re-printed verbatim for the information of farm bureau members.

Since this article appeared in the Post, Senator Kessinger of Kane county introduced a resolution in the Senate asking for a state investigation of the Grain Marketing Company and Prairie Farmer has printed the suppressed Livingston report which was unfavorable to the merger and which President Thompson did not see until long after the deal had been completed. He was a member, as you no doubt remember, of the American Farm Bureau Federation which was appointed to consider the advisability of taking over the old-line companies and stood solidly against the deal.

The attitude of the Illinois Agricultural Association is the same now as when the results of its investigation were announced. The attitude is one of non-indorsement.

A searching investigation by the Illinois commerce commission into the operating methods of the $26,000,000 Grain Marketing corporation has been asked by the Illinois Agricultural association, the leading farmers' group in the state, it was learned today.

The outcome of the investigation is awaited eagerly, not only by the officers of the farmers' organization, who have asked for information repeatedly without satisfactory response, but by farmers' grain elevator men generally.

The Grain Marketing corporation was organized last July, ostensibly as a co-operative wheat sales venture for the benefit of grain-growing farmers. The corporation absorbed the properties of the Armour Grain company, the J. Rosenbaum Grain company, Rosenbaum Brothers and the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain company. Since then claims that its operations have been responsible for the high price of wheat have been made repeatedly by Gray Silver West Virginia fruit grower, and other officers of the company, and have been ridiculed as impossible by those in close touch with the world grain situation.

Began Stock Promotion Work

Stock promotion work was begun for the new corporation shortly after its organization. Under the terms of the merger $4,000,000 in class A stock, with a par value of $25 a share, must be sold by July of this year in order to retire bank loans of that amount advanced for working capital.

The stock sales have thus far met with varying success. The leading Indiana, Illinois and Kansas farmers' organizations refused to indorse the corporation without more definite information as to the financial status of the merged elevator companies. Others were more favorably inclined. At present an intensive stock-selling campaign is in progress in Illinois and Iowa.

Plan of Organization in Brief

The plan of organization for the corporation may be summarized briefly as follows:

The four companies after leaving their elevator properties for the year beginning last July, are to sell and lease these properties, good will and business to the corporation for approximately $16,400,000, on the basis of an appraisal which has been in progress for some time, and is only now being completed.

The companies participating in the merger also agree to furnish a board of managers and $4,000,000 in working capital for the first year's operations.

Meanwhile, the Grain Marketing corporation agrees to dispose of $26,000,000 in stock in order to pay the purchase price set for the elevators, and furnish additional working capital. As stated earlier in the article, $4,000,000 in this stock is to be disposed of by July, 1925.

Business is to be conducted as in the past, with 8 per cent paid on the invested capital and all profits above that figure, after deductions for operating expenses; to be refunded to members on a patronage basis.

Has Been Storm Center

From the outset, according to co-operative and grain market leaders, the new company has been a storm center of controversy as to its real nature and purpose.

It has been charged variously the plan of organization takes in obsolete elevators at inflated basis of physical valuation and good will that the corporation is handling far in excess of the 50 per cent maximum in grain allowed by the Capper-Volstead act for non-members that the insurance rates on grain stored in the elevators affected are much higher than in modern structures and that the corporation as now constituted is in reality a big commission house rather than a true co-operative venture, which is taking advantage of the privileges afforded the farmers' sales groups by special legislation.

Refuses to Comment on Charges

Opportunity to comment on these charges was offered the corporation and declined.

The story of the attempt by the executive committe of the Illinois Agricultural association to obtain light on some of these phases of the merger was told today by George A. Fox, secretary of the association.

In July of this year the association's executive committee sought information from the Grain Marketing corporation as follows:

1. Does the financial record of each of the merging companies justify the conclusion that the merger will be a successful investment for farmers over the next five years?

2. Are the by-laws and contracts of the new company so drawn legally as to insure full and complete control of all the affairs by the board of directors elected solely by the farmer members?

3. Are the terminal and local elevators owned by the merger so situated that they can successfully serve the farmers in competition in all the grain markets in the United States?

Data Sought Repeatedly

This information, according to Fox, was sought repeatedly in the hope it would enable the I. A. A. to reach an independent conclusion on each of these vital questions.

"In the first place," Fox continued, "no information was given the I. A. A. as to the financial position of the merging companies, showing their profits or losses for the last five years.

"This was a fair business question—one any reliable banker would ask before passing on any investment proposition. Since no information was forthcoming, the Illinois Agricultural association could get no information as to the merger's possibilities for the next five years.

Three Months No Test

"The Illinois Agricultural association executives and officials realized the grain business is subject to wide fluctuations and feel certain no conclusion can be drawn by any reference to a short term of operation as, say, the last three months, when every grain trading firm has made great profits.

"If the merging companies have a satisfactory record on an average over a five-year period, they have had ample opportunity to furnish it to the executive committe of the Illinois Agricultural association for information of its farm bureau members whom it is seeking to protect.

"Refusal to furnish that information seems very significant.

Legal Control in Doubt

"As to the second point," Fox continued, "the Illinois Agricultural association has been given copies of the by-laws and contract for purchase and lease. From an examination of the papers furnished, it is quite evident legal control rests somewhere between the merging companies and the board of managers. At least it can be safely stated full and complete legal control, such as is absolutely necessary in any true co-operative organization, does not rest with the farmer-members or directors elected by farmer-members.

"In the third place, the Illinois Agricultural association has made careful survey of grain statistics as officially published by the United States bureau of markets, and from other official sources in the grain trade. This survey of business indicates the properties of the merged interests operated by the Grain Marketing corporation are not located or distributed advantageously under existing conditions of the grain trade, and that the present trend of general movement of grain points to a rapid decline of the utility and value of these properties in addition to obsolescence and natural depreciation.

"This business survey indicated the merged facilities can only be used advantageously where there is a rising market due to a world-wide grain catastrophe. Averages determined by normal operations over a term of years is the only information upon which a conclusion can be safely based."

The National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing associaitions is the outgrowth of the co-operative marketing conference called a little over a year ago by former Governor Lowden. From the outset, this organization, thru Aaron Sapiro and other leaders, has opposed the new marketing corporation.

Sapiro ridiculed the claims of Gray Silver, made recently in Washington, that the marketing corporation was responsible for wheat price levels.

Holds Claim as Ridiculous

"The claims are ridiculous," he said. "What do they think they are? Do they think they created the world wheat shortage?

"What I object to most is their posing as a co-operative marketing association when they're operating as a straight commission house."

Specifically, Sapiro charged the marketing company violated the Capper-Volstead act by handling grain of non-members in excess of the 50 per cent allowed by the federal law, and in other ways operating just as any normal commission house does, and was doing this under cover of the privileges allowed co-operative farmers' organizations.

Sapiro's allegations, and those from other sources, were embodied in a questionnaire which, among other things, asked for a statement as to the percentage of non-member wheat handled by the corporation if it is not violating the Capper-Volstead act.

Questionnaire Not Answered

The questionnaire was submitted at the offices of the Grain Marketing corporation and assurance was given that they would be answered in writing by the following morning.

The questionnaire was called for at the appointed time, but a change of heart had occurred in the interval. The answers, it was announced, could not be given "now."

So the farmers' organizations and the other opponents of the corporation are awaiting the inquiry by the Illinois Commerce commission to ascertain whether the corporation is in reality a true co-operative organization.

DEMAND T. B. FREE MILK BY JULY 1

The first resolution ever passed by a co-operative organization of producers in Illinois imposing upon themselves the strict requirement that all herds within their organization shall be either accredited or on the way to accreditation by state and federal authorities was passed at a general meeting Feb. 9 of members of the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers Association, according to A. D. Lynch, director of the department of dairy marketing, who addressed the group.

There are 92 herds represented in the association, Lynch says, and the restriction is to become effective on and after July 1, 1925.

Claim Department Makes Macoupin Farmer Smile; Strengthens F.B. Support

'Twas the tale of a lonesome shoat. Down in Macoupin county. Defective railroad fence. Shoat wiggled through. Got killed by locomotive, or otherwise annihilated. Charles Birkenmayer, Madora, ex-owner, demands redress. Wants market price of porker. Railroad turns deaf ear. What to do! Charles notifies I. A. A. transportation department. The fun begins. L. J. Quasey, director, investigates and later negotiates a five-spot from RR claim agent.

Tale tails off happily. Charles is satisfied. Writes to Quasey: "I could not afford not to belong to our Jersey county Farm Bureau, or to the Producers Live Stock company, and the bank, the store, and elevator. I just joined another organization in St. Louis recently—the Missouri Valley Implement and Hardware, which is $10.00 per year. The good speeches I heard by real he-men at their convention was worth the price. 'Good equipment makes a good farmer better.' Hope you are going good and have a big year, and I feel we are, if we only get good weather.

"Your booster,

"Chas. Birkenmayer."

Have you a tale to tell like this one? We are in the market for it. The RECORD is here to serve you.

I. A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP IS STEADILY GROWING

Knox county leads the state in the number of farmer co-ops holding membership in the I.A.C.A. Its seven members are the Williamsfield Live Stock Shipping Association; the Williamsfield Farmers Co-operative Association, Inc.; Altona Co-operative Grain Company; Gilson Farmers Co-operative Company; Knox county Farm Bureau; De Long Live Stock Shipping Association; and Rapatee Farmers Co-operative Grain Company.

135

The most recent farmer co-operative to join the ranks of the I. A. C. A. is the Savanna, Marcus, and Hickory Grove Live Stock Shipping Association, in Carroll county. This brings the total membership up to 135. "Farmers' co-operative associations," says Vernon Vaniman, field organizer, "are explaining one to another the auditing service and are appreciating the advantages of co-operating together."

Colusa Elevator Not In

It had been stated thru the I. A. A. information department that the farmers' elevator at Colusa in Hancock county had become a member of the I. A. C. A. This information was based on a request for an auditor and a definite date was set for his working on the Colusa elevator's books. This was taken as meaning that the Colusa elevator would sign the contract. When the auditor got there he found that other arrangements had been made for an audit and the contract had not been signed. Field Organizer Vaniman states that he will call on the board of directors in the near future.

FOUR COUNTIES HIRE FARM BOOKKEEPER

Another step in increasing farm efficiency has been taken by farm bureau members in four progressive Illinois counties.

No less than 232 farmers of Woodford, Livingston, Tazewell, and McLean counties have enrolled in the new four-county farm bureau management service, the first such project to be organized in America. M. L. Mosher, extension specialist in farm organization and management for the state college of agriculture, is to be its fieldman. The project itself is the outgrowth of a farm accounting project Mr. Mosher conducted during the six years that he served as farm adviser for the Woodford county Farm Bureau.

UTAH MAN CHOSEN TO REPLACE COVERDALE AS A.F.B.F. SECRETARY

Answers to Call of "Marketing Counsel;" Was Attorney for the Utah State Farm Bureau

Frank Evans of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been secured as the new secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation. His title will be that of "marketing counsel." He will also perform the secretarial duties. President Thompson was on a special committee appointed by President Bradfute of the A. F. B. F. which recommended Mr. Evans.

In addition to the selection of Mr. Evans as general marketing counsel, the A. F. B. F. Executive Board at its last meeting announced the re-establishment of complete amity between the national office and the Indiana State Farm Bureau office; the appointment of E. P. Taylor as director of organization; the adoption of a resolution endorsing bills now in Congress which propose amendments of the packer-stock yard administration act which will prevent that act from prohibiting certain state government services in stock yards, and adoption of a resolution stating the Farm Bureau's position regarding pending legislation on the disposition of Muscle Shoals.

This Muscle Shoals resolution urges "first, that farmer board of control should be provided for; second, that reasonable limitation be placed on profits to be realized, and that if less power per ton of fertilizer is found practicable in future years, such development will be reflected in decreased tonnage of fertilizer rather than in sale or rental of the power."

E. P. Taylor, who was named director of organization of the A. F. B. F., has been in charge of organization field activities for the Federation for the past three years and has been actively in charge of the department of organization for the past six months.

Frank Evans, who has been named general marketing counsel, has served as the attorney for the Utah State Farm Bureau for three years, has been a director of the Utah State Farm Bureau for three years and has been member of the executive board of the A. F. B. F. for the same length of time. Mr. Evans, who is owner of farming interests in Utah and who has actively practiced law in Salt Lake City for the past 23 years, has been closely identified with development of co-operative marketing throughout the West. He has been organizing counsel for a great number of commodity associations in Utah and Idaho and other western states.

Presents Resolution Asking I. A. A. to Have I. C. C. Representative

Samuel Sorrells, executive committeeman for the 21st district, presented at the Feb. 6 meeting of the executives, a resolution passed by the Montgomery County Farm Bureau instructing him "to ask the I. A. A. executive committee to secure the services of a competent man to represent the farmers of Illinois before the Illinois Commerce Commission. His first job in to investigate the proposed raise in rates of the Illinois Telephone companies and to see if these companies are entitled to the raise. Secondly, to work to secure a ruling to compel telephone companies to transfer messages from one company line to another allowing them to charge sufficient toll to cover cost of transfer. Furthermore, that said representative be on hand at all times to investigate proposed rate increases by public utility companies and to secure the necessary information, facts and figures to protect the farmers' interests."

The executive committee voted to leave it up to the officers to determine the advisability of securing such representation and report back at the next executive committee meeting.

CHILD LABOR BILL FAILS

The child labor amendment to the Constitution has been beaten. The measure has fallen short of ratification by the necessary three-fourths of the state legislatures.

I.A.C.A. HEAD MADE TRUSTEE OF NEW CO-OP INSTITUTE

American Institute of Co-operation to Train for Co-op Management; O.K.'d by Economists

RECORD readers, who have been following up the rapid strides made by the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association since the time of its establishment last May, will be glad to hear that George E. Wicker, general manager of the farmers' auditing and advisory service company, has been elected to trusteeship for one year in the American Institute of Co-operation, recently incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, at Washington.

The Institute is a unique educational enterprise and it will train young men and women for careers in co-operative business undertakings. It will afford a medium thru which co-operative leaders may exchange experiences. It will demonstrate to colleges and universities that this new phase of business can be effectively taught in economic courses.

The project has the backing of organizations representing over 2,000,000 farmers. Agricultural co-operative associations already supporting it have an estimated annual turnover of more than $1,000,000,000. In addition it has the official sanction of organizations representing the state departments of agriculture, state bureaus of markets, teachers of agricultural economics and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Edw. B. Reid, representative of the A. F. B. F., Washington, D. C., and H. C. Taylor, chief of the federal bureau of agricultural economics, are among the incorporators of the movement.

Other national farm organizations with which the Illinois Agricultural Association participated in launching the Institute are:

The American Farm Economics Association; The National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Departments of Agriculture; The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; The American Farm Bureau Federation; Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America; The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation; The National Board of Farm Organizations; National Association of Marketing Officials; The Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California; The American Committee on the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome; The Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers; The Staple Cotton Co-operative Association of Mississippi; The National Pecan Growers' Exchange; The Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation; The Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association.

DENMAN IS PRESIDENT NATIONAL PRODUCERS

The National Live Stock Producers Association, in annual meeting at Chicago recently, elected C. B. Denman president. Denman is president of the St. Louis Producers Commission Company and was the first president of the first Producer Commission Company organized.

A Sykes, Ida Grove, Iowa, president of the Chicago producers, was chosen vice-president of the National Producers. Harry G. Beale, Columbus, Ohio, was made secretary-treasurer. New directors elected to the board are Scot Meiks, representing the Cincinnati Producers, and H. H. Cable, for the Sioux City Producers.

Resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation of national and state Farm Bureau support; endorsing the administration of the Packer Stock Yard regulations; opposing country buying by packers; urging elimination of hog dockage; and urging the extension of the marketing service of the federal Department of Agriculture.

Delegates at the convention went on record as recognizing radio as an important means to reach live stock producers.

ORDER BY NAME

I. A. A. members who wish copies of some of the speeches made at the tenth annual meeting at Urbana may receive them by writing to the I. A. A. office. One pamphlet contains the speeches of R. A. Hoey, S. H. Greeley, and the grain marketing discussion. The other pamphlet has C. J. Brand's talk.

EXECUTIVE MEETS FOR YEAR'S WORK

(Continued from page 1)

states. The numerous tourists who cross Illinois pay nothing for the upkeep of Illinois roads. A gasoline tax is easily collected and administered. The cost of collection in other states is much less than one per cent of the amounts collected annually.

It was estimated by Mr. Watson of the department of taxation and statistics, that a tax of one cent per gallon on gasoline sold in Illinois would produce about $5,000,000 per year, and a tax of two cents per gallon would produce about $10,000,000 per year. These sums are for gasoline used solely for propelling motor vehicles on public roads, provision being made for refunds on gasoline used for agricultural purposes (tractors and stationary gasoline engines), and for industrial or domestic purposes.

Watson Says It's Fair

The fairness of a gasoline tax to replace the property tax for the maintenance and repair of the State Aid Roads was discussed by Mr. Watson. He pointed out the fact that at present property carries the entire burden of county and local government and most of the burden of state government. Property is now maintaining the State Aid Roads and other highways not included in the State hard road system. Automobile and truck owners receive all the benefits of government that other property owners receive. Through license fees they are building and maintaining hard pavements on less than 10 per cent of the primary or most important roads of the state. They are demanding good roads on the secondary and other highways of the state, though they now contribute very little toward the cost of maintaining such roads. If the automobile and truck owners, through a gasoline tax, assume the cost of maintaining the secondary system of highways known as State Aid Roads, property will still maintain between 40 per cent and 75 per cent of all the roads in every county in the state.

Has Means of Distribution

Figures were presented by Mr. Watson to show that a tax of two cents per gallon on gasoline could be distributed in such a way as to remove nearly all of the present property tax of more than $4,000,000 for State Aid Roads, and yet give nearly every county as much money as can now be raised by a property tax. A better system of distribution would give every county in the state more funds than it could now raise by the property tax and leave a sum of at least three million dollars for meeting the special needs of the State Aid Roads wherever such need is greatest, particularly in the counties having the larger cities of the state.

Would Relieve Farm Property

"The tax on Illinois property for State Aid Road purposes now amounts to more than four million dollars a year," said Mr. Watson. "The lowest tax rates for this purpose or no levies at all are usually found in the counties which have a large amount of city property. Maximum tax rates or rates approaching the maximum are found in most of the counties having relatively small amounts of city and village property. For these two reasons it is probable that the plan proposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association would relieve farm property of about one-half of the total tax saving, or at least two million dollars a year. The State Aid Road tax would be paid by those who use the roads most and who are most insistent in their demands for good roads. In considerable measure it would be paid by citizens of other states who use Illinois roads. It would be paid also by farm owners of motor vehicles, but they would usually gain both in the reduced property tax and in having better roads. The greater portion of the road system, as at present would be maintained by a property tax. The larger amount of money available under this plan should give the state better roads, and by increasing the mileage per gallon and decreasing the wear and tear on motor vehicles, should reduce the net cost of the system to those who pay the gasoline tax."

III. Continuation and expansion of the effort toward eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Legislation pursuits on tuberculosis eradication will be along the line of furthering the good work now so splendidly under way in its eradication. The legislative committee's report on this showed that a general re-coding of the several acts enacted at various times to further t. b. eradication, some of which are not clear and specific, will be sought. A bill will be supported which provides for compulsory testing, as well as embodying the old acts, when a substantial majority of herd-owners in a county have had their herds tested, probably 75 per cent. Other details will be sought in order to protect those who have done their patriotic duty and suffered their losses.

After Rabbits, Too

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Tice, chairman Barton reported, that provides for a 12-month open season on rabbits. The I. A. A. is also behind this move.

"It ought to be a 13-month a year open season," Executive Taylor remarked. "They surely are becoming a pest down-state."

That even closer co-operation between University extension workers and I. A. A. directors and officials is in the offing is shown by a friendly visit of H. W. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture. The dean suggested that the I. A. A. program of work could be explained first-hand to all the farm advisers to good advantage if a representative of the association were present at the meetings of extension workers and farm advisers. This suggestion was agreed to.

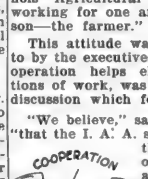
Invited to University

Further, the I. A. A. directors are invited to be guests of the University, probably next fall, at which time the experimental and extension work will be gone over. This is in line with maintaining close connections between the two tremendous forces in Illinois agriculture.

"After all," the Dean said, "the College of Agriculture and the Illinois Agricultural Association are working for one and the same person—the farmer."

This attitude was heartily agreed to by the executives. That close co-operation helps eliminate duplications of work, was pointed out in a discussion which followed.

"We believe," said Secretary Fox, "that the I. A. A. should do nothing that the College of Agriculture can and will do, but of course we realize that the College of Agriculture is supported by money from all the tax-payers and of course that money could not be used to further the farmers' interest in such things as actual marketing of farm products, negotiations for the purchasing of fertilizers or reduction of taxes. These are economic problems that the I. A. A. must work on and which are undertaken and prosecuted purely in the interests of farmers who support the organizations."



A two-day session was set for March 5 and 6. All the directors will be called upon to present their 1925 programs of work to the executive committee. This will take the whole of the first day and the second will be devoted to regular business.

I. A. A. Membership by Belief, Farming by Choice, He Says

We asked the executive committeemen, when recently elected, to give us a brief summary of their life. Here's how C. E. Bamborough, Polo, 13th district, comes back at us: "Have been in a quandary as to which part of my life you wished summarized. Am somewhat reluctant to express my choice of an epitaph so early in the game. Perhaps the less said the better. As a preface I submit the following brief summary:

"A pharmacist by profession and education, being a graduate of Northwestern University. A FARMER by choice. A member of the Illinois Agricultural Association by belief and an executive committeeman for some unknown reason."

LOWDEN PLEADS FOR UNITED AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 1)

$750,000,000. He pointed out that agricultural production in the United States still is out of balance and declared the present system of marketing farm products, where not done through co-operatives, as desperately unsound. "The time should come," he said, "when all farmers should get together in great conventions to preserve the balance among agricultural crops and to determine how much of each crop should be grown."

Lowden showed how the good pasture season last summer cost the dairy farmers of the nation over a half billion dollars in excess production, and how, at the same time, the drought in the corn belt made for a smaller but more valuable corn crop than in 1923. He deplored the lack of system in agricultural marketing and urged the Producers to talk over their problems with their local business men. He also commended the Producers for the good beginning they made in the marketing of live stock.

"If history teaches anything," declared the farm leader, "it teaches that permanent prosperity cannot come without farm prosperity. We cannot have a balanced agriculture, nor get agriculture back to a state of balance with other industries, without organization. This is a business man's problem as much as the farmer's. No nation has long survived the decay of its agriculture."

At a banquet of the Producers at which C. A. Stewart, secretary of the National Live Stock Producers Association, presided as toastmaster, Charles E. Ewing, Decatur, Illinois declared that "never before has there been such a group of leaders and students in the live stock world as now." For that reason, he said, the industry need not be discouraged over the outlook for the future.

T. J. Ritger, delegate from Dallas Center, Iowa, commended the Producers organization for its efficiency stating that "the alertness of the boys working in the yards gives the members confidence in the organization."

L. R. Marchant, Knox county farm adviser, in his speech stated that "the Chicago Producers Commission Association has demonstrated two things. First, many commission firms are maintained at the Chicago yards at high expense. The farmers have proved that they can do the marketing better than these private companies. Secondly, the marketing methods formerly used have been improved through the efforts of the Producers. More responsibility is being borne in the country now, and less by the selling agencies. The practice of grading stock at the local stockyards is good policy as it eliminates much terminal grief.

"Volume and brains will put the marketing program at the top. I have confidence in the organization that it will do the work, and in the shippers that they will provide the volume of business."

TWELVE LIVE STOCK SCHOOLS IN FEBRUARY

Live stock shipping association schools is the order of the day for the I. A. A. department of live stock marketing. Director Wm. E. Hedgcock has arranged for no less than 12 schools to be held through February in various parts of the state. During this week just coming to a close, institutes were held in Carlinville, Carbondale, Fairfield and Effingham. Next week's schedule includes the following schools: Urbana, Feb. 17; Decatur, Feb. 18; Jacksonville, Feb. 19; and Bloomington, Feb. 20. The following week's schedule will include Ottawa, Feb. 24; Galesburg, Feb. 25; Dixon, Feb. 26; and Rockford, Feb. 27.

"The I. A. A. has furnished speakers for a large number of annual shipping association meetings," says Hedgcock. "We will be glad to assist any association when called upon."

BEEMEN WILL BUZZ

A two-day beekeepers' short course has been arranged for Carbondale, Jackson county, February 23-24. It is believed that the fruit and truck industry will share with beemen in the benefits to be derived from the results of the short course. Prominent beemen will address the gathering.

"I congratulate the I. A. A. on the solidarity it has attained in the handling of crops."—Chas J. Brand, U. S. D. A.

PRESIDENT THOMPSON DATED TO START OFF FARM TALKS OVER KSD

I. A. A. Farm Programs which Formerly Were Broadcast Over WCK Now Changed to KSD

Radio fans, especially those in Southern Illinois, who have been following the I. A. A. farm programs over WCK at St. Louis, have probably been wondering what became of it. It was not possible to get an adequate announcement in the last RECORD because of it being a special edition and crammed to the edges. The developments since the last announcement have brought about a change from WCK to KSD, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch station, which is much stronger and of considerable more value for broadcasting farm programs because it has more "circulation." Considerable more farm bureau members can be reached over KSD.

The arrangements with KSD, which have previously been averse to farm talks other than market reports, were made thru the National Farm Radio Council, an organization of non-commercial and commercial farm organizations, and in which the American Farm Bureau Federation has membership. In fact, the National Farm Radio Council is a child of the information department of the American Farm Bureau Federation and was created to make it easier for farmers to get agricultural information over the air.

When the "child" grows up, it is planned to schedule speakers thru the central body for as many reliable radio stations as want them. At present negotiations are under way with several stations, one of them being KSD. Speakers representing the Illinois Agricultural Association will appear on the KSD program at various times according to the present rather tentative arrangement.

President Thompson will, according to present plans, lead off the program with a speech of special interest to farm bureau members Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, probably around 8 o'clock. This is a tentative announcement and may have to be changed. Watch your local newspapers for later announcements until the next RECORD comes out.

MEETS SUCCESS IN FEDERATION

Adams couny has met with success in its co-operative live stock shipping plan. Analysis of the annual statement of the Adams County Shippers Association reveals the interesting fact that $841,045.86 worth of live stock was shipped by this association during 1924 at an expense of slightly less than 2 per cent. The gross operating income for the association was $16,098.54, which includes $5,056.37 paid out to shippers for insurance. Organized on the county plan, the association is counted an outstanding example of the tendency toward consolidation among the successful co-operatives throughout the country, according to R. E. Miller, farm adviser.

PRODUCER FACTS

The Chicago Producers ranked in first place among all sales agencies at the Chicago stock yards by several thousand cars for 1924.

The Producers Live Stock Commission Association of the St. Louis National Stock Yards last year handled around 18 per cent of the total stock yard receipts at that market. Most of its 40,000 members live nearby in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

The National Live Stock Producers Association is handling about 2,000 cars of live stock per week and represents the largest live stock marketing agency in the United States.

FORMED 389 CLUBS IN 1924

One of the most far-reaching results of the past year's junior club work on Illinois farms was the formation of 389 local club organizations. This is the information coming from E. I. Pilchard, boys' club work specialist of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Pilchard in his annual report states that these 389 community organizations, which are officered by the club members themselves, teach the lesson of co-operation and develop the youngsters for larger service in their communities.

SPREAD YOUR BUTTER THICKER

MISS MARY C. ROMAGN, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday—February 28, 1925 | Number 4

NINE TOWNSHIPS AND NINE COMMUNITY CLUBS IN KENDALL COUNTY; THAT'S WHAT MAKES OUR LIFE WORTH LIVING, THE MEMBERS ARE SAYING

Inquisitive Reporter Drops in on Club Members; Finds Happy Farm Homes and Spirit of Co-operation Everywhere—Also Evidences of Leadership. Kendall County Is High in Bureau Membership

A day in the country is worth ten in the city. So thought we when giving Kendall County the once over not long ago.



Earl Price

"Come on down to Yorkville and see what our community clubs are doing," came the call from Earl Price, farm adviser. To Yorkville we went, all keyed up for a day's treat.

"Our farmers' clubs are live wire organizations," Price said as we motored out to visit some of the club members. "Everyone of them is a credit to its community, as it brings the people together and gives them a chance to talk over common problems."

It wasn't long before we came across farmer club members. What we had in store for our city-cloistered minds was more than a little. Every last club booster we talked to reflected community spirit—the joy of living, willingness to co-operate, ambition to forge ahead, and a readiness to tackle whatever problems are ahead. If this is the result of community club effort, thought we, let's get more of these farmers' societies throughout the length and breadth of Illinois. Sociability has few friends like the farmers' club.

But to the day's work. East of the Fox river lies Oswego, and around Oswego reside 30 or so farm families making up the East Oswego Progressive Farmers' Club. The first man in our tracks was Mr. Burkhart. We cornered him, telling him our mission. It wasn't long before he got thoroughly warmed up to our aim, and forthwith he told us what the club was up to.

The East Oswego club, we found out, started back in 1919, or at least before Adviser Price, the present incumbent, picked up the county halter strap in 1920. No particular hardships were encountered, Mr. Burkhart said, in getting club activities or membership under way. Everybody seemed ready for some strictly farmer's proposition, and to the meetings they all came—the youngsters, the old folks, the in-betweens in short, the whole family. It wasn't long then before the club got well established in the community, with its monthly meetings and programs.

Business Before Pleasure

The club meets once a month and usually has an attendance of around 100. Short business meetings precede the programs, and then the fun begins. Sometimes there is a question box, in which common problems are roundly thrashed out, or certain farm practices are explained by some member. Home talent is drawn upon in furnishing much of the entertainment through readings and musical programs. The community also boasts an orchestra of its own. Speakers from outside sources are often secured, and the farm adviser is a frequent contributor to such programs.

A novel way of caring for the multitudes month after month obtains in the East Oswego club. Most of the homes are spacious and so it is customary for the meetings to be held right in the farmers' own homes. Every month a committee of three families is appointed to look after the program for the following meeting. A fund of $7.50 is given the committee to provide for whatever expense-bearing feature is considered necessary. "This arrangement," said Mrs. J. D. Ebinger, wife of the club president, "is very satisfactory, as it always brings new groups together. We are glad to say that there are no cliques in our society. Our club takes in practically all the farm families in the neighborhood, and they all work together splendidly."

Take Turns Entertaining

Whoever plays host to the gathering, furnishes the refreshments when the meetings are held in the evening. Since the members rotate in playing host, each farm family does this about once every other year. It is only during the winter months of December, January, and February that the meetings are held during the day, with a generous dinner for a feed.

Each family member over 18 years

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

He got Enough Out of a Dead Claim to Pay His Dues 4 Years

From all sections of the state they come—letters of recognition of services rendered by the I. A. A. through its transportation department. Here is one from a LaSalle County Farm Bureau member:

"I want to thank you for your efficient work in this department. I tried through the agent at Tonica (who admitted that there was an overcharge) to get this refund then later I took it up with the South Dakota end but was informed that I was not entitled to a refund. I had about given up when I saw in our Farm Bulletin what you had done for Mr. Walcott. I then called Mr. Cross of our Farm Bureau. The right man behind the gun is what counts."

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. J. Hornung, Ottawa."

Mr. Hornung received a draft for $64.58, covering two claims on cattle shipments—enough to pay his farm bureau membership for the next four years. Let the I. A. A. know what it can do for you.

TWENTY-FOUR STATES REJECT AMENDMENT

Although it is still possible for state legislatures to reconsider ratification of the twentieth amendment and to rescind previous action, indications are that the child labor bill goes on record as a defeat.

Twenty-nine states have taken legislative action, ratifying or refusing ratification. Of this number 24, by various forms of action, have refused to ratify. Four have ratified. In one, New Mexico, action is incomplete, one House having approved, the other not yet acted.

The states refusing ratification are: Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina, Louisiana, Montana, Oregon, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. The states of Arizona, Arkansas, California, and Wisconsin have ratified. The Senate of Arkansas, the first state to ratify, adopted January 27, by vote of 30 to 3, a resolution of reconsideration and rejection.

The General Assembly of Illinois is one of the 14 state legislatures now in session that have not yet acted legislatively.

TO BUY MANURE CO-OPERATIVELY

G. E. Metzger, director of organization, reports the organization of a farmers' co-operative buying association at Anna, Union county, which will purchase manure for fertilizer purposes. The Union County Farm Bureau is backing the project.

IS IT AN APPLE OR HORNETS' NEST?



WITH THE PATIENCE OF JOB

—Hanny in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

Farm Bureau District Meetings Coming Soon; To Cover Much Ground

Farm Bureau district meetings will soon be under way. The first one has already been held in the 11th district, taking place at Wheaton, DuPage County, February 26. Wm. Webb, Joliet, is executive committeeman for this district, which includes the counties of McHenry, DuPage, Kane, and Will. The speakers included A. D. Lynch and F. A. Gougler, of the I. A. A.

Other Farm Bureau district meeting dates that have been definitely settled according to the I. A. A. organization department, G. E. Metzger, director, are: March 12, Charleston, J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, executive committeman for the 19th district. The speakers are Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of the I. A. C. A., F. A. Gougler, I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing director, and R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer.

March 12: Salem, W. L. Cope, Salem, executive committeeman for the 23d district. Geo. A. Fox, I. A. A. general secretary; A. D. Lynch, I. A. A. dairy marketing director; and L. J. Quasey, I. A. A. transportation director, are the speakers.

April 10: Jacksonville, H. C. Smith, Detroit, executive committeeman for the 20th district. President Sam Thompson, A. D. Lynch, and J. R. Bent, I. A. A. director of phosphate-limestone, are the speakers.

Other dates that have been set, but without definite location, are March 13 for the 22nd district, Stanley Castle, Alton, executive committeeman; and March 27 for the 18th district, R. F. Kahr, Iroquois, executive committeeman.

GRAIN COMMITTEE MEETING

The I. A. A. Grain committee has been meeting in the general offices during the past week—behind closed doors, however. H. E. Goembel, Hooppole, I. A. A. vice-president and chairman of the committee, states that when the committee is ready, it will report.

Commerce Commission Sets Feb. 25 to Hear I.A.A. on Grain Merger

The request of the Illinois Agricultural Association of the Illinois Commerce Commission asking that a public inquiry into the Grain Marketing Company, the $26,000,000 grain merger, has been received with favor by the Commission and a hearing was set for Feb. 25 in Chicago.

The Illinois Agricultural Association officials presented evidence to show why the grain merger should be investigated and urged that the Commission make such investigation for the protection of Illinois farmers who are being solicited to buy stock. The Illinois Commerce Commission has authority to decide whether any stock comes under "Blue Sky" or not. The hearing came too late to be reported in this issue.

Export Corporation Bill Gets Favorable Advance in Congress

A telegram from Washington just as the Record goes to press states that the Farmer's Export Corporation bill (the new McNary-Haugen) has been favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has also reported the bill out favorably. A special rule to hurry the bill was also requested by the House committee. Success or failure depends upon the Rules Committee. This is a critical time! Write your Congressman and Senator!!

Shelby County Farm Bureau has had eight farm account schools to date. Four or five more coming.

Henry County imported 285 acres of limestone last year. The farm bureau handled 171 of these carloads.

NEW SECRETARY SENDS GREETING TO ILLINOIS FARMERS THRU RECORD

Jardine Fought McNary-Haugen Bill; Repeat I. A. A. Stand of "Equality for Agriculture"

Upon learning that W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, had been picked as the new Secretary of Agriculture, the information department of the I.A.A. wired him for a statement or message to the farm bureau members of Illinois. His greeting follows:



(Underwood & Underwood)
W. M. Jardine

"I am happy to extend my greetings to the farmers of Illinois, one of the great agricultural states of the Union. I shall enter upon my duties as Secretary of Agriculture with a profound interest in the welfare of American farming and of the American farmer and with, I trust, a practical understanding of his problems, desires, and hopes. I shall bend every effort in the direction of constructive achievement for agriculture. Farming in this country may be made, I am confident, a sound, attractive, permanently profitable business such as will retain on the farms men of managerial ability and broad rural interests. It will be my aim, with the help of forward-looking farmers throughout the country, to do everything possible toward this end. I bespeak your co-operation in this work for farming and for America."

(Signed) W. M. Jardine.

It appears timely, especially since Mr. Jardine will be mailed a marked copy of this issue of the Record, that one of the resolutions of the delegates of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which repeated the stand for "Equality for Agriculture," be repeated here. It follows:

"We believe the paramount issue before the American people today to be the securing of a true equality for agriculture with industry and labor. We, therefore, direct the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association to do everything in their power to secure legislation that will both in spirit and practice give such equality."

Mr. Jardine was a vigorous opponent to the McNary-Haugen bill.

Report in Which I.A.A. Had Part Arousing Keen Interest at Springfield

Keen interest is being manifested by members of the General Assembly in the report of the Illinois Educational Commission which is expected soon, together with a bill providing for the appointment of a state board of education, to have general supervision over school affairs in Illinois.

The Illinois Educational Commission was assisted materially in obtaining data for this report by the educational survey conducted by the Illinois Agricultural Association last summer. This study of the farmer's school problem is regarded by W. W. Lewton of Cicero, Ill., chairman of the Commission, as being one of the most authoritative studies ever made into the school problem in this State.

Douglas County Farm Bureau ran a series of meetings in February to study seed corn, with the help of the farm adviser.

Knox County Farm Bureau leads the state in farm bureau paid-up membership—1,304 farmers belong to it.

Montgomery County Shipping Association in 1924 handled about 300 carloads of live stock and the East St. Louis Producers handled practically all of it.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanley Castle, Alton
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

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THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

One Year's Tax Saving Would Run the I. A. A. for Seven Years

The feat of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the county Farm Bureaus of again saving Illinois farmers another two million dollars on their taxes is one that has made a significant contribution to the association's remarkable standing among state and national farm organizations.

If Illinois farmers had paid their taxes on the 1922 assessments, they would have paid two million more than they did. J. C. Watson, our taxation director, makes the statement that "there can be no doubt that, on the whole, the two classes of real estate, city and farm, are now more nearly on a uniform basis of valuations than has existed since the great fall in the prices of farm products and farm lands in 1920." Do not overlook the fact that the two million dollars saved in one year repeats itself so long as the same assessment remains in force.

Two million dollars spread out over the 237,000 farms in Illinois means a saving of $8.04 to each one of our Illinois farms. In other words, every farm in Illinois was saved approximately $8.04 during 1924 by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the county Farm Bureaus. This saving would run the Illinois Agricultural Association and *all* its many activities for more than seven years. And the saving is a "repeater"!

Tax reduction is only one of the activities of this association. There are other projects under way which return great dividends also, but they do not show up so well as the tax saving.

Ask this fair question of yourself: "Does the I. A. A. pay?"

—o—

Continuing Our Tax Program

Most farm bureau members know that the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Farm Bureaus began studying taxation early in 1921, at which time the assessments of farm lands and farm personal property were at their highest point. Despite the collapse in the value of farm property, further increases in valuation were proposed. Believing that the facts would not warrant any further increases, the I. A. A. and the Farm Bureaus opposed such increases. The opposition resulted in actual decreases in many instances and forestalled advances in many others.

Now Illinois farmers are getting more of a square deal in the matter of land valuation for tax assessment than they have at any time in the last five years, according to J. C. Watson, our director of taxation and statistics.

The next move is to get the Illinois revenue laws changed through an amendment to the constitution. An amendment is absolutely necessary for a fair system of taxation in Illinois. The present constitution is of 1870 vintage and needs to be brought down to date.

If desirable changes can be secured they should eventually relieve farm land and urban real estate of the unfair portion of the intolerable burden which they are now carrying in some localities. This is one of the three major legislative objectives of the association.

The gas tax is a second one, and it dovetails well with the whole program of relieving property of some of its heavy burden.

Don't let the propagandists confuse you; the I. A. A. stands for a gas tax *in place* of some general property tax. We do not want it as an additional tax; it must displace, not add.

—o—

Thank You!

There is one organization in this country that the big corporations pay considerable attention to, and that is the Illinois Agricultural Association. The time used to be when the farmer had a claim against the railroad or the express company, that it was a long drawn out matter to get a settlement started and finished. Today, through the Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association, the claim of the farmer belonging to these organizations gets prompt attention. The following story is given as an illustration:

" 'Twas the tale of a lonesome shoat. Down in Macoupin county. Defective railroad fence. Shoat wiggled through. Got killed by locomotive, or otherwise annihilated. Charles Birkenmayer, Madora, ex-owner, demands redress. Wants pay for porker. Railroad turns deaf ear. What to do! Charles notifies I. A. A. transportation department. The fun begins. Investigation made and the railroad allows a five spot. Everybody happy."

It is to the interest of every farmer in this land to belong to the farm bureau organization. The stronger the organization, the greater the benefits. —Editorial from the "Rambler," Kewanee Star-Courier.

—o—

Spring Tonic

Here is a diagnosis of one of the ailments that are sapping the strength of many farmers' organizations whether local, county, state or nationwide. We offer it as a spring tonic to be taken whether needed or not:

"Get offended if you are not appointed on a committee; but if you are, do not attend the committee meetings.

"If you are asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matters, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting, tell everyone how things ought to be done.

"Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary; but when other members roll up their sleeves and unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the organization is run by a clique.

"Keep your eyes open for something wrong, and, when you find it, resign.

"At every opportunity threaten to resign, and then get your friends to.

"When you attend a meeting, vote to do something, and then go home and do the opposite."—The Live Stock Journal.

—o—

Every Member Is a Direct Member

There has always been some confusion in the minds of farm bureau members and even officials as to just how the county, state and national units of the whole farm bureau organization are linked together. In Illinois it is this way:

For example, let us say that John Jones is an individual member of the Peppy County Farm Bureau. He pays his dues to the Peppy County Farm Bureau which is under contract to receive $5 per member and transmit it on to the I. A. A. Mr. Jones' services from the state association are, in turn, performed through the Peppy County Farm Bureau. Each farm bureau member is a **direct** member of the Illinois Agricultural Association although he cannot belong to the I. A. A. unless he belongs to his county Farm Bureau. The I. A. A. is not a federation of counties.

However, the Illinois Agricultural Association is one of a federation of states which form the national unit, the American Farm Bureau Federation. The I. A. A. pays dues to the American Farm Bureau Federation at the rate of 50 cents for each of its members.

Remember this point: Every farm bureau member is a **direct** member of the Illinois Agricultural Association and it is **not** a federation of counties.

What's Wrong in This Editorial?

(Answer at bottom of page.)

The Illinois Agricultural Association reports a membership of sixty-five thousand farmers and a net worth of fifty thousand dollars. Among other things, this association is undertaking the organization of the co-operative movement among farmers of the state. Those who are remaining away from the county Farm Bureaus for one reason or another, soon are going to find themselves isolated and very lonesome.—Springfield State Journal.

—o—

Are You Classified Here?

An Attender—One who attends the meetings called by the Bureau.

Booster—One who speaks well of the Bureau on all occasions.

Doer—One who tries to follow the suggestions of the Bureau.

Friend—One who recognizes that the Bureau is trying to help the farmers.

Helper—One who answers the letters of inquiry from the Bureau.

Pillar—One who calls for help from the Bureau when he needs it.

Power—One who is the leading farmer of the community and is a member of the Bureau.

Promoter—One who is enthusiastic in his support of the Bureau and tells his neighbors of its work.

Server—One who accepts an office and tries hard to fill it.

Soldier—One who comes out when the Bureau is trying to show its strength.

Supporter—A landlord who belongs to the Bureau.

Wing—One who has a vision of the future of the Bureau.

Worker—One who comes, phones or writes to the office to give us helpful suggestions.

There with the Goods—One who has faith in the Bureau in face of failures.

Bucker—One who speaks evil of the Bureau on all occasions.

Deadhead—One who will not try anything suggested by the Bureau.

Faultfinder—One who finds fault with the Bureau's efforts to help the farmers.

Plague—One who asks for help when too late to do anything.

Hinderer—One who does not answer letters of inquiry from the Bureau.

Problem—The leading farmer of the community who does not belong to the Bureau.

Provoker—One who is indifferent in his support of the Bureau.

Sorehead—One who refuses to accept any office in the Bureau.

Slacker—One who will not turn out to help show strength.

Sponger—A landlord who does not belong, but whose tenants do.

Weight—One without a vision of the future of the Bureau.

—Whiteside County Farmer.

—o—

Be a Regular Patron

Whenever I happen to be in a city about meal time, I look for a good cafeteria. At such a place everything is to be found which tempts the palate. I gather my tray, necessary eating paraphernalia, and saunter slowly alongside the numerous palatable dishes. Here I take a plate of beefsteak, there a dish of salad, a piece of lemon pie, and so on until I finally round the corner and reach the teller. He checks quickly my dinner bill and the cash register emits a figure which startles me.

I glance over my shoulder toward some of the regular customers to see whether I have an honest to goodness country appetite or just why my bill should be so high. The inspection shows that the "regular" has just about the same amount of food that I have but his dinner bill is considerably less.

He was on his job and bought more efficiently than I. Why? Because he was a regular patron and was acquainted with food values in the cafeteria. I was not, thus he had me bested.

In the same manner, practically all farm bureau members agree that the farm bureau movement is an excellent thing, just as I do a cafeteria. However, some members get much more out of their memberships than others because they are regular patrons. The Farm Bureau is a **farm problem cafeteria.** We shall endeavor always to serve you courteously and efficiently. Strive to be a **regular patron.**—W. B. Bunn in Richland County Farm Bureau News Letter.

—o—

Answer to "What's Wrong in This Editorial?"—In the telegraphic transmission of one of the news stories which went out from the annual I. A. A. meeting, some of the figures got mixed up. Consequently many newspapers reported that the "net worth is $50,000." This is an error of $203,910.07. The balance of the Illinois Agricultural Association on Jan. 1, 1925, as found by independent auditors, was $253,910.07. Also, the membership really numbers closer to 63,000 rather than what is stated—and besides, it's 63,000 *thinking* farmers—not ordinary ones. The "isolated and very lonesome" part is strictly O. K. The spirit of the editorial is splendid and the errors are not the fault of its writer. Thank you, Springfield State Journal.

PREDICT MEMBERSHIP TO JUMP FROM 63,000 TO 75,000 THIS YEAR

COMMUNITY CLUBS SHOW LIVE SPIRIT

(Continued from page 1)

of age pays $1.00 per year to defray club expenses. The officers of the East Oswego Progressive Farmers' Club are: J. D. Ebinger, President; Zella Shoger, Vice-president; Courtney Smith, secretary; Mrs. Ed. Rink, treasurer; Mrs. Irwin Wolf, corresponding secretary.



J. D. Ebinger

Cares for the Sick, Too

The club has a unique extension project called the committee on sympathy and relief. Its object is to make sick calls among members of the community.

Ask any member of this club as to the best thing the organization does for the people and he will tell you that the sociability fostered by the meetings is the big thing they all have learned to appreciate. We asked Mr. Burkhart what he liked best and he said that "the club meetings knit the farm families together and make for better understanding." Coming to Oscar Shoger a little later and getting him started on the benefits of the club to the community, we heard this: "We all feel like one farm family and we like the meetings at the members' homes best. One member who was not a Farm Bureau member has dropped out. All the rest are loyal I. A. A. supporters."

Plenty of Eats

When asked what part the women play in the activities of the club, Shoger said, "They do the feeding. We always make it a point to invite any new neighbors in the community. Our programs have included senators, ministers, farm advisers, and members of the medical profession. We really like everything best. And no matter how rainy it may be, or what the weather is, there always is plenty of interest in the club and its doings."

The President Interviewed

We felt our day would not be complete without a word from the president of the Oswego society. Mr. Ebinger has resided in the community for 36 years. He said that the pioneer spirit, the spirit of settler days, when neighbors worked together for the common good, is coming back and that the community club is one of the ways to get this spirit back. He stressed the sociability feature of community club work and stated that the young people give the club strong support. "The club is a fine thing for the community, as it helps to knit together all the classes. There is no distinction among us. Rich and poor alike belong to the club. The ministers in our community are with us in our club affairs. The boys and girls, too, are helped to stay with the farm and they begin to see the advantages of farm life."

Another Club Visited

We did not limit ourselves to just one club in Kendall county but also got a brief slant at the Fox and Long Grove Community Club of Yorkville. This club was organized in 1921 and now has a membership of 35 to 40 families residing around Yorkville. It includes several retired farmers in Yorkville. The club, we were told, is for young and old. Everybody likes it. While it had a harder time getting started than many other farmer clubs do, the group nevertheless soon got well established and is there to stay.

Each member pays one dollar a year to support the organization. The meetings used to be held in the members' homes but these later grew too small to accommodate the gatherings—around 100 on the average. A community hall in Bristol is now being used—an abandoned church—and meetings are held once a month. These meetings include musical programs, speeches, discussions, and readings. Home talent is drawn upon and the development of this phase is one of the aims of the group.

What They Get Out of It

We asked several staunch supporters of the Fox and Long Grove Community Club what they thought was the big advantage of having a society like this in their community and invariably the answer came back, "Sociability and understanding among farm families and townspeople is the achievement of our club. An organization like this can do much and is doing a great deal to create a better feeling among all people concerned."

E. L. Matlock, president of the Kendall County Farm Bureau, is a loyal rooter for the club idea. When asked what effect the community club has with the young people, he said, "Too many boys and girls are leaving the farm for the city and they don't know the good things they are leaving behind them. But the community club is doing much to counteract the influence of the big city, and to keep the coming generation on the farm."

Mr. Matlock's Views

Mr. Matlock showed us his newly-built hennery which we found the last word in sanitation and chicken comfort. Then he added, "We need a higher standard of living on the farm and a better rural life if we want agriculture to be what it should. To get there, farmers must organize and the community club is one way to put this across, as it helps much to keep farm people together."

That the farm women of the territory around Yorkville are 100 per cent with the club is shown by the fact that a woman, Mrs. Clara Harris, is president; Ed. Price is vice-president; and Mrs. Jennie Ament is secretary-treasurer.

Farm Adviser Price is well satisfied with the results accomplished by his farmer clubs. There are nine in his county and each of them is a great help to him. Home ownership runs high in Kendall county. This, and the fact that most of the farmers are Farm Bureau members, says Price, are two good reasons, why the community clubs have prospered. The county is full of well-kept farmsteads and comfortable farm homes. The people mix well as a rule and there is harmony between farmers and townfolks.

Lots More, Too

In addition to the two clubs mentioned, Kendall County has the following farmers' clubs: Bristol Progressive Farmers' Club, Countryside Community Club, Grove Road Farmers' Club, Little Rock Farmers' Club, Na-Au-Say Farmers' Club, Southern Kendall Community Club, and Newark Farmers' Club. Besides these regular community clubs there are several parent-teachers' associations, some of which have spread beyond the school district limit. These, too, says Price, are very popular.

Soil improvement is Price's big project and with it goes the better crop program. Phosphate fertilizer has been applied to Kendall county soils in large quantities. The type of farming in the county ranges from dairying in the northern part to grain farming in the southern part — all within an area three townships square.

We left Kendall county with the thought, "No wonder Kendall county is full of happy farm homes."

Here's Food For Thought; Get Out Your Pen and Ink!

Food for thought for farm bureau members is contained in the following booklets which can be obtained free by writing for them:

"The Agricultural Situation — Past and Present," an address by Chas. J. Brand, consulting specialist in marketing, U. S. Dept. of Agri., before the I. A. A. annual meeting at Champaign. (Write care of Record.)

"The Discussion of Grain Marketing" as given at the I. A. A. annual meeting. (Write care of Record.)

"Agricultural Relief," consisting of hearings before the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Serial CC-Part 13. (Write your Congressman for this one.)

"The McNary-Haugen Bill," consisting of joint hearings before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, and the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, on S. 4200 and H. R. 12127, Jan. 21, 1925. (This is the Farmers' Export Corporation bill. Write your Senator or Congressman.)

The hearing testimony in the latter pamphlet includes the testimony of the American Council of Agriculture. President Thompson's statement for Illinois farmers is in the latter. "Agricultural Relief" contains the testimony of Geo. N. Peek, Moline, Ill., president of the American Council of Agriculture, in which he charged that Secretary of Commerce Hoover has been dominating the Department of Agriculture. He asked for an investigation.

GRADING DEMONSTRATION BRINGS THE STOCK YARDS TO THE PRODUCER," DOWN-STATE SHIPPERS LEARN AT HOME

Marshall Co-operative Shipping Association Holds Successful Live Stock Grading Demonstration. Movement Getting More and More Popular. Seen as One Solution to Shipping Problems



They Graded the Carload at Marshall

Live stock grading at the home shipping yards is on the up-grade in Illinois. The movement started in Champaign county last December. Since then, about six live stock grading demonstrations have been held in various parts of the commonwealth and indications are that the movement is just beginning to gain in popularity as more and more counties are instituting them. Adams county alone has arranged for four demonstrations in one week.

One of the most recent live stock grading demonstrations was at Marshall, Clark county, W. W. Merritt, farm adviser. A carload of cattle and hogs was graded at the local shipping yards, before officers and directors of the Marshall Co-operative Shipping Association and the county Farm Bureau. About 40 to 50 shippers were present to witness the demonstration, which was conducted by F. H. Kelly and Robert Griesser, representing the Indianapolis Producers Commission Association. These men pointed out the different grades of stock in the carload, endeavoring to show the men what constitutes good and poor veal calves. They also pointed out what good and bad features to look for in hogs and cattle generally, as to market grades.

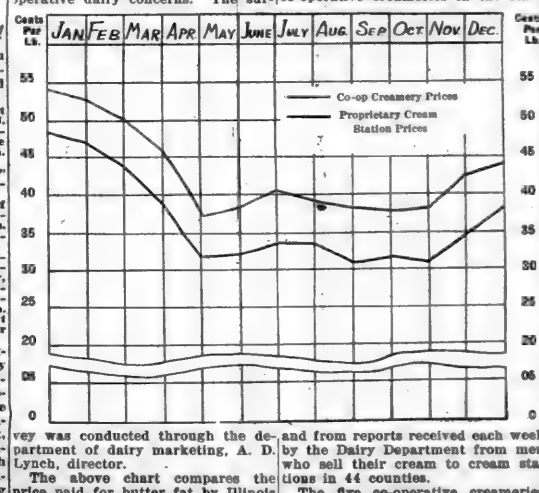
T. R. Lovett, manager of the local shipping association, declares the demonstration very successful, stating that the plan was an effective way of "bringing the stock yards to the producers."

"One of the problems in shipping association work," says Wm. E. Hedgcock, I. A. A. live stock marketing director, "has been the lack of understanding on the part of the shippers, of the grades of live stock marketed. Now comes the grading demonstration plan. It is a most satisfactory way to show the live stock producers how stock is graded at the terminal markets and it helps them to apply the same process at home—before the stock is in transit.

"The I. A. A. live stock marketing department recommends holding live stock grading demonstrations thruout the state, wherever possible. It has asked the Producers to co-operate with the county farm bureaus and the shipping associations in this project. Farm Bureau and shipping association officers and directors especially will find these demonstrations of advantage as they then can assist shippers in their marketing problems generally."

DAIRY SURVEY SHOWS CO-OPERATIVES HOLD ADVANTAGE OVER PROPRIETARIES

Results of the butter fat price inquiry, carried on by the I. A. A. for the first time in 1924, reveal an interesting comparison between prices received by co-operative and non-co-operative dairy concerns. The survey was conducted through the department of dairy marketing, A. D. Lynch, director.



The above chart compares the price paid for butter fat by Illinois co-operative creameries with the price paid for butter fat by Illinois cream stations operated by proprietary creameries.

The data for this comparison has been compiled from reports of all co-operative creameries in the state and from reports received each week by the Dairy Department from men who sell their cream to cream stations in 44 counties.

The five co-operative creameries studied are the Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery, the Ill-Mo Dairy Company, the Stephenson County Co-operative Marketing Company, the Elizabeth Co-operative Creamery, and the Galena Co-operative Creamery.

Farmer-owned creameries paid their patrons between 5c and 6c more per pound of butter fat than the cream stations. Creamery butter fat returns were from 15 per cent to 20 per cent higher.

"Where local conditions do not justify the formation of a co-operative creamery," Lynch advises, "farmers desiring to co-operate can effect a substantial saving by operating their own cream station and selling the cream to the highest creamery bidder."

ROLL CALL WILL SHOW BIG GAINS IN STATE NUMBERS

Forty Illinois Counties Will Renew Membership in 1925; Nine Counties Are Now Under Way

Forty Illinois counties are scheduled for renewal of membership in the Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. in 1925, according to O. E. Metzger, I. A. A. director of organization. The task of renewal, Metzger says, is already well under way in nine counties: Warren, Edgar, Shelby, Knox, Grundy, DuPage, McHenry, Christian and Henry.

"Farm bureau membership in the I. A. A. is sound," the organization director declares. "By the end of the year we expect to have 75,000 Illinois farmers on our membership list."

The list of counties in which farm bureau membership is to be renewed this year follows:

County	Membership Expires
Warren	June 1925
Edgar	July "
Logan	July "
McHenry	July "
DeKalb	Aug. "
Christian	Sept. "
Clark	Sept. "
Coles	Sept. "
Macon	Sept. "
Stephenson	Sept. "
McLean	Oct. "
Moultrie	Oct. "
Henry	Nov. "
Livingston	Nov. "
Effingham	Dec. "
Grundy	Dec. "
Brown	Jan. 1926
Champaign	Jan. "
Crawford	Jan. "
DuPage	Jan. "
Jersey	Jan. "
Kane	Jan. "
Knox	Jan. "
Lake	Jan. "
Marshall-Putnam	Jan. "
Mercer	Jan. "
Randolph	Jan. "
Rock Island	Jan. "
Saline	Jan. "
Shelby	Jan. "
Vermilion	Jan. "
Whiteside	Jan. "
Will	Jan. "
Woodford	Jan. "
Peoria	Jan. "
Kendall	Feb. "
Union	March "
Sangamon	March "
Macoupin	March "
Fulton	March "

In addition to the above the following may possibly come up for renewal: DeWitt, Lee, Macon, McDonough, Menard, Morgan, Williamson, and Montgomery counties.

In Iroquois county, where the work of reorganization has been going on since October, 1924, and where the old membership does not expire until April 1, 1,375 members have been signed up to date.

Says "Nobody Home" to Grain Merger Idea; Likes Farm Bureau

The following vote of confidence was received by Secretary Fox from a Jo Daviess county farmer:

"As a member of this great association, the I. A. A., allow me to give my opinion.

"Every department has done its duty to the association.

"It is a pleasure to have Mr. G. E. Metzger outline programs for us. We of Jo Daviess county should try and follow.

"Mr. S. H. Thompson shows much spirit in taking the stand against the Grain Marketing Company. The old boys of big interest are trying to unload $26,000,000 worth of junk on to the farmers. We say 'nobody home' to that.

"Yours,

(Signed) "H. N. Riplinger."

TWO MILLION DOLLAR TAX SAVING AVERAGES $8.04 PER FARM

INTRODUCE T. B. BILL TO COVER NUMEROUS SINS IN CLEAN-UP WORK

Representative Tice Sponsors Legislation to Keep Statutes Abreast with Clean-up Fight

A general re-codification of existing legislation pertaining to the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle covering a multitude of sins is provided for in a bill that has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Springfield by Homer J. Tice of Greenview, Menard county. This bill was suggested by the Illinois Agricultural Association and is in accordance with the legislative program which consist of three major objectives, this being one of them.

The new bill is drawn to bring out-of-date legislation on tuberculosis eradication up-to-date and to keep the legislative channels abreast with the present day remarkable development of the state-wide clean-up work. With approximately 2,000 cattle being subjected to the test each day in Illinois, it is highly desirable that this great public health movement go ahead without hindrance, according to Representative Tice.

"The new bill," says M. H. Petersen, in charge of tuberculosis eradication extension for the I. A. A., "is a re-codification of existing legislation on this subject with a number of important additions to cover much-demanded needs on the part of farmers and live stock raisers from all over the state.

Restricts Tuberculosis Serum

"Among the new features is a provision which places the sale of tuberculin, the serum used in the testing, in the state under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Agriculture and limits its use to licensed veterinarians. Veterinarians will also be required to tag and brand all tuberculous cattle found if the proposed measure becomes effective. There has been considerable laxity on this score."

Closer supervision of cattle brought into Illinois for breeding and dairy purposes is also proposed. While more stringent requirements will be imposed on cattle to be shipped from stock yards to be tested at their destination, care has been taken to include nothing which will restrict the feeding industry in the state. A 60-day retest is also required for cattle brought into the state for dairy and breeding purposes.

The demand for a compulsory testing law from many counties has led to the inclusion of a provision requiring all the cattle in any county to be tested when 75 per cent of the cattle owners in the county have voluntarily submitted their herds for a test.

STEPHENSON COUNTY WINS ROAD DECISION

Ridott, Stephenson county, will continue as a railway station. The Illinois Commerce Commission says so. A hearing was held in which the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company petitioned to be allowed to discontinue the station. J. H. Swanzey, representing farmers in the vicinity of Ridott, and the local live stock shipping association as its president, had his evidence very comprehensively prepared. With the help of the I. A. A. transportation department, this went a long way toward getting favorable consideration from the Commission in handing down its decision.

PRODUCER FACTS

$122,507.67 is the total saving during 1924 to shippers to the Producers Live Stock Commission Association at National Stock Yards, Illinois.

The Chicago Producers Commission Association points out the following as essential features of successful co-operative shipping associations: First, a co-operatively-minded board of directors, who actually direct; who meet at regular intervals, and assist the manager in working out any problems which arise. Second, a capable manager, in sympathy with co-operative marketing—a real booster. Third, a membership who are 100 per cent behind their Organization and who believe in co-operation.

DIFFERENTIAL IN EGG QUALITY NOW TO BE SHIFTED TO PRODUCER

National Standardization of Egg Grades Will Prove a Boon to Farmers, Says I.A.A. Authority

Grading of eggs on a uniform basis of quality will soon be the order of things on most egg markets thruout the United States, according to the I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department, F. A. Gougler, director.

A practical plan has been devised by the federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, by which all egg grading systems used are to be adjusted and aligned into one uniform system. The new system has been accepted by the egg trade generally and will be used as a standard guide everywhere within a few years. These grades are: (1) U. S. Special; (2) U. S. Extra; (3) U. S. No. 1; (4) U. S. No. 2; (5) U. S. No. 1 dirties; (6) U. S. No 2 dirties; (7) U. S. Checks.

"It will be well for the Illinois egg producer to get familiar with these terms and learn their full meaning," says the I. A. A. egg marketing department, "as he will now have the advantage of getting paid on the basis of quality. If U. S. Extras are worth, say, 10 cents per dozen more on the New York market than U. S. No. 1's, then the producer should receive the same differential at his local market.

"Co-operative marketing of eggs will bring this differential down to the producer from the consumer in the best and quickest possible way, because co-operatively, eggs will be handled on the graded basis and producers will receive pay on a quality basis."

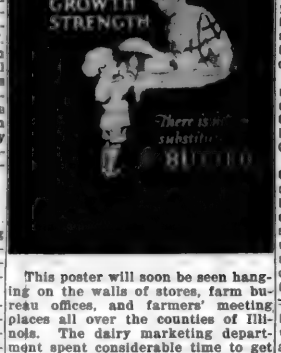
ILLINOIS VILLAGES AND TOWNS SLATED FOR BUTTER DRIVE

I. A. A. Dairy Department Plans Campaign to Increase Use of Butter and Reduce Surplus

"Spread your butter a little thicker."

That's the motto chosen by the I. A. A. dairy marketing department, A. D. Lynch, director, in a campaign to be started throughout Illinois to increase the consumption of butter on the farms and in the centers of population.

And here is the poster!



This poster will soon be seen hanging on the walls of stores, farm bureau offices, and farmers' meeting places all over the counties of Illinois. The dairy marketing department spent considerable time to get a real poster, and it now feels that it has one that will do the job up brown.

"A survey made several months ago through the co-operation of 33 county Farm Bureaus," says Lynch, "brought home more clearly than anything else the observation that not enough butter was used in the majority of Illinois counties studied. The survey also disclosed the fact that farmers, including dairymen, were almost as heavy users of oleo as town and city dwellers."

The poster will have a kid brother to play sidekick in the campaign. Plans have been drawn for a little placard which can conveniently be hung in the farm kitchen. It reads: "No butter substitute used in this home. Our family believes in good butter for health, growth, strength." It will be distributed to farm families through the county Farm Bureau offices.

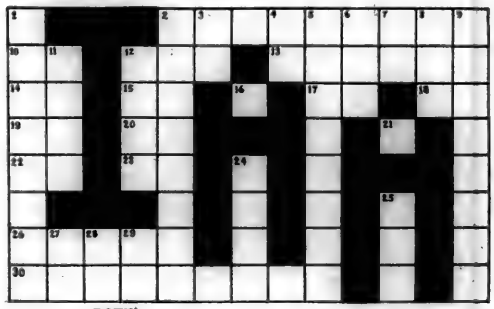
FOR 63,000 *THINKING* FARMERS

Cross-Word puzzles. Who doesn't fall for them? Here is the first one appearing in the Record. How many of our readers can solve it? Can you?

The correct answers will appear in the next issue of the Record. Watch for them.

The white spaces in the puzzle represent words, running horizontal and vertical, the synonyms and descriptions of which are to be found in the list below. Each synonym is numbered and corresponds to the number in the puzzle. The black spaces may be regarded as periods.

When completed the letters will spell out recognized words, running from left to right and from top to bottom. Most of the words in the accompanying puzzle refer to farming.



DOWN

1. The I. A. A. membership consists of 63,000 - ? - farmers.
2. National legislative body.
3. Oh Gee!
4. Father.
5. What the Farm Bureau does for the agricultural industry.
6. The farmer's mail service.
7. Abbreviation for earliest American war.
8. A good sized litter of pigs.
9. What the College of Agriculture does for farmers.
11. Remain.
12. An area of tilled soil.
16. The person you most appreciate.
21. You.
24. Something of which we never get enough.
25. An organization of 63,000 *thinking* farmers.
27. Adverb, preposition and conjunction.
28. Adverb, prefix and preposition.
29. Third person, singular, present indicative of verb "be."

ACROSS

2. What every farm bureau member should do.
10. Abbreviation for common place of learning.
12. A heavy mist.
13. "Al's" full name.
14. Pronoun denoting a thing.
15. Indefinite article.
17. What Edward's boy friends call him.
18. Abbreviation of institution of advanced learning situated at Evanston, Ill.
19. Abbreviation of great continent in northern hemisphere.
20. Abbreviation for football player's position.
22. Abbreviation for state where burley tobacco producers are co-operating to market their products.
23. A title of address for a man.
26. Obsolete form of word "notice."
30. Noun meaning opposite of net.

SEVEN FARM BUREAUS GET EXEMPTION FROM FILING TAX RETURNS

I. A. C. A. and County Farm Bureau Offices Instrumental in Negotiating Tax Exemption

Seven county farm bureaus to date have been granted exemption from filing income tax returns, following the I. A. C. A. application for such exemption.

Hancock county leads the state by being the first to receive such exemption. The other farm bureaus that have been favorably notified are Clay, Coles, Ford, Henderson, Iroquois, and Pulaski counties.

George R. Wicker, I. A. A. co-operative accounting director and general manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Association, points out that this action establishes a precedent for all similar organizations, as the farm bureaus exempted are saved the annoyance of making returns on income tax each year. He calls attention of those farm bureaus who have not yet filed application for exemption, and urges them to take the necessary steps to do so at once.

This may be done by sending the necessary information to the headquarters at 608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, from where application will be made to the Internal Revenue Commission.

There have been filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue applications for exemption of the following additional farm bureaus: Grundy, Kane, LaSalle, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Scott, Stark, and Vermilion counties. Other applications are now being forwarded to more county farm bureaus for the signatures of their officers.

Negotiations Are Under Way to Buy Fertilizer For Bureau Counties

The phosphate-limestone department of the I. A. A. has been on the go the last few weeks—hot-footing it downstate most of the time. Director J. R. Bent has spent considerable time in southern Illinois, calling on the Charles Stone company at Marion, also the Lehigh Stone company at Kankakee, advancing negotiations for the 1925 limestone agreement. On February 24 he attended a meeting of all the limestone producers at St. Louis. Business called him to Peoria following the St. Louis meeting.

The phosphate agreement is nearing its final form and it is expected that there will be a meeting between the department and the various phosphate producers either in Chicago or at Nashville, Tennessee, at the first opportunity in the future.

LISTEN IN!

The Illinois Agricultural Association has arranged for the following speakers on KYW's evening programs for March:

Tuesday, March 3—Curt Anderson, Xenia, Ill., manager of the Red Top Growers, Inc., and executive committeeman of the Illinois Agricultural Association, on "Co-operative Selling of Red Top."

Thursday, March 5—W. H. Moody, Port Byron, Ill., executive committeeman of the Illinois Agricultural Association, on "Interesting the Women on the Farm."

Friday, March 31—Wayne Hummer, President of the Illinois Bankers' Association, Chicago, on "When Farmers and Bankers Get Together."

I. A. C. A. KEEPS GROWING

The last co-operative to join the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, according to Geo. R. Wicker, I. A. A. accounting director, is the Farmers' and Grange Fire Insurance Company of Alta, Peoria county. This brings the total membership in the I. A. C. A. up to 138 farmer co-ops within nine months of the establishment of the association.

138

A recent farm and community meeting in Ogle county had an attendance of 200 people.

DIVIDE THE $2,000,000 BY THE 237,000 FARMS AND IT'S $8.04, SEE?

Saving Will Be Repeated Until Valuations Are Changed; Only Few Counties Out of Line Now

The two million dollar tax saving secured by the I. A. A. and the county Farm Bureaus and pocketed by the great group of Illinois farmers, if it were apportioned out among the 237,000 farms of the state, would mean an average saving of approximately $8.04 per farm, ordinary arithmetical division reveals. However, this figure is not the actual amount of reductions per farm—it is the average for all the state. The saving is, as a matter of fact, considerably larger in some counties than in others.

This saving applies not only to members of the Farm Bureau who financed and made possible the fortuitous saving, but it applies to members and non-members as well. "Lots of farmers are riding and not paying for their share of the gas," is the truth of the situation.

Valuations of different classes of property are now on a fairer basis than they have been at any time in the past five years, according to J. C. Watson, director of the department of taxation and statistics. There are only a few counties left in which farm property is known to be assessed on a much higher percentage of its value than other kinds of property.

Saving Will Be Repeated

"The saving of over two million dollars in the farm property tax bill in 1923 is likely to be maintained this year, and this will probably be true every year until valuations are changed," says Mr. Watson.

HOG CHOLERA TO RECEIVE SERIOUS SETBACK BY SERUM

Eradication Under Way as Serum Companies Confer with Farm Bureau Serum Association

Hog cholera in Illinois is under continuous fire and will be undermined from all sides this year, according to Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of live stock marketing for the I. A. A. Serum, it is averred, will do it.

The board of directors of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, including Wm. E. Hedgcock, I. A. A., met recently with representatives of eight serum companies to receive bids for the 1925 supply of serum for the Farm Bureaus. The I. A. A. expects to be able to give the information as regards the price within a few days.

"The serum companies all showed a fine spirit and expressed their appreciation for the way the Farm Bureaus were handling the serum contracts," says Hedgcock. "The agreement which the serum companies in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Indiana, represented at the meeting were asked to sign, met the approval of all representatives present. The companies agreed unanimously to do no soliciting in any Illinois county until after the expiration of a three-weeks' period, the date of expiration to be announced by the board of directors. This is done in order to give the serum association officers an opportunity to present their findings to all counties interested in serum contracts."

Farmer vaccination of hogs, as promoted by the county farm bureaus, has proved itself satisfactory and successful, Hedgcock declares.

The Farm Bureau Serum Association has been inspecting some of the serum plants and expects to make a report soon.

Farm management, the McLean county system of hog sanitation, T. B. eradication, soil improvement, club work, farm visits, seed improvement, and purebred seeds make up the major projects for Woodford County Farm Bureau in 1925.

Pulaski County Farm Bureau has a soil fertility committee. The committee plans to carry out a sweet clover campaign in the county, to last over several years. Already 2,600 pounds of sweet clover have been ordered this year as compared with 200 pounds in 1924.

MISS MARY G. BURNACH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday—March 14, 1925 | Number 5

ACCOUNTING SCHOOLS PROVE THEIR WORTH FOR SHIPPING CO-OPS

Series of Twelve Schools Held in February by State College and I. A. A. Bring Out Discussion

Five hundred thirty-three Illinois farm advisers and managers and directors of live stock shipping associations were present at the accounting schools held for shipping associations in 12 districts throughout the state in February. The meetings were held under the joint auspices of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, E. T. Robbins, live stock extension specialist, and the I. A. A. department of live stock marketing, Wm. E. Hedgcock, director.

Sixty-five counties and 186 of the 526 live stock shipping associations in Illinois were represented at these meetings, which the I. A. A. department states were very successful in bringing the matter of improved accounting to the attention of those attending. Representatives of the three Producers Commission associations operating in Illinois also were present. The highest attendance reached was at Galesburg, where 103 came to the meeting.

Among the matters discussed at the meetings it was pointed out that to make shipping associations successful, the boards of directors ought to meet monthly. Both manager and membership, it was felt, must be co-operative-minded. That the shipping association is dependent upon the parent association, and to be successful must realize its dependency upon the parent, was another point brought out. In Illinois, it was stated, the farm bureau is responsible for the establishment of most of the shipping associations.

Point Out Many Things

Fifty directors of shipping associations talked at these meetings concerning the need of continued reliance upon the Farm Bureau for leadership. Many of them pointed out the need for having a shipping association's policies directed by its officers and that the manager needs their active co-operation in planning the work so as to serve the members to the best advantage. Both directors and managers indicated that it is necessary for managers, in rendering service, to be on deck when live stock is received, and personally weigh and mark all shipments. The efficient manager, it was brought out, should carry a notebook and keep a list of the live stock to be marketed from his community.

Managers of shipping associations, it was further declared, should not overload their shipments, as this leads to crippling and killing of stock; and underloading, similarly, increases the costs of marketing.

Another fact brought out was that many shipping associations confine their membership to farm bureau members and that a service charge of five to ten cents per hundredweight is charged to non-members in most counties.

Expect Healthy Growth

The shipping association business, it was foretold, should experience a healthy growth in 1925. Direct shipping of stock to the packers was denounced as detrimental to the co-operative marketing movement. The work of the Producers, it was stated, is gaining.

Both old and new system accounting supplies may be secured from the I. A. A. office, Hedgcock declares. Sheets, binders, and forms are available there.

SAM IS HONORARY MEMBER

After explaining the advantages of creating a farmers' export corporation at a Farmers' Day held by the Quincy Kiwanis club, Sam H. Thompson, I. A. A. president, was made honorary member of Kiwanis by a unanimous vote of the members present.

PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES AND SMILE



Beecher City Wins Live Stock Safety Loading Contest

First place in the safety loading contest for co-operative live stock shipping associations in Illinois, sponsored by the transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, L. J. Quasey, director, goes to the Beecher City Shipping Association, Effingham county. The contest was carried on in co-operation with the Chicago Producers Commission Association, the Producers Live Stock Commission Association of East St. Louis, and the Producers Commission Association of Indianapolis, Indiana, and was open to all Illinois shipping associations shipping at least 20 cars of livestock to any of the three Producer agencies between the dates of July 1 to December 31, 1924.

The Beecher City association won the silver trophy offered by the Illinois Agricultural Association with a record of only $1.45 loss, or .004 per cent of $29,031.84, the value of the 22 carloads of stock shipped to the Indianapolis Producers agency. Second place goes to the Rockport Shipping Association, with a record of .009 per cent loss, or $4.00 out of $40,594.82 in 27 carloads shipped to the East St. Louis market, and third place to the North Henderson Shipping Association, with a record of .01 per cent loss, or $3.40, out of $33,728.67 in 22 carloads shipped to the Chicago Producers. Other shipping associations coming under the .04 per cent loss mark are: Crawford-Jasper, Oblong, Illinois, .015 per cent loss; Tabor, .025 per cent loss; Lawrence County, Lawrenceville, .033 per cent loss; and the Martinsville Co-operative Shipping Association, .039 per cent loss.

Seventy-one Co-ops Entered

Shipments of live stock in the entire contest from 71 Illinois shipping associations qualifying, totaled $3,661,379.60 in value, with .13 per cent loss, according to the I. A. A. "The contest," says Quasey, "aroused great interest on the part of shipping managers in handling and loading stock. The matter of good care and sound judgment in handling and loading live stock at the local stock yards cannot be emphasized too strongly and the safety loading contest is an effective means of bringing it to the attention of live stock shipping association managers.

"The contest is another step forward in the marketing of Illinois live stock," the I. A. A. department concludes.

Radio, Favorite Indoor Sport, Carries Romance All its Own—Anderson

"Radio is proving its worth down in Clay county," Curt Anderson, I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 24th district, told us when in the office the other day. "Take it in just three townships around my home, Xenia. A year ago there were just two receiving sets on farms there. Now there are around 50 farm sets."

Anderson told us the romance of his own set, which he acquired last September. "On the day after I installed the thing, I hauled a truckload of 14 hogs to St. Louis. Before I left I told my wife to tune in on the stock yards for hog quotations but never thought of my own pigs. When I got back home I said, 'Bet you don't know what the hogs brought.' 'Guess I do,' says my wife, 'fourteen lights topped the market at 10.65.' 'Them's mine,' says I, 'how did you find out?' 'Well,' she comes back, 'what did you put that radio in here for?'

"Once in a while neighbors call me up and ask about quotations. I tell 'em to wait, the loudspeaker is right handy, and then edge the thing up to the telephone."

LISTEN IN!

The following speakers representing the Illinois Agricultural Association are scheduled to talk over WLS.

Wednesday, March 25, 8:40—F. A. Gougler, director of poultry and egg marketing, on "Poultry Conditions as I Found Them in Wayne County."

Wednesday, April 1, 8:40—President S. H. Thompson on "Changing Agriculture."

Friday, April 3, 8:40—Vice-President H. E. Goembel on "What do Farmers Really Want in Grain Marketing?" Mr. Goembel is chairman of the grain marketing committee of the I. A. A.

SPECIAL MEETING OF FARM BUREAU PRESIDENTS, SECRETARIES AND ADVISERS SET FOR MARCH 17 AT SPRINGFIELD FOR BIG HEARING ON T. B. BILL

Executive Committee Has Busy Two-Day Session; Reports of All Departments Approved; Much Legislative Work Under Way—Gas Tax Bill to Displace State Aid Road Tax to be Introduced

A special meeting of representatives of each of the 92 Farm Bureaus in Illinois has been called by the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association to take place March 17 at Springfield. The meeting is called for the purpose of discussing the I. A. A. legislative program, particularly as regards the tuberculosis eradication bill which has been introduced by Representative Tice of Menard county. A hearing on this bill has been set for the same day. The executive committeemen will attend the meeting at Springfield.



A busy two-day session marked the regular monthly meeting of the executive committee, March 5 and 6. On Thursday, March 5, the executives heard from each of the 13 department directors who told of the work that has been done and that is now under way or contemplated in these several departments. In addition, on Thursday evening a "get-acquainted" dinner was held for the purpose of making the new committeemen more familiar with officers, brother committeemen and directors. On Friday the executives approved all the work being done by all the departments. Following are the high spots of the two-day session:

What They Did

1. Heard of the work of each of the departments and approved it.
2. Decided to call all farm bureau presidents, secretaries and farm advisers into a special meeting to be held at Springfield, March 17, for the purpose of considering first-handed the legislative program of the association. Those interested in tuberculosis eradication work will attend a hearing on the Tice bill which re-codifies and strengthens the bovine tuberculosis laws of the state. The bill as drawn will place Illinois on a real business basis and gives Illinois farmers a tuberculosis eradication law which is superior to any law that has been enacted in the United States.

"This bill is receiving opposition from certain individuals and groups interested in defeating the tuberculosis eradication program in the state," the notice of the special meeting reads.

3. The legislative committee reported progress on the three major legislative desires for which the I. A. A. is standing. The bill on tuberculosis eradication has been introduced by Representative Tice and the second hearing will be on March 17.

Amendment Is Brewing

The revenue amendment is still brewing and an amendment will be ready for the legislators to work on in the near future.

As to the gasoline tax in place of the State Aid road tax, the legislative committee reported that this bill is quite likely to be introduced the week of March 9-14. The general order of gas tax bills which have been floundering around at Springfield could not be indorsed by the I. A. A. The only way the I. A. A. can stand for a gas tax is providing it displaces some present form of taxation and the State Aid road tax seems to be the one that should be displaced.

Wolves! Wolves!!

Other legislative action by the executive committee consisted of referring a communication read by Committeeman Earl Smith from Pike county asking for the support of the Illinois Agricultural Association to exterminate wolves. The river counties of Illinois, particularly Calhoun, Pike, Adams and Hancock, the communication stated, have absorbed large numbers of wolves from across the Mississippi river during the winter. Vigorous war on these marauders of livestock on the western side of the Mississippi has driven the

(Continued on page 4, col. 1.)

Higher Prices Paid By Co-ops Increased; Thank You, Mr. Critic!

"Our attention has been called to the fact by the president of the Sugar Creek Creamery Company that one of the creameries listed in our price survey in the RECORD of February 28 is not a co-operative," says A. D. Lynch, director of the I. A. A. dairy marketing department.

"It is true that the Ill-Mo Dairy Company of E. St. Louis, the company in question, although the stock is owned by farmers, is not organized under Illinois co-operative laws.

"Taking out the average price paid by Ill-Mo from the computation, the difference paid by Illinois co-operative creameries as compared to prices paid by proprietary cream stations would be just slightly more than the 5 cents and 6 cents differential stated in the article under review."

CASS SHIPPERS SAVED $8 FREIGHT PER CAR

An average saving of from $8 to $8.50 in freight costs on each carload of mixed live stock to the E. St. Louis market has been made by the Cass County Shipping Association, according to W. A. McNeill of Chandlerville.

"This saving is a direct result of the favorable changes in the rule on mixed shipments of live stock secured by the Illinois Agricultural Association transportation department in the fall of 1923," states Mr. McNeill. "The actual difference in freight rate, as it applies to our association, is 16.51 cents per hundred. It was 68 cents, but after the change had been secured by the I. A. A., the rate became 51.49 cents per hundred on mixed shipments. It meant a saving of $784 in 13 months to our association.

"There are 526 live stock shipping associations in Illinois and the mixed car victory means a tremendous sum—and it stays in the farmer's pocket," Mr. McNeill asserts.

FRUIT GROWERS MEET

On March 14 the Illinois Fruit Growers, Inc., held its first annual membership meeting at Centralia. A. B. Leeper, I. A. A. fruit and vegetable marketing director, is manager of this association. An executive committee meeting preceded the membership meeting.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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By Congressional Districts

11th.....William Webb, Rts. 1, Joliet
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, H. C. Butcher; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Taxation and Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, Wm. E. Hedgcock; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; in charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, F. A. Gougler; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Petersen; Legal Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick; Co-operative Accounting, Geo. R. Wicker.

THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Keep the Facts Straight

The Illinois Agricultural Association has not asked for a hearing on the grain merger before the Illinois Commerce Commission; we asked the Commission to investigate. The Commission has set the date of its hearing as April 15. In the meantime, the I. A. A. committee on grain marketing is working with the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association on a common sense plan. The committee reports progress, but has no official announcement to make at this time.

—o—

About a Letter

In glancing through the many farm papers which come to the I. A. A. office, not long ago we noticed a letter in one of them which had been written by a member of the Farm Bureau in Illinois. This letter contained an interesting criticism of the I. A. A. which we had not heard before, so we are passing it along to our members. The letter follows:

Your trenchant editorial, "Tell the Truth", in your issue of Feb. 4, is in a nutshell the chief reason for the apparent decline of farm organizations. Time was when the farm bureau had a very definite open door policy, when public and press were welcomed to meetings of the governing board, and when the president and executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation as well as most of the state organizations went on record time and again instructing their publicity departments to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. It was this policy which established the farm bureau in such high favor with the public and its membership.

As a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association, I think that I have a perfect right to know everything that is going on in the organization. Yet I scanned the last issue of the RECORD from cover to cover in a vain attempt to find who is the executive officer of our association. Yet I presume that the executive committee must have chosen an executive secretary, or at least discussed it.

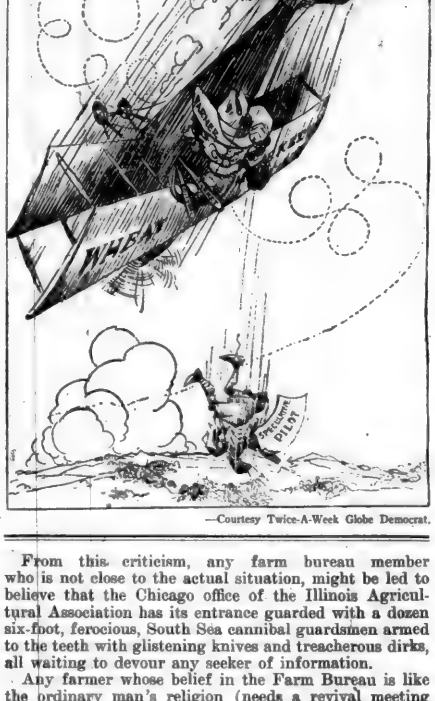
No farm organization can live and flourish unless it belongs to its members. And it cannot belong to its members unless its members are fully informed as to every policy and activity.

Whenever the officials of any farm organization see fit to suppress any information or record of organization activity, that minute they convert it from a democracy to an autocracy, and in order to preserve itself, autocratic methods must be used.

The board of directors of the California Fruit Growers Exchange meets in a room banked by a gallery. This gallery is open to the public and the press. "Open covenants, openly arrived at", is fundamental and it is one of the prime factors in the early success of the farm bureau.

As a loyal member I shall continue to hope for a return to the open-door policy on absolutely every question that comes within the scope of our organization's thought and action.

About Time He Began to Handle Those Levers Himself—By J. N. Ding



—Courtesy Twice-A-Week Globe Democrat.

From this criticism, any farm bureau member who is not close to the actual situation, might be led to believe that the Chicago office of the Illinois Agricultural Association has its entrance guarded with a dozen six-foot, ferocious, South Sea cannibal guardsmen armed to the teeth with glistening knives and treacherous dirks, all waiting to devour any seeker of information.

Any farmer whose belief in the Farm Bureau is like the ordinary man's religion (needs a revival meeting once in awhile) could be so misinformed as to believe by such propaganda that the I. A. A. is governed by an invisible sultan of secrecy who keeps the facts concerning this association in a sealed vault which can be approached only after whispering a mystic password to the glowering guards.

Indeed, we can imagine a suspicious-looking farm bureau member stealthily approaching the I. A. A. office in the manner of the Human Fly. At the peril of his life he crawls from window ledge to window ledge from the sidewalk on busy Dearborn street toward the 12th floor wherein abides the Empire of I. A. A. Inch by inch and foot by foot he climbs upward until he reaches the window of the I. A. A. information department. Crashing his fist through the sooty window pane and hanging to the sill in midair with the other he cries:

"How much are my farm bureau dues?"

"What's the password?" the informationist asks cautiously.

"I dunno any," explains the member, peeking over the window sill, "but being in the city I thought I'd come up and pay my dues."

"No password—no information, that's our motto—and take that!!" says the official informer as he calmly kicks the member in the snout, toppling him from the sill for a 12-story non-stop flight to the cement sidewalk.

"The audacity of anybody trying to get information from the I. A. A. without the secret password!!" we could imagine the official informer saying as he leisurely watches a white clad streetsweeper brushing a grease-spot off the sidewalk 12 stories below.

Seriously, now folks, your state farm bureau body is not at all as pictured above. This association believes in and endorses the open door policy. What is more, it practices it. As much news as it is possible to squeeze into the RECORD's limited space is sent to each member every two weeks—26 times a year. And this is more than many organizations inform their members.

In addition the I. A. A. sends out an average of at least one news story a day to the public press. Each story of average news value is printed in papers having approximately one million readers. Some stories concerning this association have had enough importance to be printed from coast to coast. We know because we have the clippings. And it might be interesting to you as a farm bureau member to know that your state association is becoming more and more important in the news of this nation; it is rapidly assuming an enviable position of authority in its field.

As for the "apparent decline of farm organizations we offer in rebuttal the fact that there is a growing quarter-million treasury balance of this association. Also the prediction that the 63,000 members will be boosted to 75,000 when about 40 counties renew this year is ample evidence that this association is by no means declining. The I. A. A. is growing in reserves, members and accomplishments. What more do you want?

The specific instance mentioned in the criticism printed concerning our secretary can be disproved officially by referring the reader to the upper left hand corner of this page in the issue in question. The officers are named there and always have been.

This association is founded upon that solid and enduring basis such as Abraham Lincoln once so ably described the secure foundation of the United States when he said—"A government of the people, by the people and for the people."

The I. A. A., like the United States government, is also conducted in democratic fashion and upon the principle of a true republic. It is **of** farm bureau members, **by** farm bureau members and **for** farm bureau members, first, last and always.

And, like Senators or Congressional representatives of the United States, the officers and 15 executive committeemen (also named in the left hand corner above) and employed directors often times negotiate business of vital importance to all the 63,000 members. Sometimes such business cannot be exposed at the moment. Exposing at the wrong time would be like a card player showing his whole hand to his opponent before the game is finished.

All thinking members must realize that certain business of the association has to be conducted without telling the world until the results have been accomplished. However, any bona fide member can get any such information by seeing personally or writing the executive committeeman representing his district. County farm bureau presidents and other county officers are also reliable sources of such information. District meetings are good places to get informed. All members are invited to these. Questions can be asked and answered without getting the facts twisted. Difficulties can be cleared up.

Furthermore, there is a standing invitation to farm bureau members to attend meetings of the executive committee when members happen to be in Chicago at meeting time, the first Friday of each month. This invitation is also standing for representatives of the press. The only closed periods are during executive sessions. These are few and short.

Yes, the I. A. A. subscribes to the open door policy and practices it. However, it does not lay all its cards on the table where opponents to the farm bureau members' interests can see them. And don't forget, Mr. Farm Bureau member, there are plenty of opponents in this great game. And oftentimes they would like especially to see what cards **this** farm organization is holding.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is **of, by and for** its 63,000 *thinking* farmer members first, last and always.

Whatever the I. A. A. does, it is in the interest of the members who support it. If we may be permitted to parallel that famous declaration of Stephen Decatur—**"Our Farm Bureau! In her intercourse with other interests may she always be in the right; but our Farm Bureau, right or wrong! !"**

—o—

Dean Davenport is "For the Farm Bureau"

Eugene Davenport, that great leader of agriculture who is now on the retired list after many years as Dean of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, has a warm spot in his heart for the Farm Bureaus in Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association. However, someone of the reporters who "covered" a meeting at which he spoke during the recent Farmers' Week at the University, got the wrong slant on the former Dean's views. This has been taken up by some opponents of this organization of *thinking* farmers.

The "Sangamo Farmer," official publication of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, reprinted an attack on the Farm Bureau in which some non-member quoted the statement Dean Davenport was supposed to have made. We sent a copy of the "Sangamo Farmer" to Mr. Davenport and he replied as follows:

Your marked quotation in the Sangamo Farmer, Vol. VI, No. 2 in no wise represents either my views or my expression at the University this winter, except as to one particular phase of the organization.

In so far as farmers are urged to imitate organized labor and attempt to control prices and production by force and starve the public into submission, I said I believe that the attempt is vicious and will fail as it ought.

As to organization in general and especially for expression I believe that all the firms of co-operative undertaking have done great good. On the whole I regard the Farm Bureau as the best and most promising for local results and the state and the national federations the most useful and powerful for the larger issues.

If this fails to make clear my unbounded faith in national organization for farmers, I should be glad to go further into any particular point.

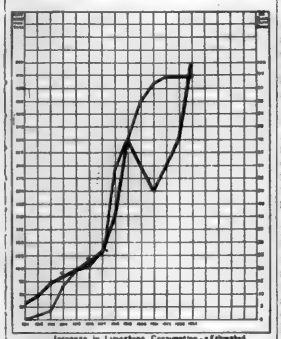
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. Davenport.

ILLINOIS FARMERS BOUGHT QUARTER OF ALL LIME USED IN '24

I. A. A. Phosphate-Limestone Department Successful in Securing Continuance of Ten Cents per Ton Discount to Members

Illinois farmers last year bought 500,000 tons of limestone to use on their soils. That is one-fourth of all the limestone used on farms in the entire United States last year (the U. S. Department of Agriculture says the whole country used 2,000,000 tons). And the farm bureaus were responsible for the larger portion of Illinois' record, as about 260,000 tons of this soil sweetener was purchased through them in co-operation with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"From the earliest records in



Increase in Limestone Consumption—a Estimated Growth of County Farm Bureaus

1911," says J. R. Bent, director, "when 32,000 tons was used, the quantity of farm limestone applied on the soils of the state has advanced, much through Farm Bureau effort, until Illinois farmers last year established a new record for the country by spreading a half million tons of limestone on their farms. This is a significant step in the direction of establishing a sound policy of soil maintenance and it is something the state is entitled to take great pride in."

The Illinois Agricultural Association, through the phosphate-limestone department, has been at work since early 1920 endeavoring to make the available supply as efficient and economical as possible. Last year the department was successful in negotiating a ten cents per ton differential, granted by the limestone producers as a discount, in favor of farm bureau members. This advantage has now been in force for six months and has saved the farm bureau members of Illinois thousands of dollars.

Department Kept Busy

"The limestone producers early in the winter started a movement to abandon this practice and return to the old basis of one price to all and announced its decision to the I. A. A.," says Mr. Bent. "The phosphate-limestone department has been kept busy during the last three months in an endeavor to perpetuate the discount feature in behalf of its members and has been rewarded this past week by victory,—the majority of the producers having finally agreed to continue the discount feature direct to each purchasing member by means of discount certificates issued by the respective county Farm Bureaus.

"The large demand in 1924 not only took care of the current production of screenings from the crushed stone industry but almost entirely cleaned up the surplus which had been accumulating during the previous three or four years. This fact led the Producers to feel that they could no longer continue a price which was less than the pro-rata share of the cost of production and that hereafter they should secure a price for this material which would cover the cost of production with some profit. They claimed that a minimum price of 80 cents at the quarry net to farm bureau members would be necessary to accomplish this. However, at least two of the producers have agreed with the I. A. A. department to hold their price for the present to 75 cents a ton f.o.b. the quarry with 10 cents off to farm bureau members, thus effecting a saving of 15 cents below the price that at first had been contemplated by the producers. This doubtless will have some bearing upon the price quoted by other companies, including those that sell on a delivered price basis."

RENEW DECLARATION OF WAR ON BOVINE T. B. IN ILLINOIS

State Is Leader in Move to Stamp Out Cattle Plague Which Brings Suffering to Mankind and Losses to Livestock Industry

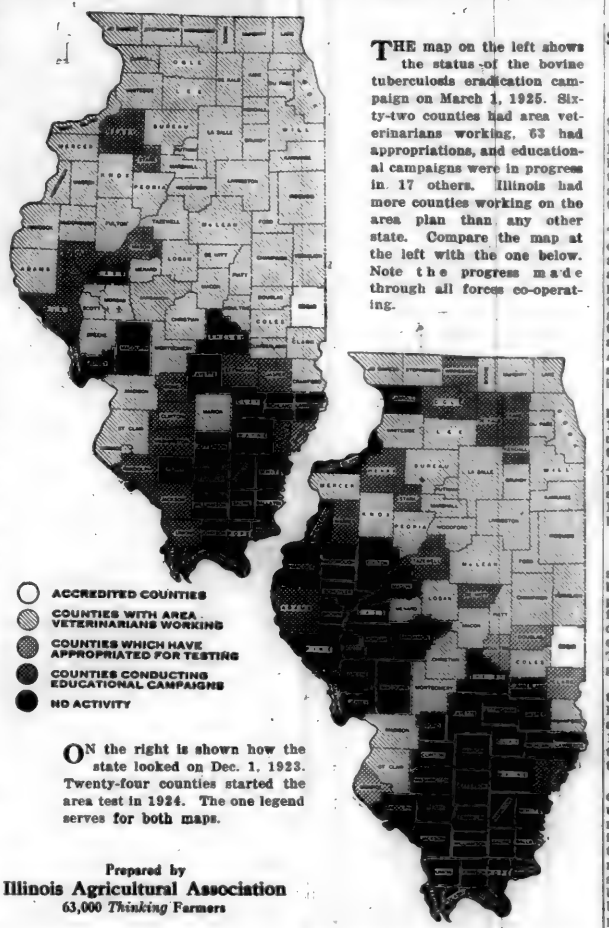
Bovine Tuberculosis must go!

This is the unqualified statement of all extension forces operating in Illinois to stamp out the cattle pest. The Illinois Agricultural Association, through its T. B. eradication project, M. H. Petersen, in charge, is squarely behind the efforts made by the state and the federal government in their efforts to rid the country-side of the plague.

"A survey carried on by the federal government shows that 33 1-3 per cent of the infantile tuberculosis in the United States is directly traceable to the presence of the bovine tubercle bacillus in milk," states the I. A. A. department. "This statement is also borne out in the report of a similar survey conducted by the British Royal Commission.

"The Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, estimates that the annual losses from bovine tuberculosis to the livestock industry of the country amounts to no less than $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 and that this loss is largely preventable.

"Illinois now is a leader in the country in the anti-T. B. fight, but only a start has been made. With Edgar county accredited free from the disease, testing going on in 62 other counties, and educational campaigns in 17 others, the work must progress until all rural Illinois, where 135 out of every 100,000 human beings are victims of the disease, is entirely free from every vestige of bovine tuberculosis."



THE map on the left shows the status of the bovine tuberculosis eradication campaign on March 1, 1925. Sixty-two counties had area veterinarians working, 63 had appropriations, and educational campaigns were in progress in 17 others. Illinois had more counties working on the area plan than any other state. Compare the map at the left with the one below. Note the progress made through all forces co-operating.

ON the right is shown how the state looked on Dec. 1, 1923. Twenty-four counties started the area test in 1924. The one legend serves for both maps.

Prepared by
Illinois Agricultural Association
63,000 *Thinking* Farmers

APPROVE ACTION OF THE I. A. A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON MERGER

Twenty-first District Meeting Adopts Resolutions Urging Continued Vigil and Advising against Purchasing Grain Marketing Company Stock

The first quarterly meeting for 1925 of the executive committees of the four farm bureaus in the 21st Congressional district, which includes Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, and Macoupin, was held at Carlinville, Macoupin county, February 26. Four meetings were held last year, starting with one at Carlinville a year ago. Sam Sorrells, Raymond, is executive committeeman for the I. A. A. from this district.

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss farm bureau problems of special interest to the farm bureaus in this district. The program included discussion of legislative matters, membership campaign problems, status of grain marketing, status of live stock marketing, especially from the angle of the Producers at East St. Louis, and the problem of marketing whole milk in this territory. C. R. Martin of the Producers Live Stock Commission Association spoke on the Producers' work.

Approve I. A. A. Action

Resolutions were adopted approving the action of the I. A. A. executive committee relative to the Grain Marketing Company and advising every farmer in the 21st district against the purchase of stock in the grain merger. Another resolution was passed urging the I. A. A. executive committee to take whatever steps necessary to remove from the counties of Illinois the intolerable situation which now exists by inducing the American Farm Bureau Federation to publicly repudiate all connection with the Grain Marketing Company to cease carrying propaganda favoring the Grain Marketing Company in its official publications, or by any other means deemed advisable by the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The next meeting will be held at Hillsboro, Montgomery county, April 23.

Following is a list of those in attendance: From Macoupin—J. P. Enslow, H. W. Rice, J. F. Leefers, W. C. Robinson, John Robison and Dr. J. F. Denby. From Christian — W. W. Grimes; C. G. Curtin, Dwight Hart, H. H. Gordon, W. T. Wallace, T. A. Ostermeier, T. R. Potts, C. E. Hay. From Montgomery—Sam. Sorrels, H. A. Cress, R. E. Gifford, Chas. Whitlock, and Alden Snyder. From Sangamon—J. P. Stout, J. F. Greenwood, Geo. C. Washburn, Albert Trutter, H. H. Mauer, S. J. Snell, E. A. Bigler, C. N. Reynolds, I. A. Madden, and R. E. Nowlan.

PUT OFFICIAL O. K. ON I. A. A. SLOGAN

The phrase, "63,000 thinking farmers," has been in use for about a year—unofficially. From now on, however, it will be used with might and main, as the executive committee of the I. A. A. in its March meeting adopted the term as the official slogan of the organization.

The slogan has already gained wide popularity throughout Illinois and even outside the state. I. A. A. officials believe this to be the first case of a general farm organization to adopt a slogan by which it might be known.

Official Scribe's Squib Puts Henry County into A Grotesque Limelight

Henry county last year "imported 235 acres of limestone," according to a statement appearing in the February 28 RECORD. Quite an order, we take it, as the surface eight inches of soil per acre weigh only 2,000,000 pounds, to say nothing of stone.

The I. A. A. house organ does not tell just how the stuff was smuggled into the county. If by the acre, we are wondering if much of the mineral, while perhaps not broken, did not get BENT (J. R.). However, now that the deed's been done, we shall expect legumes in Henry county to grow a mile high, and we are confident that sour soils will no longer have any terrors for the farms of this county.

CAN HOLD WIFE OF CONTRACT SIGNER

Can the wife of a contract signer be held? Persons interested in co-operative marketing are furnished a precedent in the case of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association vs. William H. Allenden and Myrtle Allenden. William H. Allenden signed a contract with the association while his wife owned the property. It appeared, however, that she had permitted Mr. Allenden, her husband, to deliver prior crops to the association and that she had accepted the proceeds therefrom. In view of this fact, she was regarded as a principal and judgment was rendered against both of them.

HEALTHY GROWTH IN STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES, 1924

State Division of Standardization and Markets Tells of Purpose and Gives List of Farms

Illinois' Accredited Hatchery system is on the up-grade. So says H. W. Day, supervising inspector of the Division of Standardization and Markets, Illinois Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the poultry and egg marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"In the fall of 1923," says Day, "the poultry interests of the state requested a plan whereby hatcheries and flocks might be inspected by an authorized state agency and be placed on an accredited list. By now the baby chick industry in Illinois is growing to be one of great importance and competition is keen among all those who sell day-old chicks. All poultry interests are eager to do something which will better their industry."

The Illinois Accredited Hatchery plan was formulated in the fall of 1923 jointly by the poultry and egg marketing department of the I. A. A., the poultry division of the College of Agriculture at Urbana, the Illinois Baby Chick Association, and the state Division of Standardization and Markets co-operating. After several hearings the plan was adopted.

Few Accredited in 1923

Due to the late start in the 1923 season, only a few hatcheries could be inspected. Ten hatcheries were placed on the state accredited list for the season of 1923-1924. In addition, about 150 flocks were inspected and placed on the reserve list. The hatcheries and reserve flocks together totaled 49,558 birds.

The work was started earlier in the fall of 1924 and at present, 24 hatcheries have been placed on the accredited list for the season of 1924-1925. These hatcheries with all their flocks and some reserve flocks total approximately 125,000 birds.

"The Accredited Hatchery plan," declares Day, "is becoming quite popular and the public is beginning to realize the value of chicks from these inspected hatcheries. The object of this plan is three-fold: first, to help raise the standard of Illinois poultry; second, to assist in the marketing of baby chicks; and third, to help the baby chick buyer secure a better product for his money."

Could Accredit Many

The State Division of Standardization and Markets and the poultry and egg marketing department of the I. A. A. are promoting the extension of the plan, together with other poultry interests. "Some hatcheries," asserts Day, "no doubt are already selling chicks which meet the requirements of Grade A and the Department feels that there are a great many hatcheries in the state that might easily be placed on the accredited list. The accredited hatcheries guarantee that the chicks which they offer for sale come from eggs produced by hens which were inspected and leg-banded by one of our authorized inspectors."

"The inspection is not compulsory," the State Department advises. "No hatcheryman nor flock owner need feel that he must have the inspection. It is offered to those who wish to have the approval of quality placed on their chicks which they offer for sale. Those who want the inspection are requested to write to the Division of Standardization and Markets at Springfield and ask for an application blank. This blank should be filled out and returned to the office and an inspector will be sent as soon as possible."

Latchstring Is Out

Any hatchery operating within the State of Illinois shall be published on the State accredited list, provided, upon inspection by an authorized inspector of the State Division, it is found to meet and maintain throughout the hatching season the certain specified requirements and regulations. The hatchery also must be open to re-inspection at any time.

The State Division of Standardization and Markets announces the following list of Illinois Accredited Hatcheries:

Brenner Hatchery — Edgar Brenner, Freeburg, Ill.
Cedardale Poultry Farm—Glenn Rau, Maroa, Ill.
Chestnut Hatchery — B. M. Myrick, Chestnut, Ill.
Corn Belt Hatchery—D. E. Roth, Gibson City, Ill.

(Continued on page 4, col. 4)

GROW NEARLY ALL OF WORLD CROP IN EIGHT COUNTIES

Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange Handled $150,000 Business for 826 Farmers in Year 1924

"Co-operative marketing is a business undertaking and not a political venture," declared Curt Anderson, Xenia, in a recent address over KYW, Chicago.

Anderson is general manager of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange, a commodity marketing organization handling Red Top clover seed co-operatively for 826 producers in Clay county and the seven adjoining counties. He also is executive committeeman for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The area concerned produces 95 per cent of all the Red Top seed grown in the world. The Exchange was incorporated in June, 1922. In 1924 it sold over $138,000 worth of unhulled seed. This represents about one-third of the total Red Top crop produced in this area.

"Co-operative marketing," said Anderson, "is founded upon human relationships and has for its purpose human benefits and therefore it cannot be temporizing in its character. To be successful, co-operative marketing must be understood to be a business undertaking arising from the common desire of producers of like agricultural products to work together in the creation of a business institution suited to the commodity in question. It must be operated under a responsible management whose sole purpose is to create standardization of the product, economics in distribution, and an orderly flow into the practical channels of trade."

EXECUTIVE MEETING COVERS MUCH GROUND

(Continued from page 1)

wolves to more protected areas in Illinois, the letter stated.

Support in securing an appropriation for official assistance in ridding the country of wolves was requested. The matter was referred to the legislative committee.

Another legislative consideration had to do with the fear that the appropriation necessary to continue inspecting work under the farm products inspection law would be cut off. This matter was also referred to the legislative committee for action.

To Help Appeal Tax Case

4. Decided to support the Madison County Farm Bureau in its appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois concerning the decision of the lower court in Madison county which ordered that the 199 Madison County Farm Bureau members who had held back a portion of their taxes must pay with penalty. The final outcome of this case is of so much importance to every farm bureau member in Illinois that the I. A. A. will furnish both men and money in the fight which is to come.

5. Heard President Palmer of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation tell of good work that is going on in Ohio. President Palmer stated that Ohio looks to Illinois for leadership in many things in farm bureau work. President Palmer was visiting in Chicago.

Favor State Police

6. Heard of legislative program of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce from Edward E. Gore, chairman of that body's legislative committee, and Geo. E. Stephens, who is in charge of the Chamber of Commerce legislative office at Springfield. Executive committee later in the day voted to support a measure giving police protection to rural communities. This means indorsement of state police. Frank F. Barth of the Pennsylvania State Police, told of the success of the plan in his state.

7. President Thompson announced that the executive committee had decided to place the positions of secretary and treasurer of the association on the same basis as the directors are employed. That is, there are no yearly contracts, each man being employed with the mutual understanding that if he wishes to resign or the executive committee wishes him to resign, a 60-day notice shall be served by the party who initiates the change. Secretary Fox and Treasurer Cowles both desired the 60-day basis and will continue their offices.

The date of the next meeting is April 3.

GAS TAX COUNTED FAIR IF IT RELIEVES PROPERTY TAX BURDEN

Proposal If Enacted Would Shift the Road Tax to Consumption Basis, Says the I. A. A.

"The fairest tax for those who use the highways of Illinois is the gasoline tax." So declares the Illinois Agricultural Association, through its taxation department, J. C. Watson, director.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is squarely behind a tax on gasoline used to propel automobiles and trucks on the highways of the state, providing the funds derived therefrom displace and do not add to the present property tax burden. "The most insistent demand for improved roads comes from those who drive cars and trucks," says the taxation department. "They have the most to gain from improvement of highways. Their loss is greatest when the highways they must use are rough or soft, or are not usable part of the year."

Property owners have every reason to resist any further increases in property taxes for improving the public highways of the State, the I. A. A. director points out. "The burden of improving and maintaining the roads most used by motor vehicles must fall upon the users. Only in this way will they cease paying for bad roads without getting any better roads.

"The gasoline tax takes account of the speed of the machine, its weight and power, and the distance it is driven. It adapts itself equally to persons who use the roads little and to those who use the roads much. It measures the benefit which the user receives from the road. Furthermore, the gasoline tax is easy and simple to collect."

The Illinois Agricultural Association is supporting a measure which provides for a gasoline tax to relieve in part the excessive burden of taxation now carried by farm lands and city real estate. The Association states that it wants the gas tax to displace and not add to the present property burden.

It estimates that a two cent tax per gallon of gasoline would provide about $10,000,000 annually. Of this sum, $6,500,000 to $7,000,000 would go direct to the counties for construction and maintenance of State Aid roads, and the balance would go to the State Aid fund, distributed to the counties where the need is greatest. A two cent tax, it is believed, would take $4,000,000 off the State property tax books and thus relieve property of part of its tax burden.

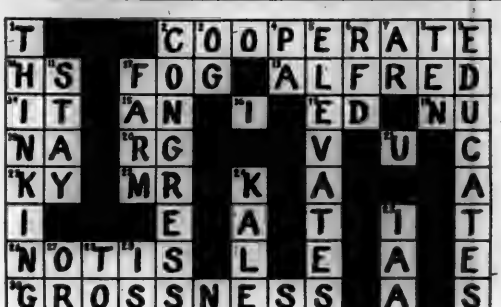
TELLS WHY HOOSIERS LEAD AS PRODUCERS

"The shipping associations in Illinois," says F. H. Kelley, manager of the Producers Commission Association at Indianapolis, "as a whole are still less loyal to their own marketing organization than those in Indiana. We attribute this in part to the fact that the Indiana associations being much closer to the market, send many more men to see the actual marketing process and to investigate their own marketing organization first hand. In fact, many Indiana counties have been sending delegations of from 30 to 80 men from different parts of the county to market, for a detailed study of the Producers. Unbiased investigation has convinced these men that the way to sell their live stock is through the Producers. In Illinois the average consignor to a shipping association does not come to market often, and consequently a manager who is prejudiced, not having the weight of the shippers' first hand knowledge of the market, can more easily ship to Old Line firms.

"Through the co-operation of county farm bureaus and the Indianapolis Producers, local stock yard grading demonstrations are being held in the Indianapolis trade territory and are proving popular. Recent demonstrations have been held at Neoga in Cumberland county, Illinois, and at Bethany, Lovington and Sullivan in Moultrie county. Arrangements have been completed to hold seven of these demonstrations in Champaign county soon."

One hundred twenty-five Vermilion county farmers recently met with their farm adviser to discuss their seed corn problems for 1925.

IT WAS "KALE," NOT "TIME" OR "LOVE"



Judging from all the letters that have come into the I. A. A. office from farm folks, including executive committeemen, in answer to the cross-word puzzle in the February 28 issue of the RECORD, we discover that the thing has created a mild tempest—especially with one word.

Look at the solution and compare it with the one you doped out. How did you answer 24 down? We were showered with a wide variety of possibilities on that one—as might be expected for the problem under discussion. "Time," "love," and "kale" are the three words suggested by most contestants and according to our official builder, "kale" is the only right one. These words were defined as "something of which you never get enough."

One of the pleasant surprises in connection with the attempt was the receipt of a letter from H. Strotheide, a nine-year-old farm boy from Highland, Madison county. All of his answers — except "kale" — were correct. From his own testimony we have it that he worked the thing with practically no help.

WANT BETTER MILK MARKETING SYSTEM IN 11TH DISTRICT

Farm Bureau Officers and Advisers Hear Talks on Co-operative Problems at Wheaton

A more adequate milk marketing system than now exists was the chief desire expressed by the representatives of the county farm bureaus of Lake, Cook, Kane, DuPage, and Will counties in their first district meeting of the year at Wheaton on Feb. 26.

That the representatives are dissatisfied with present milk marketing conditions was expressed in an afternoon of discussion on their dairy problems following a talk by A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing. W. J. Schreck of Waukegan, a dairy farmer, explained how a group of dairymen, of which he is a member, co-operate in furnishing milk to one buyer.

Considerable interest was shown in the possibilities of co-operative poultry and egg marketing. In the forenoon, F. A. Gougler, director of the poultry and egg marketing department, discussed the Minnesota plan of co-operative egg marketing. It has been working successfully in the Gopher State and has lessened the cost of getting eggs from the nests to consumers' breakfast tables at a fair saving to both, Mr. Gougler stated.

Resolutions were adopted declaring: (1) the need for a more adequate milk marketing system than now exists; (2) endorsing the full legislative program of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which includes a constitutional amendment for revenue changes, a gas tax in place of some present tax and assistance in furthering the eradication of bovine tuberculosis; (3) endorsing the invitation of the Lake County Farm Bureau's invitation to the Illinois Farmers Institute to bring its 1926 annual meeting to Waukegan and (4) urging lower freights in lieu of abolition of surcharges on Pullman fares.

William Webb of Plainfield road, Joliet, presided. He is an executive committeeman of the Illinois Agricultural Association representing Congressional districts 1 to 11 inclusive and is also president of the Will County Farm Bureau.

Others present from Will county were: O. J. Luther, Wilmington; Fred Schweiser, Elwood; John Cryder, Plainfield; Geo. Hinze, Beicher; Russel Webb, Joliet; J. Franklin Hedgcock, farm adviser, and Roland Clark, assistant.

Will C. McQueen of Elgin, represented the Kane County Farm Bureau.

Lake County Farm Bureau was represented by Willard Darrell, Waukonda; W. J. Shreck, Libertyville; Ira G. Stephens, Wadsworth, and J. J. Doerschuk, farm adviser.

Herman Schnake of Arlington Heights, represented the Cook County Farm Bureau.

The DuPage County Farm Bureau was represented by Harold C. Vial, George B. Goss, Wilton B. Lehman, Lee O. Littleford, C. R. Wimpress, Otto Heuer, Robert Plane, Wm. Ross and E. A. Carncross, farm adviser.

EARLY COLLECTIONS BEST, SAYS AUDITOR

That early collections of Farm Bureau membership dues are the easiest is borne out by the report of L. A. Evans, membership auditor for the I. A. A. Woodford County Farm Bureau, he points out, was the first to file returns for 1925 with the I. A. A., reporting a total of 92 per cent collections by February 5, on dues payable January 1, 1925. Woodford county is considered the pioneer county in farm account work, and Evans ascribes to its business-like methods the results which farm bureau officials were able to show at this early date.

On the same day another county reported 76 per cent collections. On February 6, two counties reported; one for 77 per cent and the other for 62 per cent. On February 9, one county reported for 84 per cent and another reported a collection of 83 per cent.

"It is this kind of spirit which spells success in farm bureau work," says Evans. "It is not surprising to see why farmers pay their dues promptly when farm bureau officers are on the job early.

HEALTHY GROWTH IN STATE HATCHERIES

(Continued from page 3)

Earlville Hatchery—A. D. Van Ornum, Mgr., Earlville, Ill.
Egyptian Hatchery — Ed. T. Herstein, Mgr., Summerfield, Ill.
Eldorado Hatchery — Charles Westbrook, Eldorado, Ill.
Fairmont Farm — Edmond Mietsner, Fairfield, Ill.
Farmer City Hatchery—Bieber-Marvin Co., Farmer City, Ill.
Kretsinger Hatchery—B. R. Kretsinger, Egan, Ill.
Maplecrest Poultry Farm—John Roth, Morton, Illinois.
Meharry Farm, A. P.—U. E. Barter, Mgr., Tolono, Ill.
Muth, Jas. J.—New Athens, Ill.
New Era Hatchery—Iva L. Autery, Pittsfield, Ill.
Norris, Chas. W.—Monticello, Ill.
Parker Hatchery—Edw. L. Parker, New Athens, Ill.
Rochelle Egg Farm—Rochelle, Ill.
Rock River Hatchery—F. W. Reubensaal, Rockford, Ill.
Saunders Hatchery — Elzo Saunders, Belleville, Ill.
Stockey, Chas. D.—Freeburg, Ill.
Stouffer Egg Farm—W. B. Stouffer, Mt. Morris, Ill.
Stringtown Poultry Yards—A. W. Resnicek, Belleville, Ill.
Lake Fork Farm Hatchery—L. O. Rau, Kenney, Ill.
Smith Hatchery—Clyde Smith, Golden Gate, Ill.
Great Eight Poultry Farm—H. J. Schlafly, Carlyle, Ill.
Walnut Ridge Hatchery — Mrs. D. J. Rainey, Butler, Ill.
Marion J. Porter—Pittsfield, Ill.
Scott's Red Farm—C. P. Scott, Box 702, Peoria, Ill.
Butcher's White Orpington Farm—Geo. D. Butcher, Wenona, Ill.
Maplewood Hatchery—Lester G. Wilderman, Freeburg, Ill.
Pleasant Hill Stock Farm — John L. Laird, Mt. Vernon, Illinois.
Pennington, J. R.—Plainfield, Ill.
Millway Hatchery—J. T. Wills, Mc-Nabb, Ill.
J. P. Doane, Jacksonville, Ill.
Henry Zehr, Washington, Ill.

Whiteside County Farm Bureau is urging its members to "raise a ton litter this year, and get your neighbor to raise one."

MUST MAKE FARM HOME ATTRACTIVE FOR LASTING GOOD

Farm Wife Wants Conveniences in Home to Keep Pace With Modern Farm Progress

Unless the farm home is made just as convenient and attractive as the town and city home, we cannot hope to keep the farm wife contented and happy on the farm.

That is the opinion of W. H. Moody, Port Byron, Illinois, executive committeeman for the Illinois Agricultural Association from the 14th Congressional district, speaking recently over KYW, Chicago.

Moody pointed out that time and labor-saving devices have been applied to farming operations long ago, but that the farm home has not kept pace with the rest of the farm and has suffered in the general march of progress. This, he declares, is because farmers generally have not considered home conveniences as indispensable as good equipment in farm operations. "The farmer," he said, "promptly discarded the grain cradle when the hand rake reaper appeared, and in turn purchased the self rake, the Marsh harvester, and finally the modern self-binder, realizing that to ignore them meant to fall by the wayside in the march of progress."

Moody raised the question, "Does the farm house wife enjoy the modern conveniences that are found in the city home? Unfortunately, many do not. He mentions the gasoline engine, the pressure tank, the bath room and the radio as essential in modernizing the farm home.

"Can you blame the farm wives for wanting to leave the farms?" Moody asked. "The farm home is repulsive and she longs to have what can be made the most delightful abode on earth—the old home with modern devices at a very moderate cost. The farm home can be made as convenient and attractive as the city palace and when that is done, the rural dweller is delighted to invite her city friends to her country home."

FORWARD! FARM BUREAU

"The most hopeful movement of modern times in agriculture is the county Farm Bureau. It is going to help us to bring agriculture up more rapidly than any other agency we have had in the past and that is because it gets the farmers to co-operate with one another along the most practical and successful lines. I know that it is true in Illinois, and I am quite sure it is equally true elsewhere. I have more faith in an improved and permanent agriculture through the agency of the county Farm Bureau than in any other single agency we have."—Frank O. Lowden.

I. A. C. A. STRONG IN IROQUOIS

Three farmers' co-operatives in Iroquois county are the most recent to join the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, co-operative accounting and business advisory service organization. Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of this association and I. A. A. accounting director, states that Iroquois county now has seven farm co-ops that have taken out membership in the organization.

The three co-ops are the Cissna Park Co-operative Grain and Coal Company; Farmers' Co-operative Company, Leonard; and Wataga Live Stock Shipping Association. This brings the total I. A. C. A. membership up to 141.

LEST WE FORGET!

"* * * Now therefore be it resolved by the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association that we disapprove the grain marketing plan of the Grain Marketing Company and advise the members of this association against purchasing stock of the company either as an investment or for the purpose of supporting the company's program for marketing grain."—Part of a resolution passed on Jan. 9, 1925 by the I. A. A. executive committee.

MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBRARIAN
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday—March 28, 1925 | Number 6

ALL FORCES WORKING TO RELIEVE THE FARM TORNADO SUFFERERS

THREE-LEGGED LAW PLATFORM GALLOPS INTO FAVOR

LIVELY DISCUSSION OVER TICE BILL AT SPRINGFIELD MEET

All Three of I.A.A. Legislative Desires Get Hearty Endorsement Following Explanations

First-hand acquaintance with the three-legged state legislative platform of the Illinois Agricultural Association was acquired by presidents and representatives of 89 of the 92 farm bureaus during the sessions held during the special meeting on March 17 at Springfield.



Keep Babies Healthy With Clean Milk

The three legislative desires of this organization of *thinking* farmers were each discussed bit by bit and segment by segment by those who know the details as well as a handy farmer knows the mechanism of his windmill or cream separator.

What We Want

The three planks are:

1. Amendment to the revenue section of the constitution to permit a more equitable distribution of the tax burden (covered in joint resolution No. 5 introduced by Senator Simon Lantz, a hearing on which is scheduled for the near future.

2. A two-cent tax on gasoline in place of the county highway tax (covered in Senate Bill 165 introduced by Senator Cuthbertson—hearing Wednesday, April 1).

3. Continuation and expansion of the effort toward eradication of bovine tuberculosis (covered in Tice Bill).

Wishes All Were There

"We wish every farm bureau member could have been present to get the first-hand information about the I. A. A. legislative program because it is really a platform of tremendous importance to Illinois agriculture," President Thompson stated after the special meeting.

Frank D. Barton of Cornell, H. E. Goembel of Hooppole and A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville, members of the legislative committee, have the three planks of the platform well under their care.

Bovine tuberculosis, that dreaded disease which lurks in apparently healthy cows and creeps into bones of infants, causing human tuberculosis of the bone, was the first one of the three planks taken up by the farm bureau officers. Their attitude on this great health question was reflected powerfully in the following resolution:

The Resolution

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(Continued on page 3, col. 1.)

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Cowles Is Chairman

R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, was made chairman and treasurer of it. His first act was to make proper connections with the Red Cross in Chicago to make certain that farmers' needs would be cared for. He dispatched Vernon Vaniman, field organiser of the I. A. C. A., to St. Louis to make connections with the Red Cross of that city, which is in direct charge of the tornado district.

Other members of the committee are as follows:

C. V. Gregory, Editor, Prairie Farmer; Arthur C. Page, Editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer; Dean H. W. Mumford, University of Illinois; Edgar L. Bill, Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation and Wife; E. A. Eckert, Master, Illinois State Grange; H. E. Young, Secretary, State Farmers Institute; C. A. Asplund, Orion, President Illinois State-Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n; Lawrence Farlow, Secretary, Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois; J. D. Phillips, rural banker, Green Valley, Illinois; J. E. Lloyd, Carthage, President Illinois Farm Advisers Association; Chas. E. Snyder, Chicago Daily Drovers Journal; Curt Anderson, Xenia, I. A. A. executive committeeman for the 24th district and also chairman of a survey and distribution committee working in all counties in the tor-

(Continued on page 4, col. 3.)

GROW NEARLY ALL OF WORLD CROP IN EIGHT COUNTIES

Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange Handled $150,000 Business for 826 Farmers in Year 1924

"Co-operative marketing is a business undertaking and not a political venture," declared Curt Anderson, Xenia, in a recent address over KYW, Chicago.

Anderson is general manager of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange, a commodity marketing organization handling Red Top clover seed co-operatively for 826 producers in Clay county and the seven adjoining counties. He also is executive committeeman for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The area concerned produces 95 per cent of all the Red Top seed grown in the world. The Exchange was incorporated in June, 1922. In 1924 it sold over $138,000 worth of unhulled seed. This represents about one third of the total Red Top crop produced in this area.

"Co-operative marketing," said Anderson, "is founded upon human relationships and has for its purpose human benefits and therefore it cannot be temporizing in its character. To be successful, co-operative marketing must be understood to be a business undertaking arising from the common desire of producers of like agricultural products to work together in the creation of a business institution suited to the commodity in question. It must be operated under a responsible management whose sole purpose is to create standardization of the product, economies in distribution, and an orderly flow into the practical channels of trade."

EXECUTIVE MEETING COVERS MUCH GROUND

(Continued from page 1)

wolves to more protected areas in Illinois, the letter stated.

Support in securing an appropriation for official assistance in ridding the country of wolves was requested. The matter was referred to the legislative committee.

Another legislative consideration had to do with the fear that the appropriation necessary to continue inspecting work under the farm products inspection law would be cut off. This matter was also refegred to the legislative committee for action.

To Help Appeal Tax Case

4. Decided to support the Madison County Farm Bureau in its appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois concerning the decision of the lower court in Madison county which ordered that the 199 Madison County Farm Bureau members who had held back a portion of their taxes must pay with penalty. The final outcome of this case is of so much importance to every farm bureau member in Illinois that the I. A. A. will furnish both men and money in the fight which is to come.

5. Heard President Palmer of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation tell of good work that is going on in Ohio. President Palmer stated that Ohio looks to Illinois for leadership in many things in farm bureau work. President Palmer was visitine in Chicago.

Favor State Police

6. Heard of legislative program of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce from Edward E. Gore, chairman of that body's legislative committee, and Geo. E. Stephens, who is in charge of the Chamber of Commerce legislative office at Springfield. Executive committee later in the day voted to support a measure giving police protection to rural communities. This means indorsement of state police. Frank E. Barth of the Pennsylvania State Police, told of the success of the plan in his state.

7. President Thompson announced that the executive committee had decided to place the positions of secretary and treasurer of the association on the same basis as the directors are employed. That is, there are no yearly contracts, each man being employed with the mutual understanding that if he wishes to resign or the executive committee wishes him to resign, a 60-day notice shall be served by the party who initiates the change. Secretary Fox and Treasurer Cowles both desired the 60-day basis and will continue their offices.

The date of the next meeting is April 3.

GAS TAX COUNTED FAIR IF IT RELIEVES PROPERTY TAX BURDEN

Proposal If Enacted Would Shift the Road Tax to Consumption Basis, Says the I. A. A.

"The fairest tax for those who use the highways of Illinois is the gasoline tax." So declares the Illinois Agricultural Association, through its taxation department, J. C. Watson, director.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is squarely behind a tax on gasoline used to propel automobiles and trucks on the highways of the state, providing the funds derived therefrom displace and do not add to the present property tax burden. "The most insistent demand for improved roads comes from those who drive cars and trucks," says the taxation department. "They have the most to gain from improvement of highways. Their loss is greatest when the highways they must use are rough or soft, or are not usable part of the year."

Property owners have every reason to resist any further increases in property taxes for improving the public highways of the State, the I. A. A. director points out. "The burden of improving and maintaining the roads most used by motor vehicles must fall upon the users. Only in this way will they cease paying for bad roads without getting any better roads.

"The gasoline tax takes account of the speed of the machine, its weight and power, and the distance it is driven. It adapts itself equally to persons who use the roads little and to those who use the roads much. It measures the benefit which the user receives from the road. Furthermore, the gasoline tax is easy and simple to collect."

The Illinois Agricultural Association is supporting a measure which provides for a gasoline tax to relieve in part the excessive burden of taxation now carried by farm lands and city real estate. The Association states that it wants the gas tax to displace and not add to the present property burden.

It estimates that a two cent tax per gallon of gasoline would provide about $10,000,000 annually. Of this sum, $6,500,000 to $7,000,000 would go direct to the counties for construction and maintenance of State Aid roads, and the balance would go to the State Aid fund, distributed to the counties where the need is greatest. A two cent tax, it is believed, would take $4,000,000 off the State property tax books and thus relieve property of part of its tax burden.

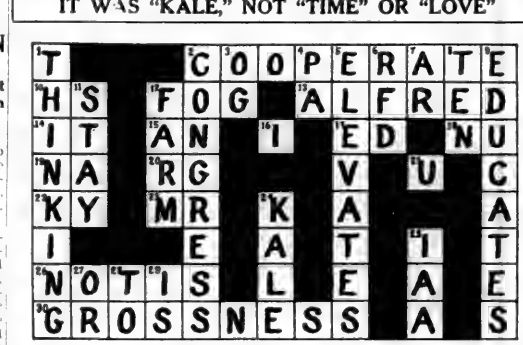
TELLS WHY HOOSIERS LEAD AS PRODUCERS

"The shipping associations in Illinois," says F. H. Kelley, manager of the Producers Commission Association at Indianapolis, "as a whole are still less loyal to their own marketing organization than those in Indiana. We attribute this in part to the fact that the Indiana associations being much closer to the market, send many more men to see the actual marketing process and to investigate their own marketing organization first hand. In fact, many Indiana counties have been sending delegations of from 30 to 80 men from different parts of the county to market, for a detailed study of the Producers. Unbiased investigation has convinced these men that the way to sell their live stock is through the Producers. In Illinois the average consignor to a shipping association does not come to market often, and consequently a manager who is prejudiced, not having the weight of the shippers' first hand knowledge of the market, can more easily ship to Old Line firms.

"Through the co-operation of county farm bureaus and the Indianapolis Producers, local stock yard grading demonstrations are being held in the Indianapolis trade territory and are proving popular. Recent demonstrations have been held at Neoga in Cumberland county, Illinois, and at Bethany, Lovington and Sullivan in Moultrie county. Arrangements have been completed to hold seven of these demonstrations in Champaign county soon."

One hundred twenty-five Vermilion county farmers recently met with their farm adviser to discuss their seed corn problems for 1925.

IT WAS "KALE," NOT "TIME" OR "LOVE"



Judging from all the letters that have come into the I. A. A. office from farm folks, including executive committeemen, in answer to the cross-word puzzle in the February 28 issue of the RECORD, we discover that the thing has created a mild tempest—especially with one word.

Look at the solution and compare it with the one you doped out. How did you answer 24 down? We were showered with a wide variety of possibilities on that one—as might be expected for the problem under discussion. "Time," "love," and "kale" are the three words suggested by most contestants and according to our official "builder, "kale" is the only right one. These words were defined as "something of which you never get enough."

One of the pleasant surprises in connection with the attempt was the receipt of a letter from H. Strotheide, a nine year-old farm boy from Highland, Madison county. All of his answers—except "kale"—were correct. From his own testimony we have it that he worked the thing with practically no help.

WANT BETTER MILK MARKETING SYSTEM IN 11TH DISTRICT

Farm Bureau Officers and Advisers Hear Talks on Co-operative Problems at Wheaton

A more adequate milk marketing system than now exists was the chief desire expressed by the representatives of the county farm bureaus of Lake, Cook, Kane, DuPage, and Will counties in their first district meeting of the year at Wheaton on Feb. 26.

That the representatives are dissatisfied with present milk marketing conditions was expressed in an afternoon of discussion on their dairy problems following a talk by A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing. W. J. Schreck of Waukegan, a dairy farmer, explained how a group of dairymen, of which he is a member, co-operate in furnishing milk to one buyer.

Considerable interest was shown in the possibilities of co-operative poultry and egg marketing. In the forenoon, F. A. Gougler, director of the poultry and egg marketing department, discussed the Minnesota plan of co-operative egg marketing. It has been working successfully in the Gopher State and has lessened the cost of getting eggs from the nests to consumers' breakfast tables at a fair saving to both, Mr. Gougler stated.

Resolutions were adopted declaring: (1) the need for a more adequate milk marketing system than now exists; (2) endorsing the full legislative program of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which include a constitutional amendment for revenue changes, a gas tax in place of some present tax and assistance in furthering the eradication of bovine tuberculosis; (3) endorsing the invitation of the Lake County Farm Bureau's invitation to the Illinois Farmers Institute to bring its 1926 annual meeting to Waukegan and (4) urging lower freights in lieu of abolition of surcharges on Pullman fares.

William Webb of Plainfield road, Joliet, presided. He is an executive committeeman of the Illinois Agricultural Association representing Congressional districts 1 to 11 inclusive and is also president of the Will County Farm Bureau.

Others present from Will county were: C. J. Luther, Wilmington; Fred Schweizer, Elwood; John Cryder, Fred Frank, Guy Heath, Howard Phelps, Howard Klett and Wm. Cryder, Plainfield; Geo. Hinze, Beicher; Russel Webb, Joliet; J. Franklin Hedgcock, farm adviser, and Roland Clark, assistant.

Will C. McQueen of Elgin, represented the Kane County Farm Bureau.

Lake County Farm Bureau was represented by Willard Darrell, Waukonda; W. J. Shreck, Libertyville; Ira G. Stephens, Wadsworth, and J. J. Doerschuk, farm adviser.

Herman Schnake of Arlington Heights, represented the Cook County Farm Bureau.

The DuPage County Farm Bureau was represented by Harold C. Vial, George B. Goss, Wilton B. Lehman, Lee O. Littleford, C. R. Wimpress, Otto Heuer, Robert Plane, Wm. Ross and E. A. Carneross, farm adviser.

EARLY COLLECTIONS BEST, SAYS AUDITOR

That early collections of Farm Bureau membership dues are the easiest is borne out by the report of L. A. Evans, membership auditor for the I. A. A. Woodford County Farm Bureau, he points out, was the first to file returns for 1925 with the I. A. A., reporting a total of 92 per cent collections by February 5, on dues payable January 1, 1925. Woodford county is considered the pioneer county in farm account work, and Evans ascribes to its business-like methods the results which farm bureau officials were able to show at this early date.

On the same day another county reported 76 per cent collections. On February 6, two counties reported; one for 77 per cent and the other for 62 per cent. On February 9, one county reported for 84 per cent and another reported a collection of 83 per cent.

"It is this kind of spirit which spells success in farm bureau work," says Evans. "It is not surprising to see why farmers pay their dues promptly when farm bureau officers are on the job early.

HEALTHY GROWTH IN STATE HATCHERIES

(Continued from page 3)

Earlville Hatchery—A. D. Van Ornum, Mgr., Earlville, Ill.
Egyptian Hatchery—Ed. T. Herstein, Mgr., Summerfield, Ill.
Eldorado Hatchery—Charles Westbrook, Eldorado, Ill.
Fairmont Farm—Edmond Mietzner, Farmer City Hatchery—Bieber-Marvin Co., Farmer City, Ill.
Kessinger Hatchery—B. R. Kretsinger, Egan, Ill.
Maplecrest Poultry Farm—John Roth, Morton, Illinois.
Meadow Farm, A. P.—U. E. Barter, Mgr., Tolono, Ill.
Muth, Jas. J.—New Athens, Ill.
New Era Hatchery—Iva L. Autery, Pittsfield, Ill.
Norris, Chas. W.—Monticello, Ill.
Parker Hatchery—Edw. L. Parker, New Athens, Ill.
Rochelle Egg Farm—Rochelle, Ill.
Rock River Hatchery—F. W. Rueben-saal, Rockford, Ill.
Saunders Hatchery—Elzo Saunders, Belleville, Ill.
Stockey, Chas. D.—Freeburg, Ill.
Stouffer Egg Farm—W. B. Stouffer, Mt. Morris, Ill.
Strongtown Poultry Yards—A. W. Reznicek, Belleville, Ill.
Lake Fork Farm Hatchery—L. O. Rau, Kenney, Ill.
Smith Hatchery—Clyde Smith, Golden Gate, Ill.
Great Eight Poultry Farm—H. J. Schlafly, Carlyle, Ill.
Walnut Ridge Hatchery—Mrs. D. J. Rainey, Butler, Ill.
Marion J. Porter—Pittsfield, Ill.
Scott's Red Farm—C. P. Scott, Box 762, Peoria, Ill.
Butcher's White Orpington Farm—Geo. D. Butcher, Wenona, Ill.
Maplewood Hatchery—Lester G. Wilderman, Freeburg, Ill.
Pleasant Hill Stock Farm—John L. Laird, Mt. Vernon, Illinois.
Pennington, J. R.—Plainfield, Ill.
Millway Hatchery—J. T. Willis, Mc-Nabb, Ill.
J. P. Doane, Jacksonville, Ill.
Henry Zehr, Washington, Ill.

Whiteside County Farm Bureau is urging its members to "raise a ton litter this year, and get your neighbor to raise one."

MUST MAKE FARM HOME ATTRACTIVE FOR LASTING GOOD

Farm Wife Wants Conveniences in Home to Keep Pace With Modern Farm Progress

Unless the farm home is made just as convenient and attractive as the town and city home, we cannot hope to keep the farm wife contented and happy on the farm.

That is the opinion of W. H. Moody, Port Byron, Illinois, executive committeeman for the Illinois Agricultural Association from the 14th Congressional district, speaking recently over KYW, Chicago.

Moody pointed out that time and labor-savink devices have been applied to farming operations long ago, but that the farm home has not kept pace with the rest of the farm and has suffered in the general march of progress. This, he declares, is because farmers generally have not considered home conveniences as indispensable as good equipment in farm operations. "The farmer," he said, "promptly discarded the grain cradle when the hand rake reaper appeared, and in turn purchased the self rake, the Marsh harvester, and finally the modern self-binder, realizing that to ignore them meant to fall by the wayside in the march of progress."

Moody raised the question, "Does the farm house wife enjoy the modern conveniences that are found in the city home? Unfortunately, many do not. He mentions the gasoline engine, the pressure tank, the bath room and the radio as essential in modernizing the farm home.

"Can you blame the farm wives for wanting to leave the farms?" Moody asked. "The farm home is repulsive and she longs to have what can be made the most delightful abode on earth—the old home with modern devices at a very moderate cost. The farm home can be made as convenient and attractive as the city palace and when that is done, the rural dweller is delighted to invite her city friends to her country home."

FORWARD! FARM BUREAU

"The most hopeful movement of modern times in agriculture is the county Farm Bureau. It is going to help us to bring agriculture up more rapidly than any other agency we have had in the past and that is because it gets the farmers to co-operate with one another along the most practical and successful lines. I know that it is true in Illinois, and I am quite sure it is equally true elsewhere. I have more faith in an improved and permanent agriculture through the agency of the county Farm Bureau than in any other single agency we have."—Frank O. Lowden.

I. A. C. A. STRONG IN IROQUOIS

Three farmers' co-operatives in Iroquois county are the most recent to join the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, co-operative accounting and business advisory service organization. Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of this association and I. A. A. accounting director, states that Iroquois county now has seven farm co-ops that have taken out membership in the organization. **141**

The three co-ops are the Cissna Park Co-operative Grain and Coal Company; Farmers' Co-operative Company, Leonard; and Wataga Live Stock Shipping Association. This brings the total I. A. C. A. membership up to 141.

LEST WE FORGET!

*** * * Now therefore be it resolved by the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association that we disapprove the grain marketing plan of the Grain Marketing Company and advise the members of this association against purchasing stock of the company either as an investment or for the purpose of supporting the company's program for marketing grain."—Part of a resolution passed on Jan. 9, 1925 by the I. A. A. executive committee.**

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday—March 28, 1925 | Number 6

ALL FORCES WORKING TO RELIEVE THE FARM TORNADO SUFFERERS

THREE-LEGGED LAW PLATFORM GALLOPS INTO FAVOR

LIVELY DISCUSSION OVER TICE BILL AT SPRINGFIELD MEET

All Three of I.A.A. Legislative Desires Get Hearty Endorsement Following Explanations

First-hand acquaintance with the three-legged state legislative platform of the Illinois Agricultural Association was acquired by presidents and representatives of 89 of the 92 farm bureaus during the sessions held during the special meeting on March 17 at Springfield.



Keep Babies Healthy With Clean Milk

The three legislative desires of this organization of *thinking* farmers were each discussed bit by bit and segment by segment by those who know the details as well as a handy farmer knows the mechanism of his windmill or cream separator.

What We Want

The three planks are:

1. Amendment to the revenue section of the constitution to permit a more equitable distribution of the tax burden (covered in joint resolution No. 5 introduced by Senator Simon Lantz, a hearing on which is scheduled for the near future.

2. A two-cent tax on gasoline in place of the county highway tax (covered in Senate Bill 165 introduced by Senator Cuthbertson hearing Wednesday, April 1).

3. Continuation and expansion of the effort toward eradication of bovine tuberculosis (covered in Tice Bill).

Wishes All Were There

"We wish every farm bureau member could have been present to get the first-hand information about the I. A. A. legislative program because it is really a platform of tremendous importance to Illinois agriculture," President Thompson stated after the special meeting.

Frank D. Barton of Cornell, H. E. Goembel of Hooppole and A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville, members of the legislative committee, have the three planks of the platform well under their care.

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Postmaster: In returning an uncalled-for or misssent copy, please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, H. E. Goembel, Hooppole.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington.
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

By Congressional Districts

11th.....William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th.....C. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whlanand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

General Office and Assistant to Secretary, J. H. Kelker; Organization, G. E. Metzger; Information, H. C. Butcher; Transportation, L. J. Quasey; Taxation and Statistics, J. C. Watson; Finance, R. A. Cowles; Fruit and Vegetable Marketing, A. B. Leeper; Live Stock Marketing, Wm. E. Hedgcock; Dairy Marketing, A. D. Lynch; Phosphate-Limestone, J. R. Bent; In charge Poultry and Egg Marketing, F. A. Gougler; special representative on Tuberculosis Eradication, M. H. Petersen; Legal Counsel, Donald Kirkpatrick; Co-operative Accounting, Geo. R. Wicker.

THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Our Hearts go Out to Our Unfortunate Neighbor Farmers in the Tornado Area

The Tornado

("Time and tide wait for no man, and neither does the deadline" is a saying in many newspaper offices. It certainly applies in the office of the information department at this particular moment. Work on the farm relief fund has kept us jumping. The printer's boy is waiting for his last installment of news for this Record *and we dare not overstep the deadline. So with apologies to our readers we are printing a part of a radio talk given Sunday noon, March 22, over WLS, by your editor, with the hopes that it will in some small way help you to picture the need for assisting our brother farmer-neighbors of Illinois.—H. C. Butcher.)*

This message is a message to the farmers of Illinois. It is a message to you farmers who are sitting contentedly in your comfortable homes on this beautiful day of divine worship—free from harm, secure in your happiness, content with your well being and happy in your fortitude.

This message is to those good farmers and their families who can sit down to their country-famous Sunday dinners with a feeling of happiness, pleasure and comfort. All is well with you. Even the work horses are enjoying their day of rest—possibly this is their first day of green pasture this spring. You farmers are usually at peace when your stock is all cared for. The little pigs are being farrowed and you are looking forward to a good, profitable year as a result of a favorable hog market situation.

You good farmers are perhaps soon to sit down to your Sunday dinners with naught but happiness in your hearts. This is the second day of spring. The call of spring is greatest in the farm home for it brings the beginning of another season of chance. Never are farmers' hopes as high as when spring planting time comes—and now—this message is to you farmers who are in the midst of all this happiness, this security, this fortitude, this contentment on this day of rest and this time of the year when your hopes are high and the prospects shine as brightly as the glorious sun.

This message is to call you to the consideration of your fellow neighbor. Is all well with him? Many have already felt the call to aid but there is still much to do. Imagine, if you can, your neighbor and brother farmer of the tornado-stricken area in southern Illinois on this beautiful Sunday. Imagine HIS Sunday dinner. Picture, if you can, the things which he sees today as he stumbles with bewilderment in the ruins of his farm buildings. Picture his house strewn by the elements across a 40-acre field and torn into kindling wood. Picture his crumbled barn with his work horses—his Nell and his Duke—pinioned to death under the timbers of his once proudly owned barn. Picture the corn crib—twisted, wrecked and torn. Corn scattered over the muddy ground for rods and rods. Picture freshly farrowed pigs squelched to pig heaven soon after they had first seen the light of life. Picture motherly sows farrowing amongst the scattered debris with your farmer-neighbor still too bewildered and stunned to take care of farrowing problems. Perhaps this farmer has been burying his relatives, his son, his daughter or perhaps his good wife. Perhaps HIS Sunday is a burial day. It is not only material loss that your neighbor farmers of Illinois are valiantly suffering, Mr. Fortunate Farmer, but it is death and injury of the dearly beloved ones of his own family. Perhaps his Sunday is a funeral day instead of a happy day of rest and wholesome Sunday dinner such as you are having today.

Multiply this picture by a minimum of 100 and you have the condition in White county—just one of the several stricken Illinois counties. Ed Creighton, farm adviser for the White County Farm Bureau, which is doing all it can for the farmers in that county, reported to the Illinois Agricultural Association that at least 100 farms have been completely or very nearly obliterated by the terrific tornado which cut a mile swath across White county. Farms were hit and the cities missed in White county. The damage to farms alone in this county will amount to between three quarters and a million dollars, Mr. Creighton reports. Forty-nine good farm folks, farmer-neighbors of yours too, lost their lives in White county. At least one hundred more are seriously injured.

Now multiply the conditions in White county by the several counties which suffered the wrath of the elements. Then you realize what a gigantic chore there is before the farmers of Illinois to help adequately their neighbor and brothdr farmers in this time of tragedy.

Many of these farmers escaped with nothing but the very clothes which clung to their backs. Their temporary needs are being cared for by such noble agencies as the Red Cross and local committees. This, however, is only temporary relief.

How are these destitute farmers to have the opportunity of growing a crop this year? Their planting season is almost upon them. Their season starts 30 days in advance of that of Northern Illinois. With no horses with which to seed their oats, no milk to provide milk and butter for whatever number of the family remains, with few or no chickens, with farm machinery for the most part demolished and broken, with seed for planting lying sprouting on the moist ground—or with none at all—with all these obstacles to overcome, in addition to the terrific shock of the calamity, how can these farmers carry on without some assistance from their neighbor-farmers of Illinois?

If one of your immediate neighbors becomes sick and cannot plant his corn, what do you do? You and the rest of his neighbors combine your strength and plant it for him so he'll have a crop. That is the call which the farmers in every county of Illinois must heed if their unfortunate neighbors in Little Egypt are to be grubstaked to plant and harvest this year's crop.

LET US GRUBSTAKE THEM TO ANOTHER GROWING SEASON!

A small contribution from each of us will do the job. Don't put it off, put it over!!

—o—

The Gas Tax

Any farmer who has followed the taxation program of the Illinois Agricultural Association knows our stand has always been for lower taxes on real property and for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden.

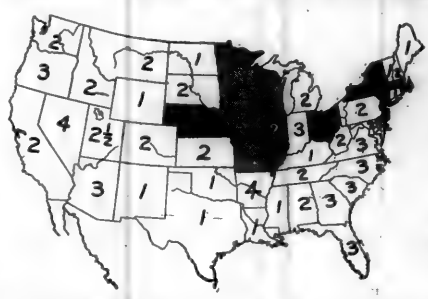
Our desire for a gas tax is in keeping with this stand. Those people who are close to the gas tax situation admit that such a tax is inevitable in Illinois. If it is inevitable, which it is because it is fair and just, then the thing to do is to see that the proceeds from it go in place of some present tax and not in addition to the burden property is now carrying.

Therefore, we are 100 per cent behind the Cuthbertson bill, which provides for a two-cent tax per gallon on gasoline used on the public highways, the proceeds from which shall go in place of the present 25 cent levy for county highway taxes.

The main points in this bill, which have been set forth in a 22-page booklet recently prepared by the department of taxation and statistics and issued by this association, are as follows:

1. A tax of two cents per gallon on all gasoline sold within the state.
2. Provision for refunding the tax, under proper safe-guards, to purchasers of gasoline for agricultural, industrial, or domestic uses.
3. Substitution of the gasoline tax for the present County Highway tax on property for the State Aid roads, subject to the second provision under four (4).
4. Quarterly apportionment to each county of the gasoline tax in the proportion which its total permissible State Aid road mileage bears to the total permissible State Aid road mileage in the state, provided that no county can be apportioned a larger amount in any quarter than it could raise by one-fourth of a 35 cent tax rate applied to the latest assessed valuations of all property assessed in the county; and provided that the county board in any county which in the previous fiscal year shall not have received the equivalent of the amount which could be raised by a 25 cent property tax, shall have the power to levy a sufficient tax to make the total amount available for the State Aid roads the equivalent of the amount a 25 cent tax rate would produce.
5. Transfer to the State Highway Fund of any balance of the gasoline tax remaining after the quarterly distribution.
6. Limitation of the use of the proceeds of the gasoline tax to the State Aid roads not included in the State Bond Issue System of hard paved roads.
7. Proper administrative provisions for carrying the act into effect.

During 1924, 35 of the 48 states and the District of Columbia imposed a gas tax, the rate ranging from 1 to 3 cents per gallon in all states excepting Arkansas, which levied 4 cents. Nearly $80,000,000 was collected from the gas tax in these states in 1924. It was used or was available very largely for road maintenance and construction, according to the bureau of public roads of the department of agriculture. However, since the first of the year, other



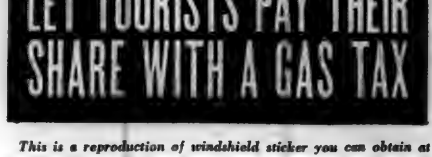
states have adopted the gas tax. The accompanying map was prepared about two weeks ago for the booklet, and it is already out of date. The states in white have a gas tax, the figures indicating the rate of tax in cents per gallon. States in black have not approved a gas tax. The shaded states are favorably inclined. A gas tax was enacted in Iowa and Wisconsin in 1923, but was vetoed by the governors. Bills are now pending in these states with support of the governors. Minnesota, by popular vote in November, 1924, amended its constitution to permit a gas tax. Missouri approved it.

Since the map was made, Ohio has practically got a gas tax. There is favorable agitation in Nebraska. The tax is fair. It is sweeping the country. Illinois will soon become an island in a whole sea of gas-taxing states. When Illinois motorists go out of the state, they will help pay for our neighbor's roads, but when tourists come to Illinois—(and Illinois catches the great bulk of East and West and North and South traffic because of our excellent main roads), the tourists will wear and destroy our roads without bearing their share.

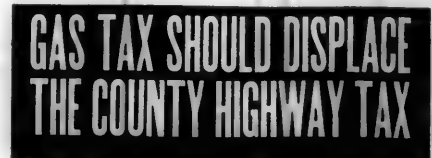
The amount paid by the average motorist where the tax is collected, including all makes of cars, large and small, is $10.30 per vehicle, according to the bureau of public roads.

By displacing the county highway tax of 25 cents per $100 valuation, the tax saving to all property owners, both farm and city, amounts to $10 a year for each $4,000 valuation.

Mr. Watson, our director of taxation and statistics, the authority for the booklet that the I. A. A. has issued, estimates that from $15 to $20 a year could be saved on the average 160-acre farm in the northern two-thirds of Illinois. Therefore it can easily be seen that a gas tax in place of the county highway tax would be of financial advantage to the taxpayers as well as to the advantage of the motorist who wants good roads.



This is a reproduction of windshield sticker you can obtain at your farm bureau office or by writing direct to the I. A. A. office. Put one on your car!



These windshield stickers are red with regular postage stamp glue on the front of them. They stick! Get one for your car!

—o—

Likes Our Slogan

In its executive committee meeting for March, the Illinois Agricultural Association officially adopted as its slogan the phrase: *"63,000 Thinking Farmers."* It's a slogan that has the right ring.—Rockford (Ill.) Gazette.

To the Grubstake Committee,
Care of R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. Office.

I am contributing herewith $..... for helping the Southern Illinois farmers who were left destitute by the tornado. This money will be used for "grubstaking"—setting them up in business again.

Signed .....

Town .....County .....

(Money sent direct will apply to your county's quota.)

LOWDEN SPEAKS ON COMMUNITY CLUB PROGRAM APRIL 24 OVER WLS

STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM GAINS FAVOR

(Continued from page 1.)

dorsement given the legislative program at the last annual meeting, it came at an opportune time. For at 3 o'clock the hearing on the Tice bill, which embodies the I. A. A. requirements, was called in the House with the committee on agriculture in charge.

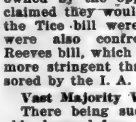
Never since the days of the Lantz bill, restraining the board of trade, has there been such an assemblage of farmers in the state house, representatives remarked. In the galleries were packed opposing dairymen from the Chicago milk territory, largely from McHenry county. In the seats of the representatives who are not on the agricultural committee, sat proponents of the bill, mostly farm bureau folks. However, the I. A. A.'s position being held well in hand by appointed representatives, the farm bureau presidents remained in session for a time across the grounds at the Centennial building.

Several conferences had been held during the previous week in efforts to compromise with the McHenry county dairymen, who, led by cattle traders and banking interests holding chattel mortgages on a large percentage of the stock owned by the opposing dairymen, claimed they would be bankrupt if the Tice bill were enacted. They were also confronted with the Reeves bill, which was considerably more stringent than the one sponsored by the I. A. A.

Vast Majority Want Tice Bill

There being such an unmistakable demand from the 87 farm bureaus as well as by the farm bureaus in the Chicago milk district, including McHenry county, the I. A. A. was reluctant to concede all the demands of such a minority even though it was insistent. However, certain concessions were offered but each time they were received with a request for more until finally after a conference which lasted until 2:30 in the morning on the day of the hearing, no unified agreement had been reached and the bill was kept practically in its original form.

It was in this situation which Chairman Turner of Livingston county called the meeting to order and quieted the galleries. The pro and con was to be discussed with the pros leading. Representative Tice of Menard county presented the opening argument for his bill.



"This is a health bill for the citizens of Illinois," he said. "It will further protect human lives from tuberculosis. It is a humanitarian measure. It will place Illinois in advance of other states in testing. We have a cesspool of infection in our great milk district.

"It gives full return to the taxpayer for the money he pays in appropriations for indemnities. For every four dollars expended by the state in paying indemnities we should have four dollars worth of progress. Instead we are finding ourselves slipping back three dollars out of every four. Our duty to the tax-payers is to go ahead with full force on this work so that which has been gained will not be lost because of re-infection.

"The bill may work a temporary hardship on some few, but we have tried vainly to lessen any hardship on any locality. Our purpose is to advance every locality in such a manner that the whole state will be clean in as short a time as possible. That is the only economical and business-like way to carry on this great campaign."

Bert L. Thomas, president of the McHenry County Farm Bureau and an ardent leader of the farmers who favor testing in his county, spoke next. He prefaced his appeal with a statement that "here I am, a farmer, addressing a group of legislators in the House of Representatives. Certainly that is a change from olden times. I am talking also to my neighbors in McHenry county who are here opposing the thing for which I stand and I expect I will lose a good many friends by it, but the right will eventually prevail."

McHenry Slow in Testing

He stated that only 190 herds have been tested in McHenry county, that opposition to the test was the reason for their delinquency and that it is the unthinking farmers who will not come to the test and clean up their herds. The City of Chicago is gradually tending to draw its milk from tested cattle and farmers who look to the future will see the handwriting on the wall, he said. Representative McCarthy, who led the fight for the McHenry county opponents, attempted to heckle all speakers favoring the bill.

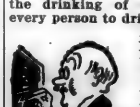
Thomas' remarks concerning the Chicago situation dovetailed with those of Herman N. Bundesen, health commissioner of Chicago, who followed in a fiery speech.

"The eradication of bovine tuberculosis is of vital importance to us as health officers," opened Dr. Bundesen. "Ten per cent of all milk that comes to Chicago has tubercular germs in it. Pasteurization, which is required by city ordinance, kills most of them, but pasteurization is not 100 per cent deadly because the human equation enters into the operation of the machinery.

Says 8 Out of 10 Infected

"We also know that 82 per cent of all the cattle in McHenry county are positive reactors to the tuberculin test. This is a lamentable condition.

"In Chicago we are encouraging the drinking of milk. We urge every person to drink a quart a day.


The Facts

If we—(and here Dr. Bundesen turned to the press box and asked that these alarming facts be temporized or suppressed so as not to excite the people of Chicago)—if we tell these facts broadcast to Chicago people they would soon cut down the consumption of milk. That, too, would be disastrous because the increased use of milk through our encouragement has decreased the death rate in children more than any other single factor. We have increased Chicago's daily milk consumption from 1,100,000 to 1,250,000 quarts since a year ago.

11.8 Per Cent Deaths by T. B.

"Out of every 10,000 deaths in Chicago, 11.8 per cent die because of bovine tuberculosis which appears in humans in the form of bone tuberculosis.

"We also know that 37 cities and towns have ordinances which prohibit the sale of milk from cattle not under state and federal supervision. This has caused the dairymen who cannot sell in those towns to divert contaminated milk to Chicago. We will not stand for it forever.

"Chicago has been patient," he said, "and still intends to be patient in giving dairymen reasonable time in which to eradicate tuberculosis in a hurry. But we are not going to be patient forever when the dairymen stand idly by and do nothing to improve their condition, especially when they have had ample opportunity to do so."

T. B.-Free Milk Only

Dr. Bundesen also discussed the advent of the railway glass-lined milk car which enables dealers to bring milk in from considerable distances. His efforts to confine the milk selection from the legitimate territory around Chicago has kept these people in a market, and now they had all better get busy and clean up or else, he intimated, Chicago will heed a recent request from 100 representative dairymen (farm bureau members) from Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan who asked that after Jan. 1, 1926, all milk sold in Chicago come from tested cows.

H. R. Smith of the National Live Stock Exchange, Chicago, was next on the stand. He told of the tremendous losses caused by bovine tuberculosis.

"Each year in the U. S., 4,300 cars of cattle and hogs are consigned to the tanks because of t. b.," he said. "Six million dollars is lost each year because of it. In 1908, one per cent of all slaughtered hogs showed evidences of t. b. It climbed steadily and in 1916 as many as 10 per cent showed it. In recent years it has been 15 per cent and today 20 per cent—20 hogs out of every 100—of all hogs slaughtered at Chicago show t. b.

Tice Bill No Experiment

"Approximately one per cent of all hogs shipped to Chicago are condemned for food purposes.

"The Tice bill is no experiment. It embodies the good points of similar legislation in other states. One of the great troubles in Illinois is that 20 or 30 herd owners hold up a whole county from getting accredited. Since the packers pay a 10 cent per hundred premium on hogs from accredited counties, these 20 or 30 objectors are keeping the whole county from considerable money which they could easily get if all would test."

R. N. Scott, of the Mercer County Farm Bureau, also spoke in favor. He reflected the great need for the Tice bill as viewed by 87 bureaus which were represented in the resolution. A. Thompson of Ford county spoke in the same vein.

Farm Bureau Men Confer

The meeting was adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening. The farm bureau presidents and representatives and some legislators again met at a dinner at the Elks' Club. Here the plan of renewing membership now being used by the organization department was explained by G. E. Metzger. The legislative program was also discussed until the hearing was again in order at the state house.

Opponents to the Tice bill were taking their inning. Representative McCarthy opened by saying that he favored compulsory testing. Secretary E. C. Rockwell of the Chicago Milk Producers Association, in a long speech, assailed the Tice bill as un-American because it requires compulsory testing when 75 per cent of herds have voluntarily come in. He stated that the bill would bankrupt the tenant dairymen in the Chicago area and that steers were exempt from branding.

And so the fight went far into the night. Circuit Judge Edward N. Shurtleff, formerly leader of the Republicans in the House, talked against repealing the Shurtleff act which was enacted in 1911. This act makes it impossible for any town or city in Illinois to pass an ordinance prohibiting milk from cows which have not been t. b.-tested.

Judge Shurtleff For It

The 37 towns and cities to which Dr. Bundesen referred are getting around this act by stipulating that no milk shall be sold in those towns or cities unless the cattle are under state or federal supervision.

"I am for the Tice bill," the Judge said. "And, further, you dairymen would be breaking faith with the people of Illinois unless you ask for a five-million-dollar appropriation for the next two years to fight bovine tuberculosis."

After his speech, the hearing adjourned until 3 o'clock the next day. The next morning the I. A. A. legislative committee recommended rewriting certain sections of the bill, even though Representative Tice assured them that he had plenty votes to pass the bill in its original form. The changes were made in accordance with an agreement by Representative McCarthy that he would line up for anything H. R. Smith of the National Live Stock Exchange would recommend. However, when the changes were made, Representative McCarthy failed to accept them. Consequently the bill went to committee on agriculture, where it quite likely will have been voted out favorably and without material changes by the time the reader receives this RECORD.

BANKERS' PREXY



Wayne Hummer, La Salle banker, is president of the Illinois Bankers' Association. March 31 at 7:30 he speaks on the American Farm Bureau Federation's farm program over KYW upon invitation of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The title is: "When Farmers and Bankers Get Together." He believes they should pull together and is telling why. Tune in.

Who Was There

Following are the names of those who registered at the morning session. Others came later whose names were not obtained.

Adams—John A. Connery, Lewis L. Boyer; Bond—W. F. Foard, Frank Potthast; Boone—Elmer Hyde, Robert Cummings, G. H. Rogers, Harold Lampert, Phil M. Sanford; Brown—W. P. Miller, Chas. H. Snyder, W. D. Mobley, R. A. McCaskill; Bureau—W. R. Severhill, Geo. Stanneberger, Jr., D. G. Rader J. B. Habertoon.

Carroll—G. R. Bliss; Cass—Guy H. Husted, George R. Cline, Harry Crumbine, A. E. Crum; Champaign—C. S. Rhode; Christian—C. E. Hay; Cook—Herman Schwake; Coles—Harvey N. Ames; Clark—Temple R. Lovett; J. T. Sneden; Clay—Curt Anderson, Geo. W. McElyea; Christian—W. N. Grimes.

Clinton—C. C. Hofsommer; Coles—J. L. Whisnand; Crawford—N. J. Goodwin; Cumberland—Frank Hackley; DeKalb—John Nelson, F. C. Love; DeWitt—Claude W. Thorp, O. M. Allyn, M. E. Turner; Douglas—Chas. McDonald, J. E. Grant; DuPage—E. L. Gate, Harold G. Vial.

Edgar—Enos Waters, Dr. B. L. Strohl, John O. Honnold; Effingham—H. O. Henry, F. W. Wascher; Fayette—O. G. Anderson, J. A. Barton, George T. Swaim, M. Malone, A. C. Thompson; Franklin—Glenn L. Hamilton; Gallatin—L. Pinwell; Greene—L. H. Rafferty; Grundy—R. A. Barker.

Hancock—M. G. Lambert; Henry—J. W. Whisenand, W. B. Cardiff, Senator Boyd Galva, H. E. Goembel, L. W. Warner, Jacksonville; Fayette—Harry L. Gilbert, Fred Dietz, C. J. Thomas; Jefferson—Jno. A. Gage; Jersey—Thomas Cummins; Kendall—R. C. Churchill, E. L. Matlock, I. V. Cryder.

Knox—H. R. Hornbaker; B. L. Baird; Lake—Wm. C. Dillon; J. J. Lyons, C. Willard Hall; Lee—C. C. Benwell, John H. Barrett, Lindon R. Burns, Bob R. Rouse, E. Harris; La Salle—E. E. Stevenson, Fred Peck, Henry W. Watts, H. T. Marshall.

Lawrence—David McClary; Lee—J. W. Larabee, Chas. R. Yale, F. L. Riegle; Livingston—F. D. Barton; Logan—J. H. Checkley, Thomas Reonard., D. C. Shepler, Oscar Mountjoy; McDonough—M. L. Hunt, Ray C. Dongehue; McHenry—B. L. Thomas, Geo. A. Hant, Fred H. Hunes.

McLean—D. M. Stittsman; Macon—Brice Martin, E. P. Imboden, Hugh S. Baker, Frank O. Gulick, Harvey Phillips, Chas. E. Vulgamott, Jesse L. Beery; Macoupin—M. E. Rusk, J. P. Denby, H. J. Schultz; Madison—Henry Heepke; Marion—Fred J. Blackburn, W. L. Cope.

Marshall-Putnam—L. F. Boyle, A. R. Wright, Harry Blackburn; Menard—W. E. Sturgis, Herman Koster, H. E. Bells, O. C. Haggard, Chas. D. Becker, C. A. Hughes; Mercer—Scoville Lee, P. B. Scott, C. H. Belting; Montgomery—Alden Snyder, A. E. Satterlee, Walter E. Sattelee, A. A. Cress, W. C. Rebhan, John F. Foster, Sam Sorrells, Lewis Lesman.

Morgan—C. S. Black; Moultrie—T. P. Bella, J. H. Sharp, O. Warren—W. C. Turner; Ogle—C. E. Bamborough; Peoria—Wilfred Shaw, W. B. Van Cleave, Charles R. Ford; Piatt—Wm. Wiegarrver, S. E. Bull, J. J. Gross; Pike—J. A. Miller, E. C. Smith; Pope—James M. Riger.

Pulaski—E. A. Bierbaum; Randolph—Louis Glow, John Ullmann; Richland—D. H. King, president; Rock Island—W. H. Moody, Port Byron, C. J. Golden; St. Clair—H. H. Hartman, David O. Thomas; Saline—H. N. Fowler; Sangamon—J. F. Stout; Schuyler—L. E. McKinzie, C. J. Thompson, Chas. L. Bates; Scott—M. E. Murray; Shelby—Theodore Rorebier, Chas. J. Robinson; Stark—E. K. Willcox; O. L. Hatch; Stephenson—I. M. Swansey.

Tazewell—Edward T. Conaghan, Ralph E. Arnett, Joseph Morris; Union—R. K. Loomis; Vermilion—J. S. Crobher, Otis Kercher, G. W. Lenhart; Wabash—John Deputy; Warren—W. H. Rodgers, F. W. Ferris; White—Otto Casebier; Whiteside—John McNeil; Will—J. Franklin Hedgcock, C. J. Luther, Wm. Webb, W. J. Cryder; Williamson—Jacob Krumrey, W. T. Haescker, W. K. Galeener; A. M. Spitznass; Woodford—Major Darst.

Miscellaneous

Herman M. Bundesen, Chicago health department, Chicago; H. C. Becker, Chicago health department, Chicago; John H. Hugh, supervisor of milk surveys, department of public health, Springfield; Geo. W. Hess, Hilsboro; Floyd Keepers, Prairie Farmer; Dr. J. J. Lintner, in charge federal testing, Union Stock Yards, Chicago; Wallace F. McKee, commissioner of live stock, Union Stock Yards, Chicago; F. A. Laird, Springfield; Thomas Farran, M. D., state department of public health, Springfield; H. P. Smith, commissioner, National Live Stock Exchange, Chicago; O. U. Sengo, Springfield; Earl Swingle, Hillsboro, Ill.; Albert C. Wilson, chief seed analyst, Springfield.

I. A. A. officers and directors concerned in the legislation were also present.

PROGRAM WILL BE GIVEN FROM WLS; I.A.A. SPONSORS IT

Ex-Gov. Lowden Headliner on "Co-operative Marketing;" Midwest Farm Bureau Presidents to Speak

If all the barns in the largest county in Illinois were put together to make one gigantic auditorium, quite likely it would not be large enough to house all the people who will be listening in the Midwest Radio Community Meeting, the program of which will be given over WLS at Chicago, Friday evening, April 24, 7:30 to 9:30. This meeting is being called the "world's largest community gathering."

Realizing that farmers of the middle west have very few opportunities of hearing the really big men in farm leadership, the Illinois Agricultural Association has made arrangements to bring the foremost leaders in agricultural thought to the very firesides and platforms of farm homes and community clubs in the middle west by means of the great informer—radio.

The first of the Midwest Radio Community Club meetings, which will be held at various times in the future, has Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden as the headline speaker. He will talk on "Co-operative Marketing" in a 30 to 40 minute address. President Thompson will preside. The editors of the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer and Prairie Farmer will also speak.

Community Clubs Urged to Meet

Community clubs are urged to meet on this night with a high-powered radio and loudspeaker connected for the occasion. If none of the community club members have a radio that can be obtained, it is suggested that local radio stores be solicited to furnish and operate one of their sales models. In many counties, the county Farm Bureaus have radio equipment for community use. Community singing will be tried out over the radio.

In addition to the community club gatherings which are urged to be in session, farmers who have radios are solicited to invite their neighbors over for the evening's entertainment. Farmers who do not have radios are urged to "get invited" over to their radio-owning neighbors.

Other States Participating

WLS is announcing this program two or three times a week. The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation and the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation will be represented by their presidents. Full publicity is being given the Midwest Radio Community Meeting in these other states.

The programs for the Midwest Radio Community Meetings are being arranged by the Illinois Agricultural Association through the information department. The complete program for April 24 is as follows:

The Two-Hour Program

Singing of "America." Community Singing lead by J. E. Checkley, Logan county farm adviser.

Opening of meeting by Sam H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Greeting to Illinois and midwest farmers.

Treasurer's report on standing of I. A. A. by R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Secretary's report on progress of I. A. A. work for farmers of Illinois.—By Geo. A. Fox.

Kane County Farm Bureau Quartet.

Greeting to farmers of Michigan by M. L. Noon, president of Michigan Farm Bureau Federation.

Greeting to farmers of Indiana by President Wm. H. Settle.

Greeting to farmers of Iowa by Charles E. Hearst, president, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

Message from Arthur C. Page, editor of Orange Judd ILLINOIS FARMER.

Message from C. V. Gregory, editor of PRAIRIE FARMER.

How-Do-You-Do song on speakers by Ford and Glen.

Introduction of Ex-Governor Lowden by President Thompson.

Song by Kane County Quartet.

Address by Ex-Governor Lowden on "Co-operative Marketing." Talk to last 30-40 minutes.

Community Singing—"Star Spangled Banner."

GRUBSTAKING OUR ILLINOIS NEIGHBORS

(Continued from page 1.)

nado district to make an accurate survey to determine the actual farm losses incurred.

Distribution Committee Functions

Others on this distribution committee, which was formed in co-operation with Samuel R. Guard of the Sears Roebuck Agricultural Foundation and George Thiem of Prairie Farmer, are: Ed Creighton, White county farm adviser; J. M. Krebbs, head of County Relief, White county; Fred Deets, President, Jackson County Farm Bureau; Fred Biere, Murphysboro; C. J. Thomas, Jackson county farm adviser; W. K. Galeener, Williamson county farm adviser; J. E. Whitchurch, Saline county farm adviser; President Fowler of the Saline County Farm Bureau; E. E. Gliek, Franklin county farm adviser, Benton; Chas. Crisp, Benton; H. H. Webb, Mulkeytown. Geo. Thiem of the Prairie Farmer and F. A. Gougler of the I. A. A., were made ex-officio members.

Great credit is due the county Farm Bureaus in the tornado district and adjacent to that area for their quick assistance to the injured and for their business-like organization for relief.

WLS on the Job (And Then Some)

Appeals for money from farmers for farmers have been made over WLS by many persons connected with the organizations represented on the Grubstake Committee. That no discrimination between members and non-members of the Farm Bureau should be made in collecting funds and that none would be made in their administration was the foundation-thought when plans were first made in Secretary Fox's office by him and Editors Page and Gregory of Orange Judd Illinois Farmer and Prairie Farmer. The county Farm Bureaus were asked to utilize their organization machinery in collecting funds for this general farm relief.

Frank A. Gougler, I. A. A. director of poultry and egg marketing, was dispatched by Secretary Fox to the scene of the tornado soon after the news reached Chicago. He was requested to make a survey of conditions and report. He found that practically all of the assistance so far had gone to city people, yet the farm suffering was tremendous. This was no fault of those in charge, it being only natural that farm folks would receive attention last because of the distance factor. It was felt that it would be up to farm people to come to the aid of their neighbor farmers of Illinois. Other advices from farm advisers and others in touch with the situation showed the dire necessity of grubstaking the unfortunate farmers so they can get their crops in the ground.

White County An Example

Ed Creighton, farm adviser of White County, a county in which the tornado cut a mile wide swath and was particularly destructive to farm buildings and farm life, estimated that the farm loss in that county alone would be from three quarters of a million to a million dollars. It was conservatively estimated that the entire farm loss in Illinois would be well over $2,000,000. Forty-nine farmers lost their lives in White county, 25 or 30 of whom were farm bureau members, Mr. Creighton reported. 100 sets of farm buildings were demolished and 100 people were injured. Eight country school houses were demolished in his county.

By the time this Record reaches most of its readers practically every county will have raised its quota of $2,000, it is expected. This quota was set with the thought in mind that the 230,000 farmers of Illinois would contribute an average of at least $1 apiece. Contributions may be made direct to the I. A. A. office and will be credited to the respective counties. The blank on the editorial page can be used. All will be acknowledged over WLS.

Following are the telegrams which have been received up to the time the Record went to press, from the County Farm Bureaus participating in the drive. Other telegrams are arriving constantly, and it is expected that all the counties will soon have reported.

Madison County is with you.—Alfred Raut, farm adviser.

Going now on tornado relief.—Schuyler County Farm Bureau.

Directors have oked plan to raise money for farmers in the tornado district in Southern Illinois. Believe we can raise two thousand dollars or more. Will report Saturday amount raised. Grant Park raised over four hundred dollars yesterday.—Jno. S. Collier, farm adviser.

Start campaign for funds Monday. —J. C. Kline, Boone County Farm Adviser.

Starting relief fund today.—Gallatin County Farm Bureau.

Woodford county bureau directors met yesterday and organized drive for funds for farmers cyclone victims. —H. A. DeWerff, Woodford County Farm Adviser.

Executive committee is taking up matter of relief for farmers in tornado area.—E. H. Walworth, Macon County Farm Bureau.

I am sending out a call for relief funds to be contributed at my office and will forward to you.—D. E. Warren, Ogle County Farm Adviser.

We will do our part. Send details. —E. A. Bierbaum, Pulaski County Farm Adviser.

County dairymen's meeting in session when wire reached us. Committee appointed subscription blanks going out to township and school district chairmen tonight. Will report on fund Saturday noon twenty-eighth. —W. W. Wise, Whiteside County Farm Adviser.

Mr. Wise also wrote the follow letter:

"Am enclosing sample of material mailed to each school district chairman, township chairman and director. Everything was in the mail in one and one-half hours of time. Committee decided to go ahead. Big interest in your telegram at dairymen's meeting."

Greene county will co-operate to relieve farmers in devastated district. —E. M. Phillips, Greene County Farm Adviser.

Will take charge to raise cyclone area funds in this county.—J. G. McCall, Johnson County Farm Bureau.

Will campaign for tornado sufferers. Much soliciting by other organizations.—Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau.

Will do all we can to raise our quota.—L. A. Madden, Sangamon County Farm Adviser.

Executive committee today approved plan to solicit all farmers in county for relief funds. Will report Thursday.—Ford County Farm Bureau.

Am starting campaign today for tornado relief fund.—F. R. Isaacs, Mason County Farm Adviser.

LaSalle County Farm Bureau will help in collecting relief fund. We are asking farmers in each school district to co-operate.—Walter McLaughlin, LaSalle County Farm Adviser.

County pretty well solicited already. Will do what we can.—F. H. Schacher, Effingham County Farm Adviser.

Will try to arouse interest in relief work.—Ernest D. Walker, Henderson County Farm Adviser.

Meeting last night. Farmer relief drive Friday.—H. C. Wheeler, Lawrence County Farm Adviser.

Will do what we can on storm relief. Believe you should put out special issue I. A. A. Record covering storm relief. Cover the whole situation thoughly. Many farmers and taking city papers have no idea of extent of damage and necessity of relief.—J. H. Checkley, Logan County Farm Adviser.

First school district reporting raised ninety-nine dollars for farm relief.—H. A. DeWerff, Woodford County Farm Adviser.

Will do what we can to collect for farmers tornado area.—Stark County Farm Bureau.

Lee County Farm Bureau will have one hundred men on relief fund work tomorrow.—W. I. Reigle.

Organized to raise fund. Planning county wide drive to help clean work land in White county.—R. C. Gilkerson, Edwards County Farm Adviser.

Counties in stricken area organized. Definite information being compiled. Will furnish you with same at early date. The Illinois committee for rural relief prepared to distribute all donations and supplies for rural relief. Give me your suggestions.—Curt Anderson.

Fund is being raised in Jefferson county for rural sufferers.—L. R. Caldwell, Jefferson County Farm Adviser.

V. J. Banter of Jo Daviess County reports that he was calling his committee on Monday, March 21, to outline a plan of action.

Executive Committeeman R. K. Loomis of Makanda in Jackson county writes:

"I saw Fred Deets, president of the Jackson County Farm Bureau and adviser C. J. Thomas. We can count on them for anything. Mr. Thomas said he could name every farmer who was hit. He believes that there will be sufficient funds, provided we can get proper distribution. But the farmers cannot build at this time of the year.

"We believe that we will have to stay with these men until Mr. Thomas and we are going to do this thing up right. I think nearly all of them own their own farms and part of the job is to encourage them to stay and rebuild. They will probably do this if they do not have to mortgage. Mr. Thomas thinks the immediate need of many is a temporary barn to be made out of what is left."

"The Winnebago County Farm Bureau is sending $100 to the I. A. A. office today," said a voice over the phone from that county. "More is coming."

Below is a list of Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association members who were totally or partially wiped out by the storm in White county. The list was furnished by Ed Creighton, farm adviser.

Sam Sherman, Alva Flynn, Jerry Nelson, Ed. McCarty, John Fields, Eva Williams, Ed. Erkman, Marion Bleeks, Alex Jordan, John Finney, C. S. Conner, J. E. Wills, Adam Lutz, Chas. Meyers, Henry Gates, Jacob Mauer, Geo. Speck and Son, C. W. Seitz, Emanuel Kallenback, Wm. Hubbels, Wm. Moser, A. E. Fryxendall, Roy Stokes, E. W. Johnson, James T. Garner, Albert Bramlett, Loren Boultinghouse, Elgin Britton, George Brown, Joe Ridgeour, Dr. J. T. Legler, Scott Furgerson.

HATS OFF TO PAST, COATS OFF FOR FUTURE, IS SENTIMENT OF FRUIT MEN AT 1ST MILESTONE

Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange Holds First Annual Membership Meeting at Centralia. Point to Hiring of Sales Manager and Adoption of Trade-Name as Big Achievements.

The first annual membership meeting of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange is history.



J. O. Lawrence Sales Manager

On March 14, 35 men, most of them members of the Exchange, met in Centralia. Satisfaction over the accomplishments of the past year, optimism concerning the future of the organization, good leadership, clear thinking on the part of the delegates present, a willingness to tackle common problems of marketing and financing, and general good will marked the entire session of the meeting. It was business from start to finish.

I. D. Snedeker, president of the Exchange since the organization re-incorporated under the present name on February 29, 1924, opened the guns on the Growers' fruit and vegetable marketing problems. He first expressed the appreciation of the board of directors for the co-operation accorded them by the member associations.

Made Important Step

"During the past fiscal year," said Mr. Snedeker, "we decided to hire a sales manager whose purpose it would be to get acquainted with the members and also to boost the products of Illinois. This will be done in co-operation with the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc. J. O. Lawrence is the man we hired. We have also arranged it so that our finances are handled through our own association, and we have the assurance from the Illinois Agricultural Association that its transportation department will give us their assistance in the handling of claims.

"There has been much branching out last year. Much work has been done. The prospects for the coming year are even brighter, and we cannot question the growth of the co-operative movement."

A. B. Leeper, general manager of the Exchange, in his report stated it as his belief that the organization stands alone among members of the Federated in the matter of hiring its own sales manager, at the same time retaining full membership in the national federation on a three-year contract.

In commenting on Manager Leeper's report, Mr. Snedeker, chairman of the meeting, said: "I feel great confidence that our Illinois products will have a more and more reliable home market and that foreign competition will grow less."

Adopt Constitution

The entire constitution and by-laws as framed by the Exchange at the time of re-incorporation under the new name and according to the specifications of the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Act a year ago was read in full. With a minor amendment, it was adopted by unanimous vote.

Elect Board of Directors

The first annual membership meeting was attended by delegates from 10 member fruit marketing associations in southern Illinois and five individual member-growers. The following were elected the board of directors for the coming year: W. L. Cope, Tonti; L. O. Day, Olney; Willis Seward, Quincy; Frank Lanter, Belleville; J. A. Gage, Texico; N. W. Casper, New Brunswick; L. N. Colp, Carterville; H. O. Smith, Newton, and R. B. Endicott, Villa Ridge.

Lawrence Outlines Plans

J. O. Lawrence, who entered the organization as sales manager on March 1, 1925, outlined the general plan of the work to be followed by his department, stating that quality of product would be stressed in shipping all the produce of the Exchange. The Exchange trade-name, "Illini," was the subject of much favorable comment and discussion. How to keep it constantly before the public was dwelt upon at length.

Pass Resolutions

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting to memorialize the 54th General Assembly to appropriate sufficient funds to the Division of Standardization and Markets, State Department of Agriculture, as per the requests of that Division for the continuance and expansion of its activities. Another resolution was to the effect that the gratitude of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange be extended to the University of Illinois, the I. A. A., the various farm bureaus, and to other organizations for assistance and moral support during the re-organization of the Exchange.

Re-elect Officers

In the directors' meeting which followed the membership conclave, the old officers were re-elected: I. D. Snedeker, Jerseyville, president; W. L. Cope, Tonti, vice-president; and W. L. Parks, Patoka, secretary-treasurer. Members of the new executive committee included the same members as before: R. B. Endicott, L. O. Day, J. A. Gage, and the officers ex officio. A committee was then appointed consisting of the chairman and one member of the board, N. W. Casper, to represent the Growers at Springfield in the fight before the Legislature for appropriations to carry on State inspection of fruits and vegetables. W. L. Cope is executive committeeman for the Illinois Agricultural Association from the 23rd Congressional district.

IROQUOIS ENROLLS STRONG IN I. A. C. A.

To Iroquois county goes the honor of having the largest number of farmer co-operatives on the membership list of the Illinois **146** Agricultural Co-operatives Association, farmers' co-operative auditing and business advisory service. They are the Buckley, Leonard, Crescent City, Watseka, Goodwine, Claytonville, Woodland, and Cissna Park elevator companies; the Cissna Park Lumber Company; and the Iroquois County Farm Bureau.

"This makes ten farmer co-operatives for Iroquois county that are members of the I. A. C. A.," says R. F. Karr, executive committeeman from the 18th district. "Who can claim more?"

One hundred forty-six is the number of farmer co-operatives now holding membership in the I. A. C. A.

Baseball Fans Meet to Lay Plans for Coming Season; 9 Districts for 25 Counties

Knock that pill for a two-bagger!

Balls—and words, too—will soon be flying through space when Farm Bureau folks will fight—county with county—for honors in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

Twenty-five counties will be included in the league, according to G. E. Metzger, I. A. A, organization director. G. R. Kline, Cass county, is president of the league. The counties are divided into eight districts for the convenience of the players in reaching the diamond and getting back home.

At a meeting of officers held in Peoria on March 16, where 12 farm bureau counties were represented, the committee on constitution and by-laws gave a report, submitting the re-written constitution. It was provided that the directors of county farm bureau leagues get together to work out their own games.

Start Last of May

Festivities will begin about Memorial day and last until August 31.

According to the constitution, which was adopted at the Peoria meeting of the executive committee, membership in the League is limited to Illinois county farm bureaus. Only certified farm bureau members or farmers on farm bureau farms are eligible to play in the league games. The teams bear each its own expenses. Receipts are to be evenly divided between playing teams. The games are financed through the sale of reserved seats at each game.

FARM BUREAUS IN ELEVEN DISTRICTS HOLD CONFERENCES

Officers Meet With Executive Committeemen and I. A. A. Representatives to Talk Over State and Local Problems

The I. A. A. legislative program, including the Tice bill for re-coding existing laws governing bovine tuberculosis eradication, the Cuthbertson gasoline tax bill, and the proposal to amend the State Constitution as framed in 1870, to allow for needed revenue changes; the grain marketing problem; co-operative marketing of farm products; the seed corn situation; the new co-operative poultry and egg marketing plan—these and other problems of local importance made up the discussion in the farm bureau district conferences held at various places recently.

District meetings of farm bureau officers and farm bureau advisers have so far been held in 11 Congressional districts, at the following places: 11th district, Wheaton, DuPage county, Wm. Webb, Joliet, I.A. A. executive committeeman; 13th district, Aurora, Kane county, G. F. Tullock, Rockford, executive committeeman; 14th district, Bushnell, McDonough county, H. Moody, Port Byron, executive committeeman; 15th district, Galesburg, B. H. Taylor, Rapatee, executive committeeman.

Sixteenth district, Pekin, Tazewell county, A. R. Wright, Varna, executive committeeman; 17th district, Bloomington, McLean county, F. D. Barton, Cornell, executive committeeman; 18th district, Danville, Vermilion county, R. F. Karr, Iroquois, executive committeeman; 19th district, Mattoon, Coles county, J. L. Whitehand, Charleston, executive committeeman; 21st district, Carlinville, Macoupin county, Sam Sorrells, Raymond, executive committeeman; 22d district, Belleville, St. Clair county, Stanly Castle, Alton, executive committeeman; and 23rd district, Salem, Marion county, W. L. Cope, Salem, executive committeeman.

DEFENDS FARMERS IN TELEPHONE HEARINGS

Three departments of the Illinois Agricultural Association recently represented farmers' interests in hearings on 14 applications before the Illinois Commerce Commission relative to proposed telephone rate increases by companies suffering losses from the sleet storm during the winter. The finance, accounting, and legal departments appeared before the commission in behalf of farmer patrons.

FARM ADVISERS TO ADDRESS FARM FOLKS

Tune in on your farm adviser in April!

April 7 marks the first of the farm advisers' radio talks over WLS, Chicago. J. W. Whisenand, Henry county, will start the ball rolling at 12:30 on "Making alfalfa and sweet clover grow in Henry county." At 8:40 P. M. the same day he will speak on "Saving live stock dollars in Henry county."

The special farm advisers' radio program has been arranged by the I. A. A. Other radio broadcasts scheduled in this series for April are:

April 13, 12:30 P. M., A. A. Olsen, "Warren County Farm Bureau live stock shipping association." April 14, 12:30 P. M., J. H. Checkley, "When farmers get together in Logan county;" 8:40 P. M., Dan G. Davies, executive committeeman of the Logan County Farm Bureau." April 20, 12:30 P. M., T. H. Roberts, "Clean farms and high yields." April 21, 12:30 P. M., L. A. Madden, "Treating seed corn for disease in Sangamon county;" 8:40 P. M., "Essentials in grain marketing as the farmer sees it." April 27, 12:30 P. M., Dan G. Davies, executive committeeman in place of J. E. Watt, farm adviser, on "Community happiness in Kane county." April 28, 12:30 P. M., W. A. Hertington, "Our Stephenson County Farm Bureau limestone project;" 8:40 P. M., "Co-operative dairy marketing in Stephenson county."

The farm advisers' program for May will be announced in another issue of the Record.

"The Tice Bill was reported out favorably by the Agricultural Committee with amendment agreed upon and sixty-day retest on grade cattle made for July 1, 1927," wired M. H. Petersen from Springfield as the RECORD went to press.

Office employees of the Illinois Agricultural Association raised $302.50 for the Grubstake Committee.

MISS MARY G. BURNHAM, LIBRARIAN
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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ILLINOIS FARMERS RESPOND NOBLY WITH CASH FOR NEIGHBORS

THREE-LEGGED LAW PROGRAM CONTINUES ROMP INTO FAVOR

Gas Tax and Revenue Amendment Gain Ground; Tice Bill Now Ready for House Vote

That three-legged legislative platform entered in the General Assembly derby by the I. A. A. Racing Stables is a good hoss upon which to bet your money, if the indications of April 1, when two of the legs were up for examination (the gas tax and revenue amendment) do not turn out to be an April Fool joke in keeping with that day.

Under the command of Stable Master Frank D. Barton, chairman of the legislative committee, the bill for the two-cent gas tax with proceeds to be used in place of county highway taxes and the joint resolution providing for amending the revenue section of the state constitution to permit a lessening of the burden of farmers, was unwrapped for the legislators to look upon.

Committee on the Job

Groom H. E. Goembel, I. A. A. vice-president and also a member of the legislative committee, busied himself with bandages and applications of Farmer Brand Liniment while Jockey A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville, the third member of the legislative trio, sandpapered his quirk preparing for the great General Assembly Derby which will test the real strength of the I. A. A.'s three-legged legislative platform. Bandage Boys and Rubbing Doctors stood handy to help the legislative committee.

Gas Tax Recommended to Pass

The Cuthbertson bill, which embodies the I. A. A. stand on the gas tax, was due for a hearing before the Committee of Revenue on April 1. Because of the limited time of the committee and the large number of proponents and opponents wishing to be heard, Senator Cuthbertson asked that a hearing be had before the Senate as a committee of the whole. Upon his motion, the bill was voted out of committee with the formality of the recommendation that it pass. The hearing is to be April 22.

Revenue Amendment in Favor

The Lantz resolution, which gives the General Assembly broad powers in saying who shall pay the taxes, and which is the third leg of the I. A. A. legislative platform, enjoyed a rather one-sided hearing, also on April 1. The text of this resolution was decided upon following a series of meetings during the past eight months of a committee representing nearly a score of organizations. It has the support of most of them with the exception of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics for the I. A. A., was on this committee and consequently the farmer's tax plight was not forgotten. This resolution calls for an amendment to the revenue section of the constitution and will make possible a much more equitable distribution of the whole tax costs.

A Far-Reaching Measure

It is considered the most far-reaching of any measure proposed in the state legislature this year because it has the possibilities of bringing Illinois' public money-raising scheme up to date. Taxes are now based on a state constitution adopted in 1870. If the Lantz resolution passes both Senate and House, it will then need to be passed by popular vote to become effective.

(Continued on page 3, col. 3.)

"We All Look to I. A. A. For Leadership," Says New A. F. B. F. Secretary

"We look to the Illinois Agricultural Association for leadership in many things from all parts of the United States," said Frank Evans, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation since February, in a talk to the I. A. A. executive committee in its meeting of April 3. Mr. Evans was invited over to get acquainted. On Monday he was also the guest at an office conference of directors and officers.

"However," Mr. Evans stated, "there are good things in other states from which you, too, can take patterns."

Mr. Evans was formerly legal counsel for the Utah Farm Bureau Federation and was successful in assisting with the establishment of marketing organizations in that state. His title with the American Farm Bureau Federation is "marketing counsel," but he holds the chair of secretary.

LAUNCH REINSURANCE BODY FOR PROTECTION OF ALL FARM MUTUALS

Association of Mutual Insurance Companies and I. A. A. Complete New Plan

A plan whereby local farm mutual insurance companies can reinsure in a state company has been worked out by representative leaders of the farm mutual insurance companies of the state and the insurance committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Illinois Association of Mutual Insurance Companies approved the general proposal of a joint committee at its annual meeting at Springfield, Feb. 10-11. Numerous conferences have been held the past six months considering various phases of the problem until at the April 3 meeting of the executive committee, the plan as agreed upon was ratified.

The principal object is to provide means for local mutual insurance companies leveling out their risks in such a way that all companies will be protected.

Work of Joint Committee

A joint committee representing the Illinois Association of Farm Mutual Insurance Companies and the Illinois Agricultural Association worked out the definite plans for launching the reinsurance company which will function in accordance with the general principles agreed upon by the two associations. It will be known as the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois.

A temporary board of directors has been selected as follows: Wm. B. McFarland, Hoopeston; Geo. F. Tullock, I. A. A. executive committeeman, Rockford; C. A. Asplund, president, Illinois Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, Orion; E. J. Carmody, Towanda; Everett H. Tripp, Belvidere; I. N. Hosford, Hamilton; Otis Kercher, farm adviser, Vermilion County Farm Bureau, Danville; Frank Troeckler, Mitchell and H. A. Cress, Hillsboro.

Wm. B. McFarland was designated as secretary-manager and R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. director of finance, as treasurer.

I. A. A. Financing Company

The I. A. A. will assist in promoting the new company in much the same way as the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, auditing and business advisory service for co-ops, was launched and

(Continued on page 4, col. 5.)

FARM RELIEF SUPPLY DEPOT



This is the supply depot at Benton, Franklin county, only a few miles out of the tornado's path, where clothes, food, cooking utensils and the like have been given out by the Illinois Farm Relief Committee. Several carloads of things have gone through this depot, most of which has been from WLS listeners.

Use of Radio on Farm Doubles in One Year, I. A. A. Survey Reveals

That radio is getting more and more popular on the farm is shown by a survey made by the I. A. A. in co-operation with county Farm Bureau advisers.

A survey conducted by the I. A. A. in March, 1924, showed that there were over 20,000 receiving sets on farms in 73 Illinois counties. A rough but conservative estimate just completed brings out the discovery that radio sets on Illinois farms just about doubled since the survey a year ago.

"While radio is mostly used for entertaining," declare the farm advisers, "it is proving of great value by way of market information and lectures on farm subjects."

Probe Judge Who Threw Dairy Co-op Into Bankruptcy

The dailies have been giving reports of the progress of the special congressional committee investigating the office and official conduct of Federal Judge George W. English of East St. Louis, for the purpose of determining whether impeachment proceedings should be instituted in Congress against Judge English. Evidence of a bankruptcy ring has been presented to the investigating committee in the form of a report of investigators from the department of justice.

This report indicates flagrant violations of the law in bankruptcy proceedings in the Federal Court at East St. Louis. One of the bankruptcy proceedings which was basis for severe criticism was the case against the Illinois-Missouri Co-operative Milk Producers Association. A few dissatisfied producers with small claims against the association got into the hands of those associated with the bankruptcy ring, a proceeding was filed, a receiver appointed with only a $2,000.00 bond and the going business of the co-operative was closed.

Beside the death blow to the business and the loss of thousands of dollars to the dairymen in the district it cost the company over $20,000 to get the property of the association back in the hands of the Board of Directors.

TORNADO SWIRLED $1,338,000 OUT OF FARMERS' POCKETS

Average Loss Per Farm Is $2,330 with Insurance Deducted; Ultra Conservative Estimate

Six hundred and sixteen "cases" of farms caught in the tornado were recorded in a farm-to-farm survey made by the Franklin, Jackson, White and Williamson County Farm Bureaus in their respective counties and by mutual assistance in Hamilton county, where there is no Farm Bureau. This county was handicapped in many ways because it had no farm organization.

The total net loss by counties, with collectable insurance deducted, was as follows: Franklin, $416,228; Jackson, $224,850; Hamilton, $221,726; and White, $475,196. Only six farms were hit in Williamson county. The total farm loss in the four counties was $1,338,000. Collectable insurance amounted to between 20 and 30 per cent. The average loss per farm was $2,330.

This amount is regarded by the farm advisers in these counties as ultra conservative since the farm canvass could in no accurate way determine losses on the more intangible properties.

The detailed figures for Jackson county are illustrative of the rural conditions in the other counties. In this county, 107 farms were seriously damaged; 506 farm people were affected; 23 killed and 104 injured. Ninety-two farm houses, 29 barns and 91 sets of out buildings were demolished completely. Fifty farms had sets of farm implements totally destroyed. Thirty-one cows, 26 horses and considerable other live stock was killed. A great number were injured. Under a miscellaneous classification, Jackson county also had losses posted for entire fencing systems, fruit bearing orchards, silos and windmills.

Eight farms near Benton in Franklin county were reported as having no owners or relatives of the owners available from whom to get information.

"Our farmers are gathering supplies, such as plows, horses and other needed farm materials, to help in the cyclone district. We are planning to confine our help to Hamilton and White counties. If you have any suggestions please let us have them."—C. T. Hufford, Wayne County Farm Bureau.

FARM RELIEF SUM REACHES $103,732.17; 68 COUNTIES ACTIVE

Many Counties Over Quota; Much Money Being Held Until Drives are Completed

Farmers all over Illinois are responding nobly to the call sent out by the Illinois Farm Relief Committee for funds with which the farmers in the tornado area can be at least partially supplied with material and equipment so vitally necessary if they are to get back into business again.

Tuesday morning April 7, the total amount of money received by R. A. Cowles, chairman of the committee representing farmers' elevators, the Grange, farmers' institutes, insurance mutuals and the farm papers, had risen to $103,732.17. Sixty-eight counties had reported some activity or turned in funds. In some counties, the awfulness of the tornado has not been realized and the need of money for permanent rehabilitation has not been taken seriously. In others, local agencies collected money for emergency relief, which makes money for permanent relief harder to get.

Definite arrangements have been completed whereby all funds placed at the disposal of the Illinois Farm Relief Commitee will be expended through the Red Cross. The money will be given the Red Cross as needed.

A Humanitarian Project

Some objections have been raised to the I. A. A. and the Farm Bureaus losing their identity in administering the money, but those in charge, after careful consideration, point out that this is a humanitarian project of all farm interests in the state. Even if any one agency, such as the I. A. A., has the personnel to actually make the awards to the stricken families, the Red Cross can do it much better because of experience and trained workers.

An executive committee has been appointed from the ranks of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee which is actively supervising the work. The executives appointed by the whole committee are: B. S. Crebs; Dean H. W. Mumford; Edgar L. Bill, director, WLS; E. A. Eckert, master, Illinois State Grange; R. A. Cowles, chairman; R. K. Loomis and Curt Anderson, I. A. A. executive committeemen.

Produce Not Wanted Now

Offers of all kinds of produce such as seed corn, poultry, setting eggs and the like have been received by Chairman Cowles. He states that the best thing to do where such things are offered is to hold a public auction or ship the goods in a large lot where they can be sold. The cash is much better than the goods, Mr. Cowles states.

The Illinois Farm Relief Committee will furnish a man to accompany each Red Cross case worker when the farmers are visited to make sure that practical farm points are given the right consideration before actual awards are made. The farm bureau president, farm adviser and one other farmer will act as an advisory committee in each of the four counties where awards will be made.

Following are the contributions received by the Illinois Farm Relief Committee by Wednesday, April 8:

Adams	$ 500.00
Bond	102.60
Boone	1,438.95
Brown	265.00
Bureau	1,574.45
Cass	1.00
Champaign	85.00

(Continued on page 2, col. 2.)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Vice-President, H. E. Goembel, Hooppole.
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Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

11th	William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th	G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th	C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th	W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th	B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th	A. R. Wright, Varna
17th	F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th	R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th	J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th	Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st	Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd	Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd	W. L. Cope, Salem
24th	Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th	R. K. Loomis, Makanda

Directors of Departments
I. A. A. Office

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THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

A Good Piece of Work

One of the most significant pieces of work done for the White and Jackson county farmers who were caught in the tornado's fury was the neighborly pilgrimage of farmers from Edwards, Wabash, St. Clair and Randolph counties to clean up debris from the land homesites.

In White county, a strip nearly seven miles long of the tornado's mile-wide path was covered by 1,400 good farmers from Edwards and Wabash counties. These men furnished their own cars and with their lunches reported for work at the line of duty.

Boards, limbs, posts, barbed wire fence and the great mass of scattered debris were picked up and hauled off.

After the fields were cleaned off, the visitors cleaned up the building sites, tore apart what remained of barns and homes, and piled the lumber so part of it could be used again. Shade trees and orchards that were destroyed were sawed up and on many farms small buildings, such as sheds and barns, were put up. Some fence was stretched to keep what live stock was left from running on the crops.

A report from F. A. Fisher and H. C. Gilkerson, farm advisers in Wabash and Edwards counties, states that at least 9,000 hours of work were put in which would have cost at least $5,000.

In Jackson county, men from St. Clair and Randolph counties have been pulling a similar stunt with good results.

The generalship of the pilgrimages came through the Farm Bureaus. It is a fine illustration of the advantages of farm organization.

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News That Is Good News

The news that Iroquois county has increased its membership 15 per cent in a renewal campaign that is not yet ended is certainly good news, although it was expected. This county now has 1,500 members.

It is especially good news in view of the fact that about 40 counties fall due for membership renewals this year. It bears out the prediction that there will be a general increase in membership when the 40 counties have finished their renewal campaigns. The better we are organized, the better work we can do.

—o—

In Which We Toss a Bouquet to Ourselves

Here's a headline we picked up in the Wall Street Journal of New York City:

Illinois Agricultural Association opens drive for gas tax.

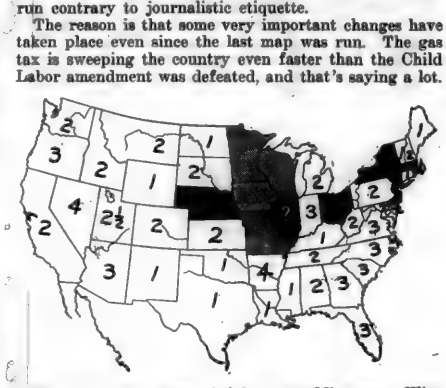
Not a bad kind of an organization when its activities make news in New York City, is it?

More on the Gas Tax

Remember the map we printed last time?

For fear you have forgotten some of its important details, we are printing it again even if by so doing we run contrary to journalistic etiquette.

The reason is that some very important changes have taken place even since the last map was run. The gas tax is sweeping the country even faster than the Child Labor amendment was defeated, and that's saying a lot.



The four shade states in the map, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, were favorably inclined toward a gas tax when this map was made a month ago. (The states in white have a gas tax, the figures indicating the rate of tax in cents per gallon.) Great changes have come about recently in these four states.

In Minnesota, the House of Representatives has passed a two-cent gas tax bill by a vote of 105 to 6. In Wisconsin, the two-cent gas tax bill has been enacted into law. Iowa has passed a two-cent gas tax bill in both houses and it will become effective as soon as minor differences are ironed out in regard to distribution of the funds. Missouri also enacted a two-cent gas tax.

Nebraska, a deathly black in this map, should now be pure white for the state that William Jennings Bryan and his brother made famous now has a two-cent gas tax.

With Minnesota's House of Representatives feeling over 17 to 1 in favor and Iowa as good as white, the whole area west of the Mississippi will be white as a fresh snowdrift before the next Record reaches you.

There is favorable gas tax action east of the Mississippi, too. Ohio, another black spot on our map, has passed a gas tax bill in both its Senate and House, but the Governor is against it and is expected to use his veto power. However, best advices indicate that the Governor's veto will be overridden.

Our own case here in Illinois is regarded with considerable favor, regardless of the frantic shouts of the motor clubs. Several gas tax bills had been introduced at Springfield but all of them were added taxes and not replacement taxes such as the I. A. A. stands for.

This first group of gas tax bills was knocked cold as a door knob when the Governor's administration declared that no more money was needed for the hard road program at the present time. Reduction of taxes is one of the big chores of the legislators and consequently our bill is enjoying a favorable reception.

The Cuthbertson bill is the one covering the I. A. A.'s stand. In it the proceeds are to be used in place of the county highway taxes.

How much do you pay each year in county highway taxes? The average quarter-section farm in the northern two-thirds of Illinois must stand from $15 to $20 in county taxes each year. City property is hit likewise.

The gas tax itself, when levied at the rate of two cents a gallon, costs the average motorist $10.30 a year. This figure was determined by the Bureau of Public Roads, which is a part of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It includes Fords, Packards and all makes in all of the 35 states which used the gas tax system in 1924.

If you drive a car (your tractor, gas engine and such are exempt under the Cuthbertson bill), subtract the $10.30 average gas tax cost from your county highway taxes. The difference is your saving. If you do not drive a car, your saving is more. There is the big reason why the I. A. A. is for the gas tax; it is because the funds can be used to displace some of the present burden.

—o—

Heaviest Tax Falls on Farms

Taxation based on property values tends to press more heavily on farm owners than on any other taxpayers because farm land yields a lower income in proportion to its value than other land, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has found.

This is brought out in a study of taxation in three counties in Indiana, in which the net earnings of different classes of property are compared.

From a farming standpoint, Indiana and Illinois are about as much alike as any two states in the Union. Therefore the results of the Indiana survey apply very well. As a matter of fact, the Illinois Agricultural Association has known this to be true in Illinois for some time and has been vigorously fighting to lower that burden.

So far this fight has resulted in an annual tax saving to the farmers of Illinois, members and non-members, of some two million dollars. To re-state that saving in another way would be: a tax saving averaging $8.04 per farm per year. In some counties it is a great deal more; others less.

This fight is being continued in our present state legislative program. The two-cent gas tax, the proceeds from which are to go in place of county highway taxes, means a reduction of taxes on real property. If it did not, the I. A. A. would not stand for it. This is another means of reducing taxes on real property.

Another plank in our legislative program calls for an amendment to the revenue section of the State Constitution to permit a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. The form of this amendment must first be approved by the General Assembly and then submitted to the voters for approval.

—o—

Bringing the Farmers' Side to Bear

Another benefit of farmers being organized is shown in the report of the Illinois Educational Commission recently filed with the General Assembly at Springfield.

It will be remembered that the I. A. A. went to considerable trouble to find the truth about the farmers' school problem in order that we might present a clear picture to the Illinois Educational Commission which was making a comprehensive study of the whole catalog of school problems. The Commission asked the Illinois Agricultural Association, as the representative of 63,000 *thinking* organized farmers, to give the farmers' side of the story. This was done by means of the survey conducted last summer.

Now the Commission reports its findings to the General Assembly. Here is one of the significant paragraphs in it:

"Farmers pay more for the high school education of their children and get less than any other class of citizens in Illinois."

Any action taken by the legislators will be influenced by this report.

If it had not been that organized agriculture was on the job to bring the real facts before the right people, few would have known anything of the farmers' school problem—and it probably wouldn't have done any good if they had.

—o—

T. B. Work Does Not Stop

According to several resolutions that have come into the I. A. A. office lately, it appears that many people think the I. A. A. is quitting its activities in pushing the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis eradication promotion has been a special project of the association for some time and it will continue to be given as much time and energy as is needed. A great deal of good work has been done as is shown by the fact that Illinois is leading in the nation-wide clean-up campaign.

The executive committee, however, feels that under the present conditions this work can be carried on by two regular departments. Consequently they have turned over the ribbons to the dairy and live stock marketing departments.

If experience proves that the program cannot be handled in this manner and that it is necessary to have a man especially assigned to this work, the executive committee will no doubt be disposed to change back to the special project means of handling it.

—o—

Midwest Radio Community Club Meets April 15

That the spacious and intangible galleries of the Midwest Radio Community Club will be packed for the club's first big meeting is shown by the response to the first announcement of the event made in the last Record.

There is splendid reason for a packed house, if that be possible to say about a radio event, for former Governor Lowden will speak on "Co-operative Marketing" and this is a subject of tremendous interest to farm folks, especially when presented by this speaker. It is not often that farmers get a chance to hear Mr. Lowden, even over the radio. Presidents of the state farm bureaus of Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa, as well as our own, and other notables in the agricultural field, will take part.

The date was first set for April 24, Mr. Lowden having agreed to it when written while on a vacation trip in Arizona. During his vacation, however, fire destroyed the building in which he kept his records. When he returned to Oregon, Ill., everything was in a muddle. In the jam, he found himself scheduled for a meeting in Washington, D. C. on April 23. Consequently he cannot be in Chicago on the 24th, but he will on the 15th. This is Wednesday evening and the date for which the program is now set.

Many local community clubs have made arrangements to hold a meeting especially for the radio program, but of course these will have to be changed to April 15. Local radio dealers are in most cases found willing to supply powerful radio receivers for this occasion. Where community clubs are not meeting, farmers who have radios are urged to invite their neighbors over for the evening.

CO-OP HATCHERY IN EDGAR COUNTY WORKS, THE MEMBERS DECLARE

Eggs Pass Through Farm Bureau Incubator; Baby Chicks Go Back to Home Farm Brooder

Over in Edgar county, Illinois, the first county in the state to be placed under federal accreditation as free from bovine tuberculosis, farm bureau members have established what is believed to be the first and only co-operative egg hatchery in the United States.

In Paris, the county seat, is the office of Enos Waters, farm adviser, and the hatchery is located in the basement of the office. System and efficiency was the first thing that struck us as we dropped into the dug-out. The egg hatchery filled one room. One hundred eighty eggs to an incubator, 10 rows of incubators to the row, two-deep, and three tiers straight up and down.

Edgar County Strong in Poultry

The poultry business is one of the big farming activities in Edgar county, lining up favorably in value with the county's hog industry. But, as in every other county, white diarrhea has made its inroads on the flocks. Much progress, however, has been made in stamping out the disease through the application of the blood test, on which basis the flocks are culled. And flock masters in Edgar county are confident that the disease will eventually check out, at least in flocks where good care of henneries is standard, and cleanliness the watchword.

For many years the need of an organization was felt through which the problems of poultry raising and marketing could be solved. Such an organization was perfected last summer, calling itself the Edgar County Poultry Marketing Association. The program laid out by the 15 members is as follows:

1. Each member's flock is thoroughly culled by a man trained in the work to cull, not only from the standpoint of breed characteristics, but also from that of production.

2. The flocks are first tested for white diarrhea, using both the blood and the intradermal tests.

Holds 10,800 Eggs

3. The eggs from those flocks—averaging 500 to 1,000 — are hatched in the mammoth incubator holding 10,800 eggs. The hatchery is valued at $2,200 and is the property of the organization. Every known precaution is taken to prevent the spread of any disease in the hatching process. Hatched cripples are cast out.

4. The excess breeding stock, baby chicks and hatching eggs from these flocks will be marketed through the organization. All poultry supplies needed by its members will be purchased co-operatively and it is hoped that the selling of commercial eggs and poultry may become a function of the organization if the membership is increased sufficiently to give the necessary volume to this part of the enterprise.

All eggs hatching out perfect go back to the flocks from whence they came. In normal seasons the expectancy of matured pullets in a consignment of 1,000 eggs is placed at about 250, the cockerels being sent off to market. Only purebred stock is eligible.

The hatchery was installed in the farm bureau office in January and on February 1, the first consignment of eggs was received, these hatching out by February 23. The members hope to take care of 60,000 eggs during the season. This leaves an average of 4,000 eggs to the member. A manager has been hired to spend all his time on the care of the hatchery and the chicks until delivered to the owners.

Paris Convenient to All Members

No member is over 24 miles from Paris and so all the eggs are brought in by car. A limit of 10 days is set in which eggs must be delivered at the office after being laid. Non-members desiring unused space in the hatchery pay at the rate of four cents an egg.

Preferred stock amounting to $5,000 is provided for, on which six per cent interest is allowed. Profits accruing in addition are to be prorated out to members and others according to patronage.

Co-op Hatchery Stands Alone

Adviser Waters declares that the hatchery is the only co-operative one in the state and that it is booked for success, as indications already point. The association hopes to grow in membership and in volume of business, as the hatchery is to be enlarged when more space can be provided. Eventually it is hoped, a separate building will be erected to house several units of hatcheries. Officers of the Edgar County Poultry Marketing Association, which controls the incubator proposition, are: James Scott, president and manager; C. R. Boland, Secretary-treasurer; and Clinton Delap, Fred Gumm and Harlan See, directors.



Here the eggs—thousands of them—get their airing every day.

MANY COUNTIES JUMP FARM RELIEF QUOTA

(Continued from page 1.)

Clark	$ 95.00
Clinton	800.00
Cook	259.50
DeKalb	20.00
DeWitt	529.57
DuPage	2,455.34
Edwards	1,555.08
Effingham	500.00
Ford	3,000.00
Gallatin	228.24
Greene	325.00
Grundy	2,837.19
Hancock	2,500.00
Henderson	225.00
Henry	5.00
Jefferson	287.35
Jersey	145.73
Jo Daviess	1,310.42
Johnson	131.50
Kane	3,041.14
Kankakee	2,215.30
Kendall	2,894.05
Lake	2,100.00
LaSalle	2,984.90
Lawrence	2,800.00
Lee	3,107.58
Livingston	1,811.52
Macon	329.54
Madison	1,650.00
Marion	179.10
Marshall-Putnam	574.50
McDonough	562.50
McHenry	1,597.53
McLean	2,213.22
Menard	589.50
Mercer	503.20
Monroe	24.50
Ogle	2,784.78
Piatt	52.50
Pike	833.50
Randolph	1.00
Richland	2,622.47
Sangamon	3,000.00
Scott	853.10
Shelby	1,322.39
Stark	193.00
Stephenson	1,700.00
Tazewell	1,705.45
Warren	1,854.89
Whiteside	3,562.81
Will	1,946.40
Winnebago	1,000.00
Woodford	4,205.66
Sears-Roebuck	25,000.00
Chicago Drovers Jour.	115.90
Porter Co., Ind.	5.00
Ill-Mo. Dairy Coop. Assn.	17.00
Prairie Farmer	1,206.45
Strauss Bros.	160.00
Hoyleton Chamber of Com.	50.00
Misc.	17.00
	$103,732.17

The following communications have been received from counties which report activity in the drive but which have not yet sent in funds collected.

"Peoria county grub stake relief fund now totals $3,289.56. Late reports will probably increase this to thirty-five hundred. Radio certainly has been large factor in successful drive in this county."—Wilfred Shaw, farm adviser, Peoria county.

"At the regular monthly meeting of our executive committee Friday night, April 3rd, plans were worked out to canvass the entire county in behalf of the Relief Fund. A team captain was selected for each of the ten townships and each captain will appoint from three to five men to assist him in making sure no farmer misses a chance to contribute.

"I believe I am safe in predicting that Crawford County will exceed her quota. This coming week will be devoted to thorough preparation and publicity, the following week will be spent in solicitation."—Henry F. Crosby, farm adviser.

"We are working on the grubstake fund and while the response so far as we have gone is splendid we are not in a position to say how much money Iroquois county will raise but we are optimistic in believing that we will raise our $2,000. In view of the fact that other organizations have made solicitations in a number of communities this work is a little slow. We have about $400 raised now and we believe our efforts are just getting under way."—L. W. Wise, farm adviser, Iroquois county.

"We have been greatly hampered in getting the accurate survey completed owing to the fact that good men were not available. We are now compiling the last of the figures and hope to be able to send you results tomorrow."—C. J. Thomas, farm adviser, Jackson county.

"We have raised $2,809 here and sent to the Red Cross at Chicago to help the unfortunate people who suffered losses and injuries in the cyclone. If, after we look the situation over, we find that we should raise more money for this purpose, we will do so."—O. M. McGhee, farm adviser, Massac county.

"Moultrie County Farm Bureau has over fifteen hundred dollars for the tornado relief fund and is still going."—C. C. Turner, farm adviser, Moultrie county.

The St. Clair County Farm Bureau is working, according to B. W. Tillman, adviser.

"Henry county has $264.10 on hand for the farm relief committee and there is more than that in the county that has not been turned in yet. Tuesday is election day and we expect to get in touch with more people then," says J. W. Whisenand, farm adviser.

I.A.C.A. NUMBERS 30,000 MEMBERS

At the beginning of the year, membership in the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, **150** farmers' co-operative auditing and business advisory service agency, numbered 117. After slightly more than three months, this figure has jumped to 150, according to Vernon Vaniman, field organizer.

The last four co-ops to join the ranks are the Will County Farm Bureau, Joliet; the Stephenson County Farm Bureau, Freeport; the Pearl City Farmers' Grain and Coal Company; and the Pearl City Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile Company.

"This is the first instance," says Geo. R. Wicker, the manager, "where a co-operative store has joined our ranks, and now we have every kind of farmers' co-operative concern in our organization. The total membership now numbers 30,000 farmers."

LAW PLATFORM IN CONTINUED FAVOR

(Continued from page 1.)

The Tice bill, over which legislators were treated to first class dairy arguments as was reported in the last Record was advanced to third reading on April 1. The stage is all set for it to pass. It was amended considerably in committee, but mostly to change minor details of phraseology. One amendment of importance, however, does not make the requirement for retests on grade cattle to become effective until July 1, 1927. Retests on purebred cattle are required when the bill becomes effective July 1, 1925. Retests on all cattle will be required when 75 per cent of the herds in a county are signed up for the t. b. test. Retests are also required in modified accredited counties. A general recodification of the old, jumbled laws is also required, as well as tagging and branding reactors. The sale of serum is placed under the control of the state department of agriculture. All herds must be tested when 75 per cent of the herds of a county have been signed up for testing.

Need $3,000,000

Unless sufficient money is provided for carrying on the campaign of tuberculosis eradication, this bill will lose much of its effectiveness. Senator Barr has introduced a bill for a three million dollar appropriation for the two-year period which is needed badly as a companion measure to the Tice bill. Senators and representatives, and even the Governor, should be acquainted with the way farmers feel about this appropriation if it goes through without being pared down. The legislative committee urges that farm bureau members write their senators and representatives on all three of the I. A. A. bills.

The I. A. A. also favors a bill introduced by Representative McCarthy of Kane county, which requires milk dealers to be licensed and bonded for the protection of dairymen who sell them milk.

PROMISES NEW DAY IN EGG MARKETING AS PLANS RIPEN

I.A.A. Poultry and Egg Marketing Director Now Ready to Project the Proposition

A movement is on foot which it is hoped will do much to improve the present system of egg production and marketing throughout Illinois.

The I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department is ready with a plan which F. A. Gougler, director, will project to Farm Bureaus throughout the state. Gougler has been working for a considerable time on a plan which would prove feasible and now he has one that will meet all needs. Here it is:

The state will be divided up into shipping districts about the size of the average county. Where possible, each district will be determined by the location of good roads surrounding it. The district also will be limited in area to include, on the average, from 15 to 20 "assembling points"—where eggs are to be delivered by farmers, and from where a "district truck" will gather the cases to haul to central shipping points.

In each of the communities or assembling points, a man and woman are to be chosen by the local farm bureau in the district. The 20 or 30 people thus selected will meet weekly or semi-monthly for discussing the outline as planned by Gougler, and each meeting will include a discussion on a well-defined project, previously reviewed and studied by all the parties concerned. These discussions, as suggested by Gougler, will be pursued in somewhat the following order: (1) Outline for studying egg grades; (2) egg packages and packing eggs; (3) fattening and marketing poultry; (4) including battery feeding of live poultry; (5) meeting quality demands by the producers (eggs and poultry); (6) important points to know about the proposed marketing plan for Illinois; (7) collecting poultry information from respective communities; (8) financing a poultry and egg marketing project; (9) legal aspects of marketing; (10) history of co-operative poultry and egg marketing and of agricultural education; (11) cold storage facilities; (12) accounting systems; (13) transportation problems; and (14) federating district problems. This makes 14 discussions in all, and the arrangement may be shifted to suit individual districts.

These "schools" will be held with the assistance of the farm adviser. When called upon, Gougler will be available to explain the entire plan. There are a goodly number of references bearing on the discussions, as prepared by the director. Whatever texts are to be used, will be held by the Farm Bureau office. Pamphlets and bulletins will be made available to each person in the discussion.

LOWDEN'S SPEAKING DATES MUDDLED IN FIRE CAUSES CHANGE

Many Local Community Clubs Report Meetings to Be Held to Receive WLS Program

The first meeting of the Midwest Radio Community Club will be held Wednesday, April 15 rather than April 24, as announced in the last Record.



Frank O. Lowden

This change was found necessary because former Governor Lowden, the principal speaker of the evening, got his dates mixed due to a fire on his farm near Oregon, Ill., which destroyed a large part of his records. He has found that he will have to be in Washington, D. C., on April 23 and of course cannot get back to Chicago to take part in a program April 24. Consequently, the date has been shifted to April 15, the time being the same as before, 7:30 to 9:30.

No doubt this change will cause considerable shifting with community clubs since many have signified their intention of holding a meeting that night with a powerful radio receiver tuned on WLS to furnish the entertainment. Radio dealers have been found willing to loan good receiving sets for the event to many community clubs which do not have radios of their own.

Invite Your Neighbor Over

Those farmers who own radios and who will not be taking part in a community meeting that night are urged to invite their neighbors over for the evening.

An addition to the program has been made since announced last time. It is Frank Evans, the new marketing counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation who really functions as secretary but prefers the other title.

Farmers and others in Illinois' sister states — Michigan, Indiana and Iowa will also be in attendance when the first program of the Midwest Radio Community Club comes on the air April 15. The program is being announced in farm and daily papers in these states.

An attempt to lead community singing over the radio will be made which is thought to be the first time ever tried. J. H. Checkley, farm adviser in Logan county, is the leader.

The program follows:

The Two-Hour Program

Singing of "America." Community singing led by J. H. Checkley, Logan county farm adviser.

Opening of meeting by Sam H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Greeting to Illinois and Midwest farmers.

Treasurer's report on standing of I. A. A. by R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Secretary's report on progress of I. A. A. work for farmers of Illinois. —By Geo. A. Fox.

Kane County Farm Bureau Quartet.

Greeting to farmers of Michigan from M. L. Noon, president of Michigan Farm Bureau Federation.

Greeting to farmers of Indiana from Wm. H. Settle, president, Indiana Farm Bureau Federation.

Greeting to farmers of Iowa from Charles E. Hearst, president, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

Message from Arthur C. Page, editor of Orange Judd ILLINOIS FARMER.

Message from C. V. Gregory, editor of PRAIRIE FARMER.

How-D-You-Do song on speakers by Ford and Glen.

Introduction of former Governor Lowden by President Thompson.

Kane County Farm Bureau Quartet.

Address by Ex-Governor Lowden on "Co-operative Marketing." Talk to last 30-40 minutes.

Community singing—"Star Spangled Banner."

LISTEN IN!

WLS: April 13, 12:30 P. M., A. A. Olsen, "Warren County Farm Bureau live stock shipping association." April 14, 12:30 P. M., J. H. Checkley, "When farmers get together in Logan county;" 8:40 P. M., "Accomplishments of the Logan County Farm Bureau." April 20, 12:30 P. M., T. H. Roberts, "Clean farms and high yields." April 21, 12:30 P. M., I. A. Madden, "Testing seed corn for disease in Sangamon county;" 8:40 P. M., "Essentials in grain marketing as the farmer sees it." May 4, 8:30 P. M., R. F. Karr, Iroquois, executive committeeman for 18th district: "The farmer's niche."

Boys and girls club work has been made a major project in the Adams County Farm Bureau program for 1925. The goal is at least 100 members.

FARMERS' ELEVATORS ARE THE RIGHT BASIS FOR CO-OP MARKETING

I.A.A. Vice-President Tells Why Illinois Should Have Grain Marketing Association

H. E. Goembel of Hooppole, I. A. A. vice-president and chairman of the grain committee, recently addressed WLS listeners on the subject, "What do the farmers of Illinois want in grain marketing?"



H. E. Goembel

"Our committee," said Mr. Goembel, "has been meeting with other groups of grain men, and in particular, the officers of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois and also representatives of the American Wheat Growers in Montana, North and South Dakota, and the Indiana Wheat Pool, studying their successes and failures so that we may formulate a plan that is workable and will meet the needs of grain marketing in Illinois. The Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois and its member elevators deserve great credit for their good work in the co-operative marketing of grain.

"There are a few fundamental principles to which we all agree," said Mr. Goembel. "First, we believe that the farmers' elevator is the unit around which to build any grain marketing program in Illinois. Second, that there should be formed a selling agency owned and controlled by member elevators. Third, that the central selling agency be flexible in its set-up, so that it can handle grain for the different state groups, either by pool or on consignment, or as a commission house for direct sale."

"Reduce Taxes With Gas Tax," Is Cry At District Meets

District conferences throughout the state are lining up with the Illinois Agricultural Association in its efforts to secure favorable action by the legislature on the three-legged law program of the I. A. A.

This platform, subscribed to by the county Farm Bureaus throughout the state, contains the following planks: (1) The Tice bill for re-coding existing laws governing the eradication of bovine tuberculosis; (2) the Cuthbertson gasoline tax bill to replace the present county highway tax and make for better farm-to-market roads in all the counties; and (3) the Lantz resolution to amend the state constitution to allow for changes in the revenue laws providing for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden.

The grain marketing plan of the I. A. A., relief for the farm sufferers in southern Illinois, and the police bill also came up for discussion in several meetings. The gas tax, however, occupied the center of interest.

Those representing the I. A. A. in four of the district meetings held recently were President S. H. Thompson, Quincy; J. C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics; J. R. Bent, phosphate-limestone director; F. A. Gougler, poultry and egg marketing director; Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary; L. J. Quasey, transportation director; Geo. R. Wicker, co-operative accounting director and Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel.

President Thompson, speaking at the 15th district meeting at Galesburg, in commenting on the gas tax bill declared that motorists who are benefited by the good roads should take part in paying for their construction and upkeep. He pointed out the many advantages of the road system to the farmer and to communities as well and declared that if this measure is not passed now it will be, in some other form, within the next two years. Forty-one states already have the gasoline tax, the speaker declared, and stated that while many motorists are opposed to the bill they would turn around and support it if they would make a thorough study of the proposition and consider that in the long run they could save money, on the upkeep of their cars and in many other ways, through the use of good roads.

Favors State Police Bill

President Thompson also stated that he favored the state police proposition for the reason that the time has come when the people of Illinois need more police protection for the prevention of crime. Criminals do not flourish in states where police operate, the speaker declared. He stated that a number of counties turned down the police bill because they did not really realize that more protection is needed.

The following were present at the 16th Congressional district meeting held at Pekin, March 25:

Tazewell county: Ralph E. Arnett, farm adviser; Wm. Freitag, O. J. Sommer, Chester Peake, A. A. Sipfle, John Strickfaden, J. H. Yentes, Joseph Morris, W. F. Donnelly, S. B. Roth, L. R. Welk, W. F. Wurmnest, E. L. Krug, Gilbert Young, Irving Weisel, Clarence Damsell.

Peoria county: Wilfred Shaw, farm adviser; C. R. Ford, W. H. Coultas, Albert Hayes, Alva Scott, T. H. Wasson, Charles Gordon.

Bureau county: W. W. Wilson, farm adviser; Otto Wisenhuger, J. A. Ransom, Wilbur Orland, S. S. Hussey, D. G. Reder, W. R. Soverhill, D. W. Smith, J. A. Haberorn.

Marshall-Putnam: F. E. Fuller, farm adviser; Harold Wright, A. R. Wright, E. H. Riley, Wm. Drake.

Stark county: E. E. Brown, farm adviser; J. I. Colgan, R. H. Jackson, O. L. Hatch.

Those present at the 17th Congressional district meeting held at Bloomington, March 26, include:

McLean county: Harrison Fahrnkopf, farm adviser; John Klasinger, J. J. Schweizer, J. C. Nafsiger and W. E. Tenney.

Woodford county: H. A. DeWerff, farm adviser; F. L. Jones, L. M. Powell, J. I. Powell and J. E. Rocke.

Logan county: J. H. Checkley, farm adviser, and D. E. Shepler.

Livingston county: O. F. Bennett and F. D. Barton.

Ford county: G. T. Swaim, farm adviser.

At the 18th district meeting at Danville, March 27, the following were present:

Vermilion county: Otis Kercher, farm adviser; J. A. Teenan, James Stallings, C. F. Westfall, A. C. Drall, F. L. Terry, D. W. Lenhart, J. L. Brown, C. F. Finley, James Hart, W. H. Morris, J. W. Johnston, W. B. McFarland, C. G. Juvinall, and C. B. Crawford.

Iroquois county: L. W. Wise, farm adviser; R. F. Karr, F. W. Schroder, E. W. Sass.

Cumberland county: E. A. Whalin, farm adviser.

Clark county: W. W. Merritt, farm adviser; J. C. Snedeker, and T. R. Lovett.

Other district meetings taking place this week occurred at Albion, Edwards county, April 9, Curt Anderson, executive committeeman for the 25th Congressional district; Anna, Union county, April 10, R. K. Loomis, Makanda, executive committeeman for the 25th district; and Jacksonville, Morgan county, April 10, E. C. Smith, Detroit, executive committeeman for the 20th district. The date and place for the 13th district farm bureau officers to meet have not yet been determined.

April 23 marks the beginning of the second round of district meetings, when farm bureaus of the 21st district, Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, executive committeeman, will meet at Hillsboro, Montgomery county.

Kane County Features Community Clubs For Home Entertainment

Community Clubs are Kane county's strength. There are 14 of them—in a county of 15 townships — and they are strong in farm bureau membership, too. They are from 2 to 22 years old. The largest club has 110 members.

W. C. McQueen, Elgin, president of Kane County Farm Bureau, is proud of the county's record. Here's the list: Big Rock Community Club, Town Line Farmers' Club, Twentieth Century Farmers' Club, Sugar Grove Farmers' Club, West Aurora Farmers' Club, Church Road Community Club, Bald Mound Community Club, Geneva-Batavia Community Club, La Fox Community Club, Wasco Community Club, Lily Lake Community Club, Little Woods Community Club, Udina Farmers' Co-operative Community Club and Rutland Community Club.

I. A. C. A. HEAD SPEAKS IN THOMPSON'S PLACE

Called to Springfield on urgent legislative matters, our I. A. A. president, Sam H. Thompson, Quincy, was unable to deliver his message to Illinois farmers on "Changing Agriculture," as scheduled for April 1 over WLS, Chicago. In his place, Geo. R. Wicker, I.A.A. director of co-operative accounting, spoke on the subject, "Co-operative marketing of agricultural products."



Geo. R. Wicker

Mr. Wicker explained the rise of co-operative marketing as "the result of the intent of the American farmer to participate in the marketing and distribution of his products as far as practicable. A changing agriculture means that the American farmer must take his place in the business world as a business man. He must meet the competitive conditions which exist, and he must solve the problems of marketing and distribution to the point where waste is eliminated and every item of unwarranted cost is removed.

Sees Safe Growth In Phosphate Use For Coming Year

That ground rock phosphate will continue to be a money maker this year as in other years, is the assertion of J. R. Bent, I. A. A. phosphate - limestone director. Mr. Bent spent the week of March 30 in Tennessee, negotiating agreements with the Tennessee Rock Phosphate Association. He signed up all ground rock companies now operating for the I. A. A. supervisional service, in all essential details the same as in 1924.

The companies, informs the phosphate-limestone department, will do their own soliciting and advertising direct. Consumers may place their orders with the companies direct, or through the county Farm Bureaus, or they may be turned in to the I. A. A. for assignment to various companies. Whenever the request comes with the placing of an order, the I. A. A. department stands ready to supervise the taking of a sample as the car is loaded and submitting it to analysis by the I. A. A. chemist.

In every such case a report will be made to the customer in order that he will be satisfied as to the quality of material he is receiving and as to the correctness of his bill. The department also will follow up complaints arising between customer and company, as the companies have called upon the I. A. A. to act as official arbiter.

"The volume of business so far in 1925," says Mr. Bent, "is very gratifying. Indications are strong that 1925 will be the best year since 1920. We urge all purchasers to get their orders in early to insure delivery when desired; and we urge as far as possible that orders be placed in spring and early summer instead of later.

Home-Bureau Folks Appoint Committees To Carry Out Program

That the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, the state association of Illinois farm women, organized at Urbana in January, 1925, is going to do a lot of work, is indicated by the action of its executive committee in appointing eight committees to carry out the aims for which the organization was effected.

"Our big task is to raise the standard of living on the farms of the state and to bring about a more wholesome home life throughout the rural sections of Illinois," states Mrs. Spencer Ewing, Bloomington, president of the federation. The following committees have been appointed:

SPEAKERS' BUREAU: Mrs. H. M. Dunlap, Chairman, (Champaign) Savoy; Mrs. H. J. Meis, (Livingston) Pontiac; Mrs. O. C. Baiar, (Williamson) Johnson City; Mrs. A. Newby, (Coles) Charleston, c/o Court House; Mrs. Milo Powers, (Mercer) Aledo, R. R. 1.

PROGRAM AND POLICY: Mrs. Will Parks, Chairman, (Rock Island) Reynolds; Mrs. M. E. Craig, (Macon) N. Dennis St., Decatur; Mrs. Fred Baier, (McHenry) Woodstock; Mrs. W. C. Chesney, (Marshall-Putnam) McNabb; Miss Marlida Zearing, (Bureau) Princeton, R. R.

INTERRELATIONS: Mrs. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Chairman, (Adams) Adams County Home Bureau, Clayton; Mrs. C. M. Wright, (Kankakee) Manteno; Mrs. John Calsen, (Rock Island) Port Byron; Mrs. C. H. James, (Saline) c/o Saline County Home Bureau, Harrisburg; Mrs. Irvin Cameron, (Mercer) Aledo.

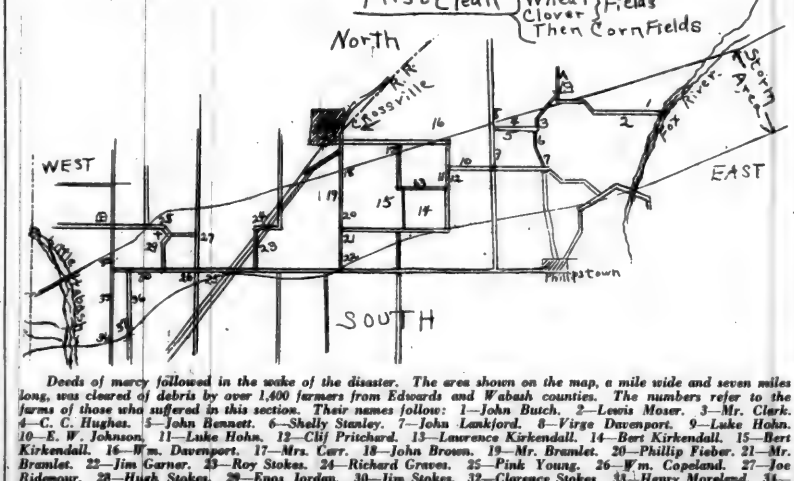
YOUTH AND ITS PROBLEMS: Mrs. Herbert Wolters, (Vermilion) Danville, Chairman; Mrs. Henry Echternach, (McHenry) Marengo; Mrs. Ralph French, (Marshall-Putnam) c/o Marshall-Putnam Home Bureau, Henry; Mrs. Harry Reed, (Livingston) Pontiac, R. R.; Mrs. D. W. Robeson, (Tazewell) Pekin.

POLITICAL EDUCATION: Mrs. Melvin Thomas, (Coles) Chairman, c/o Coles County Home Bureau, Charleston; Mrs. Freeman Johnson, (Kane) Elgin, R. R.; Mrs. Edward Erickson, (Vermilion) Hoopeston; Mrs. C. O. DuBois, (Saline) Eldorado; Mrs. Wesley Schaper, (Stephenson) c/o Stephenson County Home Bureau, Freeport.

PLAY AND EDUCATION: Mrs. Homer Johnson, (McLean) Covel, Chairman; Mrs. Herman Douglas, (Vermilion) Catlin; Mrs. R. E. Shepherd, (Kane) Sugar Grove; Mrs. A. M. Shaw, (Hancock) Adrian; Mrs. Henry Gildermaster, (Bureau) Princeton, R. R.

HOME BUREAU WELFARE: Mrs. Fred Homann, (Coles) Mattoon, R. R. 4, Chairman; Mrs. Hamill Graham, (Hancock) Denver; Mrs. Chas. Lamb, (Stephenson) Ridott; Mrs. Lewis Kirby, (Macon) Oriana; Mrs. Eugene Funk, (McLean) McLean.

PUBLICITY: Miss Edith Robbins, (Adams) Payson, Chairman; Mrs. Oakley Esmond, (LaSalle) Ottawa; Mrs. Elsa Gregg, (Champaign) Rantoul; Miss Cleo Lamb, (Stephenson) Ridott; Mrs. Ballard, (Kankakee) Chebanse.



Deeds of mercy followed in the wake of the disaster. The area shown on the map, a mile wide and seven miles long, was cleared of debris by over 1,400 farmers from Edwards and Wabash counties. The numbers refer to the farms of those who suffered in this section. Their names follow: 1—John Buich. 2—Lewis Moser. 3—Mr. Clark. 4—C. C. Hughes. 5—John Bennett. 6—Shelly Stanley. 7—John Lankford. 8—Firge Davenport. 9—Luke Hohn. 10—E. W. Johnson. 11—Luke Hohn. 12—Clif Pritchard. 13—Laurence Kirkendall. 14—Bert Kirkendall. 15—Bert Kirkendall. 16—Wm. Davenport. 17—Mrs. Carr. 18—John Brown. 19—Mr. Bramlet. 20—Phillip Fieber. 21—Mr. Bramlet. 22—Jim Garner. 23—Roy Stokes. 24—Richard Graves. 25—Pink Young. 26—Wm. Copeland. 27—Joe Ridenour. 28—Hugh Stokes. 29—Enos Jordan. 30—Jim Stokes. 32—Clarence Stokes. 33—Henry Moreland. 34—Jasper Brown. 36—Hawve Britton. 37—Chas. Hancock.

DIRECTOR OF GRAIN MARKETING SECURED BY I.A.A. EXECUTIVES

Former Director of Montana Department of Agriculture Was to Work in the U. S. D. A.

Grain marketing activities of the I. A. A. have advanced to the place where a full-time director is needed, according to H. E. Goembel of Hooppole, chairman of the grain committee, which recommended the hiring of Chester C. Davis, retiring commissioner of the Montana State Department of Agriculture.



Chester C. Davis

At its last meeting, the executive committee approved hiring Mr. Davis and he is now "getting into harness."

As head of the Montana State Department of Agriculture, Mr. Davis became an outstanding figure, his work attracting attention far beyond that state. When the McNary-Haugen bill was before Congress more han a year ago, Mr. Davis went to Washington to urge adequate legislation for farmers. Here he became recognized as an authority and was offered a position by the late Secretary Wallace as head of the division of grain standards and grain futures.

LAUNCH REINSURANCE BODY FOR PROTECTION

(Continued from page 1.)

supported. In less than a year's time, this organization now has 150 members and has rendered 132 audits.

Headquarters of the new company will be with the I. A. A. J. H. Kelker, office manager, will give part of his time to the new company as will Vernon Vaniman, field organizer of the I. A. C. A.

It is estimated that working capital to carry on the company's activities for the first year will require $5,000, which will be furnished by the I. A. A. in order to protect and further farm mutual insurance in Illinois.

When the minimum membership is secured and operations begun, a reserve fund of $10,000 will be required, which the I. A. A. will provide also.

"If the Cuthbertson bill is passed by the present General Assembly, Illinois will have lower property taxes and better roads."—President Thompson.

The Farm Bureau is a service organization,—use it. It's like a pump. You can go thirsty leaning on the handle or you can draw water by working it.

The directors of Montgomery County Farm Bureau have decided to furnish any boy or girl in the county with enough disease-free seed corn to plant one acre.

EAT THAT BUTTER SURPLUS

MISS MARY G. BURNASH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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RELIEF FUND NEARS GOAL AS WORKERS IN AREA FIND NEEDY ONES

Illinois Farm Relief Committee Reports Machinery in Action to Administer Fund; Many Counties Not Yet Finished

Farm rehabilitation in the tornado area of Southern Illinois is well under way, reports R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer and chairman of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee, who, with vice-chairman Curt Anderson called on the Red Cross workers and the Farm Relief people in White, Hamilton, Franklin and Jackson counties April 17 and 18.

"The Red Cross has two rural case workers at Carmi in White county, one at McLeansboro in Hamilton county, two at West Frankfort in Franklin county, two at Gorham, one at Murphysboro, and one at De Soto in Jackson county and one at Bush in Williamson county," says Mr. Cowles.

"The Illinois Farm Relief Committee has representatives of farmers working with the case workers, assisting and co-operating with them as needed. The case workers are engaged now with representatives of the farmers in going over the area making awards of needed farm equipment and implements so that the farmers can begin to help themselves. Work in the field is beginning and neighbors are assisting in getting the field work started. Immediate minimum needs are being supplied. In Hamilton county the work has progressed to the extent that the chairman of the local committee this week will be in a position to receive contributions of commodities and supplies for distribution to storm sufferers."

Contributions to the Illinois Farm Relief Fund now total $152,980.64 according to Mr. Cowles. In view of the fact that many of the counties have not sent in their total collection as yet, and many more are waiting to complete their drives before they send in money, the final total should be well over the $180,000 quota set by the committee, he thinks.

Following is a detailed list of contributions received.

Adams	$ 700.00
Bond	658.77
Boone	1,438.95
Brown	602.50
Bureau	1,613.45
Carroll	1,438.00
Cass	292.00
Champaign	25.00
Christian	1,577.50
Clark	243.18
Clay	1,311.42
Clinton	800.00
Cook	452.00
De Kalb	1,020.00
De Witt	1,447.14
Douglas	280.50
DuPage	2,487.34
Edgar	167.50
Edwards	1,555.00
Effingham	600.00
Ford	2,727.00
Fulton	1,500.00
Gallatin	338.24
Greene	800.00
Grundy	2,587.29
Hancock	3,072.85
Henderson	235.06
Iroquois	2,610.07
Jefferson	388.65
Jersey	224.73
Jo Daviess	1,541.92
Johnson	131.50
Kane	2,606.14
Kankakee	3,215 30
Kendall	3,077.55
Lake	2,413.00
La Salle	4,233.85
Lawrence	2,800.00
Lee	2,305.12
Livingston	3,354.92
Logan	1,688.80
Macon	440.79
Macoupin	346 40
Madison	2,525.00
Marion	359.30
Marshall-Putnam	579.50
Mason	2,440.00
McDonough	1,281.95
McHenry	769.00
McLean	3,739.75
Menard	942.50
Mercer	633.20
Monroe	43.50
Montgomery	2,249.08
Morgan	1,338.13
Moultrie	2,030.63
Ogle	2,236.02
Peoria	3,407.40
Piatt	77.50

(Continued on page 2, col. 3.)

Grain Merger Fights To Evade State Inquiry As It Loses First Point

Fighting to ward off an inquiry by the state, the Grain Marketing Company (the $26,000,000 grain merger), met a reverse on April 15 in Chicago when Chairman Frank I. Smith ruled that the Illinois Commerce Commission considers that it has jurisdiction over the grain merger interests.

Chairman Smith, however, granted a two weeks' continuance to allow attorneys for the corporation to prepare a more detailed statement of their legal contentions.

A public inquiry into the Grain Marketing Company was asked by the Illinois Agricultural Association in January when it became known that stock was being offered for sale to Illinois farmers.

The I. A. A. executive committee adopted resolutions in January warning farm bureau members from buying stock "either for an investment or for the purpose of supporting the company's program of marketing grain."

I.A.A. LAW PLATFORM SCORES AS DISTRICT FARM BUREAUS MEET

First Round of Conferences is Over and Second Round Swings into Form

District meetings of farm bureaus have been thinning out as the first round of conferences for 1925 has approached an end. Three conferences were held in the week of April 6, viz.: 24th district, April 9, Albion, Edwards county, Curt Anderson, Xenia, executive committeeman; 25th district, April 10, Anna, Union county, R. K. Loomis, Makanda, executive committeeman; and 20th district, April 10, Jacksonville, Morgan county, E. C. Smith, Detroit, executive committeeman.

The Illinois Agricultural Association was represented at these meetings by President Thompson, Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary; F. A. Gougler, poultry and egg marketing director; G. E. Metzger, organization director; A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director; and Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel. Each of these men spoke on the work of his department, Mr. Thompson telling of the activities of the I. A. A. and pointing out some of the problems confronting the organized farmers of Illinois.

Endorse I. A. A. Stand

The three-fold I. A. A. legislative program has been endorsed liberally. The 24th district meeting passed a resolution urging an early adoption of the bills supported by the I. A. A. and advising each Senator of the district of this action. Senators and Representatives were urged to do all in their power to secure the passage of the bills.

The 25th district meeting at Anna passed a resolution requesting the Legislature that adequate appropriation necessary for the continuation and expansion of the Division of Standardization and Markets of the State Department of Agriculture be made. This conference also went into the matter of standardization of farm machinery.

April 23 marked the date of the first district meeting held in the second round. It took place at Hillsboro, Montgomery county, 21st Congressional district, Sam Sorrells, Raymond, executive committeeman. Those scheduled to represent the I. A. A. were J. C. Watson, taxation director, and G. R. Metzger, organization director.

Farm Bureau officers and farm advisers in the 11th district, Wm. Webb, Joliet, executive committeeman, will hold their second meeting at Joliet on April 28. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Metzger are slated to represent the I. A. A.

BALANCING THE SCALES



Calls I. A. A. for Help as Railway Continues to Ignore His Complaints

One request for aid from the I. A. A., successfully negotiated, led to another, in the case of C. A. Jackson of Roseville, Illinois. Mr. Jackson wrote to the transportation department last August asking help in persuading the C. M. & St. P. railroad company to repair the fence on their right of way adjoining his farm. After considerable discussion, the railroad officials had the fence repaired. Now Mr. Jackson writes from Vermilion county:

"I am very thankful to you for the help you gave me to get this fence repaired. I am going to ask another favor of you. Last November the train of the C. M. & St. P. railroad started a fire and burnt about 10 acres of my young clover and killed it. The section foreman sent in my claim for $50, but they have not written me or said anything to me as yet. So if you can help me out I would thank you very much."

FORTY COUNTIES SEND CONTRACTS TO I.A.A.

Forty counties out of the 48 county Farm Bureaus that have requested serum service for this year have so far sent in their contracts to the office of the I. A. A. live stock marketing department. Wm. E. Hedgecock, director, is turning these over to the respective serum supply companies.

Information has also been received to the effect that the other county Farm Bureaus expect to sign the contract upon meeting of their executive committees, and to forward these contracts to the I. A. A. office.

"I don't know what the farmers are down here, but the farmers up in Canada I sometimes think are almost incurable individualists. In other words, you need an abundant supply of glue with you all the time to keep them sticking together." (Applause.)—Hon. R. A. Hoey at I. A. A. annual meeting.

"TWO DOLLAR WHEAT" CALLED MISNOMER BY I. A. C. A. DIRECTOR

Finds Farmers Received Only $1.11 Per Bushel for Wheat and $.88 for Corn in 1924

That the talk of two dollar wheat and dollar born last fall and winter was mostly "talk" is shown in figures just released by the Illinois Agricultural Association which were compiled from comparative business data assembled by its department of co-operative accounting in the auditing of 23 representative farmers' co-operative elevators in Illinois during 1924.

The "two dollar wheat" actually netted Illinois farmers, after it was delivered to their local elevators, $1.11 per bushel; corn, 88 cents and oats 44 cents.

George R. Wicker, director of the department, feels that these figures apply with reasonable accuracy to the prices received by all Illinois farmers. They cover a half million bushels of wheat delivered to elevators situated at various points in the state to both large, small, and medium size elevators. They apply directly to over two and one-half million bushels of corn and over two million bushels of oats.

"There is no doubt that the general public has a false impression as to just what the farmer actually received for his grain last fall," states Mr. Wicker. "We do not wish to appear to be painting doleful shrouds on the farmers' situation, but we are desirous of finding and telling the exact truth."

The figures as compiled are a part of the Illinois Agricultural Association's comparative data service rendered to the 150 member co-operatives of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, which functions as a subsidiary of the former, but under its own board of directors.

"The Cuthbertson bill for a two-cent gasoline tax is the most constructive piece of legislation before the Illinois General Assembly in 25 years," declares F. D. Barton, Cornell, I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 17th Congressional district and chairman of the I. A. A. legislative committee.

LAW MAKERS LOOKING UPON FARMERS' IDEAS IN FAVORABLE LIGHT

Tice Bill Passed House with Only Two Dissenting Votes; $3,000,000 T. B. Appropriation Recommended.

The three-fold legislative program of the Illinois Agricultural Association progressed considerably during the last two weeks.

Under the guidance of Frank D. Barton of Cornell, H. E. Gombel of Hooppole and A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville, who comprise the legislative committee, as well as President Thompson and good support by the county Farm Bureaus, the farmers' wishes in law making are being heard with attentive and respectful ears by the senators and representatives.

Only Two Against Tice Bill

The Tice bill, which covers this association's stand for continuance and furtherance of the present campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, was passed by the House, with only two dissenting votes. One of these was by Representative McCarthy of Kane county, who led the oppositionists from McHenry county when the first hearing was held.

This is taken as proof that the oppositionists were really trying to kill the whole bill, but were masquerading as only seeking amendments. With only two negative votes against the bill, the true sentiment in the state for t. b. eradication is expressed as being practically unanimous for the program as supported by the I. A. A.

Appropriation Bill Recommended

What is considered as even more favorable action was the voting out, by the committee on appropriations, of the Barr bill which provides for a $3,000,000 appropriation to pay indemnities for the next two-year period. It was recommended that it "do pass."

A great deal of sentiment prevailed among the members of this committee for an even larger appropriation—some wanted $5,000,000. Some senators, however, in the interests of economy, were desirous of reducing the $3,000,000 appropriation, but when proponents of the $5,000,000 sum talked up, it was agreed to recommend the $3,000,000 as asked for by the Farm Bureau.

"Interviews with various senators," states A. C. Everingham, who was stationed in Springfield keeping tab on farmers' interests, "leads me to believe that the tuberculosis eradication program backed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, including the Tice bill and the necessary appropriation, will be passed speedily and substantially in its present form."

Hearing on Cuthbertson Bill

Wednesday, April 22, was the date set for a big hearing on the Cuthbertson bill, which provides for a two-cent tax on gasoline, the proceeds from which shall be used in place of present county highway taxes.

According to the legislative committee, the Cuthbertson gas tax bill is in good standing. This is principally because it is a tax reduction measure and most of the legislators are pledged to reduction of taxes. The other gas tax measures, which were additional taxes and did not displace any present tax such as does the Cuthbertson bill, have been killed in committee.

Agitation on the part of motor clubs in several Illinois cities has livened the issue. The more substantial legislators are said by the I. A. A. legislative committee to view the motor club opposition lightly. On the other hand, a great deal of propaganda against any kind of gas tax has gone to the public and this of course weighs to some extent upon the bill.

(Continued on page 3, col. 2.)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Another Voice on the Gas Tax

George W. Hinman, a writer of editorials of the Arthur Brisbane type, and who also enjoys ability which enables him to put his thoughts into writing in such a way that big city papers from New York to San Francisco print them, not long ago said some things about the gas tax which strike a sympathetic chord for the farmer. It was entitled: "Why People Want the Gas Tax." It follows:

In common with farmers in other states, the Illinois Agricultural Association is demanding a gasoline tax. The association is to appeal to the Springfield legislature tomorrow to enact such a tax into law. That is the morning's news.

The idea, of course, is that as long as the country spends five or six hundred millions a year on automobile roads, the persons who use the roads should pay a large part of the sum.

This does not look like a big business proposition, yet in a way it is. If all the gasoline used in motors this year were to be taxed 2 cents a gallon, the collections would come to something like $125,000,000 or perhaps $150,000,000.

Gasoline Easy to Tax

Now, perhaps a third of the gasoline used in motors is bought by the farmers themselves. They own more than four million of the motor cars, and many trucks and tractors besides. How does it happen then that they are for a tax that will bear heavily on them? There is no list of reasons, but it is possible to guess a few.

Plainly, the cost of gasoline is not a great burden compared with other living costs just now. If other necessities of modern life had gone up in price only as much as gasoline since the war, most persons would be living twice as easily and saving twice as much as now.

While gasoline has risen but 17 per cent since 1913, wheat has gone up 80 per cent, meats 40 per cent, shoes 80 per cent, coal 100 per cent and the building materials that help make the high rents, 90 per cent.

Gas Tax No Hardship

All together, the things we live by cost us half as much again as in 1913, and then some. Meantime, gasoline shows only a third of this general increase in price. Therefore, to put a tax of 2 cents a gallon, or even more, on gasoline would not cause great hardship—that is, as compared with the other hardships of high prices and high costs of living just now.

That is not a conclusive reason but a fairly popular one. Another reason is that, if the gasoline tax were used to build highways, it would come to pass that the people who use the new roads would be helping pay for them.

Suppose half the families in the United States have motor cars and the other half have none. That is about the case. Isn't it fairer then that the half who have motor cars should contribute largely to the cost of the motor roads, rather than that all families should contribute, whether they have cars or not?

Road Users Pay

By means of the gasoline tax the road users would be compelled to pay. By means of bond issues and general taxes, everybody is compelled to pay, whether he is a road user or not, whether he rides in a motor car, takes a street car, or walks.

The farmer thinks he is robbed and oppressed by local taxes. He is—in most cases, he is. He wants to get out from under the highway taxes. If he doesn't escape some of the present tax burdens, if he doesn't get relief soon from the local taxation on his acres, says Dr. Ely of Madison university, he is likely to be impoverished or bankrupted. In parts of the Northwest, the farmer pays in taxes nearly two-thirds of what he can rent his farm for. It is from this sort of wild taxation that the gasoline tax for hard roads would give the farmer some relief.

Wouldn't a Gas Tax Help?

There are other arguments. Should motorists from one state use up the roads in another state without paying a cent for the privilege? And, if they are to pay at all, what easier method is there than to pay every time they take in gasoline?

Can there be any end to tax-exempt bonds as long as states issue such bonds by the ten million for the construction of hard roads? And will such bond issues be ended unless some other means, like a gaoline tax, be used to bring in at least part of the money?

—o—

Its Hands Are Tied

There can be no substantial reform looking to an equalization of the tax burden while the legislature has its hands tied as it has under the present constitution of the state.

The present constitution was adopted in 1870, five years after the Civil War. We are not spending our money now like we did in Civil War days, even though we wish we could. Neither are we earning money now in the same manner as it was earned in 1870.

Things have changed. Bonds and a thousand and one other intangibles have sprung into great use since 1870. There is a greater proportion of wealth invested in bonds and other intangibles today than there was in 1870—or even 10 years ago.

The World War educated people to buying bonds through the Liberty bonds. They have been buying bonds like hot cakes since then, and for more than one reason.

One reason is that they are easier to hide from tax assessors than investments in real estate and visible property. That is an illustration of classification of property according to visibility. Real estate, and especially farm property, is visible to the assessor, consequently it gets caught. It is the visible things that pay most.

In the present day, people are coming more and more to expect no relief from under the present constitution. The proposed amendment embodied in Joint Resolution No. 4 introduced by Senator Lantz provides for an amendment to the revenue section of the constitution which will make it possible to permit the taxing of incomes. If money to run the government can be raised by taxing incomes, all the better for farmers and other owners of real property. The proposed amendment does not in itself establish any new form of tax, but it simply unties the hands of the legislature and enables them to pass laws adapting the levying of taxes to changed economic conditions.

Farmers and home-owners should get behind the Lantz resolution if they expect to have their tax burden properly distributed. The legislative committee is especially desirous that farmers write, wire or see their senators and house members urging them to support this amendment.

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The Four G's and the Five M's

Illinois has a cream marketing problem as well as a good many others.

Each year Illinois farmers sell about $17,000,000 worth of cream. That is enough money to build a Keokuk dam every year and a half from Illinois cream checks.

Illinois farmers market their cream many ways. Some of them have taken advantage of collective bargaining methods and have sold together, thereby increasing their incomes.

A. D. Lynch, our dairy marketing director, says Illinois farmers can save or make a heap of money by forming cream bargaining associations.

The average butter fat price received by Illinois farmers in October, November and December of 1924, with both co-operative and private creamery prices taken, was 34.6 cents, according to Mr. Lynch. This figure was compared with the prices received in 12 other states the same date.

In Ohio it was found that the farmers were getting at private stations 4.4 cents per pound fat more than the farmers in other states were getting at private stations during the same period. The reason is that Ohio has 88 co-operative cream stations in the state, Mr. Lynch finds. There are a good many less than that in all the other 12 states which participated in the price comparison.

The averages paid in the 12 states were brought together by the dairy department of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation with results as follows:

Ohio	38.5 cents	Iowa	34.6 cents
Michigan	38.2	Kansas	34.5
Minnesota	37.1	North Dakota	33.4
Indiana	35.8	South Dakota	33.5
Kentucky	35.5	Missouri	32.8
Illinois	34.6	Nebraska	30.8
		Oklahoma	29.3 cents

Illinois farmers could get more money if they were organized. Where there is not enough volume of cream in a community to support a farmer-owned co-operative creamery, it has been found desirable to form a cream selling organization. About five hundred cows are needed and it requires very little capital.

As a rule a building can be rented where the cream from these 500 cows can be weighed and tested by the farmers' own man. The equipment required need not cost more than $300. Mr. Lynch says that some cream clubs raise this amount by membership fees, while others have started off by borrowing money at the bank. This kind of an arrangement is known as a cream bargaining association. After the cream from the minimum requirement of cows is signed up, the total volume is sold to the highest bidder.

The Ford County Farm Bureau started one at Paxton last year. Farmers in it not only received the market price but at the end of the year paid a patronage dividend of 2.3 cents per pound.

Mr. Lynch says any group of farmers that have the four G's and the five M's can make a go out of a cream bargaining association. These are grit, git, guts and gumption, and men, milk, money, minds and marketing. To make the score even all around, the editor hereby adds "glue" to the first set, because they've got to stick.

The biggest question to settle before starting a cream bargaining association, according to Mr. Lynch, is "Will you work with your neighbor?"

The I. A. A. is prepared to help farmers solve their cream problems.

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The Gas Tax Should Replace, Not Add

Illinois is now the only state west of New York not having a tax on gasoline.

This statement can be made with the qualification that Minnesota will without doubt enact some kind of a gas tax in this session of its legislature. Both branches of the Minnesota General Assembly have passed bills, but in the House it was two cents while the Senators wanted two and a half cents.

Ohio, which has been in doubt, has definitely adopted it. The Governor vetoed the bill, but it was passed over his veto in company with 33 other bills which he wished to keep from passing.

If all the good points favoring the adoption of a gas tax in Illinois were cast aside for the moment, should our legislators leave this state to be overridden by motorists from every other state without them paying some small portion of the road expenses?

And with the insistent demand for tax reduction from all parts of the state, could the legislators consistently enact a gas tax as an additional tax?

Illinois will eventually have a gasoline tax, of that there is little doubt. The question is whether it will come as an additional tax or as a replacement tax.

As has been stated before, the Illinois Agricultural Association is for the gas tax in lieu of the county highway tax. That is the main requirement in the Cuthbertson bill. Are you actively supporting it?

—o—

Where They Are Really Using Lime

Last year the farmers of Illinois used 500,000 tons of limestone on their soils. This is one-fourth of all that was used on all the soil of the United States. This record doesn't mean that Illinois is a particularly sour state, but it does mean the Illinois Agricultural Association has carried on an organized campaign to get farmers to apply the needed soil correction.—Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, Calif.

—o—

Easterners Like This Kind

The Illinois Agricultural Association has taken steps to help the farmers of the five counties hardest hit by the tornado. That's the kind of farm relief with which everybody is in sympathy.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

LOWDEN WONDERS IF RAINS BRING BENEFIT OR FAILURE IN TALK

Letters Endorse Idea of Having Radio Bring Farm Leaders Direct to Homes and Community Clubs

Letters from many parts of the Middle West tell the story that a tremendous audience was listening to the first program of the mythical Midwest Radio Community Club given over WLS of Chicago Wednesday evening, April 15.

All the letters speak highly of the event. These will be mounted in a scrap book and presented to former Governor Frank O. Lowden who delivered the main address of the evening, it being on the condition of agriculture. The purpose of the club is to bring big speakers into contact with farmers who otherwise could seldom, if ever, hear the leading agricultural thinkers of the day.

Following community singing led by J. H. Checkley, farm adviser of the Logan County Farm Bureau, President Sam H. Thompson opened the meeting with a short talk on "Changing Agriculture."

"There has been enough said about agriculture in the last five years to fill volumes, both as to cure and remedy," said President Thompson. "So when I started to study what had happened to the farmer, I started right at home. I lived in a country community six miles from a railroad station on a good average Illinois farm, in what is usually called the corn belt of America, and is well adapted to diversified farming and is conceded to be among the best farming districts of the country.

What are Farm Conditions?

"What has taken place here at home? Following the road east and west six miles across the township representing 24 160-acre farms on both sides of the road, we find but five farm owners farming their own farms. All the rest of those farms are now operated by tenants. Surprising as this may seem I followed the road running north and south through the center of the township six miles and found only three owners living on their farms. Another six miles streak revealed a similar condition with only four owners operating their farms. This would make a stretch of 12 miles representing 72 160-acre farms with only 12 owners operating their own farms. There must be some reason for such a wholesale change taking place in a few years.

"Farmers have been, and are, discontented, and not without reason. Some of these reasons will disappear only with lapse of time. Others come and are being improved, through education, organization and the reconstruction of agriculture. With all the improvements that have been wrought, the intelligent farmer realizes that his net profits have been growing smaller, while his land has been growing poorer and poorer and he has not been able, speaking generally, to maintain his buildings and equipment. The individual farmer has become a more efficient and intelligent producer, while he has been forced to admit that his margin of profit has been growing smaller and smaller.

Worst Losses Not Mentioned

"The disastrous effects of the agricultural depression are immeasurable. It is impossible to estimate, even approximately, the tremendous losses that have been sustained. Probably there has been a tendency to stress these losses too much. I don't think so. As a matter of fact, some of the more serious results are seldom mentioned, and we are at times inclined to refer to these losses as a thing of the past. While, as a matter of fact, many farmers are hanging on, hoping against hope, that in some miraculous way the tide will turn and bring relief. Some adopt this point of view because of a dogged unwillingness to admit defeat.

"It is proper to deal with the agricultural depression as an acute problem, and to do all that can be done to bring relief. It is more important, however, that we understand the causes for agricultural depression and that we determine the factors affecting the future of the farming business. There is a growing evidence that farmers are

(Continued on page 4, col. 2.)

EVEN THE DOG WANTS HIS SHARE



Within 17 days after the storm, the first relief award in the wind-swept area was made in White county, Illinois. The check was from the Illinois Farm Relief Committee, co-operating with the I. A. A. and providing permanent relief to farm sufferers. The photo shows Miss Margaret McGrievy, Red Cross worker; J. M. Crebs, Carmi banker; Henry Gates, farmer storm victim of White county; H. M. Baker, national disaster relief director of the Red Cross; and E. W. Creighton, White county farm adviser.

New Grain Director Has Two Lines of Work Under Way for Present

Activities in the newly created grain marketing department, with Chester C. Davis who has been the Commissioner of Agriculture of Montana now in charge, have taken shape in the form of conferences by him and the grain marketing committee with committees representing National and State Associations of Farmers' Elevators, and the Indiana Wheat Pool.

The general aim of the department is toward helping establish a grain marketing system that is truly co-operative in every respect and one that will rest on the farmers' elevators as a foundation. With this objective, two principal lines of work are under way in this department.

The first resolves into an investigation to determine whether a true co-operative, with special emphasis on the patronage dividend feature, can get onto the Chicago Board of Trade if the memberships are held by farmers' elevators organized as they are at the present time. While most farmers' elevators are co-operative in spirit, some are not so in their organization, many being stock companies supported by farmers. The point of obtaining entrance onto the Board of Trade under the Capper-Tincher act rests with the interpretation as to whether these farmers' elevators are co-operative as defined in the Capper-Volstead act, which permits co-operative marketing.

To Survey Soft Wheat Area

The second line of work is to make a survey of the soft wheat situation in Eastern Illinois in the row of counties adjacent to the Wabash river. The purpose is to determine whether it would be advantagious to the growers of soft wheat in these counties to develop a marketing plan along the line of that of Indiana.

LAW MAKERS VOTE YES ON FARMERS' DEMANDS

(Continued from page 1.)

Farmers Need Revenue Amendment

The hearing for Wednesday was scheduled to be before the Senate sitting as a committee of the whole, to whom the bill was passed by the committee on revenue without a hearing but with the recommendation that it "do pass."

The third legislative desire of the I. A. A. lies in the fortunes of the proposed revenue amendment. This amendment should have the wholehearted support of every farmer because it is by this means that he can get permanent relief from his present unjust taxes. Under the present revenue section of the Illinois constitution, taxation along the lines of present-day affairs is impossible. By securing an amendment such as is being fostered by the I. A. A., in company with other state groups, it will be possible to get more intangibles taxed, an important one being incomes.

No Reason for Alarm if Check for Reactor Indemnity Not Received

There is no cause for worry if you have waited overlong for your indemnity checks on reactor cattle.

An instance has come to the attention of the I. A. A. where a member having a reactor, received a check for federal indemnity but none for state indemnity. The I.A.A. live stock marketing department took up the matter with Dr. F. A. Laird, state veterinarian. Investigation disclosed that a check had been mailed several months previous, and apparently was lost in the mails.

On the receipt of affidavit from the owner of the reactor stock, Dr. Laird issued a duplicate check which was promptly forwarded to the farmer.

The I. A. A. announces that it is ready to follow up any like cases and that owners who do not get their indemnity checks within reasonable time should bring the matter to the attention of the dairy marketing or live stock marketing departments.

RELIEF FUND AND WORKERS NEAR GOAL

(Continued from page 1.)

Pike	$33.50
Pope (Ind. Contribution)	1.00
Randolph (Ind. Cont.)	3.00
Richland	2,756.83
Rock Island	422.50
Sangamon	4,925.00
Schuyler	400.00
Scott	1,028.80
Shelby	1,823.29
Stark	328.00
St. Clair	1,000.00
Stephenson	2,502.00
Tazewell	2,560.55
Union	1,405.66
Wabash	64.50
Warren	2,021.50
Washington	50.00
Wayne	445.88
Whiteside	3,603.81
Will	2,321.40
Williamson	623.50
Winnebago	1,810.00
Woodford	4,355.91
WLS Listeners' Fund	25,000.00
Chicago Drovers Journal	115.90
Porter County, Indiana	5.00
Ill-Mo Dairy Co-operative	17.00
Prairie Farmer	2,247.62
Strauss Bros.	160.00
Miscellaneous	32.00
National Grange	71.00
A. F. B. F.	23.10
Upper Deer Creek Church Wellman, Iowa	170.00
Highland U. B. Church, Tama, Iowa	21.00
Sunshine Circle, Hammond, Minn.	5.00
	$152,986.64

Farmer Can't Afford to Be Without Farm Bureau, Declares Mr. Johns

Claims against railroads by Illinois farmers continue to come to the attention of the I. A. A. transportation department. One of them, successfully adjusted by the I.A.A., involved a shortage of six lambs and a decline in the market due to delay in transit of a shipment to the Chicago Producers. The following letter was received after the negotiations were completed:

Gentlemen:—

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 9, file number 2035, with draft attached in our favor from the railroad for $200.

We wish to thank you for your efforts in our behalf in regard to this claim and to assure you that we are very appreciative of what you have done for us. Such results as this, confirm our belief that the Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association are organizations that no one in the agricultural game can afford not to be affiliated with.

Ewing and Johns,
By Corwin H. Johns,
Forsythe, Macon Co.

The I. A. A. transportation department also took a hand in the case of Flagg station on the C. & N. W. Ry. in Ogle county. Under the Illinois law a railroad must have an order from the Illinois Commerce Commission either to close a station or to take off a train.

If the railroad does so without securing the permission of the Commission, it is a plain violation of the law.

This happened in the Flagg station case. In August last year, the station was closed and the agent removed.

D. E. Warren, Ogle county farm adviser, brought it to the attention of the I. A. A., and the transportation department promptly went after both the Illinois Commerce Commission and the North Western line.

Due to the fact that the station had been closed without the permission of the Commission, the station was re-opened by the railroad, and a station agent re-instated on April 20, without waiting for an order from the Commission.

A cut of $24,000,000 in farm land assessments is the record of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation. This sister organization to the I. A. A. asked the Missouri Board of Equalization for the reduction and was able to save Missouri farmers $202,000 in taxes for 1926. John C. Watson, I. A. A. tax director, gave them assistance.

Farm accounts, hog sanitation, pig clubs, limestone-legumes-phosphate, seed corn improvement, and community meetings make up the Ford County Farm Bureau program.

SEES NEW DAY IN FORD COUNTY PLAN FOR SELLING CREAM

Integration of Effort Will Provide Volume of Business, Leaders Believe; Henry County to Follow

The cream marketing system in Illinois is taking a turn for the better.

Indiscriminate selling and buying of small and frequent quantities of cream has not worked to the advantage of the Illinois farmer, declares the I. A. A. dairy marketing department, A. D. Lynch, director, from observations extending over a period of years.

"Our past scheme of marketing dairy products has been adverse to the farmers owning a few cows, largely because of the large spread existing between producer and consumer," says the department. "This spread has been due to the excessive number of middlemen in the assembling game."

Better Days Coming

The almost universal practice throughout the state heretofore—except where local circumstances have warranted the establishment of co-operative farmer creameries—has been for the farmers to haul their cream to local assembling points or cream stations where it was bought by private individuals or by representatives of centralizer creameries; or for the farmers to ship their cream direct to centralizer plants, not owned by the producers. Recently, however, the sails of co-operative cream assembling and marketing have appeared on the horizon of a better agricultural system, says the I. A. A. department.

Mr. Lynch points to the establishment of co-operative cream clubs in various sections of the state, as one way out of the difficulty, and as a step in the direction of a more equitable distribution of income derived from the sale of butter fat in Illinois. He cites the Ford County Dairy Marketing Association as a successful example of what can be accomplished along the lines of co-operative effort in the marketing of dairy produce.

Co-ops Pay Better Prices

The Ford county association so far has but one unit—at Paxton. In the 10 months since the association was organized and began operation, it has paid approximately 2.4 cents a pound more for butter fat than the average price paid by other cream stations in Illinois in the same period. In its first nine months of operation, this co-operative has sold cream amounting to $17,989.91 — and $1,672.59 worth of eggs besides. An average of 34 cents was paid to the members and patrons per pound fat, besides a patronage dividend of 2.3c a pound.

Equipment amounting to $306.53 has been paid out of the earnings of the association, and $50.37 has been laid aside for depreciation on equipment.

"The Ford County Dairy Marketing Association so far has increased the returns for fat to the members seven per cent over what they could have received by selling it by the old method," says Geo. T. Swaim, farm adviser. "Our plan is to add other units and thereby increase the volume of business. Every new unit joining the association will be represented on the board in the county organization."

Looks to Ford County

The I. A. A. dairy marketing department looks on the Ford county idea as worthy of repetition elsewhere. In Henry county, it states, farmers around Geneseo, dissatisfied with cream prices received in recent years, are contemplating the organization of a cream club on the Ford county plan. Already 50 cream producers have signified their intention to start the plan in Henry county.

Surveys Reveal Plenty

A recent survey conducted by the I. A. A., disclosing a differential of 5 to 6 cents per pound fat in favor of co-operative creameries, has done much to stimulate desire on the part of farmers to do their own dairy marketing, says Mr. Lynch. Another survey made by the I. A. A. in connection with 12 other states showed that Illinois stands in sixth place on butter fat prices received by the producers. Ohio, which has 88 cream clubs, was first, the survey revealed.

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Plainly, the cost of gasoline is not a great burden compared with other living costs just now. If other necessities of modern life had gone up in price only as much as gasoline since the war, most persons would be living twice as easily and saving twice as much as now.

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Suppose half the families in the United States have motor cars and the other half have none. That is about the case. Isn't it fairer then that the half who have motor cars should contribute largely to the cost of the motor roads, rather than that all families should contribute, whether they have cars or not?

Road Users Pay

By means of the gasoline tax the road users would be compelled to pay. By means of bond issues and general taxes, everybody is compelled to pay, whether he is a road user or not, whether he rides in a motor car, takes a street car, or walks.

The farmer thinks he is robbed and oppressed by local taxes. He is—in most cases, he is. He wants to get out from under the highway taxes. If he doesn't escape some of the present tax burdens, if he doesn't get relief soon from the local taxation on his acres, says Dr. Ely of Madison university, he is likely to be impoverished or bankrupted. In parts of the Northwest, the farmer pays in taxes nearly two-thirds of what he can rent his farm for. It is from this sort of wild taxation that the gasoline tax for hard roads would give the farmer some relief.

Wouldn't a Gas Tax Help?

There are other arguments. Should motorists from one state use up the roads in another state without paying a cent for the privilege? And, if they are to pay at all, what easier method is there than to pay every time they take in gasoline?

Can there be any end to tax-exempt bonds as long as states issue such bonds by the ten million for the construction of hard roads? And will such bond issues be ended unless some other means, like a gasoline tax, be used to bring in at least part of the money?

—o—

Its Hands Are Tied

There can be no substantial reform looking to an equalization of the tax burden while the legislature has its hands tied as it has under the present constitution of the state.

The present constitution was adopted in 1870, five years after the Civil War. We are not spending our money now like we did in Civil War days, even though we wish we could. Neither are we earning money now in the same manner as it was earned in 1870.

Things have changed. Bonds and a thousand and one other intangibles have sprung into great use since 1870. There is a greater proportion of wealth invested in bonds and other intangibles today than there was in 1870 or even 10 years ago.

The World War educated people to buying bonds through the Liberty bonds. They have been buying bonds like hot cakes since then, and for more than one reason.

One reason is that they are easier to hide from tax assessors than investments in real estate and visible property. That is an illustration of classification of property according to visibility. Real estate, and especially farm property, is visible to the assessor, consequently it gets caught. It is the visible things that pay cost.

In the present day, people are coming more and more to expect no relief from under the present constitution. The proposed amendment embodied in Joint Resolution No. 4 introduced by Senator Lantz provides for an amendment to the revenue section of the constitution which will make it possible to permit the taxing of incomes. If money to run the government can be raised by taxing incomes, all the better for farmers and other owners of real property. The proposed amendment does not in itself establish any new form of tax, but it simply unties the hands of the legislature and enables them to pass laws adapting the levying of taxes to changed economic conditions.

Farmers and home-owners should get behind the Lantz resolution if they expect to have their tax burden properly distributed. The legislative committee is especially desirous that farmers write, wire or see their senators and house members urging them to support this amendment.

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The Four G's and the Five M's

Illinois has a cream marketing problem as well as a good many others.

Each year Illinois farmers sell about $17,000,000 worth of cream. That is enough money to build a Keokuk dam every year and a half from Illinois cream checks.

Illinois farmers market their cream many ways. Some of them have taken advantage of collective bargaining methods and have sold together, thereby increasing their incomes.

A. D. Lynch, our dairy marketing director, says Illinois farmers can save or make a heap of money by forming cream bargaining associations.

The average butter fat price received by Illinois farmers in October, November and December of 1924, with both co-operative and private creamery prices taken, was 34.6 cents, according to Mr. Lynch. This figure was compared with the prices received in 12 other states the same date.

In Ohio it was found that the farmers were getting at private stations 4.4 cents per pound fat more than the farmers in other states were getting at private stations during the same period. The reason is that Ohio has 88 co-operative cream stations in the state, Mr. Lynch finds. There are a good many less than that in all the other 12 states which participated in the price comparison.

The averages paid in the 12 states were brought together by the dairy department of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation with results as follows:

Ohio	38.5 cents	Iowa	34.6 cents
Michigan	38.2	Kansas	34.5
Minnesota	37.1	North Dakota	33.4
Indiana	35.8	South Dakota	33.5
Kentucky	35.5	Missouri	32.8
Illinois	34.6	Nebraska	30.8
		Oklahoma	29.3 cents

Illinois farmers could get more money if they were organized. Where there is not enough volume of cream in a community to support a farmer-owned co-operative creamery, it has been found desirable to form a cream selling organization. About five hundred cows are needed and it requires very little capital.

As a rule a building can be rented where the cream from these 500 cows can be weighed and tested by the farmers' own man. The equipment required need not cost more than $300. Mr. Lynch says that some cream clubs raise this amount by membership fees, while others have started off by borrowing money at the bank. This kind of an arrangement is known as a cream bargaining association. After the cream from the minimum requirement of cows is signed up, the total volume is sold to the highest bidder.

The Ford County Farm Bureau started one at Paxton last year. Farmers in it not only received the market price but at the end of the year paid a patronage dividend of 2.3 cents per pound.

Mr. Lynch says any group of farmers that have the four G's and the five M's can make a go out of a cream bargaining association. These are grit, git, guts and gumption, and men, milk, money, minds and marketing. To make the score even all around, the editor hereby adds "glue" to the first set, because they've got to stick.

The biggest question to settle before starting a cream bargaining association, according to Mr. Lynch, is "Will you work with your neighbor?"

The I. A. A. is prepared to help farmers solve their cream problems.

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The Gas Tax Should Replace, Not Add

Illinois is now the only state west of New York not having a tax on gasoline.

This statement can be made with the qualification that Minnesota will without doubt enact some kind of a gas tax in this session of its legislature. Both branches of the Minnesota General Assembly have passed bills, but in the House it was two cents while the Senators wanted two and a half cents.

Ohio, which has been in doubt, has definitely adopted it. The Governor vetoed the bill, but it was passed over his veto in company with 33 other bills which he wished to keep from passing.

If all the good points favoring the adoption of a gas tax in Illinois were cast aside for the moment, should our legislators leave this state to be overridden by motorists from every other state without them paying some small portion of the road expenses?

And with the insistent demand for tax reduction from all parts of the state, could the legislators consistently enact a gas tax as an additional tax?

Illinois will eventually have a gasoline tax, of that there is little doubt. The question is whether it will come as an additional tax or as a replacement tax.

As has been stated before, the Illinois Agricultural Association is for the gas tax in lieu of the county highway tax. That is the main requirement in the Cuthbertson bill. Are you actively supporting it?

—o—

Where They Are Really Using Lime

Last year the farmers of Illinois used 500,000 tons of limestone on their soils. This is one-fourth of all that was used on all the soil of the United States. This record doesn't mean that Illinois is a particularly sour state, but it does mean the Illinois Agricultural Association has carried on an organized campaign to get farmers to apply the needed soil correction.—Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, Calif.

—o—

Easterners Like This Kind

The Illinois Agricultural Association has taken steps to help the farmers of the five counties hardest hit by the tornado. That's the kind of farm relief with which everybody is in sympathy.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

LOWDEN WONDERS IF RAINS BRING BENEFIT OR FAILURE IN TALK

Letters Endorse Idea of Having Radio Bring Farm Leaders Direct to Homes and Community Clubs

Letters from many parts of the Middle West tell the story that a tremendous audience was listening to the first program of the mythical Midwest Radio Community Club given over WLS of Chicago Wednesday evening, April 15.

All the letters speak highly of the event. These will be mounted in a scrap book and presented to former Governor Frank O. Lowden who delivered the main address of the evening, it being on the condition of agriculture. The purpose of the club is to bring big speakers into contact with farmers who otherwise could seldom, if ever, hear the leading agricultural thinkers of the day.

Following community singing led by J. H. Checkley, farm adviser of the Logan County Farm Bureau, President Sam H. Thompson opened the meeting with a short talk on "Changing Agriculture."

"There has been enough said about agriculture in the last five years to fill volumes, both as to cure and remedy," said President Thompson. "So when I started to study what had happened to the farmer, I started right at home. I lived in a country community six miles from a railroad station on a good average Illinois farm, in what is usually called the corn belt of America, and is well adapted to diversified farming and is conceded to be among the best farming districts of the country.

What are Farm Conditions?

"What has taken place here at home? Following the road east and west six miles across the township representing 24 160-acre farms on both sides of the road, we find but five farm owners farming their own farms. All the rest of those farms are now operated by tenants. Surprising as this may seem I followed the road running north and south through the center of the township six miles and found only three owners living on their farms. Another six miles streak revealed a similar condition with only four owners operating their farms. This would make a stretch of 18 miles representing 72 160-acre farms with only 12 owners operating their own farms. There must be some reason for such a wholesale change taking place in a few years.

"Farmers have been, and are, discontented, and not without reason. Some of these reasons will disappear only with lapse of time. Others come and are being improved, through education, organization and the reconstruction of agriculture. With all the improvements that have been wrought, the intelligent farmer realizes that his net profits have been growing smaller, while his land has been growing poorer and poorer and he has not been able, speaking generally, to maintain his buildings and equipment. The individual farmer has become a more efficient and intelligent producer, while he has been forced to admit that his margin of profit has been growing smaller and smaller.

Worst Losses Not Mentioned

"The disastrous effects of the agricultural depression are immeasurable. It is impossible to estimate, even approximately, the tremendous losses that have been sustained. Probably there has been a tendency to stress these losses too much. I don't think so. As a matter of fact, some of the more serious results are seldom mentioned, and we are at times inclined to refer to these losses as a thing of the past. While, as a matter of fact, many farmers are hanging on, hoping against hope, that in some mirgculous way the tide will turn and bring relief. Some adopt this point of view because of a dogged unwillingness to admit defeat.

"It is proper to deal with the agricultural depression as an acute problem, and to do all that can be done to bring relief. It is more important, however, that we understand the causes for agricultural depression and that we determine the factors affecting the future of the farming business. There is a growing evidence that farmers are

(Continued on page 4, col. 2.)

EVEN THE DOG WANTS HIS SHARE



Within 17 days after the storm, the first relief award in the wind-swept area was made in White county, Illinois. The check was from the Illinois Farm Relief Committee, co-operating with the I. A. A. and providing permanent relief to farm sufferers. The photo shows Miss Margaret McGrievy, Red Cross worker; J. M. Crebs, Carmi banker; Henry Gates, farmer storm victim of White county; H. M. Baker, national disaster relief director of the Red Cross; and E. W. Creighton, White county farm adviser.

New Grain Director Has Two Lines of Work Under Way for Present

Activities in the newly created grain marketing department, with Chester C. Davis who has been the Commissioner of Agriculture of Montana now in charge, have taken shape in the form of conferences by him and the grain marketing committee with committees representing National and State Associations of Farmers' Elevators, and the Indiana Wheat Pool.

The general aim of the department is toward helping establish a grain marketing system that is truly co-operative in every respect and one that will rest on the farmers' elevators as a foundation. With this objective, two principal lines of work are under way in this department.

The first resolves into an investigation to determine whether a true co-operative, with special emphasis on the patronage dividend feature, can get onto the Chicago Board of Trade if the memberships are held by farmers' elevators organized as they are at the present time. While most farmers' elevators are co-operative in spirit, some are not so in their organization, many being stock companies supported by farmers. The point of obtaining entrance onto the Board of Trade under the Capper-Tincher act rests with the interpretation as to whether these farmers' elevators are co-operative as defined in the Capper-Volstead act, which permits co-operative marketing.

To Survey Soft Wheat Area

The second line of work is to make a survey of the soft wheat situation in Eastern Illinois in a row of counties adjacent to the Wabash river. The purpose is to determine whether it would be advantagious to the growers of soft wheat in these counties to develop a marketing plan along the line of that of Indiana.

No Reason for Alarm if Check for Reactor Indemnity Not Received

There is no cause for worry if you have waited overlong for your indemnity checks on reactor cattle.

An instance has come to the attention of the I. A. A. where a member having a reactor, received a check for federal indemnity but none for state indemnity. The I.A.A. live stock marketing department took up the matter with Dr. F. A. Laird, state veterinarian. Investigation disclosed that a check had been mailed several months previous, and apparently was lost in the mails.

On the receipt of affidavit from the owner of the reactor stock, Dr. Laird issued a duplicate check which was promptly forwarded to the farmer.

The I. A. A. announces that it is ready to follow up any like cases and that owners who do not get their indemnity checks within reasonable time should bring the matter to the attention of the dairy marketing or live stock marketing departments.

Farmer Can't Afford to Be Without Farm Bureau, Declares Mr. Johns

Claims against railroads by Illinois farmers continue to come to the attention of the I. A. A. transportation department. One of them successfully adjusted by the I.A.A., involved a shortage of six lambs and a decline in the market due to delay in transit of a shipment to the Chicago Producers. The following letter was received after the negotiations were completed:

Gentlemen:—

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 9, file number 2035, with draft attached in our favor from the railroad for $200.

We wish to thank you for your efforts in our behalf in regard to this claim and to assure you that we are very appreciative of what you have done for us. Such results as this, confirm our belief that the Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association are organizations that no one in the agricultural game can afford not to be affiliated with

Ewing and Johns,
By Corwin H. Johns,
Forsythe, Macon Co.

The I. A. A. transportation department also took a hand in the case of Flagg station on the C. & N. W. Ry. in Ogle county. Under the Illinois law a railroad must have an order from the Illinois Commerce Commission either to close a station or to take off a train.

If the railroad does so without securing the permission of the Commission, it is a plain violation of the law.

This happened in the Flagg station case. In August last year, the station was closed and the agent removed.

D. E. Warren, Ogle county farm adviser, brought it to the attention of the I. A. A., and the transportation department promptly went after both the Illinois Commerce Commission and the North Western line.

Due to the fact that the station had been closed without the permission of the Commission, the station was re-opened by the railroad, and a station agent re-instated on April 20, without waiting for an order from the Commission.

A cut of $24,000,000 in farm land assessments is the record of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation. This sister organization to the I. A. A. asked the Missouri Board of Equalization for the reduction and was able to save Missouri farmers $2o2,000 in taxes for 1925. John C. Watson, I. A. A. tax director, gave them assistance.

Farm accounts, hog sanitation, pig clubs, limestone-legumes-phosphate, seed corn improvement, and community meetings make up the Ford County Farm Bureau program

RELIEF FUND AND WORKERS NEAR GOAL

(Continued from page 1)

Pike	$33 50
Pope Chd. Contribution)	1.00
Randolph Chd. Cont.)	3.00
Richland	2,756.83
Rock Island	432.50
Sangamon	4,825.00
Schuyler	400.00
Scott	1,028.80
Shelby	1,823.29
Stark	228.00
St. Clair	1,000.00
Stephenson	2,503.00
Tazewell	2,560.55
Union	1,403.66
Wabash	84.50
Warren	2,021.50
Washington	50.00
Wayne	445.88
Whiteside	3,602.81
Will	2,921.40
Williamson	623.50
Winnebago	1,810.00
Woodford	1,355.91
WLS Listeners' Fund	25,000.00
Chicago Drovers Journal	115.90
Porter County, Indiana	5.00
Ill-Mo Dairy Co-operative	17.00
Prairie Farmer	2,247.62
Strauss Bros.	100.00
Miscellaneous	32.00
National Grange	71.00
A. F. B. F.	22.10
Upper Deer Creek Church Wellman, Iowa	170.00
Highland U. B. Church. Tama, Iowa	21.00
Sunshine Circle, Hammond, Minn.	5.00
	$132,989.04

possible. By securing an amendment such as is being fostered by the I. A. A., in company with other state groups, it will be possible to get more intangibles taxed, an important one being incomes.

LAW MAKERS VOTE YES ON FARMERS' DEMANDS

(Continued from page 1.)

Farmers Need Revenue Amendment

The hearing for Wednesday was scheduled to be before the Senate sitting as a committee of the whole, to whom the bill was passed by the committee on revenue without a hearing but with the recommendation that it "do pass."

The third legislative desire of the I. A. A. lies in the fortunes of the proposed revenue amendment. This amendment should have the wholehearted support of every farmer because it is by this means that he can get permanent relief from his present unjust taxes. Under the present revenue section of the Illinois constitution, taxation along the lines of present-day affairs is im-

SEES NEW DAY IN FORD COUNTY PLAN FOR SELLING CREAM

Integration of Effort Will Provide Volume of Business, Leaders Believe; Henry County to Follow

The cream marketing system in Illinois is taking a turn for the better.

Indiscriminate selling and buying of small and frequent quantities of cream has not worked to the advantage of the Illinois farmer, declares the I. A. A. dairy marketing department. A. D. Lynch, director from observations extending over a period of years.

"Our past scheme of marketing dairy products has been adverse to the farmers owning a few cows, largely because of the large spread existing between producer and consumer," says the department. "This spread has been due to the excessive number of middlemen in the assembling game."

Better Days Coming

The almost universal practice throughout the state heretofore except where local circumstances have warranted the establishment of co-operative farmer creameries has been for the farmers to haul their cream to local assembling points or cream stations where it was bought by private individuals or by representatives of centralizer creameries; or for the farmers to ship their cream direct to centralizer plants, not owned by the producers. Recently, however, the sails of co-operative cream assembling and marketing have appeared on the horizon of a better agricultural system, says the I. A. A. department.

Mr. Lynch points to the establishment of co-operative cream clubs in various sections of the state, as one way out of the difficulty, and as a step in the direction of a more equitable distribution of income derived from the sale of butter fat in Illinois. He cites the Ford County Dairy Marketing Association as a successful example of what can be accomplished along the lines of co-operative effort in the marketing of dairy produce.

Co-ops Pay Better Prices

The Ford county association so far has but one unit at Paxton. In the 10 months since the association was organized and began operation, it has paid approximately 2.4 cents a pound more for butter fat than the average price paid by other cream stations in Illinois in the same period. In its first nine months of operation, this co-operative has sold cream amounting to $17,989.91 and $1,672.59 worth of eggs besides. An average of 34 cents was paid to the members and patrons per pound fat, besides a patronage dividend of 2.3c a pound.

Equipment amounting to $306 53 has been paid out of the earnings of the association, and $50.37 has been laid aside for depreciation on equipment.

"The Ford County Dairy Marketing Association so far has increased the returns for fat to the members seven per cent over what they could have received by selling it by the old method," says Geo. T. Swaim, farm adviser. "Our plan is to add other units and thereby increase the volume of business. Every new unit joining the association will be represented on the board in the county organization."

Looks to Ford County

The I. A. A. dairy marketing department looks on the Ford county idea as worthy of repetition elsewhere. In Henry county, it states, farmers around Geneseo, dissatisfied with cream prices received in recent years, are contemplating the organization of a cream club on the Ford county plan. Already 50 cream producers have signified their intention to start the plan in Henry county.

Surveys Reveal Plenty

A recent survey conducted by the I. A. A., disclosing a differential of 5 to 6 cents per pound fat in favor of co-operative creameries, has done much to stimulate desire on the part of farmers to do their own dairy marketing, says Mr. Lynch. Another survey made by the I. A. A. in connection with 12 other states showed that Illinois stands in sixth place on butter fat prices received by the producers. Ohio, which has 88 cream clubs, was first, the survey revealed.

LISTENERS CONCUR IN VIEWS ON PROBLEMS VOICED BY LOWDEN

Success Marks First Radio Club Meeting. Replies Reveal Thoughtful Comment

That the first "Midwest Radio Community Meeting" was a success is attested to by the letters of congratulation and comment received by WLS after the program in which former Governor Frank O. Lowden was the principal speaker, with his talk on "Co-operative Marketing."

Following are copies of just a few of the many replies received. The entire stack of letters will be bound permanently in a "scrapbook" and presented by the I. A. A. to the farm leader:

"I want to congratulate you on the Midwest Community Club program. It proves as Mr. Evans recently said, that the I. A. A. is looked to as a leader and is a leader in things worth while. I am proud to be a member of the Ford County Farm Bureau and the I. A. A.—F. W. Tieken, Piper City, Ill."

"Heard your program "Mid-West Community Club" last night and wish to congratulate you on the fine arrangement of your program. Am thoroughly in accord with the views expressed by your speakers. Let us have more of them. Former Governor Lowden knows what he was talking about and we hope for a speedy action to bring about co-operative marketing. WLS is certainly trying to improve the situation in agriculture.—H. W. Jeske, Batavia, Ill."

All Agree with Lowden

"It was with a great deal of pleasure I listened in last night. I wish there were more men like you.

"I feel that you know and are doing all one man can possibly do to set the farmer right.

"It was simply great.—Dan G. Davies, Sugar Grove, Ill."

"I listened with great appreciation to the entire speech of Ex-Governor Lowden last night. It was so interesting and informing that I lost not a word of it. Congratulations. I'm not a farmer, but this speech ought to do a great deal of good.—C. T. Watson, Brookfield, Ill."

These from the City

"While as a would-be broad minded individual I have always respected the farmer and his calling, giving the latter its proper niche in importance, I somehow never visualized in mind him and his vocation as being governed by the same economic laws and methods of development as other industrial, commercial and financial lines of endeavor. Your speech convinced me of the desirability of the farmers being "like other men" in their marketing, and the benefit to accrue to the consumer thereby.

"Hoping that very many doubting or hesitating farmers were as easily convinced as I was in your propaganda, and congratulating myself on the accidental chance that caused me to hear your talk, and thanking you for my pleasure and profit in it.—Very truly yours, H. N. Mudge, Chicago."

"I enjoyed your R. F. D. program last evening. The address by Hon. Frank O. Lowden on farm conditions was a gem. The deep study and knowledge of farm conditions, no doubt gained by actual experience, should be heeded by all farmers to band together and better their conditions through the medium of co-operation.

"I also enjoyed the good points brought out by Mr. Evans of the A. F. B. F. in his talk.—John Klein, Chicago."

Farm Bureau Projects Are Subjects of Talks by County Farm Advisers

Farm advisers' talks have filled the air on the I. A. A. programs broadcast over WLS, Chicago, "What the Farm Bureau Is Doing" was the general subject of these talks.

J. W. Whisenand, Henry county farm adviser, spoke on "Saving Dollars for Henry County Shippers." He stated that Henry county is the heaviest shipper of live stock in Illinois and that it has a shipping association at every one of its 19 shipping points. All of these associations, he said, have been organized since the coming of the farm bureau in that county in 1917.

A. A. Olsen, speaking on the co-operative marketing of live stock in Warren county, told of the establishment of the Warren County Shipping Association, in answer to the realization that the farmer today needs the best possible marketing service. The association ships live stock from 11 points in the county, all of them being supervised by a county manager whose headquarters are in the farm bureau office.

J. H. Checkley in talking to his farmer constituency told of the many activities taken part in by the members of the 70 community clubs in Logan county. Boys and girls club work, he said, is one of the major activities of the county Farm Bureau. His clubs are strong on community singing, too.

DeKalb County Farm Bureau Adviser T. H. Roberts in his talk on "Clean Farms and High Yields" stressed the importance of buying none but weed-free seed. "Continued cultivation and hard work," he said, "will clean up a farm provided you don't re-sow it with weeds every time you sow your small grain and grass seed."

I. A. Madden, Sangamon county farm adviser, voiced the sentiment of farmers in his county by saying that "corn testing is one of the most profitable projects we have ever undertaken. We are looking forward and making plans for the time when all our members will select, cull, and test their seed corn. We consider our seed corn testing project one of the most important services we have ever offered because corn is our money crop.

The gas tax problem, so pressing right now, occupied the center of interest on Friday evening, April 24, when WLS broadcast a debate on the subject, "Shall Illinois Have a Gasoline Tax?" The affirmative was upheld by J. C. Watson, I. A. A. director of taxation and statistics, while Zack C. Elkin, legislative director of the Chicago Motor Club, took the negative.

The following program is scheduled for the week of April 27 over WLS:

Monday, April 27 at 12:30—Dan G. Davies, director of the Kane County Farm Bureau, on "Community Happiness."

Tuesday, April 28 at 12:30—D. C. Cooke, director of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau, on "Our Farm Bureau Live Stock Project;" and at 8:40—L. M. Swansey, president of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau, will speak.

Talks by farm advisers over WLS for the first half of May are scheduled as follows:

Monday, May 4 at 12:30—Geo. T. Swaim, farm adviser of the Ford County Farm Bureau, on "How Farmers In Ford County Get Higher Cream Prices."

Tuesday, May 5 at 12:30 and 8:40—F. E. Fuller, farm adviser of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau on the accomplisments and services of this Farm Bureau.

Monday, May 11 at 12:30—C. C. Turner, farm adviser of the Mouitrie County Farm Bureau on "Mouitrie County Farm Bureau Has the Budgets."

Tuesday, May 12 at 12:30 and 8:40—Enos Watson, farm adviser of the Edgar County Farm Bureau on accomplishments and services of the Edgar County Farm Bureau.

On Friday, May 8, at 8:40 P. M., R. F. Karr, I. A. A. executive committeeman for the 18th district, will speak on "The Farmers' Niche."

A Short Story On the Adventures of A Motoring Friend

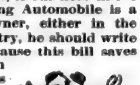


The genial gentleman scooting along in the automobile at the left is enjoying the good roads of Illinois — the ones which have been and are being built by the two bond issues totaling $160,000,000.

Unfortunately, our motoring friend turned onto a state aid road which appears to have been neglected. He is now traveling the farmers' principal farm-to-market road. We hope his springs are good!

Quite likely this fellow will write his Senator and Representative asking them to vote for the Cuthbertson gas tax bill because money from its application will help make these farm-to-market roads better. He will tell his legislators that his experience illustrates the recent statement of John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics of the Illinois Association, that Illinois is rapidly developing the best primary roads in the country, but the worst secondary roads. Our motorist wouldn't have to pay as high upkeep bills if his roads were kept in better shape.

(Of course, if our hero in the Rough Riding Automobile is a property owner, either in the city or country, he should write anyway, because this bill saves him from paying his county highway tax. If the legislators got a whole lot of letters down at Springfield, they'd be more likely to vote right. A letter from you, too, will help.)



LOWDEN SPEAKS ON CO-OP MARKETING

(Continued from page 3.)

becoming more competent and are able to understand their difficulties, and work out methods for their relief. This is as it should be. If it were not so it would be a sad commentary on the agricultural teaching of the last fifty years.

Discontent Is a Protest of Intelligence

"Farmer discontent—I want you to get this and I want everybody else, as well as farmers, to get it. Farmer discontent may be looked upon as a protest of intelligence. I believe, as never before, that farmers have had real grievances, and they have been increasingly successful in getting a larger number of people to recognize that fact."

Carrying this thought further, President Thompson stated that the American public does not fully realize the actual condition of agriculture. They get their ideas from the unusual reports of individually successful farmers who are given publicity and through the propaganda sent out by interests to whom it is desirable to make things appear to be running smoothly.

President Thompson then introduced Frank Evans, general marketing counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who extended a greeting to the farmers of the Middle West, a part of which is as follows:

"The mission of the Farm Bureau, as conceived by the leadership of the present, is not less—indeed, it is much greater in its scope and purpose—than it was in its earlier years. If there are any who look upon the farm bureau movement as designed merely to meet a momentary emergency, let them be disabused of the thought, for it is no temporary expedient, but a deliberate, determined and ever increasing effort designed to build and to foster a dignified, efficient and permanent agricultural policy throughout the country."

Lowden Begins

"There is no music sweeter to my ears than the patter of rain drops upon the roof breaking a drought in summer time, and yet, to save my life, I cannot tell whether the rain is a sweet and fragant bearer of benefit or bankruptcy," said former governor Lowden.

"Is it to be wondered at that the farmers distrust the present methods of marketing farm products?" the farming governor asked. "They see their 1924 crop of two billion four hundred million bushels of corn, inferior in quality, worth more by something like two hundred million dollars than their 1923 crop of three billions bushels of high grade corn.

"This, it is agreed upon by all hands, was due largely to the unfavorable growing season in 1924. But while the season, wet and cold as it was, was unfavorable to corn, it was exactly what the grasses needed. And so, because of the abundance of moisture, there was a larger production of milk, with the result that this larger quantity brought five hundred million dollars less in the market than the smaller production of the year before.

"Now suppose that the corn growers and milk producers had been completely organized during these years, do you believe this depressing and puzzling condition would have come about?

Organization Is Needed

"It is safe to say that the larger part of the bumper corn crop of 1923 was sold at a price which did not cover the cost of production. If corn growers had been organized and found that the market would not receive their corn at what it cost them to produce it, they would not have dumped the larger part of the crop upon the market in a few brief months. They would have sold sparingly. They would have stored the remainder, knowing full well that seasons of bountiful production are always followed by seasons of low production, and that at no distant day they would receive a fair price for their corn.

"As it was, only a few of the corn farmers were able to hold their corn for the higher prices which they had rightly anticipated and which were later received. Of course, even if organized, they could not have expected to receive as much per bushel for a three million bushel crop as for a two billion four hundred million bushel crop. They doubtless would have asked a price—and would have received it—which would have made the three billion bushels of corn worth more to them than the very next year's crop of two billion four hundred million bushels of poor corn actually brought on the market.

"In other words, the corn farmers, if organized, would have adjusted the supply to the actual demand.

Slight Surplus Depresses Price on Whole Crop

"Under the present system of marketing farm products, a surplus, no matter how slight, seems to have the effect of depressing the price with a total disregard for the cost of production of even the absolute necessities of life.

"I have been studying this question of surplus, and I have come to the conclusion that it exists mainly in the minds of those whose interest it is to depress prices."

In defending the present efforts put forth by farmers' co-operative marketing, Mr. Lowden said that those who oppose the farmers' co-operative movement seem to think it is an effort to arbitrarily fix prices upon farm products. They assume that there are only two ways in which prices are made: first, through monopolistic control; and second, by an indiscriminate throwing upon the market, as at present, of the products of the farm, taking whatever offered.

There Is a Third Method

"They say that monopolistic control is impossible and that therefore the present system must continue to be employed," the former governor said. "I insist that there is a third method and that is co-operative marketing. No one that I know of denies the validity of the law of supply and demand and its influence upon farm prices. Some of us, however, deny that it is self-supporting so as to preserve nicely a perfect balance between supply and demand."

A buyer and a seller must meet to dicker in order to establish some price, Mr. Lowden said in carrying this thought further. The sellers, in the case of farmers selling indiscriminately, are at present almost entirely unorganized while the buyers are organized.

Does Rain Bring Benefit or Bankruptcy?

"These perplexing facts lead me to wonder whether a rain pattering on the roof is bringing benefit or bankruptcy.

Due to the change of dates, farm bureau presidents from Iowa, Indiana and Michigan were unable to be present, but sent messages of greeting instead.

R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, reported to the unseen audience on the financial condition of the association, which, he said, is of the very best in the country, there being over a quarter of a million dollars of surplus. This reserve, he pointed out, is earning interest for the organization and the fact that the association has it gives a great degree of dignity to the activities and undertakings.

Takes a Day to Hear of Work

Geo. A. Fox, I. A. A. secretary, gave a short report on what the association is doing. As an illustration of the great amount of work under way, he told of the directors of each of the departments presenting their 1925 programs of work to the executive committee. Each took a half hour and the executives put in a whole day at nothing but listening to oral tales of what the I. A. A. is actually doing in serving the farmers of Illinois.

Arthur C. Page, editor of Orange Judd Illinois Farmer, among other things, drew attention to the wonderful possibilities of radio. In this instance, he said, it made it possible for farmers who never before had heard these agricultural leaders speak to get almost a first hand impression from them.

John Got Sleepy

John Turnipseed, scheduled to speak for Prairie Farmer, was on hand all evening, but got sleepy before his turn came. He caught the 9:31 train for Wheaton.

Community clubs in many parts of the Middle West stood at attention during the final song, the "Star Spangled Banner." Other big speakers will be scheduled later, it was decided following the successful reception accorded this one.

SPREAD THE RISK OF FARM LOSSES IS THE AIM OF RE-INSURANCE

Officers Look to Successful Examples in Other States in Laying the Illinois Plan

Plans for re-insuring farm mutual companies in Illinois are getting under way as conferences are being held and as similar companies in other states are being investigated.

Wm. B. McFarland, Hoopeston, president of the newly organized Farmers Mutual Re-insurance Company of Illinois, has been studying the situation in Indiana, and he and J. H. Kelker, I. A. A. office manager, investigated the Iowa situation.

Both of these state re-insurance companies are reported as performing much valuable service to the farmers of their commonwealths in the matter of spreading the risks of losses incurred by farm mutuals in cases of fire and tornado. It is hoped that some satisfactory plan may be evolved whereby farm mutual insurance companies in Illinois may pool their losses in a common state fund such as the re-insurance company would provide.

On April 21, President McFarland conferred with Mr. Kelker and E. A. Myers, I. A. A. insurance counsel, relative to formulating a system which is to be presented to the executive committee for approval. Vernon Vaniman, field organizer for the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, will present the state re-insurance plan to Illinois farm mutuals. There are 237 farm mutual insurance companies in the state.

Here Are the Main Points in Tice Bill As Passed by House

The main points of the Tice bill, as passed by the House, are as follows:

(1) Whenever the owners of 75 per cent of the herds of breeding and dairy cattle in any county operating under the county area plan, shall have signed agreements with the State Department of Agriculture, the Department shall enroll the county under the accredited area plan and notify the state attorney and the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners of such county accordingly.

(2) The sale of all tuberculin in the state is placed in the hands of the State Department of Agriculture.

(3) Female cattle used for feeding purposes must be branded.

(4) All reactors, whether tested by private veterinarians or under the co-operative plan, must be branded and reported to the State Department of Agriculture.

(5) A 60-day retest is required on all dairy and breeding cattle coming into modified accredited area counties. It is also required on all dairy and breeding cattle coming into counties whenever the owners of 75 per cent of the herds have signed agreements to test with the Department of Agriculture. The 60-day retest is required of pure breds coming into any county. The retest is also required of all grade dairy and breeding cattle coming into any Illinois county after July 1, 1927.

(6) All breeding and dairy cattle to be sold or offered for sale at public auction within the state of Illinois, unless from an accredited herd or a modified accredited area, shall be tuberculin tested by a qualified veterinarian within the 30 days immediately preceeding the date of sale.

The bill, if passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor, both of which are expected, will go into effect July 1, 1925.

The principal difference between the bill as passed by the House and the original as drawn by the I. A. A. is in the extension of time until July 1, 1927 for grade cattle to be subject to the 60-day retest.

An appropriation of $3,000,000 for paying indemnities during the next two-year period is deemed necessary to carry out the t. b. eradication program.

PRODUCER FACTS

The Chicago Producers Commission Association, established in 1922, handled 17,917 cars of live stock carrying 1,240,226 animals in 1924. Total sales amounted to $27,225,247, and $103,461 patronage dividends were declared for the year.

The Producers Live Stock Commission Association of National Stock Yards, Illinois, established in 1922, handled 14,053 cars carrying 1,036,558 animals. Total sales amounted to $18,977,387, and patronage dividends to $58,932.

The Producers Commission Association, Indianapolis, established in 1922, handled 902,833 animals in 12,782 cars. Total sales amounted to $16,864,568, patronage dividends to $77,404.

MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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"ORGANIZATION PAYS" IS LESSON TAUGHT IN TORNADO RELIEF WORK

Emergency Adviser Appointed to Help Hamilton County Red Cross with Farm Relief

Within two weeks after the nation's most destructive tornado swept across Southern Illinois, relief workers in Hamilton county, the only one in the afflicted area not having a farm adviser or a county farm bureau, found that they were severely handicapped in their rehabilitation work by not having an organization through which to direct their efforts. Farm bureaus in the other afflicted counties—Franklin, Jackson and White—had benefited from their organization machinery and within a few days after the storm had passed they had plans well under way for cleaning away the debris and helping farmers get back to normal as quickly as possible. In White county, for instance, the clean-up campaign was staged within nine days after the storm.

In view of the existing conditions, H. W. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois and director of its extension service, named J. C. Spitler, assistant state leader of farm advisers, emergency farm adviser for the county.

Striking Results

Working with the Hamilton county unit of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee, Mr. Spitler put definite plans for farm rehabilitation work into operation and within two weeks the work in the county had progressed to the point where it was on a par with that in the other three counties having farm advisers. What was accomplished was nothing short of a striking demonstration of what can be accomplished by even a temporary farm adviser.

Throughout the work Mr. Spitler worked in close co-operation with the local unit of the American Red Cross. Before Mr. Spitler and the representatives of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee started their work the Red Cross had early met the problem of food, clothing, shelter, medical assistance and hospitalization. However, when it came to taking the next steps in the relief of farmers and their families, it was evident that Hamilton county was handicapped by not having an organization of farmers, for farmers, such as existed in White, Jackson and Franklin counties.

Temporary Farm Organization

The temporary farm organization committee in Hamilton county was composed of C. N. Burnett, A. B. Anderson and Frank Porter. Mr. Spitler served as emergency farm adviser for two weeks and at the end of that time was relieved by C. E. Gates, club work specialist of the agricultural college.

The local committee decided that a clean-up of the debris, such as had been and was being accomplished in the other counties, was the most necessary thing to do at that time, and Monday, April 6, was set when all forces would drop all else to help clear away the twisted wreckage.

With the assistance of the emergency farm adviser, the local committee started a five-day campaign to get the assistance of as many able-bodied men as possible who could devote Monday, April 6, to the huge clean-up of debris.

Organized Farm Clean-up

An article telling of the big day was placed in each county newspaper. Personal letters were sent to 25 men living in the villages located over the county asking them to organize groups of men. Eight hundred leading farmers of the

(Continued on page 3, col. 2.)

TRYING TO LOOK SMALL



Big Grain Merger Again Asks Continuance to Ward Off Inquiry By State

Continuing its tactics of evasion to ward off an inquiry by the state, the $26,000,000 grain merger applied for another two weeks' delay on its hearing before the Illinois Commerce Commission which was scheduled for April 29.

Counsel for the Grain Marketing Company asked for a two weeks' continuance because the lawyer who was said to be most familiar with the case was detained in another court.

Chairman Smith of the Illinois Commerce commission granted the continuance, which is the third one, and stated that "we'll have to get down to the facts—we can't postpone this thing too long."

The I. A. A. had asked the Commerce Commission to conduct a public inquiry into the grain merger to protect the interests of Illinois farmers.

Application for permission to sell $1,000,000 worth of stock in the Grain Marketing Company was made to the Indiana Public Securities Commission at Indianapolis recently.

Upon protest of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, the application was not granted and a hearing was set for May 19. Application to sell stock in Michigan has met a similar reaction from the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation.

FARM BUREAU OFFICE BURNED AT DANVILLE

Fire, originating in a photographer's shop in the downtown section of Danville Sunday, April 26, virtually destroyed a three-story brick building housing the Vermilion County Farm Bureau, the Red Cross, and the Chamber of Commerce headquarters and damaged several stores on the ground floor. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

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GOAL OF $180,000 FOR FARM RELIEF NEAR REALIZATION

Cowles and Anderson of Relief Committee Spend Much Time on Work in the Storm Area

Illinois farmers have come to the assistance of their unfortunate neighbor-farmers in the tornado-swept district of Southern Illinois so effectively that a total of $167,665.30 is now in the hands of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee, according to R. A. Cowles, chairman of the committee and I. A. A. treasurer.

Thirty-three Counties Over Top

Thirty-three counties have exceeded the $2,000 quota suggested by the committee and additional contributions are being received daily. In all, 86 counties have sent in part or all of their quotas.

Chairman Cowles and vice-chairman Curt Anderson of the committee have each week spent some time in the storm area calling on representatives of local disaster relief committees and Red Cross representatives, and have reviewed with rural case workers certain cases and peculiar problems involved.

"Business rehabilitation needs in the country are being determined as rapidly as possible and immediate needs supplied as determined," says Mr. Cowles. "The mechanics involved in the work are, determining needs, making immediate minimum awards, selection of vendor, material, equipment and supplies, by beneficiary, disbursing the award and direct settlement with vendor by the Red Cross.

Award According to Needs

"Awards in all cases are made strictly in accordance with needs. There is no attempt or obligation on the part of the Red Cross to reimburse anybody for losses sus-

(Continued

AMENDMENT TO CUTHBERTSON GAS TAX BILL IS PUT TO SENATE THIS WEEK; ALLOCATION OF FUNDS IS CHANGED TO FAVOR LARGER CITIES

Twenty per cent of Revenue Will Go to Highway Commission, 20 per cent to Counties on 1924 License Fee Basis, and 60 per cent to Counties on Basis of State Aid Road Mileage.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 6—(Special)—An amendment to the Cuthbertson gas tax bill which is pending in the legislature with the Senate revenue committee's recommendation that it pass, will be introduced by the sponsors of the bill this week, according to the legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Senator Andrew S. Cuthbertson (Macoupin) who have been in conference here.

In an interview Senator Cuthbertson said that the bill as it now stands provides for division of the gas tax revenue to all counties in proportion to the permissible state aid road mileage in each county. The amendment will change this allocation of funds so that 20 per cent of the total contemplated receipts will go to the State Highway commission, 20 per cent to the counties on the basis of the 1924 license fees and 60 per cent on the basis of the State Aid road mileage in each county.



Frank D. Barton
Chairman
Legislative
Committee

Allocation Changed

"We are changing the bill in this way," said Senator Cuthbertson, "in order to make a more fair return to the counties which have the big cities. This will permit each county to apply its own money where and how it sees fit, with 20 per cent to be expended by the State Highway commission with a state-wide and county-to-county travel viewpoint.

"The 20 and 60 per cent amounts returned to each county will, in a large share of the 104 counties, be sufficient to replace the present 25 cent levy for county highways. By replacing this tax, the gasoline tax becomes a lieu tax and not an additional tax. Most of the senators are desirous of reducing taxes so we anticipate that the bill as amended will pass the Senate."

Cites Peoria County as Example

Senator Cuthbertson presented figures compiled by the Illinois Agricultural Association which showed several possible divisions of the expected $10,000,000 annual gas tax revenue for the state. Pointing to Peoria county as typical of the counties in the state with a large city population, he showed that this county would contribute $235,340 in a year if a two cent gas tax were levied.

This figure, he stated, was arrived at on the basis of the motor licenses issued in Peoria county in 1924. The 20 per cent of this total which would go to the State Highway commission, under the amendment which he is submitting this week, would be $47,070. The 20 and 60 per cent amounts which are based on permissible mileage of state aid roads in the county and the 1924 license fees, respectively, would aggregate $165,560. This would mean an average of $602 per mile of State Aid roads in Peoria county available for their use as they see it.

Replaces Present Tax

Property owners in this county are now paying approximately $100,000 a year for the upkeep of the same roads, his figures indicated. Under the terms of the Cuthbertson bill, the $100,000 would be displaced and the burden on all property thereby lessened. At the same time Peoria county would have $165,560 to invest on its roads. This condition applies even more favorably in most of the other counties, he stated.

Tice Bill

The Tice bill, which provides for a general re-codification of t. b. laws and compulsory testing when 75 per cent of the herds of a county have signed up for testing, has passed the house with only two dissenting votes, as was announced in the RECORD last time. From that stage it was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, which passed it out to the Senate with the recommendation that it pass. It is on second reading in the Senate as

(Continued on page 4, col. 1.)

State Commerce Commission Hands Down Decision as to Telephone Rate Increase

The sleet storm which ravaged central Illinois late last year has not yet thawed out, as far as telephone and light service in the areas afflicted is concerned.

According to Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association, many of whose members live in the section struck by the storm last December, the Bell telephone companies applied to the Illinois Commerce Commission for permission to increase their service rates to their farmer patrons as a result of the storm, so as to provide for reconstruction funds. Other independent telephone companies also applied for the same permission.

"The Commission on January 15, 1925," says Mr. Kirkpatrick, "issued an order, the substance of which is to the effect that any telephone company receiving injuries to its property in the sleet storm of December 18, 1924, must file application to the Illinois Commerce Commission for relief, stating in full its property losses and the amounts of moneys required for restoration. On the basis of this information, specifications for relief are to be made by the Commission."

The Illinois Agricultural Association has the case under advisement.

20 Per Cent Increase In Membership for First Eight McLean Townships

Eight townships in McLean county have been practically completed in the renewal campaign of the McLean County Farm Bureau with an average increase of 20 per cent in membership. This county is the second one of the 40 which fall due for renewals of three-year memberships this year. The first was Iroquois, which finished 1,501 members representing a 15 per cent increase over its former membership.

Local leaders in McLean county report that the old members have been signing up again very readily and that non-members are signing easier because they are beginning to see the light of the need of organization for farmers if agriculture is ever to get anywhere.

Brown County Farm Bureau in the first three months of 1925 bought 700 tons of limestone.

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THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Trying To Discredit Us

An effort to discredit the Illinois Agricultural Association because of its stand against the $26,000,000 grain merger is shown in the stock selling promoters' public accusation that a legal report on the company has been suppressed by the I. A. A.

This legal opinion is known as the Starr report. It is a lawyer's opinion on the legal phase of the grain merger, only one of several phases studied by the Illinois Agricultural Association before the association's executive committee decided to warn the members not to buy stock.

It is true that the Starr report was never released for publication by this association or Mr. Starr. It was never thought to be of enough importance to single it out of several reports and print it in full. The weight of it was balanced with the weight of other reports and the result was a negative decision. However, the Starr report has been open for persual by members of the association and has been seen by all who desire to see it.

Demand for its release has come only from the stock selling promoters of the grain merger, who, it was feared by the association, would extract only such sections as would help sell stock in the merger. The use now being made of the Starr report illustrates perfectly why the I. A. A. officials and executive committee did not release it to the prompters of the Grain Marketing Company for publication.

To Ruth and Red Cross

The title of this poem is rather misleading unless one knows who "Ruth" and "Red Cross" are in this case.

Ruth is a young lady of four years who got blown about a bit in the recent cyclone in Southern Illinois and, in order to cheer her up, Miss Ruth's 15-year-old sister, Bethyl S. Allardin, wrote this little poem to her. According to Mrs. James L. Mitchell, the Red Cross case worker for Hamilton county and who sent this and the other poem on page 4, to R. A. Cowles, chairman of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee, both girls are convalescing in a hospital. The poems give a sidelight on the tornado tragedy reflecting the good spirit being shown in the stricken communities.

I'm just-a little girl; I'm only four years old.
My name is Ruth Allardin, if you haven't already been told.

I live at McLeansboro. It's a long, long way from here.
I wish I was back home with all my friends so dear.

My leg got hurt badly. I'm here to get well you see.
I'm at the Red Cross Hospital, they'll take good care of me.

I took Red Cross with me, when I was ready to go.
I have to take good care of her, 'cause she's my dolly, you know.

A man came to see me this morning. I like him a lot, you bet.
He brought me some candy and a rabbit, and the rabbit is a pet.

I play with him and he doesn't try to run away.
He's a great big rabbit, Red Cross rode on his back one day.

I play on my little piano, a lady showed me how,
Red Cross soon can play, 'cause I'm giving her lessons now.

We are very happy here, Little Red Cross and I.
We are always laughing, and never have time to cry.

We are going home some day, we'll surely be glad to go,
Tho we're loath to leave our new friends, we miss our old ones so.

—Bethyl S. Allardin, McLeansboro, Illinois.

—o—

Want a Good Laugh? Read This!

(Reprinted from the Evening Bulletin of New York City.)

Four states, each in the East, may be the only survivors in the battle the farmers have waged against the city automobilists. Today every state in the Union but Ohio and Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Jersey have adopted the gasoline tax, and it appears as if Ohio and Illinois would approve the plan before their Legislatures adjourn.

The gasoline tax is nothing but a new blow aimed by the farmers against the city dwellers. It is a scheme by which the cost of building roads is taken from the general tax and placed exclusively upon the shoulders of city automobilists.

The unfairness of the proposition may be judged by two specific facts:

1—That the automobile already is the highest tax article of personal property. It is taxed by the Federal government through a war assessment on purchase of parts; it is taxed by the state by a registration fee and driver's license; it is taxed by municipal communities by a property tax.

2—The farmer has profited more from the automobile than any other individual. Before the automobile came no state in the Union could boast of good roads. Farmers had to use many horses and trucks to get their produce to market. The automobile came and registration fees, court fees, etc., provided sufficient money to build good roads. Today the automobilist really needs no more roads. The farmer does. So the farmer intends to get the roads he needs by taxing the city automobilist.

Only 4 per cent of all the pleasure cars in the United States use country roads; yet 70 per cent of all the taxes assessed against city owned automobiles has been spent building country roads.

The cost of getting farm produce to the market has been reduced 11 per cent since the automobile tax built good roads where there were bad ones.

But the farmer is not satisfied.

New York state doesn't need to be told of the greed and cupidity of the farmer. Lowman's pals gave full and bold proof of it during the past Legislative season. But it is remarkable that the nation has been so completely deceived.

To show how selfish and unfair the farm politician is one need but know that in almost every state where the gasoline tax has been enacted farm automobiles have been made exempt from the tax.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, a bunch of farmers, arguing for the passage of the gasoline tax in that state, states:

> The tax is about as equitable as it can be . . .
> The farmer who still drives a horse . . . saves the whole amount.

The farmers have expended much effort and more money in attempting to foist the gasoline tax upon the people. Road building costs were a nightmare to them. Because of the chronic ignorance which characterizes so many of the farmers' campaigns the agriculturists wasted both time and money. To solve the road building problem one does not need a gasoline tax; one does need to remove politics from road building.

Go into any small city or country town and investigate road building costs! Then go to any competent engineer and get the facts. You will find that, allowing a fair profit to the contractor and paying a fair price for labor and materials, every community pays about 30 per cent more for its road work than it should.

Where does this money go?

Politics profits more out of road building than in any municipal activity except the purchase of fire apparatus—so observers claim who should know what they are talking about.

Every small town politician welcomes the proposal that a road be built. Every contractor welcomes it. And then when the contract is awarded it is bloated 30 per cent to pay the political fare. The result is that roads which should contain half cement and half sand really contain one-fifth cement and four-fifths sand. In a year the road is a wreck; it cannot withstand a single winter's storm. Then repairs must come.

It is amusing to note the complaint of the Illinois farmers that the gasoline tax of two cents a gallon barely covers the cost of repairs and does not provide any money for new construction. That is fairly good proof that all the tax does is pay the high price demanded by practical politics.

It would be interesting and illuminating if one could ascertain how many selectmen's garages, mayor's summer camps, aldermen's automobiles and councilmen's shoes have been bought in the cities and towns of the nation by the contributions of road builders.

The gasoline tax is a political tax. But the farmer is too thick to realize it, just as he is thick enough to pay the $10 to the klan and subscribe to the courses which teach dupes how to become hypocrites.—The Evening Bulletin, New York City.

The I. A. A. is quite a "bunch" of farmers to be causing so much editorial comment in the world's largest city a thousand miles away, don't you think?

Our guess is that the gentleman who wrote this editorial knows about as much about farmers as the fellow who pumped the cow's tail to get milk—and about the same proportion about the gas tax. Rhode Island has adopted the tax, as has Ohio.

INTRODUCING TWO NEIGHBORS—John Thinker and Epidermis Flint. (John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis Is Agin It!)



CONSTANT PROGRESS MARKS EFFORTS OF I. A. C. A. IN ELEVEN MONTHS

ORGANIZATION, FAIRS, FARM MART, SUBJECTS AT JOLIET CONFERENCE

Farm Bureau Men From Five Counties in Two Districts Talk Problems in Conference

Officers and farm advisers of the county Farm Bureaus in the 10th and 11th Congressional Districts of Illinois met in Joliet on April 28 for the second conference of the year.



Wm. Webb

According to Wm. Webb, Lockport, executive committeeman from these districts in the Illinois Agricultural Association, 50 representative farm bureau members were present from the counties of Will, Lake, McHenry, DuPage and Kane. A trip through the new state prison and the dairy barn at Stateville preceded the business meeting.

Metzger Tells About I. A. A.

What the Illinois Agricultural Association is doing to build the farm bureau forces throughout the state, was the subject of G. E. Metzger, organization director of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Explaining the method used in organizing the farmers in each county, he stated that the township plan was being stressed now more than ever. Under this plan the community or township is made the basis of building the membership, and local leaders are chosen to line up the farmers behind the farm bureau movement.

"The community plan," said Mr. Metzger, "is working well in all the counties where it is used. The Farm Bureaus are now well established and are going institutions."

Pushes Agricultural Mart

Mr. Webb, in speaking of the proposed agricultural mart to be erected in Chicago, declared that "agriculture as the greatest industry in the world should have the best site and the largest building in the world." He told of the plans now under way to build and finance the undertaking, which when completed is to be the largest fireproof building in the world, with transport facilities and accommodations for conventions and expositions unequalled anywhere.

Following Mr. Webb's talk, the audience heard J. C. Hackleman, seed certification specialist at the University of Illinois. Mr. Hackleman traced the history of the seed certification movement from its start in Sweden and Canada to the present, and stated that at present there are 40 seed improvement associations in the country, including the Illinois Seed Improvement Association, which was organized in 1921.

Talks Seed Certification

In 1919, he informed his hearers, there was organized in Chicago the International Seed Improvement Association, with the purpose of standardizing all seed certifying as well as the teaching of this subject. The International association, he said, now carries all Canada and 19 states in the Union.

J. E. Watt, farm adviser of Kane County Farm Bureau, followed Mr. Hackleman with a talk on "What the Rural Fair Can Do for the Farmers." He stated that the fair is a big influence in cementing the farm bureau, and spoke of the educational value possessed by the agricultural exhibits. He pointed out that community exhibits are the promising thing in farm fairs today.

Want I. A. A. to Have Exhibit

It was moved by the assembly that the I. A. A. be represented at the Central States Fair, to be held at Aurora, August 19 to 28. Mr. Metzger then spoke briefly on the legislative program of the I. A. A.

Those present at the meeting are as follows:

Kane County: John E. Watt, farm adviser; Glenn C. Warne, E. L. Hoyt, Dan G. Davies, W. Lloyd Keepers, assistant farm adviser.

Lake County: J. J. Doerschuk, farm adviser, and Willard Darrell.

Will County: J. Franklin Hedgcock, farm adviser; Rowland F. Clark, assistant farm adviser; Wm. Anderson, Emil Deist, Henry Knater, James Clow, Wm. T. Eldridge, J. C. Hartman, C. R. Barr, R. R. Webb, Herman Teske, John P. Willis, Geo. Hinse, F. B. Reichert, Ernest Reichert, C. J. Luther, Wm. Webb, Elmer, E. Barton, and Henry A. Felton.

DuPage County: E. A. Carncross, farm adviser; Geo. B. Goss, Frank Fraley, E. T. Ashbrook, C. C. Wimpross, C. C. McChesney, W. B. Lehmann, August Shillinger, Harold C. Vial, Arnold A. Kohley, F. C. Landorf, Leo Pauling, Robert J. Plane, E. D. Timko, Wm. Ross, and P. W. Lambert.

McHenry County: A. J. Gafke, farm adviser; D. Ross, Leonard Thomas, B. L. Thomas, Geo. A. Hunt, Ole A. Stalheim, Frank M. Barber, and L. R. Lippold.

Fame of Campaign to "Spread Your Butter Thicker" Goin' Some!

News of something new under the sun travels fast and far.

This is illustrated in a recent request from the Whatcom County Farm Bureau in the state of Washington for a cut of the "Spread Your Butter Thicker" poster being used in Illinois at the instance of the I. A. A. dairy department.

Evidently Washington dairymen are also interested in cutting down the butter surplus. A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, says that the more butter they eat out there, the better the prices all over. Ten thousand posters of this kind have been distributed in Illinois. The Illinois Butter Improvement Association and I.A. A. dairy department are co-operating in the distribution.

TORNADO RELIEF WORK TEACHES ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 1)

county were solicited for their help by means of postal cards. Pastors announced the plan from the pulpits at Sunday services. Mr. Spitler, as emergency adviser asked the farm advisers in Jefferson, Wayne, Gallatin and Saline counties to send delegations of farmers for the day. A thousand hand bills were printed and distributed in the autos and buggies of several hundred people who came to McLeansboro because of examination day for pupils of the rural schools. The mayor of McLeansboro issued a proclamation asking all business places to close from eight to four o'clock. Superintendents of the high schools in McLeansboro, Dahigren and Broughton released their high school boys for the day.

All these things were accomplished in preparation for the big day. The result was that nearly 2,000 people assisted in the work. The tillable fields over the entire farm area in Hamilton county were cleaned of debris as were a large number of building sites. About 6,000 acres were covered. It was a wonderful demonstration of co-operation.

Turned to Other Problems

Following the clean-up the attention of the local committee and the emergency farm adviser was turned to determining the emergency business needs of those men in resuming their farming. Horses, machinery, feed, seeds, poultry and dairy cows were items of their first consideration, with consideration of building requirements to come later.

Full co-operation was accorded the Red Cross supplementing their work. Authority was vested in Mrs. James L. Mitchell in charge of the Red Cross case work for Hamilton county to issue requisitions to supply immediate minimum rehabilitation needs.

Following this conference the first needs of farmers were determined and then the Red Cross rural case worker commenced to issue requisitions for horses, machinery, feed and other necessities which were required in order to make each one a producer again as rapidly as possible.

Hamilton Now Well Fixed

The local committee and the emergency farm adviser in effect constitute a temporary farm bureau for Hamilton county. As a result of this organization, Hamilton county's rural sufferers are being cared for with dispatch and in a manner which places the whole county's farm relief status in a most satisfactory situation.

Moral: Farm organization pays.

NEW AGRICULTURE TO BE CHARACTERIZED BY DIGNITY, SELF-RESPECT

Stephenson County Speaks; and Limestone Crushing Co-op Has Blazed the Trail

"Agriculture is waking up to a new day." This is the statement recently made by L. M. Swanzey, president of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau, talking over WLS, Chicago, in the radio series sponsored by the I. A. A.

Mr. Swanzey in his talk pointed to the accomplishments of the farm bureau in his county as great helps in the development of the county's agriculture. "But the real merit of organized agriculture," he said, "does not lie in the projects successfully carried by the farm bureau, important as these are.

"The new agriculture is to be characterized by dignity and self-respect. Again and again, we have been told that the farmer must help himself. 'Relief must come from within, not from legislation.'

Farm Bureau the Only Group

"The farm bureau is the only national organization uniting the farmers of America into a position where they can speak for themselves, can defend their rights, and claim recognition.

"Our social structure has become exceedingly complex. Our age is one of specialization and organization. Labor, industry, and capital are organized."

Competition Out of Date

The once popular belief that competition is the life of trade is losing its eminence, according to Mr. Swanzey. "The farm bureau movement has been the means for the farmer to find himself in this age. He no longer believes that he can succeed alone. He knows that he must work out his own destiny with his brother farmers. He knows that he and his neighbors have more problems in common than they have differences. He is thinking in terms of group action and leaders are being developed. He has therefore found himself and this is the highest step forward in working out a program for a satisfactory agriculture. This is the big thing in the farm bureau."

County Wakes to Limestone Sources

The farm bureau limestone project in Stephenson county was the subject of a radio talk by E. C. Goeke, secretary of the county Farm Bureau. He spoke of the Stephenson County Co-operative Limestone Association, organized in 1922.

A portable crusher, a tractor, and two dump trucks made up the equipment of this co-operative, according to Mr. Goeke. During the three-year period, 32 quarries have been worked by the crusher, and over 11,000 tons of limestone have been ground and delivered to 305 farmers.

Eleven Other Crushers Started

As a result of the efforts of the farmer co-op, several private crushers have been put into operation in Stephenson county, which is underlain by much limestone fit for agricultural purposes. Now there are 12 crushers in the county.

"The original purpose," declares Mr. Goeke, "was to sell the limestone idea to the farmers by selling the stone in order that they might see the value of the material on their own farms." He reports that one of the important things that have come out of the crushing project is the increase in the number of acres of alfalfa.

"An alfalfa campaign worked with the project helped to sell the stone. Many farmers have tried to grow this crop on sour soil and failed. Conservatively speaking, the acreage of alfalfa in the county during the three-year period increased from 750 acres to over 8,000 acres."

Florida's legislature has voted against the Child Labor Amendment.

Quasey Explains $2 Charge on Stock Cars Ordered But Not Used

The I. A. A. transportation department, L. J. Quasey, director, points out that there has been considerable misunderstanding as regards the demurrage charge on stock cars placed at loading chutes but not used.

"The railroads make a charge of $2 when a car is ordered placed and not used," Mr. Quasey says. "This charge starts from the actual placement.

"Cars are required on short notice and, unless there is some penalty for this practice, it would create a car shortage. Many shippers would order cars in sufficient quantities to enable them to have a supply on hand at all times, thereby preventing some other shipper from getting his share.

"This rule has been in effect for several years but has not been enforced."

ILLINOIS FARMERS ARE BUYING MORE MINERAL FOR CROPS

Limestone Purchases Continue to Increase, While Demand for Phosphate Also Improves

Demand for minerals to improve Illinois soil continues to grow.

According to the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department, J. R. Bent, director, the outlook for purchases of limestone and phosphate by the farmers of Illinois is very favorable. "The demand for limestone alone," he says, "for 1925 to date has been larger than in 1924 for the same period, and indications are that this increase in demand over last year will continue through the year, especially in late summer and early fall.

"The I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department wishes to point out, however, that limestone is not being produced in as large quantities as last year, as many right-of-way problems have been holding up the letting of contracts for construction of concrete roads throughout the state.

Predicts Less Crushed Stone

Only 50 to 70 per cent of the concrete mileage of last year is likely to be built this year. This means less production of crushed stone, and less by-product screenings for agricultural purposes. Furthermore, the accumulation of three to four years' ground limestone in storage was largely used up in 1924, when Illinois farmers bought 500,000 tons of limestone, or one-fourth of all the agricultural limestone purchased in the United States last year.

"In that part of the state where production is heavier and demand lighter, there may be no shortage, but in some other sections of Illinois where the reverse is true, there may be a shortage."

Advises Ordering Early

The phosphate demand, says Mr. Bent, is keeping up very well for this time of year. "It would be well," he advises, "for those desiring shipments of the mineral in August, September, and October to order their shipments now and, if possible, to accept these shipments earlier than fall."

The phosphate-limestone director has been spending some time in Ohio, investigating the methods used by the purchasing service department of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. During the week of April 27 he was in Hancock and Warren counties in Western Illinois, reviewing the situation as to the possibility of developing local farm-owned limestone producing projects.

During the six months period ending March 31, 1925 the Polo Cooperative Marketing Association, Ogle county, did a business in marketing cream and eggs amounting to $18,878.83 paid for cream and $2,114.49 paid for eggs or a total of $16,993.32. After paying all expenses of operation the association has a balance of profit of $348.00 which will be retained for working capital.

STEADY GROWTH IS PROGRESS OF FARMERS' CO-OP AUDITING BODY

"Under a Year and Over 150" Is Record of the I. A. C. A. As the Figures Climb

That the growth of the I.A.C.A. has been more than satisfactory in the 11 months of its existence, is the statement of Geo. E. Wicker, general manager and co-operative accounting director for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

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"When our work started in June, 1924," states Mr. Wicker, "we felt that if we had 50 members in the organization by the end of the year, we would consider our efforts successful. However, we were more than gratified to see the membership figures reach the 114 mark by the end of December, 1924. Today the roll call stands at 159 member co-ops in the I. A. C. A., and we are confident that the future will see the organization continue in its healthy state.

Must Establish Credit Policy

"One of the outstanding weaknesses of co-operative associations," declares Mr. Wicker," and more particularly farmers' elevators and those engaged in handling merchandise, is their failure to establish a credit policy with respect to the extension of credit to their customers and also their failure to consistently follow up collections. Because of this condition, we have found it advisable in many of the examinations which we have made to analyze the accounts receivable and classify them by age.

"Letters of verification have been sent to each customer in the several classifications with two purposes in view; first, to verify the accuracy of the account as shown on the books of the company; second, to induce the collection of past due accounts. These letters are sent out over our signature and are followed up by such correspondence as may be necessary to effect settlement, if possible.

Manager Kept Informed

"The manager is kept currently informed and where differences exist, or the account is disputed, an effort is made to get the customer and the manager together in a settlement which will be mutually agreeable. This service has been found very effective in reducing the volume of accounts receivable and in clearing up some of the old accounts. In one particular instance, with accounts receivable at $22,082.00, collections in the thirty days following our letter of verification sent out to customers amounted to over $14,000.00.

"An analysis of accounts receivable, as indicated above, results in making it possible to establish a proper reserve to protect the company against probable losses in the collection of accounts receivable."

Through the efforts of Vernon Vaniman, field organizer, new member organizations were added to the I. A. C. A. month after month. The following shows the numerical growth by months:

June, 1924	18 members
July	43 members
August	55 members
September	70 members
October	82 members
November	100 members
December	114 members
January, 1925	132 members
February	143 members
March	149 members
April	159 members

Divide State into Five Districts

With the purpose of establishing definite districts around branch offices, Mr. Wicker has divided the state into five districts, comprising the following counties:

CHICAGO DISTRICT: Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake, Carroll, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, DuPage, Cook, LaSalle, Kendall, Will, Grundy, Kankakee, Putnam, Marshall, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT: McLean, Schuyler, Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Logan, DeWitt, Pike, Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Christian, Macon, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe.

GALESBURG DISTRICT: Whiteside, Lee, Rock Island, Henry, Bureau, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, Stark, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, Adams.

(Continued on page 4, col. 1.)

First County Dairy Marketing Body Gets 2.4 Cent Fat Premium

"How Farmers in Ford County Get Higher Cream Prices" was the subject of a recent radio talk by G. T. Swaim, farm adviser of Ford county, over WLS, Chicago, in the radio series scheduled by the I.A.A.

Mr. Swaim spoke of the organization and plan of the Ford County Dairy Marketing Association, which, with its first unit at Paxton, has become well established during the first 11 months of its existence.

"Late in May, 1924," said Mr. Swaim, "a meeting was called of those cream producers who had signed the membership agreement to pool their produce co-operatively. The dairy herds concerned included over the prescribed minimum of 400 cows. An incorporating board was elected and authorized to start an association. This board received bids from several of the larger centralizer companies and finally closed a deal with a centralizing plant in Chicago.

Sponsored by Farm Bureau

"A special feature of the Ford county plan is the fact that the voting power is reposed in the farm bureau membership, and the by-laws of the county association provide that the farm bureau shall help conduct the management of the association. The plan is for a closely knit federation of units and local boards of directors at each place where cream producers decide to organize as a branch of the county association.

"That the organization has already proved its worth to the members is proved by the fact that a premium of 2.4 cents over the average price for the state has been realized on every pound of butter made from the cream pooled by it."

SENATE CONSIDERS GAS TAX AMENDMENT

(Continued from page 1)

this is being written (May 5).

The Lantz resolution, which embodies the third plank of the I.A.A. legislative platform for the farmers of Illinois, is in good standing, according to the legislative committee. Action on it is expected to start soon since the end of this legislative session is drawing to a close. Only one possible amendment to the constitution can be made each biennium, consequently the legislators leave all possible amendments until the last and then pick out the one needed most.

The legislative committee, which consists of Frank D. Barton of Cornell (Livingston) as chairman, A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville (Crawford) and H. E. Goembel of Hooppole (Henry), has been on the job at Springfield, as well as President Thompson and Secretary Fox, who have assisted materially. Legal Counsel Kirkpatrick and Taxation Director Watson have also been busy on legislative affairs.

Assisted in Wolf Trouble

The committee was of some assistance recently in assisting the farmers of the counties along the Mississippi river to secure an appropriation to fight wolves which have been causing great damage to live stock in that section.

Action has been promised the legislative committee by leaders in both houses on securing an open season on rabbits. This change will be provided for as an amendment to some bill, according to the legislative leaders approached by the I. A. A. committee.

CO-OP AUDITING BODY SHOWS STEADY GROWTH

(Continued from page 3.)

EFFINGHAM DISTRICT: Champaign, Vermilion, Piatt, Moultrie, Douglas, Coles, Edgar, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Bond, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash.

UNORGANIZED DISTRICT: Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Alexander, Pulaski, Massac.

Membership is strongest among farmers' elevators. The I. A. C. A. has 75 such co-operatives under its auditing wing. There are 44 county Farm Bureaus, 18 live stock shipping associations, 3 terminal live stock marketing agencies, 6 dairy companies, 4 insurance companies, and 8 miscellaneous organizations on the membership list.

GOAL OF $180,000 NEAR REALIZATION

(Continued from page 1)

tained. In making awards the Red Cross in each case takes into full consideration the beneficiary's resources and meets needs beyond which the beneficiary is unable to provide. The project is strictly one of home and business rehabilitation so these people may be re-established so far as possible as self-supporting citizens."

The I. A. A. has contributed service in making available as needed dependable field workers to assist Red Cross rural case workers in determining business replacement needs of the farm. These men, who are practical farmers and know local conditions thoroughly, have assisted in locating work animals for purchases and have assisted in other ways, supplementing the rural case workers' service and working with the case workers in an advisory capacity.

Following is the detailed statement of contributions to the Illinois Farm Relief Fund.

Adams	$ 700.00
Bond	658.77
Boone	1,478.45
Brown	875.74
Bureau	1,619.45
Carroll	1,687.90
Cass	719.00
Champaign	35.00
Christian	1,577.50
Clark	484.13
Clay	1,311.92
Clinton	800.00
Coles	2,095.60
Cook	452.00
Crawford	963.55
De Kalb	1,020.00
De Witt	1,727.89
Douglas	280.50
Du Page	2,487.34
Edgar	167.50
Edwards	1,555.00
Effingham	655.00
Ford	2,727.00
Fulton	2,000.00
Gallatin	338.24
Greene	1,000.00
Grundy	2,897.29
Hancock	3,072.85
Henderson	225.00
Henry	476.60
Iroquois	2,569.07
Jefferson	388.65
Jersey	343.23
Jo Daviess	1,541.92
Johnson	131.50
Kane	3,806.14
Kankakee	3,215.30
Kendall	3,077.55
Knox	2,725.10
Lake	2,418.00
La Salle	4,598.70
Lawrence	3,013.27
Lee	3,305.13
Livingston	4,005.53
Logan	1,688.80
Macon	500.45
Macoupin	346.40
Madison	1,900.00
Marion	359.30
Marshall-Putnam	638.87
Mason	2,556.00
McDonough	1,479.42
McHenry	960.40
McLean	3,739.74
Menard	1,066.50
Mercer	769.55
Monroe	45.50
Montgomery	2,249.08
Morgan	1,338.13
Moultrie	2,038.13
Ogle	3,269.52
Peoria	3,407.46
Piatt	82.50
Pike	944.60
Pulaski	489.50
Randolph	100.00
Richland	2,701.29
Rock Island	1,317.50
Sangamon	5,025.00
Scott	1,097.25
Shelby	2,104.16
Stark	328.00
St. Clair	1,000.00
Stephenson	2,819.28
Tazewell	2,876.65
Union	1,405.66
Wabash	84.50
Warren	2,231.06
Washington	50.00
Wayne	445.88
Whiteside	3,613.81
Will	3,207.75
Williamson	623.50
Winnebago	2,110.00
Woodford	4,355.91
WLS Radio Station Listeners	25,000.00
Prairie Farmer	2,247.42
Miscellaneous	616.75
Total	$167,665.30

AFTER THE CYCLONE

(This poem was written by Miss Bethyl S. Allardin, 15 years old, of McLeansboro, while convalescing in a hospital several weeks after the tornado.)

The eighteenth of March was a very disastrous day,
For our home and all our possessions were entirely blown away.
The cyclone struck our place about half past three
And after it passed, things were a dreadful sight to see.
Not a building was left standing, most of our stock was killed,
Even the crib was torn away, and it with corn was filled.
My mother and sister were missing, and search was at once begun.
They were found beneath some rubbish, far from the light of the sun.
They were suffering something terrible, no doctor could be found.
"Docs" were all off doctoring in other parts of the town.
Long, dark days and nights followed, no hope by the doctors given.
We thought they'd dwell from that day in the bright and sunny heaven.
The doctors gave all their attention to the wounded, both old and young,
They worked shoulder to shoulder together and treated them one by one.
Then came all of the nurses, and rendered their service to all.
They came from all over the country, and came at a moment's call.
The Red Cross came to our rescue, in a body great and strong.
Giving aid to the distressed and suffering, (they'll be remembered in our prayers and song).
If I live to be one hundred, I'll never forget the day
The cyclone struck our place, and blew our home away.

FARM LIFE MADE MORE PLEASANT BY COMMUNITY CLUBS

Organization Is Great Help in Fostering Economic and Social Well-Being

That community clubs are a great aid to the establishment of a wholesome farm life, is the opinion of Dan G. Davies, executive committeeman of the Kane County Farm Bureau, speaking recently over WLS, Chicago.

"A community club is the result of the combined forces of co-operative spirit and co-operative effort on the part of the majority of the people in a given community," said Mr. Davies. "Community organization cannot be built up on the efforts and finances of a few. To be successful, the first prerequisite is a community spirit, and second, a willingness to work together for the mutual benefit of others in the community." He defined a community club as "a group of farmers and their families in a given locality whose interests are mutual, organized for the purpose of providing regular social entertainment, educational and economic development, and working as a unit of the county Farm Bureau.

"The community club is a great factor in making farm life more pleasant," Mr. Davies declared. "It forms a basis for the most wholesome of social intercourse, thus making the community in which we live more desirable and farm life more pleasant. The combined influence of the community clubs when affiliated with the farm bureau organization, forms the basis which in a very large measure is a solution to many of the farm problems. It means farmers united for mutual economic benefit as well as social advantages."

The Hancock County Farm Bureau Supply Company at its first annual meeting showed a net gain of $1,517.43 for the first eight months of operation. The association books were audited by the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association.

TICE, GAS TAX BILLS, REVENUE AMENDMENT, AIRED AT HILLSBORO

Farm Bureau Members From Four Counties in the 21st District Hold Conference

Farmers and all property owners can never hope to pay lower taxes like in the good old days of 1914 unless the present state constitution is amended to permit taxation of intangible property, according to A. C. Everingham of the legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association.



Sam. Sorrells

The occasion for this declaration was the second meeting this year of representatives of the Sangamon, Montgomery, Macoupin, and Christian County Farm Bureaus, comprising the 21st district, at Hillsboro, Thursday, April 23rd.

Mr. Everingham spoke of the progress of the legislative program of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"The Tice bill, which provided among other things for compulsory testing when 75 per cent of the herds in any county have tested for T. B., has passed in the House with only two dissenting votes," said Mr. Everingham. "There is no doubt that the bill will go through the Senate with practically a unanimous vote. The Illinois Agricultural Association is also sponsoring and very actively pushing the Barr bill, which provides a $3,000,000 biennial appropriation to pay indemnities. This has been recommended to pass by the committee on appropriations in the Senate.

Talk Revenue Amendment

A second feature of the farmers' legislative program is the proposed amendment to the constitution, which would untie the hands of the legislature and permit it to tax all wealth in accordance with present day economics.

"Our present constitution was adopted in 1870, just five years after the Civil War," he said. "It is natural that we should outgrow it. All the state organizations, excepting the manufacturers, are backing this amendment, which must be submitted to the people for ratification if it comes through the legislature."

Another measure in which the county farm bureaus and their state association is interested is in the reduction of taxes by means of displacing the county highway tax.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is pushing the bill of Senator Cuthbertson of Bunker Hill, which provides for a two cent tax a gallon on gasoline. The estimated 12 million dollars returns from the whole state would be used in place of county highway taxes, which all property owners, both town and city, are now paying.

Future Field Work of Chicago Producers to Be Under New System

Field work in the future for the Chicago Producers in the Illinois-Chicago territory will be handled by various men direct from the office of the Chicago Producers, according to a joint announcement of the Chicago Producers' Commission Association and the I. A. A. live stock marketing department.

The former field representative for this territory, I. C. Grimes, is no longer representing the Chicago Producers and the Illinois Agricultural Association. Field work will be carried out on the co-operative plan as heretofore.

Gas Tax is Fair

"The gasoline tax is the fairest tax in the country," Mr. Everingham stated further. "It must be fair, as well as popular, or else there would not be only 5 states in our 48, which do not have a gas tax. Illinois is now an isolated gas-tax-free island in a whole sea of gas taxing states. It is the only state west of New York that does not have it. Whenever Illinois motorists go out of the state, they help pay for their roads and when motorists from outside come in, they ride on our good cement trunk lines and wear them out without bearing their just share of the cost."

He further stated that a gas tax was inevitable in Illinois and that unless care is taken early in the game to see that the gas tax, if enacted becomes a tax in lieu of some present tax, quite likely it will be enacted as a strictly additional burden.

A plan for farmers marketing their poultry and eggs themselves with a resulting increase in their own profits was presented by Frank A. Gougler, director of the poultry and egg marketing department. This plan is growing slowly but surely over the state, he pointed out.

Want Farmer-Owned Dairy

R. H. Isaacs of Gillespie, acting President of the Illinois-Missouri Co-operative, Inc., spoke briefly of a plan of Milk Producers in the St. Louis territory and including the counties in this district, by which the creamery building belonging to the bankrupt Illinois-Missouri Milk Producers' Association can be bought by the farmers out of bankruptcy. Need for a farm owned plant in the St. Louis market was expressed as being great because of its influence in maintaining milk prices on that market. The belief was also expressed that the original farmer venture, which was thrown into bankruptcy, was done so because of motives of Federal Judge English, who is now under impeachment trial.

G. E. Metzger, organization director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, presented the plan for the campaigns for renewal of memberships which will take place in Macoupin and Montgomery counties this year. A general increase in membership is expected he said. Iroquois county, the first out of 40 counties to complete its renewal campaign this year, has a 15 percent increase over its old membership.

LISTEN IN!

Farm advisers' radio talks scheduled for the remainder of May are as follows:

Monday, May 11 at 12:30—C. C. Turner, farm adviser of the Moultrie County Farm Bureau, on "Moultrie County Farm Bureau has the Budgets."

Tuesday, May 12 at 12:30 and 8:40—Enos Waters, farm adviser of the Edgar County Farm Bureau, on the accomplishments and services of the Edgar County Farm Bureau.

Monday, May 18, at 12:30—H. A. deWerff, farm adviser of Woodford County Farm Bureau, on "The Accomplishments and Services of Woodford County Farm Bureau."

Monday, May 25 at 12:30—H. O. Allison, farm adviser of Livingston County Farm Bureau.

Ten townships in Adams county are planning corn yield contests for the coming season. The contest will serve as a check on the yielding capacity of strains of corn used by the farmers of the county.

Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau has more than 100 farm boys lined up in pig, calf, and corn clubs.

"The best community talk we have heard. Give us another. So reads a communication to the I. A. A. concerning Dan G. Davies' radio message on "Community Happiness in Kane County," from E. E. Hughes, Elburn, Kane county.

PLAY BALL!

Schedules are being determined as the farm bureau baseball season draws near. The following dates have been arranged among the counties of Warren, Henderson, Knox, and McDonough:

	Warren	Henderson	Knox	McDonough
Warren		May 30 Biggsville	Aug. 20 Galesburg	June 13 Monmouth
Henderson	June 27 Monmouth		June 13 Galesburg	June 20 Biggsville
Knox	July 11 Monmouth	July 18 Biggsville		May 30 Macomb
McDonough	June 20 Macomb	July 11 Macomb	June 27 Galesburg	

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CROP PROSPECTS IN STORM-SWEPT AREA ARE UP TO NORMAL

Farm Relief Committee Workers Survey Devastated Region and Report Good Prospects

"The usual and normal acreage of tillable land in the tornado area in Illinois is at this time in crop or prepared for seeding," says R. A. Cowles, chairman of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee and I. A. A. treasurer. "This statement coming now means that the field work in the area is advanced over the average season. To those who are familiar with actual conditions consequent upon the disaster, the recovery must be regarded as remarkable."

Mr. Cowles, with vice-chairman of the committee, Curt Anderson, spent the greater part of the week of May 10-16 in the tornado district. In Franklin county a two days' personal canvass was made of individual rural cases, and a personal inspection of rural areas was made in White and Hamilton counties. Reports which may be relied upon were received in a meeting at the Jackson County Farm Bureau office on Saturday afternoon, May 16, and a canvass of individual cases in that county was made Monday, May 18.

Credit Where Credit Is Due

"Credit for the accomplishment first of all properly belongs to those who suffered disaster and who with courage met this task under severe handicap and with many privations," states Mr. Cowles. "Credit belongs to the good neighbors from far and near who came in and provided helping hands. Credit belongs to those who contributed supplies and funds, and to the several organizations that actively assisted in getting together these necessities and have assumed the responsibility of rehabilitation according to needs in each individual case.

"Farmers all over the state have responded so heartily to the call for help for their unfortunate southern Illinois neighbors that the total amount contributed to the Farm Relief Fund now amounts to $173,010.50—and we hope before the week is over that the $180,000 total at which we aim will be reached.

"All of this, it should be remembered, followed emergency aid and relief immediately administered by hundreds of willing volunteers. This story of first aid in the administration of surgical and medical attention, shelter, food, and clothes, has already been related.

"Throughout the rural area today repairs are well under way and buildings are beginning to go up—with some few nearing completion. The people for the most part are, however, living in government 'Sibley' tents dotting the area.

Red Cross in Thorough Survey

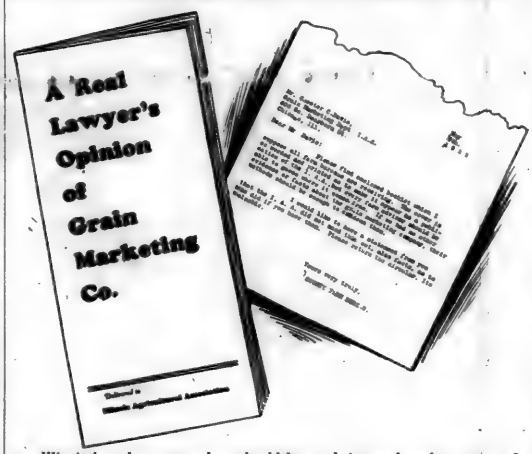
"The American National Red Cross are engaged in making a most thorough survey of each individual case as a basis for award. The organization operates through zone offices located at Carmi, McLeansboro, West Frankfort, Bush, DeSoto, Murphysboro and Gorham, with a general area office at Murphysboro.

"Very favorable weather conditions have assisted in advancing the field work and should not be overlooked. Many problems, needless to recount, have been continually encountered by all of those engaged in rehabilitation work. As might be humanly expected, some mistakes have been made and some criticism just and unjust is to be expected. All organizations engaged in the work in greater or lesser capacities are seriously engaged in advancing progress to the best of their ability. The value of organization has again been demonstrated in this disaster."

An article appearing in the last issue of the RECORD in error made

(Continued on page 3, col. 2.)

OH WHAT A TANGLED WEB WE WEAVE, WHEN FIRST WE PRACTISE TO DECEIVE!



Illinois farm bureau members should be on their guard so they are not deceived into believing that the booklet entitled "A Real Lawyer's Opinion of Grain Marketing Co." was published by the Illinois Agricultural Association. The booklet contains the supposedly suppressed Starr report. It is worded so as to make the unknowing reader believe that the report was actually printed and distributed by the I. A. A. The letter reproduced at the right is typical of the reaction of county Farm Bureau officials upon receiving copies of the booklet. All Farm Bureaus in Illinois received copies and thousands are being circulated to advance the pr[illegible] of the Grain Marketing Company, "The Farmers' Own Company."

May Have Soft Winter Wheat Pool in Counties Along Wabash Valley

Possibilities for a southern Illinois soft red winter wheat pool are reflected in a report given to the executive committee in its May meeting.

"Much of the soft red winter wheat grown in the southern third of Illinois is in a territory not served by farmers' elevators. Therefore the grain marketing committee recommends a marketing program for that territory that is based on the individual producers," states the written report.

"Studies are under way to determine the normal movement to market of the wheat that is shipped from the county where it is grown in this territory," the report continues. "A great part of each crop is milled in the counties where it is produced, while the shipment from south-eastern counties is mostly to markets east and south in Indiana and Kentucky. From the southwestern counties the movement is mainly toward St. Louis.

Wheat Now Competes with Pool

The Wabash Valley wheat comes in direct competition with wheat handled through the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association and some demand is apparent for an organization on the Illinois side to provide for the sale of the wheat through the sales agency of the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association. This organization might eventually take form as a Southern Illinois soft wheat pool closely affiliated with the Indiana organization. For the present season, if the county Farm Bureaus and wheat growers of that territory are favorable, organization might be confined to about 10 or 12 counties bordering Indiana. The study of the situation is not yet complete, and there are details yet to be worked out."

To Go Ahead

The report was adopted by the following motion: "That the grain marketing department and the grain marketing committee continue the study of the soft winter wheat marketing problem in Southern Illinois, and that the officers of the I. A. A.

(Continued on page 4, col. 4.)

Commission Sets May 27 For "Exhaustive Hearing" As Merger Asks More Delay

Decision to hold an exhaustive hearing May 27 into whether it has jurisdiction of the $26,000,000 grain merger, the Grain Marketing Company, was announced by the Illinois Commerce Commission May 14 after it heard arguments continued from the day before.

The postponement was made upon application of the Grain Marketing Company. Hearings have also been held in Indiana, but the outcome is said to be largely contingent upon the decision of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

In the hearing of May 13, counsel for the Grain Marketing Company contended that the Illinois Commerce Commission does not have at the present time nor will it ever have supervision over the merger. It was claimed that the federal secretary of agriculture would have supervision.

Claim Legal Decision Precedent

According to the merger's attorneys, the status of the public utilities (public elevators) controlled by the Grain Marketing Company has not changed even though there has been a contract for possible sale to the Grain Marketing Company, but if the sale is successfully completed, those public elevators under control would be under the jurisdiction of the Commission. A decision rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court was quoted to show that the law backs up the merger's stand.

It was explained that the Grain Marketing Company operates these elevators as subsidiaries of which the merger is the stock holding company leaving the utilities in absolute control of the Board of Managers of the Grain Marketing Company.

Connection Is Close

"Where the connection is so short," said Frank L. Smith, chairman of the Commission, "and where the holding company holds all the stock, taking all the profits and having all control, I don't care whether it's the law or not, it is evident that some public body should have jurisdiction from a public standpoint."

(Continued on page 4, col. 2.)

SENTIMENT FOR CUTHBERTSON GAS TAX RISES AS SENATE APPROVES I.A.A. AMENDMENT; FATE OF PROPERTY TAX REDUCER DECIDED SOON

Legislative Committee is Pushing: Gas Tax in Place of County Highway Tax; Registration of All Poultry Received by Dealers for Protection Against Thieves; Tice Bill and $3,000,000 Appropriation; Constitutional Amendment to Relieve Property Taxes; Bill Permitting School Districts More Self-Control;—Opposes Bill Requiring No Narrow-Tired Wagons on Roads

PROSPECTS for passing the Cuthbertson gas tax bill which provides for reducing property taxes by using the gas tax revenue in place of county highway taxes, boomed skyward when the amendment offered by Senator Cuthbertson (Macoupin) and the Illinois Agricultural Association was approved by the Senate on May 13.

By the time this RECORD reaches its readers the fate of the Cuthbertson bill may have been decided by the vote of the Senate, for the bill, after being amended was placed on third reading, ready for defeat or passage.

The amendment divides the expected $10,000,000 annual revenue from a state-wide two-cent gas tax on a 20-60-20 basis. That is, 20 per cent to the State Highway Commission for use upon any roads upon which it sees fit to spend its share; 60 per cent distributed back to the counties on the basis of their motor license fees and the remaining 20 per cent also goes back to the counties on the basis of their mileage of state aid roads. This distribution is more equitable than the one provided for in the original bill, which was never claimed to be in its final form when first submitted.

Still a Lieu Tax

An amendment to divide the fund 50-50 with the State Highway Commission and the counties was withdrawn by Senator Meents. This amendment was opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association because of the small portion going back to the counties and also because it did not require the use of the gasoline tax revenue to be in place of county highway taxes, the principal feature of the I. A. A. gas tax stand.

No Gas Tax on Tractors

The I.A.A. amendment still leaves the gas tax as a reducer of property taxes. Provision is made in the bill for exemption of gasoline used in tractors, stationary gas engines and other gasoline not used on the public highways.

The I. A. A. legislative committee—Chairman Frank D. Barton of Cornell (Livingston), H. E. Goembel of Hooppole (Henry) and A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville (Crawford)—is optimistic about the bill as is President Sam H. Thompson, who has also been in Springfield assisting the farmers' legislative directors.

Against Poultry Thieves

One of the chief legislative side lines of the committee has been in urging the passage of the bill to require poultry dealers to keep a register of all purchases of poultry. The bill provides a penalty of a fine from $5 to $50, and would serve as a damper to the activities of poultry thieves. This bill, which is sponsored by Senator Jesse L. Deck of Decatur, has now passed the Senate and is in the House. The legislative committee is actively sponsoring its passage in its present form.

Should a farmer be allowed to drive a narrow-tired wagon on the roads on Illinois? The Senate has said "no" and the House is now faced with voting on the bill which requires that after July 1, 1925, driving on any paved or oiled highway with steel tires be prohibited unless the tires are three inches wide on wagons and loads exceeding 2,000 pounds. The penalty for violation is fixed in the bill at a fine from $5 to $10 for each offense.

The I. A. A. attitude on this bill is that it would be a hardship on the farmers of Illinois. It would require a great many farmers to buy new wheels and in many cases new wagons. In addition, certain road conditions require narrow tires.

I.A.A. Guarding Farmer's Purse

According to the legislative committee's report to the executive committee recently, any kind of law requiring farmers to throw away their narrow-tired wagons would be nothing less than a severe financial hard-

(Continued on page 3, col. 4.)

BUTTER SURPLUS OF WINTER GONE AS CONSUMERS BUY

I. A. A. Educational Campaign Helps to Reduce Surplus of Dairy Spread Below Average

What happened to last fall's butter surplus?

Illinois farmers are cashing in an extra quarter of a million dollars on their cream this May. A strengthened butter market, due to educational campaigns characterized by such slogans as "spread your butter thicker," and "there is no substitute for butter," which resulted in an effective reduction of the butter surplus is held responsible for the healthy condition of the industry today.

Surplus Is Gone

"The heavy surplus of last fall and winter," states the dairy marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, "in October, 1924, was 50,000,000 pounds of butter in excess of previous five year averages. This has been gradually reduced until May 1, 1925, instead of a surplus as compared to previous years, there actually was 3,000,000 pounds of butter less than the customary average. May 1, 1925, found 5,000,000 pounds less in storage than May 1 a year ago."

The current price received by the farmers for butter fat is four cents more than it has averaged for any month of May during the last four years, states the I. A. A.

U. S. Eating More Dairy Spread

"Butter consumption in the United States has increased steadily in the last four months over what it was a year ago. March, 1925, showed an increase of 4.9 per cent over March, 1924. The increased use of butter can be laid largely to good employment conditions, a slight increase in quality of the product, and especially to the fact that farm organizations in the principal dairy states have been active in encouraging the use of butter and dairy products, for which there is no substitute."

Using the slogan, "Spread your butter thicker," the Illinois Agricultural Association, co-operating with the Illinois Butter Improvement Association, last winter started a state-wide campaign to increase the consumption of dairy products. Ten thousand posters were distributed throughout the state, urging farm and city people alike to use more butter.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Five Reasons

FIVE reasons why Illinois should have a gas tax in place of county highway taxes are:

1. Reduces property taxes, both city and country.
2. Places cost of roads on autos that use them and in proportion to the amount of travel.
3. Lets tourists pay their rightful share.
4. Improves farm-to-market roads, not just trunk lines.
5. Because a gas tax is as popular as any tax could be, and it is easy, simple and inexpensive to collect.

—o—

"Spread Your Butter Thicker"

WHAT'S in a slogan?

Evidently there's a lot of value in a good one. "The flavor lasts" is a catchy phrase that helps William Wrigley sell his chewing gums to millions of people the world over. The funny part of it is that if he lets down telling the world about his gum by means of this slogan and its brothers, he notices a corresponding decrease in gum sales. One week's let-up makes a noticeable difference in the world's gum chewing. The more ads Wrigley runs, the more the world smacks its gum.

Henry Ford resorted to advertising by means of joke books for many years, but with the application of legitimate advertising a couple of years ago he sold more Fords last year than ever before in the history of his industry.

The same is true in varying degree with: "The skin you love to touch"; "Ask the man who owns one;" "Time to re-tire;" "One of the 57;" "When it rains, it pours" and many others.

Now we have a demonstration of what a slogan will do for farmers.

The I. A. A., through its dairy marketing department, started the slogan: "Spread your butter thicker." This was given publicity and it spread. Others took it up. As a slogan, it is catchy. It handles well on the tongue. But most of all, it says something. It has helped bring results. We don't say it is responsible for all the decrease in that price cutting butter surplus, but it at least helped.

—o—

Looking Into the Future

WHAT can Illinois farmers expect, in terms of dollars and cents, from co-operative marketing during the next five years?

Few people are in better positions to answer this question than the directors of the co-operative marketing departments of this association.

Here is what Frank A. Gougler, director of poultry and egg marketing, has to say about his line for the future:

About one-fourth of our Illinois counties annually sell more than one million dozens of eggs per county. Our last census reports that Illinois now sells $37,864,702 worth of poultry and eggs each year.

The question asked has resolved itself into: Can these commodities be sold more efficiently co-operatively than the manner in which they are sold at present?

Within our own state we have no measuring stick with which to arrive at a satisfactory answer to that question, since up to date we have no functioning co-operative poultry and egg marketing associations of any importance. We do have, however, figures from nearby states which show that the members of their co-operative marketing associations received from 2 cents to 6 cents per dozen more for their eggs than the average paid for eggs outside the association.

At first thought 2 cents seems like a small amount but when thought of in terms of larger volumes than a single dozen, its importance is more outstanding. Take a million dozen egg county for example and the extra 2 cents amounts to the neat little sum of $20,000. It ceases to be "pin money." This is nearly enough to pay dues in the local county Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association for 1,500 members. It is entirely possible to accomplish this with eggs alone, to say nothing about poultry.

What about poultry anyway? In a survey conducted in Wayne county, Illinois, 66 per cent of the farmers reported that they take their poultry to market without first fattening them. That is just what the poultry fattener wants for he takes the growthy young birds and milk feeds them and makes from 12 per cent to 50 per cent gains in 10 to 14 days.

If Illinois farmers would market their hogs as they market their poultry, each fall, just as the new corn crop is ready to turn into, they would load up all their fine growthy shoats and cart them off to market and let someone else fatten them instead of doing the job themselves.

The benefit derived from this feeding stunt is from two sources, namely, the gain in weight put on the birds and changing the quality of the flesh from a cheap grade of flesh to one of higher price.

Quality in eggs should not be overlooked, particularly in the co-operative marketing of eggs, for those of higher quality bring the most money and co-operatively, eggs will be handled only on the graded basis.

Here's an illustration as it actually worked out in practice last year through a mid-west co-operative organization. An egg pool, during the first half of May, was made up of:

50 per cent extras	@	22 cents per dozen (15 doz.)	$3.30
40 per cent firsts	@	18 cents per dozen (12 doz.)	2.16
10 per cent seconds	@	15 cents per dozen (3 doz.)	.45
		Value per case	$5.91

The average received per case through the pool was $5.91. Non-members received an average price of $5.31 per case. On the average, association members received 60 cents per case more than non-members.

Now, how about those above and those below the average in quality? Here's the way those fared with extra good eggs:

75 per cent extras	@	22 cents per dozen (22½ dos.)	$4.95
20 per cent firsts	@	18 cents per dozen (5.6 dos.)	1.00
5 per cent seconds	@	15 cents per dozen (1.9 dos.)	.28
			$6.23

This producer realized 91 cents per case above current receipt prices. But the producer of poor quality fares differently, as follows:

10 per cent extras	@	22 cents per dozen (3 dos.)	$ .66
40 per cent firsts	@	18 cents per dozen (12 dos.)	2.76
50 per cent seconds	@	15 cents per dozen (15 dos.)	2.25
			$5.67

This member receives 37 cents per case through the co-operative association less than he would have received had he sold them as current receipts, which merely goes to show that a co-operative institution must be built upon quality if it succeeds.

Application of these known results, coupled with fair response from farmers to a sound plan of procedure to establish co-operatives, will undoubtedly make a big, favorable change in poultry and egg marketing during the next five years.

Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of livestock marketing, has this to say:

The potential possibilities of extending the co-operative livestock marketing field in Illinois are very promising when we bear in mind that during the last three years through the establishing of the Producers Livestock Commission associations and other co-operative commission companies, we have been able to market 14 per cent of the Illinois livestock at an advantageous price to the farmers and at a saving of over $110,000 with a possibility of increasing our saving at the ratio we increase the percentage of Illinois livestock marketing. This 14 per cent is a good start toward helping eliminate the radical breaks.

On the basis of the 1924 refund to the farmers, if 100 per cent of the livestock were marketed co-operatively, it would mean an approximate saving of $785,000.

Through the development of the livestock shipping associations during the past few years, Illinois farmers in 1924 marketed approximately 35,000 carloads of livestock at an increased price of 25 cents to $2 per hundred. With a conservative estimate of 50 cents per hundred, this increase has meant $2,975,000 more income to Illinois farmers. If 50 per cent of the Illinois livestock were marketed through co-operative shipping associations it would be reasonable to expect an additional $5,500,000 income for our farmers.

In discussing the savings to the livestock producers through co-operative marketing we must take into consideration our wool marketing which, at a conservative figure, netted the Illinois farmers not less than $10,000 in 1924. This increased income was based upon the handling of about 25 per cent of the Illinois 1924 wool clip, which at the above rate would have meant approximately $100,000 to Illinois farmers provided all of the 1924 wool had been marketed through co-operative channels.

The swine growers, alone, through pooling of serum orders in 1925 will save approximately $50,000. You can readily estimate what the savings would be to the farmers if all serum used by the swine growers was purchased through the same channels.

The above figures indicate a fertile field for those interested in the future developments of co-operative marketing and we should be able to expect, during the next five-year period, through the co-operation of all farmers, to be marketing 35 per cent of our livestock through the Producers Commission associations, 40 per cent through our co-operative livestock shipping associations, 50 per cent of our wool through the pool system and the purchasing of 50 per cent of all serum used by Illinois farmers. When farmers themselves handle as much as 35 per cent of their own stock, it will go a long way toward eliminating wide price fluctuations. To attain this goal will call for the utmost co-operation and support of all Illinois farmers interested in advancing their own cause. No one else will do it, it's up to Illinois farmers.

Later we will hear from the other marketing departments—dairy, grain, and fruit and vegetable.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. (John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis Is Agin It!) **Even Epidermis Gets Suspicious!**



COMMERCE BODY PROMISES MORE ATTENTION TO PROPERTY RIGHTS

UNITY IN FARM LIFE IS HOME BUREAU AIM AS PROGRAM DEVELOPS

Federation Head Tells of the County Play Day as First Step in Farm Women's Scheme

The Illinois Home Bureau Federation, state association of county Home Bureaus, now in the fifth month of its existence, is planning a "County Play Day" as the first step in its program to unify farm and community life.

Mrs. Spencer Ewing, Bloomington, president of the Federation, in commenting on the plan, says that heretofore in Illinois, Home Bureaus have had in mind the county as their largest unit. "Local groups have worked in the township or community and have been thrilled and inspired on coming to a county meeting by getting a vision of larger membership. Now, with the Home Bureau Federation this county viewpoint is still further enlarged to a state-wide point of view and the individual member passes on from her local point of view through the county view-point to one embracing state-wide conditions. She begins to think in terms of the state, and her idea of home bureau is correspondingly changed and broadened."

Unity the Coming Thing

In the past, county Home Bureaus have gone their own way and done their work as isolated units, states Mrs. Ewing. "Occasionally news has sifted in from other counties, but there has been no feeling of 'togetherness' and working for the same big ends. With the coming of the Federation, committees have been appointed of women from widely separated parts of the state, correspondence has taken place, acquaintance made, mutual aims discussed, and the county organizations drawn together by a dozen bonds. Isolation is a thing of the past, unity and co-operation are the coming characteristics."

The Federation works with the force of members, the Home Bureau head believes. "Where the counties represent hundreds, the Federation numbers thousands, and numbers count. When in army tactics any big thing needs to be done, regiments, not companies, are used. No general would think of attacking with a single company. So the Federation with its larger membership, with the momentum of numbers can do more than a single county working alone. It is also in a position to work with other state organizations; it has a state machinery which corresponds and fits into that of the others; it can look them in the eye; can meet them on equal terms, and work for proportionate ends. Its own self-respect and value is enhanced thereby.

Let's Play

"As its first piece of work, the Illinois Home Bureau Federation is suggesting a County Play Day this summer. In such a play day everybody, young and old, takes part, even the children of kindergarten age. There is a general assembly in the morning, with flag ceremonies, followed by some special events like singing, games or folk dances. Then the crowd separates into various groups for team and individual athletics, games, etc., each with its group leader. At the end of the day, the crowd comes together again for some general event like a base ball game. Negotiations are on foot for the co-operation of the farm bureaus in this County Play Day, and it is hoped that their active assistance will be obtained."

WITH THE PRODUCERS

During the fiscal year of April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925, Illinois shipping associations contributed 2,521 cars to the Producers at Indianapolis, which represented 75.3 per cent of all shipping association business to that market.

The high association in Illinois was the Charleston Shipping Association in Coles county with 119 cars. This association consigned close to 100 per cent of its live stock to the Producers.

The high county in Illinois was Coles with 301 cars. Clark was second with 253 cars. Eleven Illinois counties shipped 100 per cent of their shipping association consignments that came to Indianapolis, to the Producers.

CROP PROSPECTS IN STORM AREA NORMAL

(Continued from page 1)

some references to the "local Illinois Farm Relief Committee" at McLeansboro in Hamilton county. The Illinois Farm Relief Committee does not function through local committees and has none. The reference was to the local Hamilton County disaster relief committee, upon which is included the emergency farm adviser furnished to Hamilton county by the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture, and other representatives of the farmers. The Red Cross functions through this committee in Hamilton county and through similar committees in other counties.

The detailed statement of contributions to the Illinois Farm Relief Fund follows:

Adams	$ 2,859.98
Bond	658.77
Boone	1,478.45
Brown	875.00
Bureau	1,657.45
Carroll	1,745.15
Cass	719.00
Champaign	700.70
Christian	1,577.50
Clark	487.13
Clay	1,311.92
Clinton	800.00
Coles	2,066.60
Cook	452.00
Crawford	963.55
De Kalb	1,020.00
De Witt	1,760.39
Douglas	280.50
Du Page	2,487.44
Edgar	293.50
Edwards	1,555.00
Effingham	655.00
Ford	2,745.00
Fulton	2,000.66
Gallatin	338.24
Greene	1,000.00
Grundy	2,887.29
Hancock	3,303.35
Henderson	362.50
Henry	476.60
Iroquois	2,699.69
Jefferson	388.65
Jersey	243.23
Jo Daviess	1,710.42
Johnson	136.50
Kane	3,806.14
Kankakee	3,215.30
Kendall	3,077.53
Knox	2,750.10
Lake	2,418.00
La Salle	4,598.70
Lawrence	3,013.27
Lee	3,317.13
Livingston	4,217.03
Logan	1,688.80
Macon	560.45
Macoupin	346.40
Madison	2,900.00
Marion	359.30
Marshall-Putnam	628.87
Mason	2,556.00
McDonough	1,500.43
McHenry	1,005.40
McLean	3,829.24
Menard	1,066.50
Mercer	769.59
Monroe	45.50
Montgomery	2,249.08
Morgan	1,338.13
Moultrie	2,038.13
Ogle	3,269.52
Peoria	3,413.46
Piatt	87.50
Pulaski	489.50
Randolph	103.00
Richland	2,791.29
Rock Island	1,389.50
Sangamon	6,044.88
Schuyler	484.55
Scott	1,097.25
Shelby	2,114.16
Stark	328.00
St. Clair	1,213.25
Stephenson	2,984.28
Tazewell	2,919.30
Union	1,405.62
Wabash	84.50
Warren	2,330.00
Washington	50.00
Wayne	445.89
Whiteside	3,613.81
Will	3,313.25
Williamson	823.50
Winnebago	2,110.00
Woodford	4,381.41
WLS radio listeners	25,000.00
Prairie Farmer	2,247.62
Miscellaneous	438.25
I. A. A. Employees	302.50
Total	$173,010.50

Attorney General Rules Poisoning of Ground Hogs Is Legal If Done Right

After fox hunters and game wardens in Taswell county had opposed the Tazewell County Farm Bureau's ground hog poisoning demonstrations, Ralph E. Arnett, the farm adviser, made a trip to Springfield to get an interpretation of the law.

His reply from Oscar F. Carlstrom, attorney general, is of state-wide importance. The attorney general's opinion is that it is permissible to poison ground hogs and other pests of similar nature and that are not protected as fur bearing or game animals. However, the poisoning must be under supervision of some authority who knows where and how to place the poison. Farm bureaus are classified as authorities, providing the adviser has received and is readily conversant upon animal poisoning as prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Tazewell County Farm Bureau's demonstrations were carried out.

Committee Determines Taylorville as Scene Of Year's I. A. A. Picnic

Taylorville, county seat of Christian county, will be the scene of this year's annual I. A. A. state picnic, according to the decision of the executive committee at its May meeting.

Christian and Tazewell County Farm Bureaus sent representatives who appeared before the executive committee asking for the picnic. Although both counties have good picnic facilities, the committee decided to accept the invitation of the Christian County Farm Bureau and extended its thanks and appreciation to the Tazewell County Farm Bureau. Other counties were interested also.

Christian county was taken because it is slightly farther from last year's big picnic which was at Lincoln in Logan county. Traveling conditions were described as being of the best to Taylorville.

Pending the selection of some nationally known figure as chief speaker of the occasion the exact date of the picnic has not been set. The time now appearing most suitable is some day in the first three weeks of August, with the second week preferred. More detailed announcements will be made later.

SAVE $20 TO $40 A CAR ON CO-OP MANURE BUY

A reduction from $20 to $40 per car is the record of the co-operative manure buying project of a southern Illinois county.

Union County Farm Bureau on February 1, 1925 sponsored a movement to purchase manure from jobbers in Chicago and St. Louis for the benefit of fruit grower members. According to R. E. Blaylock, county Farm Bureau president, farmers contracted for 500 cars for 1925, to be delivered in varying amounts each month.

While individual farmers formerly bought manure irregularly and paid high prices for the fertilizer, they now have the advantage of orderly buying and so are able to realize big savings, according to Mr. Blaylock.

The first shipments were received on March 1. While most of the manure is shipped to Union county points, some of it reaches Johnson and Pulaski counties, according to G. E. Fager, Anna, farm adviser of Union County Farm Bureau.

GAS TAX SENTIMENT GAINING MOMENTUM

(Continued from page 1)

ship. Consequently the I. A. A. will fight for the farmers' pocketbooks by endeavoring to keep the bill from passing in the House.

If it is necessary to keep narrow-tired vehicles off the roads, it would be more fair to require all manufacturers to make and sell only the wider-tired wheels. This requirement would automatically replace present vehicles with those having uniformly wide tires and the change would cause no material hardship on anyone. Or, as an alternative, the I. A. A. may suggest an amendment to the bill deferring the enactment until 1930 thus giving all farmers a chance to be prepared for the change, which is only fair.

T. B. Appropriation in Danger

Obtaining a three million dollar appropriation for paying t.b. indemnities became rather doubtful when Senator Barr introduced an amendment to his original bill which cut the appropriation to two million for the biennium. The three million dollar appropriation is deemed necessary by the I. A. A. if the present program of eradication is to be carried out with efficiency. Strong support was accorded the three million appropriation in the Senate, there being so much opposition to the cut that action was deferred. By the time this RECORD reaches the reader, it is likely that the Senate will have reached a decision.

Constitutional Amendment

The Lantz resolution, which provides for an amendment to the state constitution untying the legislature's hands and permitting levying of taxes in accordance with present day taxing methods, is resting with favorable support from all state organizations excepting the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Unless some amendment for a constitutional restriction upon Cook county's representation in the legislature is given precedence, the Lantz resolution will be the most favorably considered when the time comes to consider which one possible constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the voters.

Support School Bill

Support is being given House Bill 566 which allows the detachment of territory from a community or high school district, and the attachment of such territory to an adjacent community high school district or to an adjacent township high school district, when 75 per cent of the voters so vote. The legislative committee feels that this bill, if passed, would provide means of correcting many school muddles.

Illinois Fruit and Vegetable Growers Adopt Indian Name for Quality Products

An Indian tribe is responsible for the trade name of southern Illinois fruit and vegetables.

Following the example of the Illini Indian tribe, whose maneuvers were the news of the day in pre-White Illinois history, the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, co-operative fruit and vegetable growers sales agency in southern Illinois, has adopted as its trade name, "ILLINI."

A. B. Leeper, general manager of the exchange and fruit and vegetable marketing director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, states that the exchange is built on a co-operative marketing basis and operates on much the same way as the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, successful western commodity marketing organization. Contracts are drawn with brokers throughout the middle west and the east in the shipment of its produce. As shipments are made directly from local assembling points to destination, the exchange does not act in the capacity of warehouse, but only as a central agency.

ILLINI for Quality

The trade name "ILLINI" will be used on every package of quality fruit or vegetables sold through the exchange. According to Mr. Lawrence, sales manager, the name was chosen for its appropriateness. "The Illini Indians," he says, "were 'chief-of-all' when it came to war and they also were leaders when it came to sports. At the time of the organization of the exchange, it was decided that this name of 'ILLINI' could very fittingly be used by an association which was composed of the better growers, the chiefs, and the leaders."

The work of the fruit growers in southern Illinois has progressed until today the label is used on all the best grade products shipped by the growers. Formerly only tree fruits were given that name by the exchange.

Quality Based on Honest Packing

"This year," declares Mr. Lawrence, "due to the progress made and the success achieved in getting honest pack and true grading, the growers have reached their goal and can now carry out the original idea of the organizers, which was to use the 'ILLINI' label on all commodities of the bang-up quality type."

May 10 marked the first day when a shipment of strawberries left Villa Ridge. This is the first shipment of the fruit from an Illinois point this season, according to Mr. Lawrence.



RIGHTS OF PROPERTY NOT TO BE IGNORED, UTILITY BODIES FIND

Right of Eminent Domain Subject to Farmers' Inconvenience; DeKalb Case Dropped

The time has passed when public utility corporations in Illinois can get right-of-way privileges from the Illinois Commerce Commission, without consideration of inconveniences imposed on the farming classes.

According to the I. A. A. transportation department, the Illinois Commerce Commission has declared that whenever public utility companies apply to it for a certificate of convenience and necessity, the Commission will consider the side of property owners whose lands are in the territory to be crossed by the transmission lines. State laws require utility companies to notify only other public utilities, and not property owners, of intended action, before applying to the Commerce Commission for permission to construct their lines.

"When a public utility company at Galesburg asked the state Commerce Commission for permission to extend its power lines over a certain territory, the farmers concerned objected to the move," says L. J. Quasey, I. A. A. transportation director. "The chairman of the Commerce Commission accordingly has set aside the first week in June for a conference on the matter. The farmers from Galesburg to Galva want the lines to extend over another route than the one proposed, and will be represented by a committee at the conference."

Rate Increase Not Granted

The DeKalb County Telephone Company Case, in which the company asked permission to increase its telephone rates to subscribers, has been ordered dismissed by the Illinois Commerce Commission. The increase in toll rates has not been granted.

The I. A. A. transportation department in behalf of the farmers involved, had filed a brief with the Commission bearing on the case, pointing out that the establishment of further toll rates would fall unduly on the rural subscribers, also that the company had made substantial returns and therefore was not entitled to an advance in rates in any form.

Rate schedules filed by the DeKalb County Telephone Company with the Commission on December 22, 1920 and February 3, 1925, have been declared permanently canceled and annulled.

Deferring Peach Rate Increase Saved Union Bureau's Yearly Cost

In discussing problems as encountered by the transportation department before the May meeting of the I. A. A. executive committee, R. K. Loomis, the representative of the 25th district, told of an instance wherein the Illinois Agricultural Association had been of inestimable service to the peach growers of Union county last year.

"Deferment of a peach rate increase for 60 days," said Mr. Loomis, "saved enough money in Union county to pay farm bureau dues in Union county for a year. This is an illustration of how farmers can benefit by working together in a state-wide way, combining their strength, both financial and moral, to secure the best possible representation on our common problems. This saving is appreciated in Union county.

LAUNCH INSTITUTE TO TRAIN STUDENTS FOR CO-OP LEADERS

I.A.A. Only State Body of 16 National Farm Organizations Backing World-Wide Study

Two I. A. A. directors have been honored with the request to join the faculty of the American Institute of Co-operation. They are Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, and A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director.

Working together with other leading farm organizations in the forward movement of co-operative marketing, the Illinois Agricultural Association is supporting the American Institute of Co-operation. This body was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia as an educational institution in January, 1925, and will launch its first summer session at the University of Pennsylvania, July 20 to August 15.

The I. A. A. is the only state association among 17 participating organizations that are promoting the undertaking. Geo. R. Wicker, I. A. A. co-operative accounting director, is on the board of directors and executive committee for the Institute.

The Institute is educational, according to Mr. Wicker. The founders purpose to train students for leadership in managing co-operative associations. This, they hope, will be accomplished by providing courses on review of the past history of the co-operative movement, and also practical problems from actual co-operative life.

Tackle Practical Problems

The present plan includes special study of commodity problems in seminars as follows: first week—grain, live stock dairy products, and supply-buying. Second week—fruits, vegetables, poultry and eggs, and dairying. Third week—fluid milk, butter and cheese, and manufactured milk products. Fourth week—cotton, tobacco, and dairy products.

The legal phases of co-operation constitute only a number of important aspects of the movement which will be discussed at the summer session of the Institute.

Both Mr. Wicker and Mr. Lynch have been granted a leave of absence from their I. A. A. duties by the I. A. A. executive committee. They will spend a week to 10 days at the summer session as leaders in round table discussions.

Fayette, Washington Counties Thinking of Joining Farm Bureau

Fayette county bankers in a meeting at Vandalia, May 17, adopted resolutions favoring the establishment of a Farm Bureau and securing a farm adviser. Financial assistance was offered the farmers of the county if it is needed to establish a Farm Bureau.

Fayette county is one of nine Illinois non-farm bureau counties, the others being: Calhoun, Jasper, Washington, Perry, Hamilton, Hardin, Massac and Alexander.

Agitation for organizing a Farm Bureau has also started in Washington county. Because agricultural conditions have not been of the best is the reason why no Farm Bureaus have been organized in these counties previously.

FARM BUREAU PREXY DIES

Clinton County Farm Bureau suffered the loss of its president, Geo. W. Koch, who died May 2. The executive committee passed a resolution of condolence and extended sympathy to Mrs. Koch and children. The vice-president, C. C. Hofsommer, succeeds to the presidency.

District Meetings of Farm Elevators Resolve More Against Big Merger

Each of the district meetings of farmers' elevator executives held recently in Champaign, Pontiac and Morris have passed resolutions stating that the Grain Marketing company is in no sense a true farmers' co-operative enterprise controlled by farmers; that neither the farmers nor their patrons should subscribe for stock and that true co-operators should actively fight against the merger. The merger, however, was discussed but little, there being, as one man said, "no confidence in it."

DAIRYMEN TAKE OVER CITY MILK CONCERN

Plans for a permanent building for the newly organized Producers' Dairy Company, a Springfield co-operative, are under way. The co-operative was organized jointly by the Sangamon County Milk Producers' Association and the county Farm Bureau as a project to supply consumers in Springfield with the product of the dairy cow. It is a farmers' stock company organized under the Illinois Co-operative Marketing Law.

The dairy plant of a local dairy concern has been bought. Installation of an ice machine and a cooling room are now under consideration. Operations will be begun at the earliest convenience, according to H. H. Maurer, president. Over $10,000 worth of stock has been sold among dairy farmers throughout the county.

Motor Cars, Better Roads, Better Schools, Vanguards of Higher Community Life

That the farmer has a very definite place in the scheme of things, and that it is his duty to find it, is the statement made by R. F. Karr, Iroquois, in a recent radio address over WLS, Chicago. Mr. Karr is executive committeeman in the I. A. A. from the 18th Congressional district. He is chairman of the I. A. A. department of information advisory committee.



R. F. Karr

Co-operative effort, declares Mr. Karr, has only begun to assert itself. He believes that no class of people have made greater strides in the business world in the last few years than the farmers. He mentions the automobile, better roads, and better schools as vanguards in the farmers' march toward a better community life.

"Working together is the wise way of working out individual, mutual, and industrial problems," states Mr. Karr. "That is a matter of growth, a matter of education—a matter to be acquired out of abundance of experience.

"When through organization and co-operation we have attained to the fullness and richness of life to which we are all equally entitled, then will the farmer have attained to the highest possible niche in the agricultural world," Mr. Karr concludes.

MAY 27 IS DATE SET FOR MERGER HEARING

(Continued from page 1)

Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. legal counsel, showed that the Grain Marketing Company holds leases for seven Illinois public warehouses with a total capacity of approximately 10,000,000 bushels which is two-thirds of the public warehouse space in the Chicago district, and is paying a rental of eight per cent of the valuations of these properties. Evidence was also shown by Mr. Kirkpatrick wherein the Grain Marketing Company was advertising control of those elevators in its campaign to sell approximately sixteen million dollars worth of stock.

LISTEN IN! !

Farm Advisers' radio talks scheduled over WLS, Chicago, on the I. A. A. radio program are as follows:

Monday, May 25 at 12:30—H. O. Allison, Livingston county farm adviser, on "Building a Permanent Agriculture in Livingston County." Tuesday, May 26 at 12:30 and 8:40—J. J. Doerschuk, Lake county farm adviser, on "Farm Bureau Service to Lake County Dairy Farmers," and "Developing Community Spirit in Lake County." Monday, June 1—F. W. Wascher, Effingham county farm adviser, on the accomplishments and services of Effingham County Farm Bureau. Tuesday, June 2, at 12:30 and 8:40—F. E. Longmire, Grundy county farm adviser, on the accomplishments and services of Grundy County Farm Bureau.

Wednesday, May 27 at 12:30—Wm. E. Hedgcock, I. A. A. livestock marketing director, on "WOOL MARKET TRENDS."

Randolph County Farm Bureau has a Jersey breeding association which will give about 15 farmers joint ownership of three well-bred Jersey sires. The members look on this as one step forward in improving the quality of dairy breeding animals used in that section. The Jersey county group is one of 12 co-operative bull associations in Illinois.

First $100 Award For Cattle "Bootleggers" Won in Lake County

The first claimant to the standing $100 reward offered by the Illinois Agricultural Association for information leading to the conviction of cattle "bootleggers" is D. H. Minto, president of the Lake County Farm Bureau.

The executive committee in its May meeting looked with favor upon Mr. Minto's work and ordered that the award of $100 be paid him upon receipt of written data covering the case. He helped apprehend and prosecute violators of the federal and state rules for transporting cattle not t. b. free. The reward is offered by the I. A. A. to help protect farmers who have tested their cattle from re-injection by unscrupulous cattle traders.

FARMERS HAVE CHANCE TO POOL WOOL CLIP IN 1925 AS BEFORE

I.A.A. Is Ready with Plan to Ship Wool to Boston and Get the Highest Prices

Farmers of the state again will have the privilege of pooling their wool co-operatively, according to the I. A. A. live stock marketing department, Wm. E. Hedgcock, director. Arrangements have been made with the National Wool Exchange to market the wool of Illinois flocks this year.

"In the last five years," says Mr. Hedgcock, "Illinois and Iowa wool has been sold to eastern mills in the Boston territory, but was first graded in Chicago. Under the new arrangement, the wool this year will be shipped to Boston and graded there, then sold to the mills. This gives the producers a chance to get their wool graded and sold at the largest wool market in America."

Advantage Without Extra Cost

According to the I. A. A. department, the National Wool Exchange declares this arrangement to be to the advantage of Illinois producers, as Illinois wool has been sold to eastern mills in the past. "Handling charges," states Mr. Hedgcock, "are not increased under this plan, as wool growers have always had to pay the freight of shipments to Chicago in the past, plus the freight from Chicago to the eastern mills.

"The Illinois pool in 1924 netted the farmers from eight to twenty cents per pound over what they were offered at the time of shearing. Fifty-two counties were represented in the pool and marketed 93,637 pounds of wool. The principle of pooling wool is right and in line with the co-operative marketing endeavor. The farmer thus gets as much for his product as the local dealer would receive, at the time the wool is sold on the market."

Established "Wool Pool Weeks"

This summer, certain weeks will be set aside as "Illinois wool pool weeks." Mr. Hedgcock is looking for a large consignment of wool from Illinois farms this year and urges all growers to get in touch with their farm adviser to insure prompt, safe, and satisfactory shipment of their wool clip.

VOTE I. A. A. SHOW-WINDOW

An exhibit to portray the big reason for the existence of the Illinois Agricultural Association was authorized by the executive committee in its May meeting to be made and shown at the Aurora fair, the state picnic at Taylorville, the state fair and the Illinois Products Exposition.

COUNTIES CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE DAY

A patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July, sponsored by county Farm Bureaus, will take place in at least five Illinois counties this year.

Commemorating the day when, 150 years ago, farmers first answered to the call of "arms" at Concord Bridge and "fired the shot heard 'round the world," Wayne, Stark, Kankakee, Lee and Mercer Farm Bureaus have decided to hold their annual picnic on the traditional Fourth. This is in line with the suggestion of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, to have county Farm Bureaus throughout the United States choose July 4, 1925 for their hey-day.

May Shut Down New T. B. Testing for Lack Of Appropriations

Illinois' army of veterinarians is ridding cattle herds of T. B. faster than ever.

April was a record month for T. B. testing. Due largely to the agitation leading to the passage by the House of the Tice bill to re-codify existing laws governing the eradication of bovine tuberculosis from Illinois herds, no less that 98,521 head of cattle were tested for T. B. during April, according to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Shipped 4,800 Reactors

Never before have so many cattle been tested in Illinois in a single month, states the I. A. A. dairy marketing department. Of this number, 4,800 reactors were detected and slaughtered. "The veterinarians have been notified by Dr. J. J. Lintner, federal veterinarian in charge of the work," states the I. A. A., "not to take on any new testing and to limit their efforts only to retesting cases. The reason for this is that present funds are insufficient to carry on the work in accordance to the increasing demand on the part of herd owners to have their cattle tested.

"The past biennium provided for only $1,000,000, and April of this year alone took $200,000 of this fund," continues the I. A. A. Dr. Lintner also states that it may be necessary to shut down the entire T. B. testing work until the end of the fiscal year, July 1, 1925.

Need $5,000,000 Bad

The Barr bill, now before the Senate, provides for an appropriation of $3,000,000 to carry on the testing operations during the next biennium. Those closely in touch with the work believe that no less than $3,000,000 should be appropriated to stamp the cattle pest out of Illinois herds. If the present rate of testing continues, it will take close to $5,000,000 to provide sufficient funds to carry on the work another two years.

WHEAT POOL CHANCES LOOM ALONG WABASH

(Continued from page 1)

be authorized to take such action to assist wheat growers in that section to organize for marketing their crop as in their judgment the situation justifies."

The University of Illinois is co-operating with the I. A. A. in a survey of the soft winter wheat area. Meetings are scheduled at Mt. Carmel (Wabash) May 21 and at Robinson (Crawford) May 22. At these conferences the advisability and the form of a soft wheat marketing project will be discussed. Notices of these meetings were sent to Edgar, Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, Edwards, White, Wabash and Gallatin County Farm Bureaus.

Boys' and girls' clubwork in Coles county has reached 125 members in enrollment. Forty boys are in corn clubwork.

I.A.C.A. HOLDS SERIES OF CONFERENCES FOR FARMERS' ELEVATORS

Farmers' Auditing Body Announces Plans to Talk Over Common Problems

Farmers' elevator problems will be in the limelight when representatives of a number of elevators gather in district conference soon.



Geo. R. Wicker

Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association and co-operative accounting director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, announces that the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association is arranging a district conference with the farmers' elevators in Iroquois and Ford and adjoining counties to be held at Watseka or some other central point in Iroquois county on May 27. Managers and officers of farmer's elevator companies make up the committee on arrangements.

At this conference subjects of common interest with reference to management problems will be presented and discussed. The I. A. C. A. has compiled tables of comparative data which will form another topic for the conference. The conference is not confined to organizations which are members of the co-operative auditing body. The invitation has been made open to all farmer's elevators desiring to be represented.

On May 28th a similar conference will be held by the officers and managers of the live stock shipping associations in the same territory. Subjects to be discussed will include particularly the accounting system recently formulated by the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association.

These are the first of a series of conferences which it is proposed to hold in the state during the year wherever sufficient interest is indicated to warrant the time and expense involved, according to Mr. Wicker.

162

Membership in the I. A. C. A. now numbers 162 farmers co-ops. The last three to join are the Piatt County Farm Bureau, the Ransom Farmers, Elevator, LaSalle county, and the Pearl City Farmers' Grain and Coal Company, Stephenson county.

Mr. Wicker has been asked to give two or three lectures at the Grain Marketing Short Course to be held at the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, May 25th to June 5th inclusive.

The tentative program for the course includes instruction on the elevator business, finances merchandising practice, markets, management, co-operation, and accounting. Mr. Wicker has been asked to speak on the subject of—"The Federal Revenue Act as it Relates to Farmers' Elevators" and "Accounting for Farmers' Elevators."

BALL SEASON OPENS

Strike one!

The baseball season is on. Farm Bureau teams are practicing. Officers and directors of farm bureau baseball teams in district No. 4 composed of Peoria, Tazewell, and Woodford counties have drawn up the following schedule:

May 21, Peoria vs. Tazewell at Peoria. May 23, Tazewell vs. Woodford at Eureka. May 30, Peoria vs. Woodford at Peoria. June 6, Peoria vs. Tazewell at Pekin. June 13, Tazewell vs. Woodford at Washington. June 20, Peoria vs. Woodford at Eureka.

Other schedules line up as follows:

June 4, Stark vs. Marshall-Putnam, June 11, Marshall-Putnam vs. LaSalle. June 18, Stark vs. Marshall-Putnam. June 25, LaSalle vs. Marshall-Putnam.

Marion County Farm Bureau has declared a campaign war against corn root rot. Each co-operator has had 200 ears of culled corn tested by the farm bureau. On each 48 demonstration farms there will be an average of 10 acres of disease-free seed corn and one acre of infected seed. Records of yields will be accurately secured by weighing. In addition, seed corn selection meetings will be held on each of these farms early next fall, when corn from desirable stalks will be selected.



Have you seen this illustration before? The I. A. A. office is furnishing quantities of this cut to farm advisers for use in the newspapers in their counties. Watch for news concerning your county and state farm organization under this head.

MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—June 6, 1925 | No. 11

TAZEWELL BUREAU MAKES SUCCESS OF CAR INSURANCE PLAN

Farmers' Automobile Ins. Assn. Now Has 1,075 Cars Under Its Wing; Spreading Rapidly

If you were to take a bird's eye view of a map of Illinois—a map about as large as the side of a fair-sized barn—and if every county Farm Bureau had pinned a placard to its county telling its services to farm bureau members, you would see a great variety of activities ranging all the way from the distribution of patent sealers for home canning to poisoning ground hogs.



Joseph Morris, President

Somewhere between these two possible extremes lies that realm of service where farm bureau members' automobiles are insured against those unpleasant dictates of fate from which most automobile drivers seek protection.

This kind of service has developed and is developing further in Tazewell county, where in April of 1921 the Farm Bureau saw the possibilities of saving money for members on their automobile insurance and straightway formed a farmers' company under the wing of the Farm Bureau.

Grew On Ration of Conservatism

It was named "The Farmers' Automobile Insurance Association." From a modest start it has grown upon a ration well mixed with conservatism until now it has approximately 1,075 cars insured in Tazewell county and has expanded across the county borders, with the consent of their neighbor Farm Bureaus, to the extent of about 200 cars in Mason county and 50 in Woodford. Stark County Farm Bureau is taking up this insurance for its members, which means further extension for the Tazewell county organization.

One fundamental requirement is that no car or truck shall be insured in the company unless its owner is a member of the Farm Bureau.

When the company started, the farm adviser at that time became the attorney-in-fact of the company, which was incorporated as a reciprocal company upon an interinsurance basis which is similar to that of mutual companies. The first board of directors and the men responsible for establishing the company are as follows: R. B. Orndorff (then farm bureau president), Ralph Boyle, J. L. Schwartzentraub, W. F. Donley, Wm. Freitag, John Betzelberger and Geo. B. Muller. Under the guidance of these men the attorney-in-fact company was set up strictly as a service to farm bureau members. Now that the company is over four years old, it is of interest to those who are keen on knowing something about the various kinds of service possible to be rendered by a farmers' organization to farmer-members, to survey briefly the status of the insurance company at the present date.

Membership Steadily Growing

If you talk to Joseph Morris, the present president of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau and by virtue of that office also president of the insurance association, he can tell you what the people in his county and in the territory acquainted with this phase of the farm bureau's category of services, actually think of the farm bureau's automobile insurance proposition.

What they think of it is reflected, as President Morris sees it, in the steady and constant growth in membership. Also the insurance feature

(Continued on page 4, col. 3.)

"SAM" THOMPSON AND "BILL" JARDINE



PRESIDENT THOMPSON was interested in the "crinkyness" of the weather when Secretary Jardine visited the I. A. A. office last week and while posing for the photographer told the Secretary of the heavy damage of the recent frost in Illinois. "Our Sam" is particularly interested in the region around Quincy, his home, where frost made it necessary for him to hurry home from legislative work at Springfield to help his sons replant corn. He is shown pointing out the frost areas.

"The department of agriculture has charge of the weather forecasts," the Secretary said, "but do you know, even the government can't control it!"

Farmers' Elevator Books Compared by I. A. C. A.; Find Common Trend in All

That comparisons of books of farmers' elevators and other co-operatives may prove a fruitful source of information to guide the financial course of new co-operative organizations, is the opinion of Geo. R. Wicker, I.A.C.A. manager and I. A. A. co-operative accounting director.

The I.A.C.A. has just completed a tabulation of the financial condition and operation of 31 farmers' elevators. Among the significant facts revealed by the comparison, states Mr. Wicker, were figures to show that the cost of goods sold, including grain and merchandise, represents $95.29 for each $100 of sales. The average operating profits are indicated at $3.25 on each $100 of sales. Interest and other incidental expense show an average of 68 cents for each $100, while the average net profit is 78 cents on each $100 of sales.

Data Reveal Much

"Analysis," says the I. A. C. A. head, "shows accounts receivable to be $31.21 on each $100 net worth. For the 31 elevator co-ops studied, 87.12 per cent of the sales are grain sales while 12.88 per cent represents the merchandise sales. The average gross margin of profit in the grain-trading operations was shown to be 3.51 per cent of sales, while merchandise trading showed an average gross margin of 12.76 per cent of merchandise sales.

"This is the first analysis of its kind made by the I. A. C. A.," states Mr. Wicker. "It is hoped that similar compilations will be prepared after the close of June 30 and December 31 of each year, covering a large number of elevators. We hope, too, that eventually percentages will be established which may be accepted as standard for the purpose of comparison."

Another Non-Member Joins Farm Bureau On Claim Settlement

What to do when confronted with overcharges on railroad shipments?

Tell it to the I. A. A. transportation department!

The I. A. A. has just won another loyal member to its force of "63,000 *thinking* Farmers." This time it is Walter Follett, of Tonica, LaSalle county.

Walt wasn't a farm bureau member but had two grievances against as many railroads. Some thoughtful farm bureau neighbor, or maybe it was the I. A. A. RECORD that fell into his hands—gave him the urge. He had suffered an overcharge of $27.60 on a shipment of stock cattle from South Dakota, and another overcharge of $5.10 on a shipment of the hogs from the same state.

He took it up with the LaSalle County Farm Bureau and W. W. McLaughlin, the farm adviser, promptly referred him to the I. A. A. transportation department. The claims were filed with the proper railroads and successfully negotiated in both cases. The 25 per cent commission due the I. A. A. would have amounted to $8.17, but Walt thought twice, joined the Farm Bureau, and was saved paying the commission.

Walt now wears a big grin, thanks to I. A. A. efforts. "I'm for the Farm Bureau," is his song.

One hundred Pike county farmers have signed with the Pike County Farm Bureau to improve the seed corn of the county by the prevention of stalk, root and ear rot. It is expected that 150,000 ears of seed corn will be tested in the Farm Bureau office before planting time.

Corn demonstrations will be featured by Iroquois County Farm Bureau this season.

Stipulation Before I.C.C. Stops Merger's Stock Sale In Illinois 'Till July 28

No stock of the $26,000,000 grain merger, the Grain Marketing Company, can be sold nor offered for sale in Illinois between now and July 28, in accordance with a stipulation entered into in proceedings before the Illinois Commerce Commission and signed June 1 by Donald Kirkpatrick, I.A.A. legal counsel and Mayer, Meyer, Austrian and Platt, counsel for the Grain Marketing Company.



Donald Kirkpatrick

Hearings will begin after this date if the merger goes through, according to Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Chairman Frank L. Smith of the Illinois Commerce Commission suggested the stipulation after repeated continuances had been asked for by the Grain Marketing Company and some facts had been presented by the Illinois Agricultural Association. July 28 is the date when the property and leaseholds of the vendor companies brought into the merger are supposed to be turned over to the Grain Marketing Company in return for $4,000,000 of cash expected to have been derived from the sale of stock to farmers. Little stock has been sold in Illinois.

No Farmer Support

Prospects for completing the merger are considered negligible since the farmers of the country have not been induced to buy the stock as was anticipated by the promoters. Meetings have been held in Washington in an effort by Grain Marketing Company officials

(Continued on page 3, col. 3.)

JARDINE VISITS I. A. A. OFFICE AND LEAVES BOUQUETS WITH US

Secretary of Agriculture Says Conditions Have Improved Over Five Years Ago, But There Are Still Many Problems to Hurdle

America's foremost agricultural spokesman—Secretary of Agriculture, Wm. M. Jardine—was a visitor at the I. A. A. office last week when he stopped off at Chicago for two days as a part of his six-week's tour of the Middle West and West where, as he said, he is "touring his workshop."

After spending the better part of the forenoon at the I. A. A. office getting acquainted with President Thompson, Secretary Fox, Treasurer Cowles and directors of departments and inspecting the general office, he said to an Associate Press correspondent after leaving, that he was much impressed with the Illinois Agricultural Association and that "the personnel and facilities of the I. A. A. are of such a character to make its service of great value to the farmers of Illinois. I have never seen anything like it—anywhere."

In connection with his visit, the Secretary made the following statement for Illinois farm bureau members:

"For a number of years I have been following with a great deal of interest and approval the excellent contribution which county Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association have made to the welfare of farmers in this state. We look upon the agricultural situation today as improved over what it has been in the past five years. However, we must recognize that there are certain fundamental problems which must be solved before agriculture can be said to be on a satisfactory basis.

"The I. A. A. has an enviable record in the state and the nation and is materially assisting in the solution of these problems. It is my hope and my feeling that it will go on and on in the interests of Illinois farmers."

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR WHEAT POOL IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Conferences at Mt. Carmel and Robinson Consider Advisability of Marketing Project

Prospects are bright for Illinois farmers who grow soft winter wheat in the counties adjacent to Indiana along the Wabash joining with their neighbor farmers of Indiana in marketing their wheat co-operatively through the pool of the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association, according to H. E. Goembel, chairman of the grain marketing committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association following a meeting at Robinson recently.

The meeting in Robinson was the second meeting called by the Illinois Agricultural Association for consideration of the possibilities of some kind of a grain marketing plan for this soft wheat area, the first having been at Mt. Carmel the previous day. Farm bureau representatives, many of them the largest soft wheat growers in this part of the state, attended the meetings, the following counties being represented: Crawford, Lawrence, Wabash, Edwards, White and Gallatin.

In both meetings, the decision was made at the close to further consider the advisability of joining the Indiana pool by each county Farm Bureau, several of them calling special board meetings since tf

(Continued on page 3, col. 2.)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Secretary Jardine's Visit

THE friendly call of Secretary Jardine at the office of the Illinois Agricultural Association is significant.

Those who followed closely the strenuous fight to put over the McNary-Haugen bill in the campaign a year ago will remember that the present Secretary of Agriculture was very much against that particular move to lift agriculture to the economic level of our neighbor classes.

The I. A. A. was in the front line trenches trying to put the bill over, and "Bill" Jardine was there trying to keep it from going over.

There is no need of heckling and stewing over what has been done; it is the present and future that concerns us. Both Secretary Jardine and the men on his side of the fence and those on the side of the export corporation principle agree that there are certain fundamental principles which must be solved before agriculture can be said to be on a satisfactory basis.

How to get to that basis is the big problem. President Coolidge's Agricultural Conference said the big thing to do is to make the tariff apply to agriculture. Secretary Jardine was a member of the Conference and is understood to subscribe to that idea. As Secretary of Agriculture he has the opportunity of practicing what he preached. Making the tariff more effective will help some, but not enough.

In the meantime, he is on the way toward being the most popular member of the Cabinet. That is a good thing for agriculture. His personality is a winning one. He made many friends in Chicago, as he does every place he goes. He told President Thompson that he thinks Illinois farmers have a question mark after his name. Granted, but it will disappear with the right performance. Since both the Secretary and the I. A. A. agree on the basic premise that there is need of some fundamental patching to re-commission agriculture, there is nothing but good results to come from working together.

Work together, that's the team—we'll never get anywhere if we don't. It is better to be friends even though there may be some differences of opinion. As Ben Franklin said: "Tart words make no friends: a spoonful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar."

Pass It, Senators!

PRACTICALLY all agricultural states in the Middle West and West have passed resolutions memorializing Congress to form an export corporation or do something along that line for agriculture.

We are happy to report that the Illinois legislators are also of that same mind. A resolution asking Congress to provide an export bounty on wheat, corn, hogs and cattle and their by-products "in order to bring these items of farmers' produce to a parity with the products of industrial enterprise" was adopted recently by the House. It was offered by Representative William Adcock of Galesburg, and was approved by the House Committee on Agriculture. Senate approval is necessary before the resolution becomes an official action of the General Assembly.

The farmers' fight to get equality is never out and never over even though the price index shows agricultural prices worth 90 to 91 per cent of the other fellow's. Such a big howl has been made over the farmers regaining prosperity during the jump from a 75 cent dollar to the present "90 center" that if farmers get back to normal we judge there'll be a prosperity yodel from the metropolitan press loud enough to attract Mars.

—o—

Pass the Revenue Amendment

IF the house passes the Lantz Joint Resolution No. 4, as the Senate did recently, and if the people of Illinois vote to accept this amendment to the revenue section of the constitution, then Illinois will have a new and up-to-date means of taxation.

It will take a tremendous amount of work and support to get the necessary votes to put the amendment across with the people, for every voter who doesn't vote casts a negative vote, and that's a tough proposition to overcome. That task lies ahead.

Anyway, the dope is that the Lantz resolution will pass the House, as it should, and then it will be up to good farm bureau members and others who see the light to get the votes to put it over.

The adoption of this amendment will give Illinois a system of taxation that will make it possible to relieve farm property of a portion of its unjust burden which it now bears. Real estate can not be classified, and that will meet with approval with farmers as it does with the I. A. A. Mineral lands and lands devoted to reforestation are, and rightly so, permitted to be taxed differently than other real estate. Farmers who own wooded land and which is bearing a tax equal to that imposed on good agricultural land, will appreciate this much classification.

—o—

A Victory Won, Though Defeated

BY the time this is read, the Cuthbertson gas tax bill will have been defeated or at least shelved. That is the dope.

According to the legislative committee, which is, of course, very close to the situation at Springfield, there is but a bare possibility of the bill being passed at this time. Too many senators were pledged when elected to oppose any gas tax, no matter what its purpose. Chicago opposition, based on prejudice and not merit, is largely responsible. At this writing, about 20 votes are counted as favorable to it and the number needed is 26.

Even though the gas tax is defeated, there is a great deal of recompense in the advance made in the principle advocated by the I. A. A. The idea is pretty thoroughly sold that whenever there is a gas tax, it shall take some of the burden off of property. Illinois farmers will eventually benefit from this principle. If there had not been so many gas tax bills of little value introduced in the legislature at the beginning of the session, there would not have been so many hurdles of unpopularity to overcome. If the I. A. A. had been given a start with no handicap, quite likely the result would have been different.

No apologies are needed for the gas tax showing in this session of the legislature. In the next session, the I. A. A. position is likely to be defensive rather than offensive for there will be a decided move to get the gas tax funds applied to hard roads—and with no reduction of property taxes.

A Little History.

ACTIONS speak louder than words, especially when words are carefully uttered.

In the case of the Grain Marketing Company, the $26,000,000 grain merger, the actions speak plainly to those who have followed the unfolding of the gigantic plan to unload millions of dollars worth of partially obsolete property upon farmers under the guise and label of co-operative marketing.

Follow the action: When Sam H. Thompson, our president, was a member of the specially created grain committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a part of the information available on the then proposed consolidation was withheld from him. Being a banker, and also a farmer of good judgment, he knew that such a business deal should not be consummated unless all the facts on the amount and kind of business done by the merging companies could be obtained. He stood pat on this point and all the I. A. A. has backed him up.

When the I. A. A. took its position of making an impartial investigation before saying yes or no on the deal, the Grain Marketing Company was asked to furnish independent auditor's reports on each of the merging companies for each of the past five years. This information was promised by the **buying** side of the Grain Marketing Company. If it had been forthcoming, the I.A.A. would have been able to determine the amount and kind of business engaged in by each of the companies while they were individual operators. This would have shown whether profits came from speculation or from the merchandising of actual grain. Such information would be vital to the success of any co-operative. These facts were not forthcoming.

Follow the next step: When the I. A. A. asked the Illinois Commerce Commission to conduct a public inquiry into the merger, the dates for the hearings were continually postponed upon request of counsel of the Grain Marketing Company. It should be made plain here, too, that it was very evident that the counsel represented the selling interest and not the buying interest. After several postponements, Chairman Frank L. Smith requested that a stipulation be entered into by the Grain Marketing Company and the Illinois Agricultural Association that no stock be sold in Illinois pending the successful or unsuccessful closing of the deal July 28. Chairman Smith had said that either a stipulation should be agreed upon or the hearing would go forward. A hearing would have brought out some interesting facts regarding actual values of the merged facilities.

All the way through the selling side of the Grain Marketing Company has refused to come out in the open with the facts. And at the same time they say they have nothing to conceal. Thus actions speak louder than words.

This history illustrates in a negative way the necessity for absolute frankness in forming a co-operative association. All the members should know what is going on and why.

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The Drama Goes On

SECRETARY JARDINE is going after the Board of Trade trying to get it to control its wide and rapid price fluctuations. He told the directors of the board while he was in Chicago that it is up to them to remedy their own disease.

He called fluctuations of 15 cents in one day entirely unreasonable. Farmers everywhere can be heard saying "Amen" to this.

"It is such evidences of gambling that makes the public think the Board of Trade is a damn nuisance," he is quoted as saying. Amen again.

The next act of this drama will likely be accompanied with a general shifting of the scenery as a move to comply with the Secretary's suggestions. If it is nothing more than a gesture, it is to be hoped that the Secretary will take proper steps within his province to segregate and put the brakes on actual speculation. Here is a place where agriculture can be served to great advantage for every rapid change in price catches some farmer or group of farmers.

SENATE PASSES BILL APPROPRIATING $3,000,000 FOR T. B. WORK

HEALTH OF MOVEMENT SEEN IN CONFERENCES OF FARMERS' CO-OPS

First Meeting of Elevators and Live Stock Co-ops in Watseka by I. A. C. A. Organization

The first of a series of conferences of farmers' elevators and live stock shipping associations in Illinois is over.

Through the efforts of the Iroquois and Ford County Farm Bureaus, co-operating with the farmers' elevators and live stock co-operators in those and adjoining counties, two conferences were held at Watseka, May 27 and May 28.

The meetings were sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, states Geo. R. Wicker, general manager and I. A. A. accounting director. Eighty-three representatives of 23 farmers' elevators met on the first day, and the second conference was attended by 63 representatives of 18 shipping associations.

Talk Financial Problems

Speakers on the program of the elevators conference included Mr. Wicker, who spoke on "Financial Problems of Farmers' Elevators;" and Vernon Vaniman, I. A. C. A. fieldman, on "Selling Co-operation to Co-operatives." A discussion of comparative data as recently prepared by the I. A. C. A. on the financial condition and operations of 31 farmers' elevators was presented by F. E. Ringham, assistant manager of the I. A. C. A. Comparison was on the basis of audit reports for 1924. According to Mr. Wicker, this feature aroused particular interest among all present at the conference, and for the first time presented a means of making comparisons of financial conditions and operations of a considerable number of similar enterprises.

Watseka Has First Conference

This is the first conference of its kind to be held by the I. A. C. A. Similar conferences are contemplated in other parts of the state, according to the interest indicated by farmers' elevators and county Farm Bureaus.

The conference of live stock shipping associations on May 28, according to Mr. Wicker, covered uniform accounting systems, group organization for auditing purposes, and other common problems. Mr. Wicker explained the Federal Revenue Act and its application to co-ops generally, but more particularly to the requirements for exemption of live stock co-ops.

The most interesting development of this meeting, states the I.A.C.A. head, was a voluntary action by those present to endorse the uniform accounting system recently prepared jointly by the I. A. C. A. and the University of Illinois. The plan of group auditing of association records was also endorsed, whereby examinations can be made at a minimum of time and expense.

Vote Conference a Success

"Officers and managers of the organizations represented at these two conferences," declares Mr. Wicker, "also farm advisers and other representatives of farmers in Iroquois, Ford, and nearby counties, are enthusiastic over the results of the conferences. A close co-operation of the Farm Bureaus and the co-operative associations points to the better relationship which is being established by bringing together representatives of the various organizations to discuss their common problems."

I.A.A. MEN JOIN U. OF I. FACULTY FOR ONE DAY

The College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois has enlisted the services of two I. A. A. men.

Both Geo. R. Wicker, general manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, and Vernon Vaniman, I. A. C. A. field organizer, have accepted an invitation from the Illinois College of Agriculture to participate as instructors in the short course for farmers' elevator managers to be held at Urbana, June 16 to 20.

Mr. Wicker will meet with elevator managers present on June 19 and will discourse on the subject, "Financial Problems of Grain Elevators." On June 16, Mr. Vaniman will choose for his subject, "Leading Problems of Farmers' Elevators."

WHEAT POOL CHANCES LOOM ALONG WABASH

(Continued from page 1.)

organization work is started this year, it must begin within two or three weeks, the harvesting being expected in four or five weeks.

Only Modest Membership Wanted

Only a modest membership is expected or even wanted this year, according to the Illinois Agricultural Association, which made its position on the pooling system of marketing clear in stating that it is a service organization ready to serve its members upon request from them.

According to H. E. Goembel, spokesman for the I.A.A., the pooling system is deemed the best for the conditions which exist in these counties because there are very few farmers' elevators. Any marketing plan must be, therefore, based upon individual producers in this area, but in northern Illinois, where there are about 600 farmers' elevators, the I. A. A. favors working with the farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois to build a terminal marketing agency based upon the farmers' elevators.

Since the Indiana Wheat pool has had one year's experience, the I. A. A. favors going along with it, especially since the unorganized soft wheat of Illinois competed last year with the pool and the quality of wheat is practically the same. If a modest venture this year proves successful, which is expected, the Indiana pool plans to change its name and organization to include Illinois, with the membership in Illinois being increased to cover all of southern Illinois.

Got $1.25 and More to Come

Representatives of the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association said that they expect to handle 50 per cent of the soft wheat grown in Indiana this year. Reports on the pool's operation were everything that could be expected following the first year of operation, Mr. Goembel stated. Approximately 7,000 Indianans joined the pool last year and this number has increased to around 16,000 at the present time. Members of the pool have already received $1.25 per bushel as partial payment for their wheat, and a substantial sum remains yet to be distributed according to James H. Gwaltney of Poseyville, Indiana, president of the pool. Non-members in Indiana received an average of $1.14 to $1.16 per bushel at the same time, he said.

Since the meetings, resolutions have been passed in White, Wabash and Gallatin counties asking that the I. A. A. give service in organizing this territory with the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association. Organization work is expected to go forward very soon.

Frost Which Covered Middle West on May 24 Nipped Illinois Fruit

There won't be so many folks this year appeasing their appetites with juicy Illinois fruits and vegetables.

Severe damage to the fruit and vegetable crop of Illinois is reported by the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, as a result of the recent killing frost following the excessive heat which stifled the Middle West recently.

According to J. O. Lawrence, sales manager of the exchange, which functions as a department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the crop of strawberries is practically ruined. In Quincy territory strawberries are completely nipped, Mr. Lawrence states.

"The full extent of damage done by the freeze is not yet known," he declares. Raspberries, potatoes, tomatoes, and cabbage are badly injured in the Quincy district.

Apples More Promising

The outlook for apples is more promising, according to the exchange. "Indications are that the apple crop in the Quincy section was only slightly injured," states Mr. Lawrence.

The Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, with headquarters in Centralia, is continuing its survey throughout Egypt to determine the extent of damage done to the entire fruit and vegetable crop.

Farm accounts; hog sanitation; pig clubs; limestone, legumes, and phosphate; seed corn improvement; and community meetings make up the Ford County Farm Bureau program for 1925.

Live Stock Producers Given Suggestions on Marketing Their Stock

Watch your shipping facilities when the hot weather comes!

This is the call going out to Illinois live stock producers from the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Chicago Producers' Commission Association and the I. A. A. transportation department are urging that the following shipping rules be observed:

First—See that the hogs are brought in ample time to cool before loading.

Second—See that the car is bedded with clean sand, which is moistened.

Third—Give only a light grain feeding before loading.

Fourth—Load not more than an hour before train time.

Fifth—Use ice bags suspended from the car roof, whenever possible, six bags to the car and drench the car at every possible point.

Sixth—Do not load more than 17,000 lbs. in a standard 36 ft. car. Compliance with these rules will mean lighter shrinks and losses.

I. C. C. STIPULATION STOPS MERGER SALES

(Continued from page 1.)

to get Secretaries Jardine and Hoover to appoint a national advisory committee for the merger. Failing in this, an attempt to form a committee to resurrect the merger and get the confidence of the farmers has been attempted by officials of the company, but co-operative leaders have generally declined to serve.

The stipulation filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission in which it is agreed that no stock shall be sold in Illinois is considered an indicator of what will be done by other states which are now considering the company's stock. In some states, notably Indiana, judgment has been withheld on the stock pending the outcome in Illinois. This decision is considered the death knell to virtually all stock selling operations of the grain merger.

It is generally understood that the vendor companies did not wish to come into a public hearing since facts in possession of the Grain Marketing Company which have not been obtainable heretofore could be pried loose in such a hearing.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY LISTENS TO FARMERS' CLAIMS AS I. A. A. LAW PLATFORM COMES INTO THE FOREGROUND IN LEGISLATIVE MILL

Resolution on Revenue Amendment Passes Senate, as Does Barr Bill Appropriating $3,000,000 for T. B. Clean-up in Next Two Years. House Passes Bill Asking Federal Export Bounties on Farm Products. Gas Tax Bill Temporarily Quiescent

WILL ILLINOIS join other states in the forward march toward gasoline tax enactment? Will the state constitution be amended to allow for revision of the revenue section? Will our T. B. laws be recodified? Will enough funds be appropriated to carry on the T. B. eradication work throughout the state? Will the General Assembly carry the sentiment of Illinois grain growers to the nation's lawmakers as to tariffs on staple farm products?

These were the questions uppermost in the minds of I. A. A. officials and others representing farm bureau members, "63,000 *thinking* Farmers," throughout the state at Springfield the past two weeks.

See Relief on Property

Prospects for relief from the present excessive tax on property are looming larger on the horizon of state legislation. On May 27, the Senate passed the Lantz resolution for submitting to the voters of the state, a revision of the revenue section of the state constitution.

The original resolution, as introduced by Senator Simon J. Lantz, of Congerville, was first amended to require a two-thirds vote in both houses of the assembly for the passage of taxation measures, according to F. D. Barton, chairman of the I. A. A. legislative committee.

Rock Island County May Have Federation Of Live Stock Locals

Rock Island may be the next Illinois county to form a county-wide live stock shipping federation, according to Wm. E. Hedgcock, I. A. A. director of live stock marketing, who attended a meeting of representatives of the six loyal shipping associations in that county recently.

A meeting was also held in Drury township during which the need of assisting individual associations was discussed with 225 farmers present. One of the best means of strengthening locals is by federating them into a county unit, Mr. Hedgcock said.

County federations of local shipping associations have been formed this spring, or are considering forming, in the following counties: Ford, Ogle, DeWitt, McDonough and Rock Island.

"A county federation is the means of bringing officers of locals together for discussion of mutual problems," Mr. Hedgcock states, "and helps in establishing a uniform accounting and auditing system. It also brings the shipping associations and the Farm Bureau closer together, which is mutually beneficial."

Can't Classify Real Estate

In addition, the resolution was further amended to the effect that all real estate shall be in one class except that mineral land and lands devoted to reforestation may be in different classes. "This means," says J. C. Watson, I. A. A. director of taxation and statistics, "that urban and rural property shall both be in the same class for purposes of taxation."

The purpose of the proposed amendment, according to Mr. Watson, is to grant the Legislature a general power with respect to revenue, and to permit the employment by the general assembly of various methods of taxation, or combinations of tax methods. "This broad power may be subject to abuse," he says, "but broad powers are necessary if tax conditions are to be improved."

It is believed in I. A. A. circles that the Lantz resolution will pass the House with little trouble. It will then come up for popular vote for adoption or rejection on a referendum in the next election of members of the General Assembly. Farmers will then have the chance to voice their approval to a change in the constitution whereby laws can be passed to relieve property generally of its excessive burden of taxation.

Senate Passes Barr Bill

The outlook for an eventual statewide clean-up of T. B. in Illinois' cattle industry was given an encouraging forward push when the Senate, by a vote of 38 yeas, on May 21 passed the Barr bill, providing for an appropriation of $3,000,000 to indemnify cattle owners sustaining losses in tuberculosis eradication from their herds.

According to Mr. Everingham, an amendment to the Barr bill by its author, to cut the appropriations by $1,000,000, was defeated by the Senate the day previous to the passage of the Barr bill, by a vote of 28 to 17. The Barr bill now provides for $3,000,000 for the next biennium to pay farmers for losses sustained in tuberculosis eradication. The Illinois Agricultural Association strongly advocated the $3,000,000 appropriation.

Tice Bill Prospects Good

Mr. Everingham states that prospects also look bright for early passage of the Tice bill which provides for a general recodification of Illinois' T. B. regulations. The Tice bill has already been passed by the House, and the Barr bill now awaits the approval of the House for final passage.

At the present the only fly in the I. A. A.'s legislative ointment seems to be the Senate's temporary inactivity as to the gasoline tax bill. The measure is booked for final consideration during this week when the Record goes to press and at the time of writing this, I. A. A. stalwarts are not in a position to know which way the legislative wind is blowing.

House Asks Export Bounties

Shades of the McNary-Haugen bill, so prominent in the attempts to

(Continued on page 4, col. 2.)

LAST year all wool sold through the I.A.A. Wool Pool netted Illinois Farmers an average of 8 to 20 cents a pound above local prices—Co-operation Pays.

June 8 to 27 are Wool Pool Weeks.

See or Phone Your Farm Bureau For Shipping Instructions.

MARCH TORNADO WORST IN HISTORY, WEATHER MEN STATE

Illinois Farm Relief Fund Has Grown Until It Now Reaches $177,263.40.

"Contributions are still coming into the Illinois Farm Relief Fund," says R. A. Cowles, chairman of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee and I. A. A. treasurer. "Since the May 23rd issue of the RECORD, $4,-252.90 has been received, bringing the total now in the fund to $177,-263.40."

According to Clarence J. Roof and William E. Barron, weather bureau meteorologists, the tornado which swept Missouri, Illinois and Indiana last March, killed 742 persons, injured 2,756 and caused a total property damage of $16,500,-000. This includes net farm property loss to Illinois farmer alone of $1,338,698 according to the survey made by the I. A. A. This is the worst tornado history has ever recorded, the meteorologists stated in an exhaustive report filed at Washington, D. C., recently.

The St. Louis tornado of May, 1896, which caused a property damage of $13,000,000, was the worst previous tornado.

Describe Peculiarities

In several particulars, the meteorologists say, the tornado of last March was peculiar. One remarkable feature was that its path extended for 219 miles across three states. The great area covered by the storm gave rise to many theories that more than one tornado passed across Illinois, but the report dispelled this idea, although testimony obtained by the two investigators from persons in the storm area was practically unanimous in stating that two "clouds" hurtled out of the west together, one smiting the left and the other the right side of the storm zone.

As a rule, a tornado may be described as "lifting" and "skipping," but this storm struck the earth with undiminished intensity along its path. Its velocity was estimated at 57 miles an hour across Missouri, 59 in Illinois and 68 in Indiana.

"The fortitude of the people in the stricken area was wonderful," the report said. "From those who had lost their homes, property and even members of their family not one word of complaint was heard."

Among the "freaks" of the tornado was a rural school carried away in which the seats remained fastened to the floor. The pupils clung to the seats, and none were seriously hurt.

Following is a detailed list of contributions to the Illinois Farm Relief Fund, as of June 1, 1925:

Adams	$ 2,859.98
Bond	729.08
Boone	1,481.95
Brown	926.07
Bureau	1,657.45
Carroll	1,771.65
Cass	818.16
Champaign	700.70
Christian	1,577.50
Clark	487.13
Clay	1,311.92
Clinton	1,021.75
Coles	2,123.22
Cook	462.00
Crawford	1,182.30
De Kalb	1,365.00
De Witt	1,799.64
Douglas	280.50
Du Page	2,487.34
Edgar	293.50
Edwards	1,555.00
Effingham	655.00
Ford	2,755.00
Fulton	2,000.00
Gallatin	338.24
Greene	1,000.00
Grundy	2,887.29
Hancock	3,303.35
Henderson	862.50
Henry	531.10
Iroquois	2,699.69
Jefferson	388.65
Jersey	243.23
Jo Daviess	1,721.92
Johnson	136.50
Kane	3,608.14
Kankakee	3,215.30
Kendall	3,085.55
Knox	2,750.10
Lake	2,418.00
La Salle	4,616.70
Lawrence	3,033.27
Lee	3,317.13
Livingston	4,217.03
Logan	1,688.80
Macon	900.45
Macoupin	346.40
Madison	2,900.00
Marion	359.30
Marshall-Putnam	644.87
Mason	2,556.00
McDonough	1,502.92
McHenry	1,005.40
McLean	3,829.24
Menard	1,066.50
Mercer	789.59
Monroe	75.50
Montgomery	2,249.08
Morgan	1,583.72
Moultrie	2,038.13
Ogle	3,354.47
Peoria	3,413.46
Piatt	87.50
Pike	1,011.50
Pulaski	887.10
Randolph	103.00
Richland	2,791.29
Rock Island	1,385.50
Saline	1,480.78
Sangamon	5,044.88
Schuyler	486.55
Scott	1,125.75
Shelby	3,114.16
Stark	831.50
St. Clair	1,213.25
Stephenson	3,984.28
Tazewell	2,919.30
Union	1,411.66
Vermilion	1,009.91
Wabash	84.85
Warren	2,330.00
Washington	80.00
Wayne	446.84
Whiteside	3,613.34
Will	3,406.25
Williamson	822.50
Winnebago	2,110.00
Woodford	4,881.41
WLS Listeners	25,000.00
Prairie Farmer	2,247.62
Miscellaneous	418.25
I. A. A. Employees	302.50
Total	$177,263.40

Ford County Co-ops "Whoop 'Er Up" for Piper City Picnic

The conference of farmers' elevators in Iroquois, Ford, and adjoining counties, held at Watseka on May 27, had a very "happy ending" when just before a motion was made to adjourn, J. B. Blissard, manager of the Farmers' Grain Company of Gibson City, Ford county, made the announcement that all the farmers' co-operative associations of Ford county and the Ford County Farm Bureau were making plans for a big "co-operative" picnic to be held at Piper City on June 24. In behalf of these associations Mr. Blissard extended an invitation to all present.

ASSEMBLY LISTENS TO FARMER CLAIMS

(Continued from page 3.)

secure federal legislation for agriculture in the last session of Congress, were revived when, on May 20, the Illinois House passed the House joint resolution No. 37, memorializing Congress to consider export bounties on wheat, corn, cattle, and their by-products.

TAZEWELL BUREAU PLAN INSURES CARS

(Continued from page 1.)

has brought farmers into the farm bureau and has been found to act as glue in helping make members stick. Eighty-five per cent of the members in Tazewell county insure their cars this way.

The reason why so many are in it, according to Ralph E. Arnett, the present farm adviser, is because it is much cheaper than regular old line insurance. Besides it is farm bureau-owned and controlled. It is the only automobile insurance, they say, that is confined solely to farm bureau members. Another selling point is that it is run on an actual cost basis.

Cheaper Than Old-Line

Comparison of insurance premiums paid on old-line policies and the Farmers' Automobile Insurance Association, as made by the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, states that when a $1,500 full coverage policy, which includes insurance for possible loss by fire, theft, personal liability, property damage and collision, is taken out in an old line company, the average cost is about $140 a year. The farm bureau insurance is less than $20 a year, including assessments of $5 every six months, or $10 for the year, which go to build up a reserve.

Furthermore, it is declared that the farm bureau policy is much more liberal in its collision features than are those of most old line companies, while some reciprocal mutual companies, which are in reality private enterprises, sell insurance somewhat cheaper than the old line companies. One does not need to be a shark at arithmetic to figure the dollars saved the farm bureau members from this project.

In explaining the mechanical details of handling the business, Mr. Arnett, who served as attorney-in-fact for 2½ years and until this spring when an assistant had to be secured to relieve him of the load, points out that at the end of each six-month period, which terminate April 1 and October 1, each member holding a policy is assessed for actual losses and expenses incurred in paying the losses. The $5 charge which is made each six months for the purpose of building up a reserve continued for six-month periods, or three years on each car.

Costs Itemized

Books are kept carefully to show where the money comes from and how it is spent and from which particular phases come the heaviest losses. The six-month period ending April 1, 1925, showed the following division of assessments per member: Fire, none; theft, 58 cents; collision, $2.12; personal liability, 11 cents; property damage, 24 cents; expense, $2.66, which totals $5.71. The average of all assessments since the first one which was dated October 1, 1921, is: fire, 12 cents; theft, 57 cents; collision, $1.64; personal liability, 43 cents; property damage, 11 cents; expenses, $1.28; which totals $4.15. To this of course is added the $5 charge for reserve fund, making an average six-month assessment of $9.15 as against approximately $70 in an old line company.

The need for the reserve fund outside of the needs of a reserve fund for any sound business is because of a state law requiring that insurance companies must have on deposit a sum five times that of their greatest single liability. The greatest single liability of this farmers' association is $5,000. Consequently the reserve necessary was $25,000. When first organized, the Tazewell county folks did not know of this state requirement and were perplexed on first thought as to how to raise it. It did not bother them long, however, for the Farm Bureau itself loaned $5,000, and the trustees borrowed $10,000 on personal notes, and advance premiums provided the rest.

The unique point of this company is that a man has to be a member of the Farm Bureau in order to get insurance on his car or truck, members of his immediate family living at home also being eligible.

$10 Permanent Membership Fee

A fee of $10 is required on each car upon taking out insurance. This is a permanent membership fee and is good as long as assessments are paid. Some owners have three and four cars insured.

The present trustees are Joseph Morris, president, Wm. Freitag, E. L. Robinson, W. F. Donley, Ralph Boyle, J. H. Warner of Mason county, and Geo. B. Muller. These men, acting as a board of trustees, are elected at the annual meeting. They hold control over the attorney-in-fact, who is J. E. Harris, assistant farm adviser of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau.

Upon the basis of comparative insurance costs furnished the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, every time a member pays an assessment, a four-year membership in the Farm Bureau is saved. Of the 960 farm bureau members in Tazewell county, 85 per cent of them belong to the Farmers' Automobile Insurance Association. Each year, according to the figure, they save, in the aggregate, 6,528 annual $15 farm bureau membership fees. This saving is striking, and it is so largely because it is possible to figure it out in a tangible way with reasonable fairness. Many farm bureau accomplishments are as striking as this, but they are of such intangible nature that the direct value to members is difficult to figure.

MRS. WILLIAM WEBB DIES

The many friends of William Webb of Route 1, Joliet, were grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Webb, Friday, May 29. Mr. Webb is a member of the I. A. A. executive committee for districts 10 and 11.

BULLETIN

Secretary Jardine will speak at the annual I.A.A. picnic to be held at Taylorville under auspices of the Christian County Farm Bureau, Thursday, August 27.

While the Secretary was visiting the I. A. A. office last week, he was invited to address farm bureau members at the picnic by President Thompson and President Grimes of the Christian County Farm Bureau.

He accepted on the spot. August 27 was found to be the earliest date he could speak, which was later found to conflict with the Sharpsburg and Edinburg Farmers' Chautauqua in Christian county, but fortunately this difficulty has been overcome as is indicated in the following telegram received Tuesday, June 2, from C. E. Hay, farm adviser:

"Advertise August 27 as picnic dates. Wire Jardine acceptance. Sharpsburg Edinburg Farmers' Chautauqua Going to boost. Boost them."

Put a big circle around the date August 27 on your calendar and come if you possibly can. Many other big picnic features are to be announced in the RECORD later.

SEES ILLINOIS AS SOURCE OF DAIRY STOCK IN FUTURE

Present Rate of T. B. Eradication Accounts For It, Declares Dairy Marketing Director

Will Illinois ever become a source of good dairy cattle?

That question is up to the farmers themselves, asserts the dairy marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, A. D. Lynch, director.

"At present," says the I. A. A. director, "Illinois dairymen who wish to replace reactor cattle with clean, quality stock, must go to other states to replenish their herds. Yet the time may not be far off when farmers will come to our own state for good dairy stock.

"At the present rate of T. B. eradication work in Illinois, indications are that within the next five years, this state will be the cleanest among dairy states. This will mean that dairy cattle from Illinois counties will command a premium over cattle in other states. For this reason it is time for Illinois dairymen to begin to think of their herds as sources of stock in years to come."

During the last week in May, the I. A. A. director visited Clark, Marathon, and Wood counties in Wisconsin with a view toward finding reliable sources of good dairy cattle with which to stock Illinois herds. He consulted county agents and breed association secretaries, inquiring about sources of grade stock.

"The I. A. A. is not a buyer of dairy cattle," states Mr. Lynch, "but the association is willing to assist in locating dairy cows, T. B.-free and of good dairy strains, as we are in touch with sources in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota."

LISTEN IN!!

Farm advisers' radio talks scheduled over WLS, Chicago, on the I. A. A. program are as follows:

Monday, June 8 at 12:30 (standard time)—C. E. Hay, Christian County Farm Bureau adviser, on "Saying It with Soys and Clover in Christian County." Tuesday, June 9 at 12:30 and 8:40—W. P. Miller, farm adviser of Brown County Farm Bureau, on "Agricultural Ills and Farm Bureau Treatment," and "Community Spirit Pays." Tuesday, June 23 at 8:40—H. C. Vial, DuPage County Farm Bureau president, on the accomplishments and services of DuPage County Farm Bureau. Friday, June 12, 8:40—J. H. Lloyd, farm adviser, Hancock County Farm Bureau, on achievements of that county's farm bureau supply company.

Monday, June 15, 12:30—G. E. Metzger and A. D. Lynch, of the I. A. A., in a dialogue on "John Smith Joins the Farm Bureau."

Thursday, June 11, over KYW, Chicago, at 7:30—B. H. Taylor, I. A. A. executive committeeman from 15th district, on "Brains Plus Brawn Equals Good Farming."

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. (John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis Is "Agin" It) Ep. Takes No Chances!



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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—June 20, 1925 | No. 12

U. OF I. AND U. S. D. A. START GRAIN SURVEY THRU FARM ELEVATORS

First Part To Be Finished This Season But Study Will Continue Over a Long Period

A study of grain marketing will be carried on this summer through the farmers' elevators of Illinois by the Illinois Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture, it was announced following a meeting at the University of Illinois, June 12.



Dean H. W. Mumford

This meeting was called by the Illinois Agricultural Association, after preliminary conferences with representatives of the Illinois Experiment Station, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, and other groups and institutions. Its purpose was to define the objectives and consider the methods of approach for a study of grain marketing in Illinois through the farmers' elevators.

Many Notables There

The meeting was attended by Chris L. Christensen of the Division of Agricultural Co-operation, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Dean H. W. Mumford, Dr. Charles L. Stewart, Prof. L. J. Norton, Prof. John Pieper, and Prof. R. W. Stark, of the University of Illinois and Illinois Experiment Station; Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington, Ralph Allen and Homer Price of Delavan, representing the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association of Illinois; George R. Wicker and Chester C. Davis, representing the Illinois Agricultural Association; A. J. Suratt of Springfield, agricultural statistician; and Dr. Alva H. Benton of the North Dakota Agricultural College, who was invited to assist at the conference because of his experience in conducting similar studies in North Dakota.

Touches Every Farmers' Elevator

"A complete reconnaissance survey, covering every farmers' elevator in Illinois, will be made early this summer and probably finished this season by the Illinois Experiment Station with the co-operation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture," according to Chester C. Davis, I. A. A. grain marketing director.

"This is one of the two phases of the grain marketing study which is to be undertaken. It will assemble general information regarding the form and method of operation of the farmers' elevators of Illinois; the movement of grain to market from every locality in the state covering a period of years to bring out thorough understanding of the routes used in moving to point of final sale of grain from each county of the state; and such other information concerning the elevators as can be secured by the survey method.

"Co-operation of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association; the auditing department of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association of Illinios; and that of the American Co-operative Publishing Company, will be secured in making this survey, as the questionnaire can be handled by the auditors working in connection with every auditing service. Personal calls on the remaining farmers' elevators will be made by representatives of the Illinois Experiment Station this summer to get the complete data."

NO THOUGHT FOR THE SHIP



Co-operative Marketing Invades Realm of Poultry And Eggs In Ford County

Plans are under way to enroll 1,000 farmers in Ford and adjoining counties in a new venture known as the Illinois Poultry Producers' Association, No. 1, to be incorporated under the co-operative marketing act of Illinois.

Ford county is the first county in the state to adopt the I. A. A. plan for marketing Illinois eggs, according to F. A. Gougler, I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing director. This is the beginning of a statewide plan whereby many counties can be federated into a central sales agency.

The contract calls for delivery of all poultry and eggs by the member to the association, exceptions being made for hatching eggs, breeding stock, and direct consumer sales. The association agrees to handle the produce, grade it, and pool by grades at a central grading and shipping plant to be established in Gibson City. The members further agree to a penalty of five cents per pound of poultry or 10 cents per dozen of eggs as liquidated damages for any breach of agreement.

INDIANA BARS SALE OF GRAIN MERGER STOCK

The Indiana Securities commission has denied the request of the Grain Marketing Corporation of Illinois for permission to sell $1,000,000 worth of stock at $25 a share in Indiana.

Financial affairs of the company were held, in an opinion by Frederick E. Schortemier, secretary of state, acting as administrator of the securities law, to be unsound. The decision was based on evidence submitted at a public hearing on the company's application before the commission several weeks ago.

The sale of stock was opposed by the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation.

PLAN THAT HAS BEEN WANTED 20 YEARS AND TALKED 10 NOW READY

Details of State-Wide Re-Insurance Company to Serve Farmers' Mutuals Completed

"This is something we have been talking about for 20 years," experienced farm mutual insurance men said when the I. A. A. offered to be of assistance to them in forming a state-wide body to help local companies handle their own affairs. A plan along the lines of the one now about to be projected by both the Illinois Association of Mutual Insurance Companies and the Illinois Agricultural Association has been discussed for 10 years in meetings of the mutual insurance companies' state association, insurance officials declare.



Vernon Vanlman

As a service organization, the I. A. A. accepts the invitation for service in this field, and consequently is embarking upon a project of special service to farmers which has never been touched.

Temporary Officers Selected

Temporary officers who will serve until the first annual meeting, are as follows: C. A. Asplund, Orion, Henry county, president (also president of the Illinois Association of Mutual Insurance Companies); Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore, DeKalb county, 1st vice-president (also I. A. A. secretary); E. J. Carmody, Towanda, McLean county, 2nd vice-president; Wm. B. McFarland, Hoopeston, Vermilion county, secretary; and R. A. Cowles, Bloomington, McLean county, (I. A. A. treasurer) treasurer. Geo. F. Tulloch, Rockford, Winnebago

(Continued on page 3, col. 4.)

ALMOST UNANIMOUS PASSAGE BY BOTH HOUSES OF LANTZ RESOLUTION PERMITTING AMENDMENT TO REVENUE SECTION OF STATE CONSTITUTION

House Makes Minor Change to Clarify Wording Which Must be Concurred in by Senate, Then, After Getting Governor's Signature, it Will be up for People's Vote at Next General Election; I. A. A. Backing it.

STANDING head and shoulders above all other legislation considered during the present session of the General Assembly is the proposed amendment to the revenue section of the state constitution, which passed the Senate 44-1 and the House 135-2, and as soon as a minor House amendment is approved by the Senate and the Governor's signature is affixed, it will be submitted to the people for their approval at the next general election.

It is vitally important to all people in Illinois, but especially so to the farmers because it permits the levying of taxes in accordance with present-day economics rather than upon the basis existing at the time the present revenue section was adopted, which was five years after the Civil War.

These are the thoughts of the legislative committee—Frank D. Barton (Livingston), H. E. Goembel (Henry), and A. C. Everingham (Crawford)—given in a report to the executive committee at its meeting of June 12.

Killed Narrow Tire Bill

At the May meeting of the executives, the legislative committee was instructed to oppose the bill then in the House, and which had passed the Senate, which would prohibit farmers from driving on the roads of the state with wagons having tires narrower than three inches.

"You gave us our instructions on that narrow tire bill last time," reported Chairman Barton, "and those instructions were printed in the RECORD. That ended it! The bill went no further."

The bill of Senator Dick requiring that poultry dealers keep a register of all purchases of poultry has been actively favored and, having passed the Senate, is awaiting its turn in the House, where it is feared the final jam may keep it from coming to vote.

Memorial to Congress

The Senate has passed Representative Adcock's resolution memorializing Congress to pass legislation embodying a scientific plan or program by which reasonable export bounties may be provided to be paid upon all exports of wheat, corn, hogs and cattle and their by-product. Although this is not specifically the export corporation idea it is along the same line and is considered as extremely valuable support for the equality for agriculture program of the I. A. A. The memorial now goes to Congress as a reflection of the thought of the Illinois General Assembly.

Coming to the Cuthbertson gas tax bill, Chairman Barton stated that the biggest handicap experienced by the committee was in legislators having promised previous to the opening of the session that they would not vote for a gasoline tax. While many senators felt friendly for the I. A. A. gas tax, which provided for replacement of the county highway tax, they could not break their promises.

"The gas tax is in a strong place," said Mr. Barton. "We have not lost ground in our decision to abandon the bill for this session. The Illinois Agricultural Association campaign has gone a long way toward establishing the 'gas-tax-as-a-lieu-tax' idea. A great deal of educational work has been done, but we have much more to do. We must not let down.

We've Just Begun to Fight!

"Two big points have been made in this gas tax fight," he said. "One is that the gas tax funds, at least the major portion of the funds, shall be used on secondary roads. The second is that whenever we have a gas tax, and I believe it inevitable as do many of the legislators, the tax shall replace some present tax."

"It is freely predicted that the gas tax will be brought up and passed at the next session," Mr. Barton said.

(Continued on page 3, col. 1.)

Select January 21-22 For Next Annual Meet; Choose Place In July

January 21 and 22 are the dates of the next annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, according to a decision of the executive committee in its meeting of June 12. Selection of the place was set for special consideration for the next meeting, which will be July 3. All invitations will be considered at that time.

Farm Bureau Baseball Gaining In Popularity; Several Games Played

Farm bureau baseball is growing in popularity, judging from reports that come in after various games have been played. The season is now well under way, and the teams are fighting to have a chance at the cup denoting "State Farm Bureau Champions" which will be given the nine emerging victorious from the final conflict at the I. A. A. picnic at Taylorville, Thursday, August 27.

Morgan county's team won over Sangamon 7 to 4 on June 6. Mercer suffered a 9 to 4 defeat at the hands of Henderson on the same day. Henderson had also won over Warren on May 30, 6 to 4.

Other scalps successfully tucked under victors' belts are as follows: May 23, Woodford beat Tazewell, 4-3; May 30, Woodford over Peoria, 15-11; May 14, Tazewell over Peoria, 20-15.

Following are the list of games yet to be played in districts that have reported schedules to the I. A. A. office:

District No. 7: Sangamon vs. Morgan at Jacksonville, August 8; Sangamon vs. Cass at Virginia, August 15.

District No. 2: Warren vs. Mercer, July 18 at Aledo; Warren vs. McDonough, August 1 at Macomb; Warren vs. Knox, August 20 at Galesburg.

Henderson vs. Warren, June 27 at Monmouth; Henderson vs. McDonough, July 25 at Macomb.

Knox vs. Warren, July 11 at Monmouth; Knox vs. Mercer, August 9 at Aledo.

McDonough vs. Henderson, June 20 at Macomb; McDonough vs. Knox, June 27 at Galesburg.

Mercer vs. Warren, June 20 at Monmouth; Mercer vs. Knox, June 25 at Galesburg; Mercer vs. McDonough, July 11 at Macomb; Mercer vs. Henderson, August 1 at Biggsville.

Schedules for semi-finals will be arranged between Geo. R. Cline, Virginia, president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball Association, and G. E. Metzger, I. A. A. organization director, in a conference to be held June 29 at Virginia.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Vice-President, H. E. Goembel, Hooppole.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

1st to 11th	William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th	G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th	C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th	W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th	B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th	A. R. Wright, Varna
17th	F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th	R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th	J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th	Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st	Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd	Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd	W. L. Cope, Salem
24th	Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th	R. K. Loomis, Makanda

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Co-operative Accounting	Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing	A. D. Lynch
Finance	R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing	A. B. Leeper
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Information	Harry C. Butcher
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Live Stock Marketing	Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization	G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone	J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing	F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics	J. C. Watson
Transportation	L. J. Quasey

THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Watch For It.

IT has been decided by the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association that before the next election the RECORD will publish, with appropriate comments, the complete agricultural voting record of each state senator and representative.

The attitude of our legislators toward agriculture is of considerable importance to Illinois farmers. The RECORD will print an impartial list of their "yeas" and "noes" as well as the number of absentees. Appropriate comments will be available from the legislative committee.

The RECORD will furnish the facts and then it will be up to you farm voters to say who of the senators and representatives shall remain legislators and who shall stay at home.

—o—

Facts, not Fancies

QUITE a furore was created by the announcement some time ago from the Illinois Agricultural Association that Illinois farmers actually received $1.11 a bushel for wheat last year rather than what was popularly supposed to be close to $2.

George R. Wicker, director of the co-operative accounting department, was called upon to substantiate his figures in some instances, but nothing could jar them since they were taken direct from audits of elevators' books.

One man called on Mr. Wicker thinking the figures incorrect. He is an economist for a large Chicago bank. He had it figured that farmers received $1.78 a bushel last year. His estimate was made by means of some theoretical deduction. After seeing the facts, he went away wondering how to correct his theory.

All of which goes to show that we need more facts and less fancies.

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Agriculture's Battle Cry

EQUALITY for Agriculture!

Someday the children and grand children of the present generation will read that slogan in their histories. It is the battle-cry of a peaceful revolution.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is backing that cry to the limit. The most recent expression of this association's attitude toward national legislation designed to bring about agricultural equality is this resolution printed below:

"We believe the outstanding need of American agriculture from the standpoint of federal legislation to be the placing of agriculture upon the same economic basis with labor, business, and industry, and we feel that the whole force of the American Farm Bureau Federation should be exerted to secure that end.

"We believe that unless some sound method is devised for the disposal of the exportable surplus of basic farm products that the price of those commodities will be fixed by world markets rather than by domestic conditions, that American agriculture will never be able to avail itself of the advantages of the American Protective System, and the American farmer will be forced to compete with cheap production and peasant conditions elsewhere.

"We, therefore, believe that the major legislative activities of the American Farm Bureau Federation should be centered toward the enactment of sound legislation looking to the disposal of such exportable surpus of farm commodities to the end that the domestic price of such products will be fixed by domestic conditions rather than by world markets.

"We believe in a domestic price on a basis of domestic equality.

"We believe that the legislative program of the American Farm Bureau Federation as announced in their resolutions adopted at their last annual meeting should be carried out.

"We believe that the legislative prestige of the American Farm Bureau Federation would be materially enhanced if such activities should be centered largely on one or two major projects, lending such co-operation as may be deemed proper from time to time to such measures as are designed to bring about better conditions for the American farmer and which give reasonable promise of accomplishing the desired end."

The occasion for this resolution was a request to answer a long questionnaire covering every degree of farmers' ills and their possible remedies, which was submitted by the American Farm Bureau Federation in its nation-wide search for the answer to the question: "What does the farmer want of Congress?" The reply was drafted by the legislative committee and passed unanimously by the executive committee.

—o—

Warning!

BEING watchdog over the interests of Illinois farmers is one of the biggest regular chores of the I. A. A. And, when some prowler gets nipped by the watchdog, quite often the owner is told that his dog is a nuisance and ought to be done away with. That's what some interests think about the Illinois Agricultural Association—but a good watchdog stays on the job no matter who tries to pet him and make friends with him. If things look wrong, a good watchdog barks a warning to its master. If the I. A. A. sees something that looks wrong it can bark its warning through the RECORD to its master—the 63,000 ***thinking*** farmers.

Here is an I. A. A. warning from J. R. Bent, director of the phosphate-limestone department. It speaks for itself:

"Don't be fooled by the 'disintegrated phosphate' man or by any fanciful claims of concerns attempting to sell some freak or extraordinary form of phosphate rock. Some years ago low grade phosphate-bearing muck, which had not been purified or ground, was sold in Illinois to a limited extent under the name of 'disintegrated phosphate' with a claim that it did not need grinding and was immediately or quickly available, having been made so by nature's own process. Farmers who bought this material at that time were turned against phosphate through their inability to see results.

"The phosphate-limestone department has recently discovered that this 'game' has been revived with other states as the victims. Farm Bureaus and farm bureau members are warned against falling for such efforts and are asked to report promptly to the Illinois Agricultural Association if they learn of any such efforts being made in Illinois.

"The I. A. A., through the phosphate-limestone department, has studied and keeps in close touch with the current phosphate situation and in light of this knowledge has established a standard which should be adhered to. It is for a basic quality of 13 per cent phosphorus ground fine enough so that at least 95 per cent will pass a 100 mesh sieve and not to exceed 3 per cent moisture. Individual shipments may vary by being higher or lower in grade but a sliding scale has been established to approximately equalize these differences on the basis of the average value delivered at the Illinois end. The I. A. A. maintains a branch office in the phosphate field in Tennessee and takes samples, makes chemical and physical analysis and sends a report to the customer in all cases where the customer desires it. This service is yours for the asking. Simply specify I. A. A. service when you place your order. The I.A.A. will tell you what the correction to the basic price should be due to any variation from the basic quality of the material which you receive."

—o—

Support in the Battle

THE Senate has also passed the resolution memorializing Congress to do something effective about the exportable surplus. This means that the Illinois General Assembly joins the large group of General Assemblies in mid-west and western states which have formally asked Congress to do something along this line. This puts the General Assembly behind the fight for equality for agriculture.

It also shows that the state of Illinois officially stands where the Illinois Agricultural Association has been standing all the time.

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This Slogan Paid

You would imagine that the American public had been "sloganed" to the point of rebellion against all slogans. But the Illinois Agricultural Association declares in an official bulletin that its "Spread your butter thicker" and "There is no substitute for butter," have had the effect of reducing the butter surplus and putting the industry in a better condition.

The bulletin says the heavy surplus of last fall and winter has disappeared and that butter consumption has increased steadily in the last four months over what it was a year ago.

Another item which pleases the milk producers is that the current price received for farmers for butter fat is four cents more than it averaged for any months of May in the last four years.

The association had 10,000 "Spread your butter thicker" posters distributed over Illinois. Not a great number for so large and populous a state. Nevertheless, the results speak for themselves—the cashing in by Illinois farmers of an extra quarter of a million dollars on their cream this month.—Rockford (Ill.) Gazette.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. (John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis is "Agin" It) **John Catches a Benedict Arnold!**



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT MEETINGS CONSIDER PROBLEMS

Conferences at Carmi and Villa Ridge Hold Interest of Farm Bureau Folks Gathered There

Standardization of farm machinery and repairs, chicken stealing, the revenue amendment, school taxes, the work of the I. A. A., the marketing of Illinois grain, the Indiana wheat pool, and the work of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange — all these problems were matters of discussion at the second conference of the year held in the 24th and 25th Congressional districts.



Curt Anderson

Farm bureau officers and farm advisers in the 24th district met in Carmi, White county, on June 9. Curt Anderson, Xenia, executive committeeman for this district in the I.A.A., presided over the meeting. R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, addressed the meeting on the grain marketing situation, discussing briefly on the history of the movement in Illinois, and pointing out the I. A. A. plans for getting southern Illinois farmers to market their soft winter wheat through the Indiana wheat pool.

The 25th district conference took place at Villa Ridge, Pulaski county, on June 10. R. K. Loomis, Makanda, is member of the I. A. A. executive committee representing this district. The problem of catching the chicken thief was discussed from the floor, the sentiment being expressed that organized thievery has grown from a neighborhood to a state-wide affair.



R. K. Loomis

Explains Services

The work of the Illinois Agricultural Association in its various departments was outlined by Mr. Cowles. He was followed by J. C. Watson, I. A. A. taxation director, who spoke on the school tax problem and of the efforts being made to equalize the tax burden on a state-wide scale. Discussion from the floor centered around the community high school and the cost of maintaining several within a county.

LEGISLATIVE BODY GIVES GOOD REPORT

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

"Yes, and it would have passed this time, if we had condescended to divide the revenue 50-50 with the state highway department," President Thompson said.

The apportionment had been fixed in the amended I. A. A. bill on the basis of 20 per cent to the state highway department, and 80 per cent back to the counties.

I. A. A. Stands Pat for $3,000,000

Although the legislative committee has been constantly pressed by legislators to agree to a decrease in the $3,000,000 appropriation for t. b. passed by the Senate, there has been no change in the I. A. A. stand, which has been for the $3,000,000 amount.

"We have told them that if they reduce it, they must bear the responsibility. We have figured it out, and we believe three million will be required to carry out the present tuberculosis eradication work for the next two years," said Mr. Barton.

However, the House committee on appropriations, upon receiving the bill from the Senate, recommended a cut to $1,500,000. This is an unpopular cut on the floor of the House, and it is expected that a determined attempt will be made to increase the appropriation, at least to $2,000,000.

Tice Bill Amended

Fourteen amendments were tacked on to the Tice bill after a flag of truce was supposed to have been hoisted by both I. A. A. and opposing cattle trading dairy interests in northern Illinois. Many of these amendments are trivial, but two, the committee reported, are absolutely dangerous. One attempts to define segregation of stock and the other changes the 75 per cent clause to mean "herds tested" rather than "herds signed."

Under "segregation" comes the point of requiring double line fences, which the I. A. A. considers as wholly impractical and should not be included in the bill. Such a point should be covered either by regulation or by court decisions. A blanket law covering all segregation could very plainly be unfair to individuals, since double line fences are not necessary in many instances for effective segregation.

"We feel that both amendments should come out," said Chairman Barton. "If the House non-concurs in the Senate's amendments, the bill will go to conference where some changes may be made."

Record to Print Dope

The committee also strongly recommended the publishing in the Record of a full agricultural voting record of every state senator and representative. The motion by Chairman Barton is as follows:

"I move that the information department be authorized by this association to publish at the end of each legislative session, and at such other times as deemed advisable, the voting record of all members of the legislature on all legislation of interest to our association."

Membership in the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association now numbers 170.

With a total of $179,824.08, the Illinois Farm Relief Fund now lacks less than $100 of its desired quota of $180,000.

A male glee club of more than 40 members representing most of the communities in the county has been organized in Champaign county.

Cold Figures Tell a Big Story For Any Farmer Who Sells Cream

COLD figures are poor story tellers most anytime, and especially so on hot days, but the comparative figures presented here tell a vivid story worth hearing most any day.

The comparison shows how butter fat prices in Illinois stack up with those of co-operative creameries and cream selling associations in Wisconsin, Iowa and Ohio.

Look at column three and you will see that Illinois co-operative creameries paid an average of about six cents a pound more than the Illinois private cream stations paid during the same period. Unfortunately, many Illinois communities produce too little cream to support a co-operative creamery, but the Illinois Agricultural Association has a remedy for this situation and in such places can render service by organizing a cream selling club. Under this plan no creamery is needed. The farmers contract to sell their cream through their own elected representatives and in this way are able to sell their combined output to the highest bidder. In this way farmers can get all the market affords—and that's only fair, isn't it?

NET PRICES PAID FOR BUTTERFAT IN 1924

Month	90 Score Butter Chicago	Illinois Private Cream Stations	Illinois Co-operative Creameries	Ohio Co-operative Cream Clubs	Iowa Co-operative Creameries	Wisconsin Co-operative Creameries
January	51.00c	46.55c	52.12c	53.63c	57.81c	57.50c
February	49.50	45.00	50.20	49.07	54.24	53.90
March	45.60	41.00	46.40	45.69	47.81	48.30
April	37.40	32.90	37.76	36.85	40.86	40.20
May	37.10	32.78	39.00	37.51	42.14	40.80
June	39.00	33.88	40.60	40.20	44.24	43.20
July	37.80	33.80	39.10	37.86	41.74	41.20
August	38.20	31.60	38.52	36.92	40.84	40.70
September	35.40	32.30	38.20	36.54	41.22	40.50
October	34.80	31.70	38.40	37.46	41.97	41.30
November	40.40	35.00	42.48	40.60	47.45	47.60
December	40.40	36.10	42.28	40.95	47.21	46.10
Averages	40.40	36.10	42.09	41.28	45.60	45.08

High Prices in Ohio

In Ohio, with the assistance of the Farm Bureau, 88 cream selling organizations of this kind were functioning in 1924 and in column four you will see that the Buckeye state farmers received an average of five cents a pound more than Illinois farmers who sold to private cream stations, and only three-fourths of a cent less than the average net price of our Illinois co-operative creameries. On first appearance, it seems that prices paid by Illinois co-operative creameries are nothing to brag about, especially when compared with similar figures of Iowa and Wisconsin as are shown in columns five and six. But Iowa and Wisconsin co-op creameries have been in the game much longer than Illinois. The oldest co-operative creamery in this state is only 10 years, while some in Iowa and Wisconsin are as old as 35 years. Volume of cream received increases with years of good service. The greater volumes going through co-ops in these neighbor states is largely responsible for their advantages in price averages. The greater the volume of a creamery, the less the overhead amounts to on each pound of butterfat delivered by its patrons, and consequently the greater the price received for the butterfat.

Write If You're Interested

Cream selling organizations are being formed in several localities in Illinois this year. Others can be formed where there is local demand and where cream from at least 500 producing cows can be signed into one cream club. Farmers who are interested should get in touch with their county Farm Bureau or write direct to A. D. Lynch, director of the dairy department, and he will get in touch with the county Farm Bureau.

RE-INSURANCE PLAN TO BOLSTER LOCALS

(Continued from page 1, col. 3.)

county, (I. A. A. executive committeeman for the 12th district), and all who are named above, excepting the 2nd vice-president, comprise the executive committee. In addition to the above named, the temporary board of directors constitutes the following: Everett H. Tripp, Belvidere, Boone county; I. N. Hosford, Hamilton, Hancock county; Otis Kercher, Vermilion county farm adviser; Frank Troeckler, Mitchell, Madison county and H. A. Cress, Hillsboro, Montgomery county.

Vernon Vaniman will serve as field organizer. He has directed the field work for the I. A. C. A., the co-operative accounting and business advisory service established last year by the I. A. A. and which, in less than a year, has grown to a membership of 170 co-operatives and other farmers' business organizations.

"Van" Loaned by University

With the auditing service now growing largely of its own accord, he will be able to devote practically full time to the re-insurance service. It will be remembered that Mr. Vaniman was "loaned" last year to the I. A. A. by the College of Agriculture where he had been in the extension service as assistant leader of farm advisers for the state. His stay with the I. A. A. is being extended so he can direct the field work of the new re-insurance company.

Here is what "Van" says about it:

"The Farmers' Mutual Re-insurance Company is the name of the proposed new company that will put the local mutual fire and lightning insurance companies of Illinois in a position to take care of all the insurance needs of the farmer. It will not be necessary for the farmer in the future to go to the old line company to secure the amount of insurance he desires.

Supplements Local Company

"The re-insurance company merely supplements the activities of the local company and does not enter into competition with it. The activities of the re-insurance company will depend on the use made of it by the local company, as the local company will be the agent of the state company.

"It frequently happens that the local company may have excessive losses, thus causing the assessments to be extra heavy which causes members of the local company to become dissatisfied, even though the average losses over a period of years would be much less than other insurance. The re-insurance company can agree to re-imburse the local for losses in excess of 125 per cent of their normal loss, thus providing against the heavy assessments and impressing the members with the stability of mutual insurance.

Reinsurance of Individual Risks

"Many local companies have limited the amount they will carry on separate risks. This is good practice. It frequently, however, makes it necessary for the farmer to get the insurance he desires elsewhere. A plan, whereby the re-insurance company will reimburse the local company for loss on individual risks in excess of certain amounts, would prevent heavy assessments by the local companies in case of loss on large risks. The local company in this case would write the policy and amount of insurance that should be carried and re-insure with the re-insurance company the amount that the local company does not desire to carry.

"According to the law a township company cannot write over $10,000 on a single risk and a county company cannot write one over $20,000. The re-insurance company in this case can write a separate policy for the amount that the local company cannot carry or desires not to carry.

Keeps It In Farmers' Hands

"The re-insurance company will merely supplement the local company and put the local in a position to take care of all the needs of its members and provide the very best mutual insurance at the cheapest possible cost," says Mr. Vaniman. "It puts the mutual companies on a basis whereby they can take care of the needs of their members the same as an old line company can take care of all of its clients' needs for insurance."

Grain Marketing Activities Shaping Into 3 Main Channels

GRAIN marketing activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association are shaping themselves into three principal channels, according to Chester C. Davis, who has been directing the association's grain marketing activities since the first of April when he retired as commissioner of agriculture for the state of Montana and became affiliated with the I. A. A.

What's Being Done

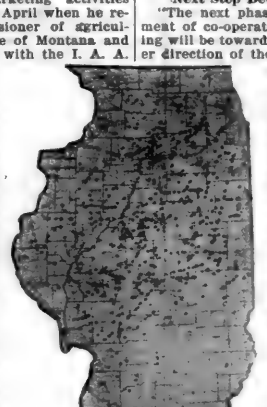
These divisions are: (1), assisting the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois in formulating a marketing plan that will be of all-around service to grain growers; (2), securing a survey of the farmers' elevators of Illinois by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Illinois Agricultural experimental station and (3), assisting southern Illinois wheat growers in counties along the Wabash river sell their grain through the Indiana wheat pool.

Mr. Davis outlines the farmers' elevator situation in a brief way:

"Over six hundred farmer-owned grain elevators have been developed in Illinois in the evolution of grain marketing from the era of complete private merchandising toward one in which farmer control of his product as it moves to the consumer shall be the dominant factor. Most of these farmers' elevators grew up during the last 20 years in a successful attempt to improve conditions in the local grain market. Most of them are in the surplus corn-producing area of the state. There are fewer farmers' elevators in southern than in northern Illinois, while the condensation through the central and north central districts is remarkable. The number in the southeastern and extreme southern portions of the state is relatively insignificant.

Next Step Developing Now

"The next phase in the development of co-operative grain marketing will be toward centralized farmer direction of the volume of grain that moves from surplus areas to the centers where it is manufactured or processed for sale to the consumer. As this develpps, less grain will pass out of its normal route into speculative ownership, and more will be delivered along the shortest economic path to the final buyers of the raw crop.



Every black dot is a farmers' elevator—Note how few in Egypt.

"The accompanying map showing the distribution of the six hundred-odd farmers' elevators in Illinois illustrates the ground for the belief of the Illinois Agricultural Association that: (1), the major grain marketing program for Illinois will develop upon the farmers' elevators as a foundation; (2), the next logical step is to bring together in a directable channel, through a central co-operative selling agency of the local farmers' elevators, as large a part as possible of the grain that is delivered to them; and (3), that such a program would have little bearing on the grain growers of southeastern Illinois where farmers' elevators are few, and where co-operative grain marketing will depend on organizing the individual producers either in district or local marketing associations."

"WE WANT TO GO TO THE COUNTRY," CRY POOR CITY KIDDIES

100 Farmers Join Soft Wheat Pool In Southern Illinois In First Week

One hundred farmers who grow soft wheat in Wabash, Gallatin and White counties joined the soft wheat growers' marketing association during the first week of organization effort, according to Chester C. Davis, director of grain marketing, who looks upon this number as exceedingly encouraging and indicative of no evidences of "over selling."

"The way was paved during this week for future organization work in these three counties," Mr. Davis says, "and also in Edwards and Lawrence counties. Organization will continue up to threshing time."

The organization work is directed by the Illinois Agricultural Association with the county Farm Bureaus co-operating.

Five-year contracts are written with the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association as the sales agency for the soft wheat pool, with the understanding that before next season necessary changes will be made to place this association on a district basis, including the southern Illinois soft wheat territory.

Harvest Is Early

"Hot, dry weather advanced harvest fully a week earlier than expected in south-eastern Illinois, consequently the organization campaign and wheat cutting came on the farmers at the same time," says Mr. Davis. "Interest is keen, and uniform success is reported by the two organization crews at work in the territory under direction of M. L. Hunt of Macomb and H. E. McCarrel of Nebo, with Mr. Hunt representing the grain marketing advisory committee, of which he is a member."

After preliminary negotiations between the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association had cleared the way, and after Mr. Hunt and Mr. McCarrel had thoroughly familiarized themselves with the first season's operations of the Indiana Wheat Growers' association at Indianapolis, a meeting at Carmi, White county, on Monday, June 8, brought together the Illinois organization workers. The field start was made the day following. Because of harvest, some difficulty was encountered in securing drivers.

Very Few Farmers' Elevators

The Wabash valley counties at which organization work is directed this season, are, with a few local exceptions, without farmers' elevators or other co-operative grain marketing agencies. The object of this summer's campaign is to give the grain producers an opportunity to market their 1925 crop of soft wheat collectively and with a successfully operating farmer's agency.

Contracts with local mills and elevators to handle the 1925 wheat for members, are being signed as the sign-up of farmers proceeds in the Illinois territory.



Farm Bureau Members Invited To Offer Outings Again This Season

"HEY, Spud, I'm goin' to th' country f'r sure. Th' lady said so! Gee! Say, you goin'?"

"I—I dunno. Say, I don't care—much. She—she said there wasn't any more people wanted us, so maybe I couldn't go—but—but I don't care—much. I guess I kin have just as much—fun—here—".

Have you seen them—the little children of the city slums? Hemmed in by dingy walls, their little rights ignored in the rush of a vast industrial community, they carry on the age-old games of childhood in littered alleys or streets made perilous by motor cars and trucks. In their eyes, behind the eagerness that even the city cannot crush from youth, there is something wistful; something the more pitiful because many of the children themselves do not know the heritage of which they have been robbed—the freedom of fields, the green of trees, the smell of meadow grass after a summer shower, and all of the thousand and one delights that even the poorest country child accepts as his natural right.

It is worst in the summer time when an unfriendly sun (strange—how friendly the sun can be in the country) beats mercilessly onto treeless streets; when the heat creeps stiflingly into that land of cement, brick, narrow stairways and stuffy, over-crowded rooms. Milk sours (not everyone can afford ice), the heat aggravates the tenement odors almost unbearably, and tired mothers' nerves are strained to the breaking point.

Then—well, imagine yourself a child again and think how you would feel if someone gave you a free ticket to fairyland. That is just what two weeks in the country is to these poor little heat-tormented urchins. How they look forward to that outing, and how they remember it all the year long—if they get to go. And the bitterness of the disappointment if they are told that there is no place for them!

Every farmer family living within 200 miles of Chicago can be the "fairy god-parents" of some little slum child. It takes such a little effort, when that effort is measured beside the happiness it gives. The matter of getting the children is easy. The United Charities of Chicago handles that end of it. For purposes of convenience, they place 12 or more children in each community. Trained charity workers pick the children who are to go, clean them up in every way, and deliver the whole group to any place within the 200-mile radius. The outing season begins with the close of the city schools, June 26.

The farmers who open their homes to these unfortunate children enjoy the "outings," too. The United Charities report that many families write back year after year, requesting the same children they have had before—which speaks well for the children.

Last summer, Mr. A. Mailloux of St. Anne in Kankakee county found enough people in his community to take 28 youngsters. He said that all he had to do was telephone and see some of his neighbors, and it wasn't long until he had the "orders."

If you can take one or more of these little slum children into your home for two weeks this summer, for just that brief taste of the joys of country life, and if you have neighbors whom you can interest also, won't you fill in the blank provided at the left and return it to our Outing Secretary? This summer the RECORD will print the name of each family that co-operates in this great humanitarian and christian work.

Outing Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
Chicago, Illinois.

.....192.....

We have organized a group of.....hosts in this neighborhood who will be glad to entertain.....Chicago poor children for two weeks beginning.....Following are the names of hosts, number and description of children wanted by each host:

Month and Date

Name of Host	No. of Children Wanted	Sex	Age

It is understood that United Charities of Chicago assumes the liability in the case of accident or illness to any of the children sent to us; however, we pledge to exercise proper precautions in the care and treatment of these children.

We will meet the children at.....Railway Station.....or

.....(Please name at least one optional Railway Station)

Remarks:.....

.....

Name of Host Chairman.....

Post Office.....

Rural Route No.....Telephone No.....

Quincy Dairymen Beat Their Time On Pledge To Deliver T. B.-Free Milk

Members of the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers' Association blazed a trail heretofore untravelled by Illinois co-ops or commercial market milk handlers when, on Feb. 9, 1925, they passed a resolution to receive no milk after July 1 of this year from herds not accredited or on the way to accreditation.

With July 1 as a starting time, they have jumped their guns by several months, according to A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, for within 30 days after passage of the self-imposed high-quality standard, the co-op was selling nothing but t. b. tested milk to its patrons.

"The consuming public of Quincy was pleased with the efforts of the co-op," states Mr. Lynch. "This was fully demonstrated by a gain of 10 per cent in the co-op's business within three months."

MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—July 4, 1925 | No. 13

I. A. A. PRESENTS VOTING RECORD OF LEGISLATORS FOR FIRST TIME

I.A.A. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REVIEWS LEGISLATURE'S WORK

Major Accomplishment of General Assembly Was Revenue Measure Pushed by I.A.A.

By the Legislative Committee

The General Assembly just closed was generally conceded to be one of few constructive accomplishments. In fact everyone agrees that the one far-reaching bit of legislative action was the submission to the people of an amendment to the state constitution, permitting the legislature to pass tax laws in conformity to modern conditions.



Frank D. Barton

At present probably more than 90 per cent of the tax burden falls upon the farm lands, city homes and other tangible property. This amendment, if adopted, will enable the legislature to find means of taxing the intangible wealth thereby reducing the burden now resting on the property of the farmer.

This action, before it becomes effective, must be ratified by the people at the November election in 1926. Because of that fact, and because of its importance, it is being printed in full on the editorial page. This resolution had the whole-hearted support of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Text of Revenue Amendment

The Tice bill to hasten the work of eradicating bovine tuberculosis was seriously amended in the Senate. The House refused to concur and the bill went to conference. The conference committee from the House was composed almost entirely of men who had indulged in more or less destructive criticism of the bill at different times. In spite of definite promises, none of the outstanding friends of the bill were placed on this committee. Even Mr. Tice, its sponser, was completely ignored.



A. C. Everingham

Tice Bill A Step Forward

However, the bill came out of the conference with some of the most objectional Senate amendments eliminated. While we do not feel that the bill, as finally passed, is as good a bill as the one originally presented, we believe it is a definite forward step. It recognizes the principle of compulsory testing when 75 per cent of the cattle have been tested. It will enable many counties, where work is now well started, to very soon become clean territory and it clarifies and gives legislative sanction to many practices that are now merely department regulations.



H. E. Goembel

The appropriation as finally passed was $2,000,000. The committee felt and still feels that the amount appropriated will not be sufficient to carry the work through the next biennium. Three million dollars was

(Continued on page 4, col. 4.)



"DON'T forget me!" screeched Eltore Martire Pompilio, 12 years old, of 811 Morgan street, in the Halsted street district of Chicago, when he was asked to say goodby to the folks who had been listening 10 minutes to his peppy "yes mam's" over WLS recently. He was interviewed before the microphone by your editor in behalf of the slum kiddie project. Eltore enjoyed an outing on a farm in Livingston county last summer. He answered questions before the microphone in a way that would convince the coldest hearted person that the poor kiddies of Chicago's congested districts appreciate and look forward to trips to the country. There are many others like Eltore who would appreciate an invitation from some kind-hearted farm bureau member—an invitation that becomes effective by writing the Outing Secretary of the I. A. A.

Eltore's father is a blind musician and has been out of work for some time. He has a brother and sister, both wishing to go, too. Eltore wrote the following letter relating his experience in the radio studio especially for the RECORD:

RADIO

The Sharman Hotel

I talked in the radio at the sharman hotel and I told the country man That I like to go this year where the radio was. There were velvet curtain.. I saw a man playing a instrument he was playing a mouth organ and a bangio and they took me a picture now I got afraid all at once they burned a big iron thing and now they going to print my picture. Your very truly, Friend Eltore Martire, 811 Morgan Street, Chicago.

PUBLISHING VOTE MARKS BEGINNING OF A NEW LEGISLATIVE POLICY WHICH WILL BRING FACTS TO MEMBERS AND STRENGTH TO AGRICULTURE

Executive Committee Ordered Vote Printed in Record; Vote Shown Here on Revenue Amendment, Tice Bill, Barr Bill and Dunlap State Police Bill, All of Which Were Backed by I.A.A.; Comments on Senators and Representatives to be Printed Before Election.

THE record of the legislators who served the state during the 54th General Assembly just closed, upon measures of vital interest to Illinois farmers, is presented herewith by the Illinois Agricultural Association. This is a new departure upon behalf of the association, but it is one that farm bureau members have asked for many times. At the meeting of the executive committee on June 12, it was ordered that this action be taken.

"How can agriculture have an effective voice in the affairs of the state if the farmers do not have the information from which they can learn who are their friends and supporters?" asked Frank D. Barton (Livingston), chairman of the legislative committee in advocating this change in policy for the I. A. A. "Likewise, it is important that farmers know who are against agriculture."

"Too many legislators have regarded the farmers' rights too lightly," President Thompson stated at the time.

Comments on various members of the legislature will be made later. These will be written by the legislative committee, of which A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville and Vice-President H. E. Goembel of Hooppole, are also members.

The record, as compiled by the legislative committee from the journals of Senate and House, begins on page three.

I. A. A. Fighting Against Proposed 11 Per Cent Freight Rate Increase

An advance of about 11 per cent in freight rates on all commodities, and particularly live stock, is the expressed desire of the railroads serving Illinois and the West, according to a report of L. J. Quasey, director of the transportation department. This increase is vigorously opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"Recently the lines filed a petition for an increase in rates between all points in western territory, including Illinois," the report stated. "The railroads contend that their revenue during the past several years has not been adequate. It is said to fall considerably below the 5¾ per cent authorized by the Transportation Act.

Strategy Seen in Petition

"This petition is particularly interesting in that it comes at a time when the Interstate Commerce Commission is contemplating a method of procedure under the Hoch-Smith resolution, which was passed by Congress in its last session and which requires that the subject of freight rates shall be given a good airing with a view toward possible revisions.

"However, the railroads very strenuously oppose having this petition considered under the Hoch-Smith resolution. The opposite view is taken by the shippers' organizations, and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"From the standpoint of Illinois, we feel that the action on the part of the Western lines involves Illinois rates on all classes and commodities. This action is of great concern to us in that the railroads, over a period of years, have endeavored to increase Illinois rates, and particularly on live stock. As nearly as can be determined, the increase asked for in the carriers' petition would mean an advance of about 11 per cent on all commodities. This might vary to some extent on one commodity over another."

No definite plan of procedure for executing the Hoch-Smith resolution has been indicated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has received suggestions from shippers' organizations from all over the country, and will now formulate its own plan.

15 Per Cent Increase In Membership In Six Counties, Metzger Says

Farmers are joining the Farm Bureau in the counties which are renewing memberships this year with a real appreciation of what it is all about, according to G. E. Metzger, I. A. A. organization director. Six counties are already in their campaigns. In these six, the increases range from 10 to 25 per cent of the old membership, which speaks well, he states, for the standing of the Farm Bureaus over the state. The average increase so far is estimated as 15 per cent.

Pool Gets 200 Members In Southern Illinois As Threshing Ends Campaign

Growers whose deliveries for the season will amount to approximately 150,000 bushels have joined the soft wheat growers pool in the campaign just drawing to a close in Gallatin, White, Edwards and Wabash counties, according to reports.

Complete reports will be on hand this week, as the start of threshing will mark the end of the membership drive for this year. Two membership teams of the Illinois Agricultural Association and county Farm Bureaus co-operating, headed by M. L. Hunt of Macomb and H. C. McCarrel of Nebo, have been given contracts from over two hundred wheat growers in about two weeks' working time. Elevator contracts providing for handling the wheat, have been signed. Effort has been made to secure membership in local groups, rather than to scatter them throughout the soft wheat territory, to facilitate deliveries and shipping.

This year's wheat will be handled as part of the second year's pool of the Indiana Wheat Growers' association, and will provide a starting point for the general organization of soft wheat growers in southern Illinois next season. Most of the soft wheat comes from territory not served by farmers' elevators.



THERE was a good-sized turnout of farm bureau leaders and their wives and children when the second district meeting of the year was held in the 25th Congressional district at Villa Ridge in Pulaski county not long ago. Wells were going dry down in Egypt then, but rain has come and the fruit and late vegetables, upon which these farmers bank their income, are doing much better. R. K. Loomis of Makanda is their I. A. A. representative.

"WE WANT TO GO TO THE COUNTRY," CRY POOR CITY KIDDIES

100 Farmers Join Soft Wheat Pool In Southern Illinois In First Week

One hundred farmers who grow soft wheat in Wabash, Gallatin and White counties joined the soft wheat growers' marketing association during the first week of organization effort, according to Chester C. Davis, director of grain marketing, who looks upon this number as exceedingly encouraging and indicative of no evidences of "over selling."

"The way was paved during this week for future organization work in these three counties," Mr. Davis says, "and also in Edwards and Lawrence counties. Organization will continue up to threshing time."

The organization work is directed by the Illinois Agricultural Association with the county Farm Bureaus co-operating.

Five-year contracts are written with the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association as the sales agency for the soft wheat pool, with the understanding that before next season necessary changes will be made to place this association on a district basis, including the southern Illinois soft wheat territory.

Harvest Is Early

"Hot, dry weather advanced harvest fully a week earlier than expected in south-eastern Illinois, consequently the organization campaign and wheat cutting came on the farmers at the same time," says Mr. Davis. "Interest is keen, and uniform success is reported by the two organization crews at work in the territory under direction of M. L. Hunt of Macomb and H. E. McCarrel of Nebo, with Mr. Hunt representing the grain marketing advisory committee, of which he is a member."

After preliminary negotiations between the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association had cleared the way, and after Mr. Hunt and Mr. McCarrel had thoroughly familiarized themselves with the first season's operations of the Indiana Wheat Growers' association at Indianapolis, a meeting at Carmi, White county, on Monday, June 8, brought together the Illinois organization workers. The field start was made the day following. Because of harvest, some difficulty was encountered in securing drivers.

Very Few Farmers' Elevators

The Wabash valley counties at which organization work is directed this season, are, with a few local exceptions, without farmers' elevators or other co-operative grain marketing agencies. The object of this summer's campaign is to give the grain producers an opportunity to market their 1925 crop of soft wheat collectively and with a successfully operating farmer's agency.

Contracts with local mills and elevators to handle the 1925 wheat for members, are being signed as the sign-up of farmers proceeds in the Illinois territory.







Farm Bureau Members Invited To Offer Outings Again This Season

"HEY, Spud, I'm goin' to th' country f'r sure. Th' lady said so! Gee! Say, you goin'?"

"I—I dunno. Say, I don't care—much. She—she said there wasn't any more people wanted us, so maybe I couldn't go—but—but I don't care much. I guess I kin have just as much fun here—".

Have you seen them—the little children of the city slums? Hemmed in by dingy walls, their little rights ignored in the rush of a vast industrial community, they carry on the age-old games of childhood in littered alleys or streets made perilous by motor cars and trucks. In their eyes, behind the eagerness that even the city cannot crush from youth, there is something wistful; something the more pitiful because many of the children themselves do not know the heritage of which they have been robbed—the freedom of fields, the green of trees, the smell of meadow grass after a summer shower, and all of the thousand and one delights that even the poorest country child accepts as his natural right.

It is worst in the summer time when an unfriendly sun (strange—how friendly the sun can be in the country) beats mercilessly onto treeless streets; when the heat creeps stiflingly into that land of cement, brick, narrow stairways and stuffy, over-crowded rooms. Milk sours (not everyone can afford ice), the heat aggravates the tenement odors almost unbearably, and tired mothers' nerves are strained to the breaking point.

Then—well, imagine yourself a child again and think how you would feel if someone gave you a free ticket to fairyland. That is just what two weeks in the country is to these poor little heat-tormented urchins. How they look forward to that outing, and how they remember it all the year long—if they get to go. And the bitterness of the disappointment if they are told that there is no place for them!

Every farmer family living within 200 miles of Chicago can be the "fairy god-parents" of some little slum child. It takes such a little effort, when that effort is measured beside the happiness it gives. The matter of getting the children is easy. The United Charities of Chicago handles that end of it. For purposes of convenience, they place 12 or more children in each community. Trained charity workers pick the children who are to go, clean them up in every way, and deliver the whole group to any place within the 200-mile radius. The outing season begins with the close of the city schools, June 26.

The farmers who open their homes to these unfortunate children enjoy the "outings," too. The United Charities report that many families write back year after year, requesting the same children they have had before — which speaks well for the children.

Last summer, Mr. A. Mailloux of St. Anne in Kankakee county found enough people in his community to take 28 youngsters. He said that all he had to do was telephone and see some of his neighbors, and it wasn't long until he had the "orders."

If you can take one or more of these little slum children into your home for two weeks this summer, for just that brief taste of the joys of country life, and if you have neighbors whom you can interest also, won't you fill in the blank provided at the left and return it to our Outing Secretary? This summer the Record will print the name of each family that co-operates in this great humanitarian and christian work.

Outing Secretary,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
Chicago, Illinois.

....., 192.....

We have organized a group of ..... hosts in this neighborhood who will be glad to entertain Chicago poor children for two weeks beginning..... Following are the names of hosts, number and description of children wanted by each host:

Month and Date

Name of Host	No. of Children Wanted	Sex	Age

It is understood that United Charities of Chicago assumes the liability in the case of accident or illness to any of the children sent to us; however, we pledge to exercise proper precautions in the care and treatment of these children.

We will meet the children at..... Railway Station ..... or

(Please name at least one optional Railway Station)

Remarks .....

Name of Host Chairman.....

Post Office.....

Rural Route No..... Telephone No.....

Quincy Dairymen Beat Their Time On Pledge To Deliver T. B.-Free Milk

Members of the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers' Association blazed a trail heretofore untravelled by Illinois co-ops or commercial market milk handlers when, on Feb. 9, 1925, they passed a resolution to receive no milk after July 1 of this year from herds not accredited or on the way to accreditation.

With July 1 as a starting time, they have jumped their guns by several months, according to A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, for within 30 days after passage of the self-imposed high-quality standard, the co-op was selling nothing but t. b. tested milk to its patrons.

"The consuming public of Quincy was pleased with the efforts of the co-op," states Mr. Lynch. "This was fully demonstrated by a gain of 10 per cent in the co-op's business within three months."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—July 4, 1925 | No. 1

I. A. A. PRESENTS VOTING RECORD OF LEGISLATORS FOR FIRST TIME

I.A.A. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REVIEWS LEGISLATURE'S WORK

Major Accomplishment of General Assembly Was Revenue Measure Pushed by I.A.A.

By the Legislative Committee

The General Assembly just closed was generally conceded to be one of few constructive accomplishments. In fact everyone agrees that the one far-reaching bit of legislative action was the submission to the people of an amendment to the state constitution, permitting the legislature to pass tax laws in conformity to modern conditions.



Frank D. Barton

At present probably more than 90 per cent of the tax burden falls upon the farm lands, city homes and other tangible property. This amendment, if adopted, will enable the legislature to find means of taxing the intangible wealth thereby reducing the burden now resting on the property of the farmer.

This action, before it becomes effective, must be ratified by the people at the November election in 1926. Because of that fact, and because of its importance, it is being printed in full on the editorial page. This resolution had the whole-hearted support of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Text of Revenue Amendment

The Tice bill to hasten the work of eradicating bovine tuberculosis was seriously amended in the Senate. The House refused to concur and the bill went to conference. The conference committee from the House was composed almost entirely of men who had indulged in more or less destructive criticism of the bill at different times. In spite of definite promises, none of the outstanding friends of the bill were placed on this committee. Even Mr. Tice, its sponser, was completely ignored.



A. C. Everingham

Tice Bill A Step Forward

However, the bill came out of the conference with some of the most objectional Senate amendments eliminated. While we do not feel that the bill, as finally passed, is as good a bill as the one originally presented, we believe it is a definite forward step. It recognizes the principle of compulsory testing when 75 per cent of the cattle have been tested. It will enable many counties, where work is now well started, to very soon become clean territory and it clarifies and gives legislative sanction to many practices that are now merely department regulations.



H. E. Goembel

The appropriation as finally passed was $2,000,000. The committee felt and still feels that the amount appropriated will not be sufficient to carry the work through the next biennium. Three million dollars was

(Continued on page 4, col. 4.)



"DON'T forget me!" screeched Eltore Martire Pompilio, 12 years old, of 811 Morgan street, in the Halsted street district of Chicago, when he was asked to say goodby to the folks who had been listening 10 minutes to his peppy "yes mam's" over WLS recently. He was interviewed before the microphone by your editor in behalf of the slum kiddie project. Eltore enjoyed an outing on a farm in Livingston county last summer. He answered questions before the microphone in a way that would convince the coldest hearted person that the poor kiddies of Chicago's congested districts appreciate and look forward to trips to the country. There are many others like Eltore who would appreciate an invitation from some kind-hearted farm bureau member an invitation that becomes effective by writing the Outing Secretary of the I. A. A.

Eltore's father is a blind musician and has been out of work for some time. He has a brother and sister, both wishing to go, too. Eltore wrote the following letter relating his experience in the radio studio especially for the RECORD:

RADIO
The Sharman Hotel

I talked in the radio at the sharman hotel and I told the country man That I like to go this year where the radio was. There were velvet curtain: I saw a man playing a instrument he was playing a mouth organ and a bangio and they took me a picture now I got afraid all at once they burned a big iron thing and now they going to print my picture. Your very truly, Friend Eltore Martire, 811 Morgan Street, Chicago.

Pool Gets 200 Members In Southern Illinois As Threshing Ends Campaign

Growers whose deliveries for the season will amount to approximately 150,000 bushels have joined the soft wheat growers pool in the campaign just drawing to a close in Gallatin, White, Edwards and Wabash counties, according to reports.

Complete reports will be on hand this week, as the start of threshing will mark the end of the membership drive for this year. Two membership teams of the Illinois Agricultural Association and county Farm Bureaus co-operating, headed by M. L. Hunt of Macomb and H. C. McCarrel of Nebo, have been given contracts from over two hundred wheat growers in about two weeks' working time. Elevator contracts providing for handling the wheat, have been signed. Effort has been made to secure membership in local groups, rather than to scatter them throughout the soft wheat territory, to facilitate deliveries and shipping.

This year's wheat will be handled as part of the second year's pool of the Indiana Wheat Growers' association, and will provide a starting point for the general organization of soft wheat growers in southern Illinois next season. Most of the soft wheat comes from territory not served by farmers' elevators

PUBLISHING VOTE MARKS BEGINNING OF A NEW LEGISLATIVE POLICY WHICH WILL BRING FACTS TO MEMBERS AND STRENGTH TO AGRICULTURE

Executive Committee Ordered Vote Printed in Record; Vote Shown Here on Revenue Amendment, Tice Bill, Barr Bill and Dunlap State Police Bill, All of Which Were Backed by I.A.A.; Comments on Senators and Representatives to be Printed Before Election.

THE record of the legislators who served the state during the 54th General Assembly just closed, upon measures of vital interest to Illinois farmers, is presented herewith by the Illinois Agricultural Association. This is a new departure upon behalf of the association, but it is one that farm bureau members have asked for many times. At the meeting of the executive committee on June 12 it was ordered that this action be taken.

"How can agriculture have an effective voice in the affairs of the state if the farmers do not have the information from which they can learn who are their friends and supporters?" asked Frank D Barton (Livingston), chairman of the legislative committee in advocating this change in policy for the I. A. A. "Likewise, it is important that farmers know who are against agriculture."

"Too many legislators have regarded the farmers' rights too lightly," President Thompson stated at the time.

Comments on various members of the legislature will be made later. These will be written by the legislative committee, of which A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville and Vice-President H. E. Goembel of Hooppole, are also members.

The record, as compiled by the legislative committee from the journals of Senate and House, begins on page three

I. A. A. Fighting Against Proposed 11 Per Cent Freight Rate Increase

An advance of about 11 per cent in freight rates on all commodities, and particularly live stock, is the expressed desire of the railroads serving Illinois and the West, according to a report of L. J. Quasey, director of the transportation department. This increase is vigorously opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"Recently the lines filed a petition for an increase in rates between all points in western territory, including Illinois," the report stated. "The railroads contend that their revenue during the past several years has not been adequate. It is said to fall considerably below the 5½ per cent authorized by the Transportation Act

Strategy Seen in Petition

"This petition is particularly interesting in that it comes at a time when the Interstate Commerce Commission is contemplating a method of procedure under the Hoch-Smith resolution, which was passed by Congress in its last session and which requires that the subject of freight rates shall be given a good airing with a view toward possible revisions.

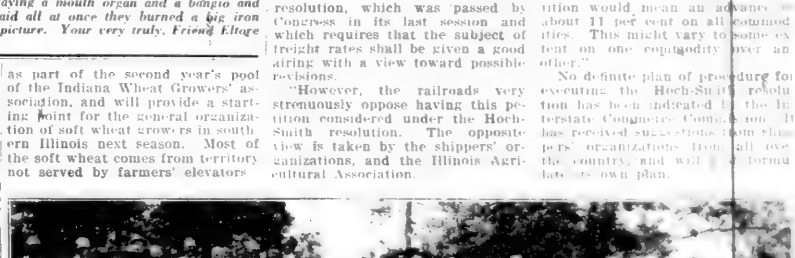
"However, the railroads very strenuously oppose having this petition considered under the Hoch-Smith resolution. The opposite view is taken by the shippers' organizations, and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"From the standpoint of Illinois we feel that the action on the part of the Western lines involves Illinois rates on all classes and commodities. This action is of great concern to us in that the railroads over a period of years, have endeavored to increase Illinois rates, and particularly on live stock. As nearly as can be determined, the increase asked for in the carriers' petition would mean an advance of about 11 per cent on all commodities. This might vary to some extent on one commodity over another."

No definite plan of procedure for executing the Hoch-Smith resolution has been indicated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has received suggestions from shippers' organizations from all over the country, and will formulate its own plan.

15 Per Cent Increase In Membership In Six Counties, Metzger Says

Farmers are joining the Farm Bureau in the counties which are renewing memberships for this year with a real appreciation of what it is all about, according to G. E. Metzger, I. A. A. organization director. Six counties are already in their campaigns. In these six, the increases range from 10 to 25 per cent of the old membership, which speaks well for the standing of the Farm Bureaus over the state. The average increase is estimated as 15 per cent



THERE was a good-sized turnout of farm bureau leaders and their wives and children when the second district meeting of the year was held in the 25th Congressional district at Villa Ridge in Pulaski county not long ago. Wells were going dry down in Egypt then, but rain has come and the fruit and late vegetables, upon which these farmers bank their chances are doing much better. R. K. Loomis of Makanda is their I. A. A. representative.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
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20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
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Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Setting a Precedent

SOME legislators whose agricultural voting record is published in this issue will be surprised; others will be pleased, and not a few will sorely be perplexed. Publishing their record sets a precedent in the life of the Illinois Agricultural Association that will mean much to the farming industry of this state. Note the disregard for party affiliation; it is the agricultural record, without political favor.

—o—

Text of Proposed Amendment

THE proposed amendment to the revenue section of the constitution reads as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution No. 4.

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of members of the general assembly of the State of Illinois, in the manner provided by law, a proposition to amend Article IX of the Constitution by adding thereto an additional section to be known as Section 14 of Article IX, as follows:

ARTICLE IX

Section 14. From and after the date when this section shall be in force, the general assembly shall have authority to provide by general law for the levy and collection of taxes for public purposes upon persons, property, and income, free from the limitations contained in Sections one (1), three (3), nine (9), and ten (10) of this article. Taxes levied under the authority of this section shall be uniform upon all persons, property or income of the same class. All real estate shall be in one class, except that mineral land and land devoted to reforestation may be in different classes. Exemptions from taxation may be established only by general law. This section shall not affect existing exemptions established by law under the authority of section 3 of this article. Taxes by valuation under the authority of this section shall be based upon a value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such a manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise. No act for the imposition, increase, continuation or revival of a tax under the authority of this section, or for the establishment of exemptions under the authority of this section, shall become a law without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each house.

—o—

Relief Fund Reaches Goal

OVER the top!!

That's the status of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee's fund for re-establishing tornado-stricken farmers in southern Illinois. The latest report shows the total at $180,105.13. The goal had been set at $180,000. It was thought that if this amount could be raised, it would be a great showing of generosity and neighborliness upon the part of Illinois farmers. Congratulations and thanks are in order for the thousands of farmers who contributed.

—o—

Doesn't The Farmer Count?

WHEN a public utility company wishes to build a line for transmission of its electrical energy, it must apply to the Illinois Commerce Commission for a certificate of "convenience and necessity." In applying for the certificate, the utility company must also give notice to telephone, telegraph and light and power companies whose lines will be crossed or paralleled. This is done in order that all interested parties may appear in the hearing where any objections to the proposed course of the line may be brought out.

But the utility companies are not required to serve notice upon farmers over whose land they propose to cross!

Obviously, this is an injustice to the farmer. What usually happens is that a representative of the company privately talks to each farmer and dickers on the amount that shall be paid for the condemned areas. The individual farmer is practically powerless in the face of the company's official certificate of convenience and necessity which had been issued upon the basis of the rights of all interests excepting the farmer's.

An illustration of this very thing is in the Galesburg-Galva case, which has been pending some time. Its history is given by L. J. Quasey, transportation department director, like this:

"The Illinois Power & Light Corporation made surveys between Galesburg and Galva for the proposed construction of a 66,000 volt transmission line between the points named. The corporation applied to the Illinois Commerce Commission and obtained from it, on Feb. 18, 1925, a certificate of convenience and necessity, and the right of condemnation.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association was not approached by the land owners until after that date, when the Knox County Farm Bureau asked that we take some action and assist the land owners concerned in getting the course of the proposed line changed if possible.

"It so happens that the course most preferred by the company runs on an average of three-quarters of a mile from the Burlington right of way. It necessarily cuts the farm lands diagonally. Some 52 farms are involved and under the proposed plan there would be from two to ten towers on each farm. Ninety seven per cent of the lands proposed to be crossed were under crop rotation.

"The Knox County Farm Bureau proceeded with this matter in a very orderly manner, appointing committees to act in behalf of those concerned. The company in the meantime had written some 19 contracts with individual farmers for right of way, and in some instances payments had been made under the provisions of these contracts. This gives an idea of the difficult position the Illinois Agricultural Association was placed in when we took this matter up.

"We made an appeal to the chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission for a conference so that we could present our objections to the proposed course. At the conclusion of the conference the Commission ordered that further activities on the part of the company toward construction of the line be suspended until further ordered by the Commission.

"The Commission then, in compliance with our request, sent out an engineer to check up the situation in connection with the proposed course, also to develop alternative routes. After this was done, an informal hearing was held. Those present were the interested farmers, the Illinois Power & Light Corporation and others interested.

"The route most agreeable to the farmers and which was one of the routes suggested by the Commission's engineers, was one parallel to the Burlington railroad between the Galesburg and Galva. Serious objection to this was made on the part of the Burlington railroad on the grounds that inductive interference from the high power line would cripple their signal devices. The Western Union Telegraph Company likewise made objections on the same grounds; a portion of their coast to coast line passes along the Burlington railroad. The Bell Telephone Company was the most strenuous objector for the same reasons. They also have lines along a major portion of the proposed route.

"At the conclusion of the conference, the Chairman of the Commission appointed a committee to represent all the various interests in an endeavor to work out a plan mutually agreeable, and in the event that no mutual agreement can be reached, the Commission will set the matter for further hearing and undertake to decide the matter to the best interests of all."

While the immediate concern is to see that 52 farmers are not oppressed, the principle involved is of more importance. Mr. Quasey says that there are already 7,000 miles of transmission lines in Illinois and the industry is still in its infancy. When we get to a point where there will be two, three or four times as many miles and no definite recognition given to the effect upon farm lands, a great injustice will result to the farm owners in this state. In working to overcome this possibility of injustice, the transportation department has set up four principles, which are as follows:

1. That public utilities shall be mindful in their surveys to transverse plow lands to the least possible extent.
2. That they shall, so far as possible, pursue the right of way of railroads and highways and endeavor to follow fence lines.
3. That they conduct their surveys in a manner to prevent the least loss and damage to crops and property.
4. That any resulting damages be properly compensated for.

These four points constitute a basis upon which the I. A. A. stands and will continue to stand in its everlasting crusade of protection of farmers' rights.

—o—

"When You Taste Honey, Remember Gall"

ONE of Ben Franklin's tart sayings is, "When you taste honey, remember gall."

Apply this to yourself if you ever become dissatisfied with what your organization is doing for you. Think back to the days before the Farm Bureau, then you will appreciate more the benefits of your belonging to an organization that is working for you.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. (John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis Is "Agin" It!) Ep Fails to Qualify



READ NOTES FOR EXPLANATION OF BILLS; MAP SHOWS DISTRICTS

SENATE

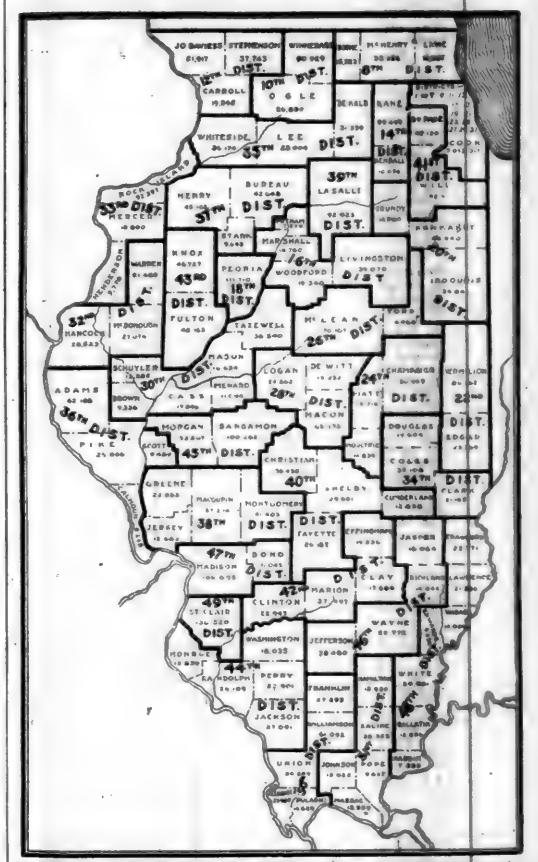
District	Name	Residence and County	Occupation	Revenue Amendment See Note No. 1	Tice Bill See Note No. 2	Barr Bill 2nd Reading See Note No. 3	Barr Bill 3rd Reading See Note No. 4	Dunlap State Police Bill
22	Bailey, Martin B.	Danville, Vermilion	Lawyer	Yes		No	Yes	Yes
6	Barbour, James J.	Chicago, Cook	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
41	Barr, Richard J.	Joliet, Will	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
15	Boehm, John J.	Chicago, Cook	Druggist	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
16	Bohrer, Florence Fifer	Bloomington, McLean	Housewife		Yes	No	Yes	Yes
33	Brown, John S.	Monmouth, Warren	Manufacturer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
37	Boyd, Randolph	Galva, Henry	Retired Manufacturer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
18	Burgess, H. S.	Fairfield, Wayne	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
35	Carlson, Martin R.	Moline, Rock Island	Merchant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Carroll, Patrick J.	Chicago, Cook	Accountant	Yes		No		No
13	Clark, Albert C.	Chicago, Cook	Manufacturer					
44	Culbertson, Andrew S.	Bunker Hill, Macoupin	Attorney	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
28	Dailey, John	Peoria, Peoria	Attorney	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
21	Deck, Jesse L.	Decatur, Macon	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
19	Denvir, John T.	Chicago, Cook	Builder	Yes		No	Yes	
24	Dunlap, Henry M.	Savoy, Champaign	Farmer and Fruit Grower	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
49	Duvall, R. E.	Belleville, St. Clair	Bond Broker	Yes		No	Yes	No
48	Emmons, Lyman W.	Lawrenceville, Lawrence	Automobile Dealer	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
39	Essington, Thurlow G.	Streator, La Salle	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
40	Forester, James H.	Taylorville, Christian	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
47	Giberson, Herbert G.	Alton, Madison	Traveling Salesman			Yes	Yes	
17	Glackin, Edward J.	Chicago, Cook	Secretary			Yes		
34	Hamilton, John R.	Mattoon, Coles	Merchant	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
31	Haenisch, Herman J.	Chicago, Cook	Superintendent, Dept. of Compensation, City of Chicago	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Hicks, H. S.	Rockford, Winnebago	Lawyer	Yes		Yes		Yes
31	Hughes, Edward J.	Chicago, Cook	Engineering Contractor	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
43	Jewell, Wm. S.	Lewistown, Fulton	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No		No
29	Joyce, John T.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate & Insurance	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
14	Kessinger, Harold C.	Aurora, Kane	Publisher	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Lantz, Simon E.	Congerville, Woodford	Farmer & Stock Breeder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	MacMurray, James E.	Chicago, Cook	Manufacturer	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
4	McDermott, Frank	Chicago, Cook	Merchant	Yes		No	Yes	No
36	McNay, Charles R.	Ursa, Adams	Dealer in Livestock	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Marks, Adolph	Chicago, Cook	Attorney	Yes				
23	Mason, Lowell B.	Oak Park, Cook	Attorney	Yes	Yes			Yes
20	Meents, Richard R.	Ashkum, Iroquois	Banker	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
12	Meyers, Joseph L.	Sciota Mills, Stephenson	Lumber, Grain & Coal	Yes	Yes		Yes	
27	Piotrowski, John A.	Chicago, Cook	Pharmacist					
3	Robbins, Adelbert H.	Chicago, Cook	Attorney	Yes		No	Yes	Yes
7	Roos, Frederick B.	Forest Park, Cook	Attorney	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Ryan, Frank J.	Chicago, Cook	Attorney	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
45	Searcy, Earl B.	Springfield, Sangamon	Writer	Yes		Yes	Yes	
51	Shaw, John W.	Harrisburg, Saline	Farmer	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
30	Smith, Ben L.	Pekin, Tazewell	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
50	Sneed, Wm. J.	Herrin, Williamson	Miner	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
8	Swift, Rodney B.	Lake Forest, Lake	Retired	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
42	Telford, Erastus D.	Salem, Marion	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
2	Van Lent, George	Chicago, Cook	Insurance					
26	Webster, Daniel	Chicago, Cook	Lawyer		Yes	Yes	Yes	No
32	Wilson, Harry	Pinckneyville, Perry	Teacher	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
38	Wright, Harry G.	DeKalb, DeKalb	Banker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

HOUSE

See Note No. 5.

District	Name	Residence and County	Occupation	Revenue Amendment	Tice Bill	Dunlap State Police Bill Note No. 6
13	Abbey, Frank E.	Biggsville, Henderson	Grain Merchant	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Acker, John	Savanna, Carroll	Salesman	Yes		No
36	Adcock, William	Galesburg, Warren	Farmer	Yes		Yes
45	Allen, Henry C.	Lyndon, Whiteside	Farmer	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	Anderson, Thompson J.	Monticello, Piatt	Farmer	Yes	Yes	Yes
46	Arnold, A. Otis	Quincy, Adams	Publisher	Yes	Yes	Yes
46	Arnold, Lawrence F.	Newton, Jasper	Wholesale Hay	Yes	Yes	Yes
45	Ashby, James H.	Springfield, Sangamon	Printer	Yes		Yes
17	Auth, A. L.	Chicago, Cook	Printer	Yes	Yes	No
12	Babb, Alfred S.	Shannon, Carroll	Farmer and Banker	Yes		No
10	Bancroft, Lincoln	Greenup, Cumberland	Real Estate and Investments			Yes
50	Bandy, Wallace A.	Marion, Williamson	Real Estate and Insurance	Yes	Yes	No
44	Baxter, Harry	Newman, Douglas	Automobiles and Farmer	Yes	Yes	Yes
32	Bennett, Norman	Marshall, Clark	Newspaper Publisher	Yes	Yes	No
21	Bippus, Frederick J.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate and Insurance	Yes	Yes	Yes
37	Booth, Milton T.	Atkinson, Henry	Retired Merchant	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Boyle, James P.	Chicago, Cook	General Insurance	Yes	Yes	No
42	Branson, R. S.	Centralia, Marion	Attorney-at-Law	Yes	Yes	No
18	Brown, Edgar B.	Paris, Edgar	Auditor and Accountant	Yes	Yes	No
39	Browne, Lee O'Neil	Ottawa, La Salle	Lawyer		Yes	No
18	Bruer, Calistus A.	Pontiac, Livingston	Farmer	Yes	Yes	Yes
50	Bush, Carroll	Pittsfield, Pike	Newspaper Publisher	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Castle, Howard P.	Barrington, Cook	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
50	Choisser, Carl	Benton, Franklin	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
6	Church, Ralph E.	Evanston, Cook	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	Chynoweth, W. C.	Decatur, Macon	Farmer	Yes	Yes	Yes
38	Clark, John	Decatur, Macon	Miner	Yes		No
17	Cola, Charles	Chicago, Cook	Paving Inspector	Yes	Yes	No
14	Cork, Walter E.	Marshall, Clark	Insurance	Yes	Yes	No
15	Curran, Thomas	Chicago, Cook	Retired	Yes	Yes	No
43	Cutler, Reed F.	Lewistown, Fulton	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
35	Devine, John P.	Dixon, Lee	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
3	Douglas, Warren B.	Chicago, Cook	Lawyer	Yes		
29	Durso, Michael R.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate and Insurance	Yes	Yes	No
44	Eisenbart, Henry	Waterloo, Monroe	Insurance	No		No
25	Elrod, Mrs. Rena	Chicago, Cook	Home Maker	Yes	Yes	No
17	Epstein, Jacob W.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate Broker	Yes	Yes	No
16	Fahy, Michael	Ottawa, Marshall	Real Estate	Yes	Yes	No
46	Faulkner, H. W.	Mt. Vernon, Jefferson	Syrup and Candy Mfr.	Yes	Yes	No
49	Fekete, Thomas L.	E. St. Louis, St. Clair	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Finneran, Martin H.	Calumet City, Cook	Lawyer		Yes	No
47	Flagg, Norman G.	Moro, Madison	Farmer		Yes	Yes
52	Foster, James H.	Macomb, McDonough	Insurance	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Francis, Charles H.	Woodstock, McHenry	Lawyer	No	Yes	Yes
13	Frans, Charles D.	Freeport, Stephenson	Wholesale Beverage Business	Yes	Yes	
15	Frans, Matt	Chicago	Contractor	Yes	Yes	No
6	Gibson, John W.	Chicago, Cook	Author	Yes	Yes	No
8	Goode, Katharine Hancock	Chicago, Cook	Home Maker	Yes	Yes	
9	Gormley, Wm. J.	Chicago, Cook	Contractor		Yes	No
10	Green, Leroy T.	Rockford, Winnebago	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
15	Griffin, Charles A.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate and Insurance	Yes	Yes	No
1	Griffin, John	Chicago, Cook	Teaming Contractor		Yes	No
48	Harrell, Jerome L.	Norris City, White	Publisher and Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
41	Hennebry, Michael F.	Wilmington, Will	Attorney	Yes		
47	Herrin, Earl	Edwardsville, Madison	Auto Distributor	Yes	Yes	No
14	Hoar, Ralph H.	Elgin, Kane	Insurance	Yes	Yes	No
28	Hoff, Grover C.	Clinton, DeWitt	Attorney	Yes	Yes	Yes
49	Holtan, Frank G.	E. St. Louis, St. Clair	Musician and Merchant	Yes	Yes	No
28	Hirdlicka, Fred W.	Chicago, Cook	Retired	Yes	Yes	No
10	Hunter, David, Jr.	Rockford, Winnebago	Farmer	Yes	Yes	Yes
26	Hutson, A. L.	Colfax, McLean	Merchant	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Jackson, N. E.	Belvidere, Boone	Farmer	Yes		
25	Jacobson, John G.	Chicago, Cook	Clerk	Yes	Yes	
26	Johnson, G. J.	Paxton, Ford	Real Estate	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	King, William E.	Chicago, Cook	Lawyer	Yes		No
44	Kribs, Charles A.	Prairie du Rocher, Randolph	General Merchandise			No
2	Krump, Peter S.	Chicago, Cook	Clerk	Yes	Yes	No
42	Lager, A. B.	Carlyle, Clinton	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
18	LaPorte, Charles W.	Peoria, Peoria	Patent Attorney and Mfr.	Yes		Yes
31	Lee, John M.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate and Insurance	Yes	Yes	No
48	Lewis, F. W.	Robinson, Crawford	Publisher and Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	Lipka, William	Chicago, Cook	Clerk			No
24	Little, Roger F.	Champaign, Champaign	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	Lohmann, Martin B.	Berlin, Jo Daviess	Insurance and Real Estate	Yes	Yes	No
22	Luckey, Hugh M.	Potomac, Vermilion	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Yes	Yes	No
5	Lyon, Sidney	Chicago, Cook	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	Maher, Michael F.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate	Yes	Yes	No
41	Malloy, Charles F.	Geneva, Kane	Oil, Gas & Coal Leases, R. E.	Yes	Yes	No
17	Mariner, Chas. E.	Chicago, Cook	Master Painter	Yes	Yes	No
26	Martens, Jacob	Anchor, McLean	Farmer and Banker	Yes	Yes	Yes
34	McCarthy, Frank A.	Elgin, Kane	Attorney-at-Law	Yes	No	No
33	McCaskrin, Harry M.	Rock Island, Rock Island	Attorney-at-Law	Yes	Yes	No
18	McClugage, David H.	Peoria, Peoria	Hotel Proprietor	Yes	Yes	No
51	McElvain, John	Broughton, Hamilton	Farmer	Yes	Yes	No
42	McMackin, J. E.	Salem, Marion	Merchant	Yes	Yes	No
23	McSweeney, John R.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate and Insurance	Yes	Yes	No
11	Miller, Walter R.	Chicago, Cook	Teacher	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	Mitchell, Benjamin M.	Chicago, Cook	Iron and Steel	Yes		No
37	Moore, John Robert	Kewanee, Henry	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
21	Mueller, Carl	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate			
50	Myers, Thomas J.	Benton, Franklin	Lawyer		Yes	No
3	Noonan, George Garry	Chicago, Cook	Cigar Manufacturer			No

(Continued on page 4.)



MAP showing Senatorial districts of Illinois. There are three representatives for each district.

Note No. 1—It was in 1870, five years after the Civil War, that the present revenue section to the constitution of Illinois was adopted. Things have changed since then! In 1870, it was fair to make general property bear the taxes of the state, for most wealth was in tangible investments. Today a large portion of wealth is invested in intangible things, and conditions have changed so that the old system of gathering taxes works a hardship on owners of property, and especially on farmers. After a great deal of study and much effort, the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois Bankers' Association, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Illinois Federation of Labor, the National Board of Realtors, the Illinois Teachers' Association and other state-wide organizations, have drawn up an amendment to the constitution which will place Illinois' tax collecting on a basis in keeping with present-day economics. None of these groups gain a special favor by the adoption of the amendment, it merely giving the General Assembly power to act when two-thirds favor any changes. This is the only hope of the farmer to gain freedom from the present oppressive burden of taxation on general property. The General Assembly was almost wholly in favor of it, as the vote shows. To become effective, it must receive the majority of the votes cast in the election of November, 1926.

Note No. 2—The Tice bill, as most farmers know, provides for a general re-codification of existing regulations governing tuberculosis eradication. Chief among its features is a provision that when 75 per cent of the cattle have been tested in any county that is cleaning up under the area plan, the test becomes compulsory on the remainder of the cattle.

Note No. 3—This vote was taken on a motion made to table an amendment offered by Senator Barr to reduce the appropriation for tuberculosis eradication from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000. Affirmative votes on this motion, as are recorded in this column, indicate that senators so voting favored the larger amount.

Note No. 4—This vote was on the passage of the $3,000,000 appropriation bill in the Senate.

Note No. 5—Being unable to get the vote on the Barr appropriation bill in the House at the time the RECORD goes to press, it cannot be included here. However, this vote is relatively unimportant since it was on the $1,500,000 amount which had been recommended by the House committee on appropriations. The House vote was practically unanimous, it being known that the bill would be required to go to conference between the two legislative branches. It was in the conference that appropriation was fixed at $2,000,000.

Note No. 6—The "yes" votes in this column indicate that the representative favored the Dunlap State Police bill. This record was made when the opposition made a motion to table the bill, which terminated successfully for them, and meant permanent defeat in this session for a state police to protect farmers and others from depredations of thieves.

John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics, showed the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation how taxes have been equalized in Illinois, when he put on a demonstration at their request in Polk county, Iowa, one day recently. Now they are planning a similar campaign.

The fight of the Madison County Farm Bureau in behalf of 199 farmers who paid only two-thirds of their land taxes because of inequalities existing between the city and country valuations, and who were forced to pay the full amount by court order in Madison county, has been carried to the Supreme court of Illinois. This case is a very important one, it being the first to be carried to the Supreme court. The I. A. A. is acting in an advisory capacity and is helping finance the farmers' fight because the decision will have bearing on all farmers in Illinois.

BARTON URGES FIGHT START NOW FOR 1927 LEGISLATIVE BATTLE

Bloomington Conference Hears Reports on Legislature, Farm Relief, Taxes, Lime-Stone and Discusses Them

The campaign for the farmers' legislative program in 1927 should begin at once, declared Frank D. Barton, executive committeeman for the 17th district, at that district's meeting at Bloomington, June 26. He stated that one feature of the campaign will be a gasoline tax measure designed as a lieu tax, taking the place of the present special tax assessments for maintaining state aid roads. Most counties of the state have this special assessment included with their regular property tax schedules, he said.

Discussion brought out that it would be advisable to carry on a very thorough campaign on the gas tax of the farmers themselves in order that they may be solidly behind it, and can talk it to their neighbors. "In the last session, the opponents spread propaganda to the effect that the gas tax would be an additional tax and that it was detrimental to farmers, it was said.

Relief Fund Reaches Goal

R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, reported that the farm relief fund had reached approximately $180,000, the goal originally sought. The fund is to be used to re-establish the farmers in the stricken area, building homes and barns and granaries where they are needed, re-stocking the county with cattle, hogs and chickens. This work is being done, he said, only where it is essential in order that a farm family can continue living and earning a living on the farm. It is a slightly different class of work than can be done by the Red Cross, which has raised over two million dollars for the general storm relief work, though the farm relief fund is being administered by the Red Cross after it is received in moderate amounts from the Illinois Farm Relief Committee.

One of the most effective pieces of storm relief work was done by the farmers living near the stricken area in organising crews, going into the storm-swept country and picking up rubbish and wreckage from the fields, building temporary shelters and fences and in other ways lending a helping hand to the sufferers. This action proved to be far more than a contribution of so many hours of labor, Mr. Cowles said, for this neighborly act restored the morale of the storm victims, a priceless contribution.

Predicts Limestone Price Increase

John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics, reported that he is doing work along equalization lines in McLean county, but had not progressed far enough to give any light on the situation. J. R. Bent, director of the phosphate-limestone department, stated that because of decreased activity in road building in the state, which has reduced the quarries' output of the screenings, and, too, because of greater farm demand, there will be an increase in the price of agricultural limestone of from 10 to 15 per cent about August. This applies particularly in southern Illinois, but some of the companies in northern Illinois have announced that they will not increase the price, he said.

George R. Wicker, director of co-operative accounting, told how his department has proceeded along almost the identical lines in analysing farmers' elevators' books as have the farmers in Woodford and adjoining counties in their co-operative farm accounting. As a whole, the study shows where farmers' elevators are falling down in good business practice or where they are above the average.

It was decided to hold the next conference at Bloomington Nov. 27.

District	Name	Residence and County	Occupation	Revenue Amendment	Tax Bill	Dunlap State Police Bill Note No. 4
29	O'Brien, Lawrence C.	Chicago, Cook	Contractor	Yes	Yes	No
4	O'Grady, Thomas J.	Chicago, Cook	Publisher	Yes	Yes	No
41	O'Neil, Lottie Holman	Downers Grove, Du Page	Home Maker	Yes	Yes	
41	O'Toole, James J.	Chicago, Cook	Attorney	Yes		
13	Overland, Ed. M.	Chicago, Cook	Insurance	Yes		No
17	Pacelli, William V.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate	Yes	Yes	No
14	Peffers, John M.	Aurora, Kane	Attorney-at-Law	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Perina, Joseph	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate and Insurance	Yes		No
48	Petri, Ed. P.	Belleville, St. Clair	Insurance, Real Est. & Loans	Yes		No
46	Phillips, W. B.	Mt. Vernon, Jefferson	Banker	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Placek, Joseph	Chicago, Cook	Restaurant Owner	Yes	Yes	No
13	Powers, William W.	Chicago, Cook	Insurance	Yes		No
24	Reeves, James A.	Champaign, Champaign	Farmer	Yes	Yes	No
5	Reilly, Thomas F.	Chicago, Cook	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
27	Rennick, Frederick W.	Buda, Bureau	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
51	Rew, Claude L.	Harrisburg, Saline	Insurance and Real Estate	Yes	Yes	No
44	Rice, M. P.	Lewistown, Fulton	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
52	Robbins, Rollo R.	Augusta, Hancock	Publisher	Yes	Yes	Yes
48	Roe, Arthur	Vandalia, Fayette	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
44	Rogers, Euclid B.	Springfield, Sangamon	Clergyman	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	Rostenkowski, Albert	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate	Yes	Yes	No
51	Rush, W. V.	Metropolis, Massac	Farmer and Merchant	Yes	Yes	No
4	Rutshaw, Arthur J.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate	Yes		
4	Ryan, Ed.	Lawrenceville, Lawrence	Farmer	Yes	Yes	No
2	Ryan, Frank	Chicago, Cook	Grain Merchant	Yes	Yes	No
20	Saum, Claude N.	Watseka, Iroquois	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
50	Sawyer, C. B.	Kankakee, Kankakee	Attorney-at-Law	Yes	Yes	No
11	Schnackenberg, Elmer J.	Chicago, Cook	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Scholes, Robert	Peoria Hts., Peoria	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
9	Shanahan, David E.	Chicago, Cook	Real Estate, Loans & Ins.			
53	Sinnett, Thomas P.	Moline, Rock Island	Attorney-at-Law	Yes	Yes	No
13	Smith, Theo. D.	Chicago, Cook	Insurance	Yes	Yes	Yes
48	Snell, Truman A.	Carlinville, Macoupin	Attorney	Yes	Yes	No
15	Soderstrom, R. G.	Streator, La Salle	Linotype Operator	Yes	Yes	No
25	Sonnemann, Otto C.	Carlinville, Macoupin	Retired	Yes	Yes	No
49	Sparks, H. D.	Shelbyville, Shelby	Business Education	Yes	Yes	
2	Springer, Lewis B.	Wilmette, Cook	Real Estate	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	Stanfield, Abraham L.	Paris, Edgar	Grain Dealer	Yes	Yes	No
26	Steinert, Theodore R.	Chicago, Cook	Chief Clk., Rec. Off., Cook Co.	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	Swanson, David L.	Chicago, Cook	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
48	Teel, H. V.	Rushville, Schuyler	Lawyer		Yes	Yes
23	Thon, William G.	Chicago, Cook	Attorney-at-Law	Yes	Yes	Yes
50	Tice, Homer J.	Greenview, Menard	Farmer	Yes	Yes	Yes
35	Tourtillott, Albert T.	Dixon, Lee	Farming & Fed. Farm Loans	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	Tuohy, John	Cook City, Cook	Farmer and Banker	Yes		No
14	Turner, Chas. M.	Wenona, Marshall	Farmer	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	Turner, Ernest W.	Chicago, Cook	Lather			
1	Turner, Shreadrick B.	Chicago, Cook	Lawyer	Yes		No
2	Van Norman, Harry C.	Chicago, Cook	Furniture Dealer	Yes	Yes	No
41	Walker, John L.	Joliet, Will	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
44	Waller, Elbert	Tamaroa, Perry	School Teacher	Yes	No	No
6	Weber, Chas. H.	Chicago, Cook	Realtor and Insurance	Yes		No
19	Weisbrod, Harry L.	Chicago, Cook	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Weiss, William F.	Waukegan, Lake	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	Yes
43	West, Owen B.	Yates City, Knox	Life Insurance	Yes	Yes	No
38	Whiteley, Robert	Carlinville, Macoupin	Farmer and Merchant	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	Williston, Geo. A.	Chicago, Cook	Deputy Coroner	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Wilson, Emmet F.	Rockford, Winnebago	Real Estate and Insurance	Yes	Yes	Yes
45	Woodruff, Marion U.	Springfield, Sangamon	Lawyer	Yes	Yes	No
39	Wylie, John	Ottawa, La Salle	Farmer		Yes	Yes

Application of Grain Marketing Company for permit to sell its stock in Ohio, which was filed pursuant to a ruling of the attorney general holding the corporation subject to the Ohio Securities law, was withdrawn by officers of the company not long after it had been filed, according to the Ohio department of commerce. No action on the application had been taken, at the request of attorneys for the grain merger, who expressed a desire to hold the matter in abeyance until the departments of Indiana and Illinois had disposed of it. The withdrawal from Ohio took place the day before the Indiana Securities Commission rejected the application to sell stock in Indiana.

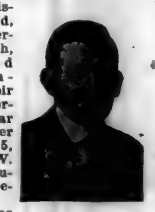
NOTICE

IT should be borne in mind that the simple record of a man's vote on any given measure does not give the complete information with regard to the actual attitude of the member on the measure being voted on. More complete and specific information relative to the actual position of each member on farm measures is being compiled by the legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association and will be furnished each member through the Record at such time as that information will be of most value in determining your attitude toward candidates for public office. This information will be made up of a study of all the activities of the members relative to all agricultural measures. Be sure and keep this issue in your home for future reference.

14TH DISTRICT MEN MEET AT ALEDO FOR FRANK DISCUSSIONS

"Equality For Agriculture" Is Given Boost; Next Meeting at Rock Island in October

Farm Bureau representatives of counties of the 14th Congressional district, comprising Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, McDonough, Warren and Hancock, convened in their second conference of this year at Aledo, Mercer county, June 25, upon call by W. H. Moody, executive committeeman.



W. H. Moody

Resolutions were passed favoring the export corporation idea, the state police bill as supported by the I. A. A., the gas tax as a lieu tax, the formation of detective associations for farm protection, and the amendment to revenue section of the state constitution.

The I. A. A. was represented by A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing, and Harry C. Butcher, director of information. Round table discussion featured the session and considerable interest was shown in projects under way by the I. A. A., particularly as regards reinsurance for farm mutuals, which brought forth commendatory remarks.

The next conference is to be held at Rock Island during the early part of October.

Following are the names of those present at the dinner:

Henderson county—C. W. Cooper, Little York.

Mercer county—E. J. Longley, Aledo; Scoville Lee, Aledo; C. H. Belting, Aledo; H. L. Thornton, Aledo; F. B. Wicket, Keithsburg; Guy Mardock, Joy; L. L. Park, Viola.

Rock Island county—W. H. Moody, Port Byron; S. S. Carney, Rock Island.

Warren county—W. D. Rodgers, Monmouth.

Reinsurance Body Needs $500,000 in Individual Policies; Will You Help?

The only law under which a mutual fire and lightning company can operate over the entire state also requires that $500,000 in individual policies must be held by the company before it can receive its charter.

This is the situation of the newly organized reinsurance company sponsored by the Illinois Association of Mutual Insurance Associations and the I. A. A. It becomes highly important and absolutely necessary that individual fire and lightning insurance to the extent of $500,000 be subscribed or else the new company cannot get its charter. Indiana has had a farmers' reinsurance company for eight years, and Iowa 15.

"With all friends of Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance companies co-operating, each county in Illinois should raise at least 20 policies of $1,000 each," Vernon Vaniman, field representative, says. "After the charter is received, the company will be ready to operate. To enable the local companies to render greater service and to serve you better is the real purpose of the reinsurance company. Which county will have the honor of sending in 20 policies first?

"Are you interested in Illinois having a farmers' reinsurance company? If so, sign your name to the attached coupon and complete information will be sent you."

I am interested in the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois and in order to help it get its charter, I could use about $_____ of fire and lightning insurance on my property. Send complete information.

Name _____

Address _____ County _____

Fox and Whisnand Tell Conferring Ag. Teachers What I. A. A. Stands For

"It is a fine thing to teach boys and girls of Illinois about the intricacies of growing crops on our farms, but it would be a still finer thing to add to that kind of teaching courses dealing in marketing these crops after they are grown, and to teach more on business problems," said George A. Fox, executive secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association in an address before the teachers of vocational agriculture when they met in their annual conference at the University of Illinois recently.

J. L. Whisnand, of Charleston (Coles), executive committeeman for the 19th district and chairman of the standing committee on taxation and education, also spoke, telling of the need for an amendment to the revenue section of the Illinois constitution and about the school survey made by the I. A. A. last year. The biggest thing shown by the survey was the need for a revenue amendment, he said.

Farmers Around Peoria May Have Own Milk Body; Visit Detroit For Ideas

Members of the organization committee of the proposed Peoria Dairy Association which is being planned for Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford counties visited the Detroit Milk Producers' plant, officials and dealers at Detroit, Mich, June 29. Farm Advisers Shaw, Arnett and De Werff accompanied the committee. A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing, conducted the party.

Since the farmers in the vicinity of Detroit have put across a successful milk marketing organization, it was felt that a trip there would bring out important points.

COMMITTEE REVIEWS LEGISLATURE'S WORK

(Continued from page 1, col. 1.)

the amount asked for and that would have furnished sufficient funds to have done this work effectively. There was much evidence that the administration was active in reducing the appropriation to the above amount. In fact, men in the confidence of the administration predicted freely that the bill would receive the executive veto if $3,000,000 were allowed by the General Assembly. The Governor's position seemed to be that the federal government should share fifty-fifty in the expense of paying for condemned cattle. If increased appropriation cannot be secured from Congress the money will doubtless be exhausted long before additional funds can be made available. If that should happen, then the only way that the work can be carried on without interruption will be to secure an emergency appropriation immediately upon the convening of the General Assembly. Although the $2,000,000 received will in all probability not carry the work through until additional funds can be made available, it should be borne in mind that the amount appropriated was just twice the amount appropriated two years ago.

Gas Tax To Be An Issue

The Cuthbertson gasoline tax bill did not come to the roll call in the Senate, although it was passed out of committee with favorable recommendation. Here again, as in the case of the appropriation just referred to, there was much evidence of administration interference in the passage of that measure. It is the belief of the legislative committee that the administration desires the gasoline tax in the near future, probably at the next General Assembly and desires to use all the fund accruing from such tax for the completion of the system of highways already voted, which would ignore entirely the secondary roads of the state.

This bill is not dead, but only sleeping and will be a live, active issue during the next two years. The Illinois Agricultural Association has insisted and will continue to insist that the gasoline tax is a fair tax for road purposes and that when such tax is imposed it shall contain the two fundamental principles embodied in the Cuthbertson bill, namely: that it shall provide a fund for the maintenance of the secondary roads, the roads which really tie the farmers and the rural community to the state road system and that such tax shall be in lieu of an existing tax against the property and not an addition to the already heavy burden of taxation against such property. Farm bureau members should make their business during the next two years to find out where the candidates for the General Assembly who ask for their support, stand on the gasoline tax proposition and on all other propositions in which farmers are vitally interested. They should also find out whether or not their activities are to be controlled by the interests of their constituency, or are to be dominated by the suggestions of a powerful individual or a political machine.

The Adcock resolution, which memorialized Congress to make a scientific study of the difference existing in the exchange value between agricultural products and the products of industry, business and labor and to find some means for adjusting such differences, was passed without record note and without any opposition. This resolution recommends an export bounty to be provided by some equitable excise tax spread over the total production of the commodity in question. This backs up the "Equality for Agriculture" program of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Bill prohibiting the use of narrow-tired wagons on improved roads was killed in the road and bridge committee of the House. The association stood for the elimination of the closed season on rabbits. Several bills to accomplish that failed to pass but a bill was passed lengthening the open season

MR. CHAS. STEWART,
213 NEW AGRICULTURAL BLDG.,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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EVERYBODY OUT FOR BIG I. A. A. PICNIC AT TAYLORVILLE," IS CRY

sual and Unusual Stunts Will Feature State Picnic Aug. 27; Secretary Jardine on Program

"Everybody out for the big I. A. annual picnic at Taylorville, August 27!"



rs. Spencer Ewing

Baseball, community singing, horseshoe pitchin', "stunts" by the club boys and girls, "eats," hog calling and chicken calling contests just for fun, and, best of all, a real farm message from Secretary of Agriculture Jardine —these are some of the reasons hy every Illinois farm bureau ember who possibly can should an to take in the annual picnic.

The I. A. A. picnic is one of the ggest events of the farm bureau ar. This is the day to run the actor into the shed, turn old Pete d Barney out to pasture for a oliday, load the family into the vver and spend a day just playg and getting acquainted with our neighbor-farmers in other unties and refreshing yourself ith new ideas from men of note the agricultural life of the state d nation. If you have attended e picnic in previous years, you now its value—and the coming icnic is to be the best one yet. If ou have never attended, you have treat coming to you.

Women's Program Feature

A feature of the picnic which is ew this year is the women's proram in the morning, which will e conducted by Mrs. Spencer Ewg, president of the Illinois Home ureau Federation. Boys and girls f the 4-H clubs of Champaign and acon counties will entertain the udience with folk dances, songs nd stunts. Mrs. J. L. Mitchell, in harge of the Red Cross tornado elief work will speak on "Tornado elief in Southern Illinois." Mrs. Ewing will tell about "The Home ureau and its work."

In addition to the principal adresses of the day which is to be iven by Secretary Jardine, Dean dumford of the University of Illiois will speak.

The baseball and horseshoe hampionships will start in the orning and will be finished by the ime the speaking program begins. resident S. H. Thompson of the . A. A. will present the championhip cups to the winning teams in he two sporting events.

The hog calling contest for men nd chicken calling contest for omen is another new feature of he picnic. Each county is urged o enter contestants in each event.

DAIRYMEN RUN OWN WAGONS IN SPRINGFIELD

The new producers' dairy, organzed recently by the Sangamon County Farm Bureau at Springfield, began the first part of July o deliver milk to patrons. Nine etail wagons are being operated by the farmers' organization, in adition to wholesale business to restaurants, hospitals and grocery tores.

C. H. Buecker, who has been manager of the West Side dairy, which was purchased by the Producers' Dairy company, is continuing as manager. On about Oct. 1 the company will be housed in a new building. On this same corner a building suitable for the offices and warehouse for the Sangamon County Farm Bureau is to be constructed.

Urges Farmers Who Still Have Wool to Pool to Ship Soon

"Farmers who wish to pool wool this year in the I. A. A. wool pool can still get in by communicating with their farm adviser," states Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of live stock marketing.

"We are urging farmers who wish to pool wool to ship as early as convenient in order that it may be graded and put in shape to show buyers. The wool market is showing an improvement. Indications are that manufacturers are going to be on the market early this year."

Here's Gist of What Executive Committee Did in July Meeting

Here is a "read-as-you-run" report on the executive committee meeting of July 3:

1. Treasurer's report read and approved.

2. Heard report from George R. Wicker, director of co-operative accounting, on status of income exemptions for farmers' co-operative companies. Status is unsatisfactory. Congressional action will be necessary to clarify and define what a co-operative is in the eyes of the law.

Approve Text of Amendment

3. J. L. Whisnand, chairman of committee on taxation and education, recommended continuing relations with other groups to push revenue amendment. Adopted. Text of final resolution officially endorsed.

4. E. A. Meyers, Chicago, insurance counsellor, reported on progress of Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company. Three kinds of policies or contracts are to be issued by the state company. They are: (1) direct policies to individual risks; (2) blanket reinsurance contracts, and (3) specific reinsurance contracts. Outlook for new body reported as very favorable. Expect opposition from old-line interests, some already apparent. Let it come. State company assists local company only where asked to. Not competitive in any sense. Designed to take care of all insurance needs of farmer.

5. Report by R. K. Loomis, chairman of advisory committee to transportation department, stated this department is taking over all claim and transportation work for Chicago Producers, at their request. To get $250 a month for service. Requires extra help.

Annual Meeting at University

6. Decided annual meeting will be at University of Illinois again this year in compliance with invitation of Dean Mumford.

7. Report on exhibit depicting agriculture in Illinois to be shown at Central States Fair and Exposition at Aurora, Illinois State Fair at Springfield and Illinois Products Exposition at Chicago. Received and placed on file.

8. Approved report of legislative committee on work at Springfield.

9. Set date of next meeting as Friday, August 7.

Legislative Committee Overlooked a Point in Its Report Last Issue

In the report made by the legislative committee in the last RECORD, the activity of the I. A. A. in securing an appropriation for inspecting fruit and vegetables was overlooked.

"The regular list of appropriations did not contain one for inspecting fruit and vegetables," Chairman Barton adds. "Through the efforts of the I. A. A. this appropriation, which was for $42,000, was re-instated."

COMMENDS WORK ON TICE BILL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
LOCAL OFFICE
900 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yard,
Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1925.

Mr. S. H. Thompson, President,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

The legislature of Illinois has adjourned and passed two bills—House Bill 176 and Senate Bill 257—which are of vital importance to the agricultural interests and the people as a whole.

I assure you that I appreciate the interest and support your Association has extended Co-operative Tuberculosis Eradication in Illinois. Your Association is credited with writing the (Tice) House Bill 176 which I think is the best piece of legislation of its kind, giving us ways and means to complete this great task undertaken. The Co-operative Tuberculosis Eradication program of Illinois is among the leaders in the United States, which fact is possible only by the loyal support given it by your Association and Farm Bureau organization in Illinois due to your direct contact with the leading agricultural interests.

I wish to thank you for the support given us to make such a reality and especially do we appreciate the services rendered by your legislative committee in their untiring efforts to secure the passage of these bills.

Hoping that we may go on and complete this great work, and with kind personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. J. Lintner,
Inspector in Charge,
Tuberculosis Eradication.

ROADSIDE MARKETING IS ONE OF PROBLEMS I. A. A. IS STUDYING

Discuss It at District Conference at Wyoming; Secretary Fox Urges Farmers to Back Revenue Amendment to Get More Equitable Taxation

Illinois might well be that mysterious land of which the nurseryrhyme says, "Nobody but the farmer knows, where oats, peas, beans and barley grows," according to A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the I. A. A., in addressing the last meeting of the farm bureaus of the 16th district at Wyoming.



A. B. Wright

"The many different kinds of crops produced in Illinois calls for much versatility on the part of I. A. A. officials if they are to serve every branch of the agricultural industry in the state," declared Mr. Leeper.

Committee Is Working

"A committee of the I. A. A. is now investigating the possibilities of roadside marketing in Illinois and considering some plan of standardization and inspection whereby those who so desire, and will meet the requirements, may obtain standard signs with which to announce to the public that theirs is a market approved by the I. A. A., the Farm Bureau, or such other agency as may have supervision, the idea being to assist producers and protect customers," Mr. Leeper further announced.

The necessity for more business in agriculture today was emphasized by Secretary Geo. A. Fox. "The I. A. A. is endeavoring to assist its membership in every way possible," he said. He touched on legislative questions, especially the Lants revenue amendment, providing for more equitable taxation methods, which is now referred to the vote of the people of Illinois, and to the subject of a gasoline tax, which will be pushed vigorously in the next General Assembly.

A. R. Wright of Varna is executive committeeman of this district.

Chicago Producers to Refund 25 Per Cent of Commissions This Year

Patrons of the Chicago Producers will be receiving a refund check amounting to 25 per cent of the commission charges in the near future, it has been decided by the board of directors.

"As you are all aware," an official statement of the Chicago cooperative live stock marketing agency reads, "receipts of live stock this past year have shown a considerable decrease and prospects are for light supplies for the immediate future. The board of directors, taking these facts into consideration, voted to return a refund of 25 per cent to member shippers on this year's business and to set aside another fund in the reserve, feeling that this is a sound business policy.

"The amount of the refund will not be definitely determined until after the auditors finish checking over our books, but it will be approximately $80,000. The refund will be handled in the same manner as last year, this office sending back total refund checks to the shipping associations and individual checks to straight-load feeders.

"If you have not already made application for membership, do so at once, for we are not allowed to refund to non-members."

The third year of the Chicago Producers was closed on June 19. During the year the co-op handled a total of 16,734 cars, of which 95,063 were cattle, 26,074 calves, 867,298 hogs and 164,152 sheep.

On the opening date in 1922, 15 employes gathered at the desk of Steve Doty, the manager, preparing to take care of the six loads which were received on the memorable first day. By the end of the week, the receipts had grown to 97 cars and the association was in that short space of time upon a paying basis. Three years later to the day, the receipts were 44 cars, or 10 per cent of the entire receipts at Chicago for the day. For the week which ended that day, the Producers' receipts were 244 cars, exactly 72 more than their nearest competitor.

More details as to the number sold for Illinois farmers during the fiscal year will be given in an early issue of the RECORD.

The Iowa Farm Bureau Messenger, official organ of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, recently blossomed out in eight pages and with advertising. It presented feature stories on questions of interest to farm bureau members and considerable news of Iowa farm bureau events.

JARDINE SITS IN WITH MIDWEST GROUP IN ITS MIDSUMMER DISCUSSION

Resolution Passed Urging A. F. B. F. to Fight Proposed Increase in Rail Rates; Secretary Fox on Program

A three hour conference with Secretary of Agriculture Wm. M. Jardine, brought to a close a two-day conference of Midwest state Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries on Saturday afternoon, July 11.



In addition to expressing the agricultural thought of the Midwest to the Secretary, the Midwest leaders on Saturday Secretary Jardine adopted a resolution urgently requesting the American Farm Bureau Federation to use every effort to prevent the proposed freight increase in western states.

Present at the regular midsummer meeting of the Midwest group were: Chas. E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation; Ray L. Gribben, secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation; M. L. Noon, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; L. B. Palmer, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; W. H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation; S. H. Thompson, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association; Geo. A. Fox, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association; J. F. Reed, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; C. B. Steward, secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, together with the president and officers and department heads of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Commends Farm Bureau

Meeting with the Secretary of Agriculture on Saturday, the Midwest group frankly outlined the many problems affecting Midwest agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture expressed the keenest appreciation of the Farm Bureau and the service it is rendering to agriculture. He emphasized the necessity of orderly production as well as orderly marketing and insisted that the farmers themselves must take the lead in solving their problem. He said, "The Department of Agriculture and Department of Commerce cannot take the lead. The farmers themselves must take the lead and then the government departments will give all of the aid within their power."

Speaking from his own observation at the end of an eight weeks' trip across the continent, the Secretary said:

"The agricultural situation in different parts of the country varies materially. The relative purchasing power of the farm products in terms of non-agricultural products stood in March at 91 per cent of the pre-war average, which is the highest point since 1920."

"The conference resulted in a much better understanding with the Secretary," said President Thompson. "We feel that we must pull together if anything worth while is accomplished."

Transportation Resolution Passed

The transportation resolution which was adopted after presentation of the transportation situation by J. F. Reed, chairman of the transportation sub-committee of the A. F. B. F. executive board, was as follows:

"In view of the action taken by the railroads in the western district in asking for an increase in freight rates on all commodities in-

(Continued on page 4, col. 2.)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Postmaster: In returning an uncalled-for or missent copy, please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

OFFICERS
President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, H. E. Goembel, Hooppole.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
By Congressional Districts

1st to 11th.....William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

Directors of Departments, I. A. A. Office

Co-operative Accounting.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Grain Marketing.....Chester C. Davis
Information.....Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone.....J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

The Grain Marketing Company

MEMBERS of the Farm Bureau no doubt have been well informed as to the announced dissolution of the Grain Marketing Company by July 28. The public press has thrown the news to the four winds, and unfortunately for true co-operative marketing, the whole attempt and failure has been hooked up as "a failure of a farmers' co-operative."

Farmers who have followed the developments will remember that when the world was first informed of the organization of the Grain Marketing Company, the Illinois Agricultural Association adopted an attitude of open-mindedness and so informed the members and the public through the RECORD and statements in press.

In order to advise the members, an investigation was started which resulted in a vigorous disapproval by the I. A. A. Chief among the factors contributing to the disapproval was the fact that, although officials of the Grain Marketing Company had promised the I. A. A. access to independent auditors' reports on the amount and kind of business done by each of the four merged companies for each of the past five years, no such records were forthcoming, and were never made available. A careful survey of the vendor companies' books would have given the I. A. A. the facts which any banker would demand before giving advice to his clients or lending his financial support to any proposition.

This led to a formal resolution of warning passed by the I. A. A. executive committee on Jan. 9, 1925. It stated in part "that we disapprove the grain marketing plan of the Grain Marketing Company and advise the members of this association against purchasing stock of the company either as an investment or for the purpose of supporting the company's program of marketing grain." The whole history, as far as the I. A. A. is concerned, can be reviewed quickly by following in 1, 2, 3 order the above reproduction of headlines of stories which have appeared about the merger in the RECORD.

These Headlines from I. A. A. Record Tell History (Read from 1 to 15)

Issued Every Other Saturday, July 19, 1924

I.A.A. Awaits Detailed Proposal on Grain Merger

(1) STAND URGED THAT FARM ORGANIZATIONS RETAIN OPEN MINDS
Grain Marketing Company Incorporated To Take Over Five Elevator Companies; $20,000,000 Involved

(2) POSITION TAKEN ON MERGER IS APPROVED BY EXECUTIVE BODY
I.A.A. Maintains Open Mind and Attitude Toward New Company; Thompson Declines To Serve

(3) HOW THE I. A. A. PROCEEDS

(4) COVERDALE, SILVER TAKE GRAIN JOBS; A.F.B.F. O.K.'S DEAL
President Thompson Against Indorsement; Awaits Final Decision of I. A. A. Investigation

(5) INVESTIGATION ENDS IN REPORT AGAINST BIG GRAIN MERGER
I.A.A. Executive Have Busy Three Days; Most Farmers Grain Dealers'; Hear Report On Big Board Issue

(6) A WORTHY COMMENDATION

THE MAPLES
E. DAVENPORT
WOODLAND, MICHIGAN

S. H. Thompson, President,
Illinois Agricultural Association,
Quincy, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I am writing to express my congratulations and my heart-felt satisfaction that you, as president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and an Illinois man, had the foresight and the courage to stand out against the grain marketing scheme that took over a large number of another's holdings.

You have done agriculture and your (our) great State a great service and after the cream passes that the concentration of mere agricultural politics will be rebuilt upon and around such wise men as yourself who refuse to be commanded.

Faithfully yours,
E. Davenport.

(7) LEST WE FORGET!

(8) BOTH SIDES OF GRAIN MERGER EXPLAINED AT BLOOMINGTON
BLOOMINGTON PANTAGRAPH'S REPORT ON MEETING RE-PRINTED TO PRESENT I. A. A. MEMBERS WITH UNBIASED FACTS
McLean County Farm Bureau Called Meeting After Stock Salesmen for Grain Marketing Company Had Worked in County Several Weeks

(9) NEWSPAPER'S STORY INFERS DUSKY GENTLEMAN IN MERGER WOODPILE
CHICAGO EVENING POST OF SAT., JAN. 31, CARRIES STORY ON PAGE ONE DISCLOSING INTERESTING NEWS ON $26,000,000 MERGER
Re Story Re-printed to Show Farm Bureau Members Facts as Revealed by Newspaper Having Leading Financial and Market Page; Refutes Claims of Merger that It Caused the Increase in Grain Prices; Merged Interests Did Not Answer Questionnaire.

The Chicago Evening Post of Jan. 31, 1925 on page one carried the story which is re-printed below. It pertains to the $26,000,000 grain merger and represents the attitude of the Chicago newspaper which is recognized as having the leading financial and market report page. The article is re-printed verbatim for the information of farm bu-

(10) Commerce Commission Sets Feb. 25 to Hear I.A.A. on Grain Merger

(11) Grain Merger Fights To Evade State Inquiry As It Loses First Point

(12) Big Grain Merger Again Asks Continuance to Ward Off Inquiry By State

(13) OH WHAT A TANGLED WEB WE WEAVE WHEN FIRST WE PRACTISE TO DECEIVE!
A Real Lawyer's Opinion of Grain Marketing Co.

(14) INDIANA BARS SALE OF GRAIN MERGER STOCK

(15) Stipulation Before I.C.C. Stops Merger's Stock Sale In Illinois 'Til July 28

Depends on How You Read It

"THIS is the first time in the history of the state farm bureau that the record has been made available to farm bureau members," stated a news story released by the I. A. A. information department not long ago.

Maybe it was like the Dutchman—should be taken for what it means and not so much for what it may be interpreted as saying. It was written to mean that this was the first time in the history of the state farm bureau that the organization itself had made the legislators' record available to farm bureau members. And this is true.

Prairie Farmer published the records of the 1919, 1921 and 1923 legislatures and in doing so performed a real, constructive service to Illinois farmers. But this is the first time the record has been published by the farmers themselves, thus applying it to their own legislative program.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. (John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis Is "Agin" It!) Ep Changes His Mind



Maybe This Ramble Will Help You Picture Your State Office Better

By Harry C. Butcher, Editor

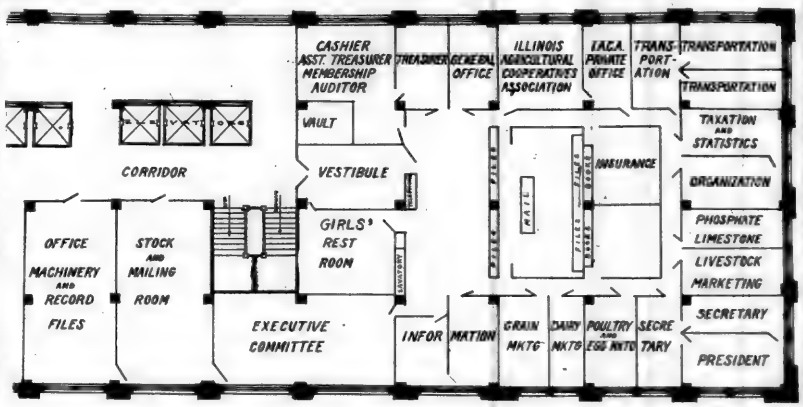
WHEN you think of the "I. A. A.," how do you picture it in your mind?

The average farm bureau member's conception of the I. A. A. cannot help but be hazy because so few of the 63,000 members ever get into the office at Chicago to see what is actually going on. Farmers are always welcome. It is surprising to know the number that visit the office in a year, but this number after all is very small when compared with the total membership.

It was to acquaint members with the actual situation that I started out one morning not long ago to conduct and introduce an imaginary farm bureau member to each one in the office, regardless of whether he or she is a director, secretary, mailing clerk, telephone girl or file clerk, or what he or she was doing at the particular moment my mythical visitor and I happened to call.

Follow on the Plat

As a guide to my round of visits I have a plat of the floor plan of the office showing how the office proper is divided into the several compartments. If you glance at the plat reproduced herewith, note the outer row of offices beginning with the cashier's office and running around the edge in the direction of the transportation department, thence, to the secretary's office and back toward the executive committee room. Offices on the outside are separated from each other by plaster walls about three feet high, then with painted glass to a height of about five feet and from there to the ceiling is plain window glass paneled in soft wood stained in a dark mahogany color. The central partition marked "Files," "Mail" and "Insurance" is set off by a waist-high railing, so for the most part the office proper is quite open and not as congested as the plat appears.



You (speaking to the reader as if you were the invisible guest)—you come along with me and we will make a round of the various departments and see what is going on. This is a Monday morning about 9 o'clock so we'll find out if they're on the job.

We Enter

Let's go in the vestibule just like a stranger, past the rack that holds all kinds of farm papers, past the "mourner's bench" and up to the desk where the telephone girl is seated who serves as sentry halting all whom she does not know.

"Good morning, Miss Jennings, I'm conducting an imaginary farm bureau member around the office showing him what every individual who is employed in this office by the farmers is actually doing this early Monday morning. What are you doing?"

"Well, I am stamping these RECORDS that go to Chicago addresses. You know, we have to place a one cent stamp on each RECORD that goes in Chicago—."

At the Telephone Desk

She was interrupted by a buzz at the switchboard, indicating that some person in the office wanted to get connected with the outside world. Before she had taken the number wanted and put in her call there came another buzz and another light from the outside which apparently completed a connection she had been trying to make. She answered it.

"International Harvester Company? Is this the secretary to Mr. Legge—to Mr. Alexander Legge, the president? Just a minute, please, Mr. Davis is calling."

But here we left her and turned the corner into the office labeled "Cashier, Assistant Treasurer and Membership Auditor." At the first desk inside the door and just beyond the railing that keeps strangers outside, sat Helen Kummerow, who, when she started with the I. A. A. in 1920, signed her name as Helen Jensen. She's a Chicago girl. I found her busy at her desk working on her books where she had just sat down, having just completed distributing the first mail of the morning, a regular duty of Mrs. Doris King, who holds forth at the mail desk situated in the central part of the larger office and who happened to be taking her vacation.

We Visit Mr. Evans

Crashing the gate, so to speak, I guided my imaginary visitor over to the desk in the corner where L. A. Evans, membership auditor, watches your membership dues through the County Farm Bureaus and very kindly sees that they do not lapse, a service for which you have no doubt thanked (?) him many times.

"I'm just finishing checking membership records of Tazewell county and I have entered it in the books. I find that Tazewell county has collected and remitted 87 per cent of dues payable in June, which is a good percentage."

The desk of Miss Lily Sederholm, the assistant treasurer, who for a year has been Mrs. Peterson, but still uses her maiden name officially to avoid confusion, we found vacant and Mr. Evans said that she, too, was enjoying her annual vacation. Miss Sederholm has been with the I. A. A. since 1920. She serves as notary public in addition to her duties of helping keep a careful check on where the money comes and goes.

In the next office, which is marked "Treasurer" in the plat, sat R. A. Cowles, the treasurer, who is better known as "Bob." At that minute he was checking the budget preparatory to showing the directors, who were scheduled to hold a regular monthly office conference that afternoon, if they had exceeded their budgets. On Mr. Cowles' desk I saw envelopes on business pertaining to the Illinois Farm Relief Committee, of which he is chairman and is devoting considerable time. "I am going down in southern Illinois again this week," he said.

Next door in the office labeled "General Office," Edythe Lindquist, who has been with the I. A. A. since May, 1924 and whose home is Cornell in Livingston county, sat merrily pecking her typewriter.

Copying Reinsurance Contract

"I'm copying an application for a specific reinsurance contract," she said, reading from the copy. "This is for the new reinsurance company, you know."

"Where is Mr. Kelker?" I asked.

"He's gone out on an insurance matter and is also taking $100 to the post office to deposit for postage on the RECORD." Mr. Kelker's duties are to manage the general office, hire help and supervise employment. On his desk I saw several bills for the various departments which must come to him for o. k. as to details before they go to Secretary Fox to receive his o. k. In addition the finance committee gets the bills later so they are scrutinized several times very carefully. The salesmen who sell Mr. Kelker office supplies have named the seat where they wait in vestibule "mourners' bench."

Miss Vega Mekota sat before a great wide typewriter in the I. A. C. A. office, copying a report one of the auditors had completed on the Buckley Farmers' Grain Company of Iroquois county. Miss Mekota started with the I. A. A. when the I. A. C. A. was organized, and is a native Iowan, hailing from Cedar Rapids. She worked for the I. A. A. once before, from 1920 to 1922.

George R. Wicker, manager of the I. A. C. A. and by virtue of that office also director of the auditing department of the I. A. A., which are really one and the same, said he was preparing a paper on hedging and its relation to stored grain. At the moment he was going over an audit of the Buckley Farmers' Grain Company in order to check up on any possible inaccuracy and to give the audit his final o. k. before sending it on to the elevator. Other audits awaiting his o. k. included one for the Carthage Live Stock Shipping Association in Hancock county and the Springfield Dairy Producers' Association. His secretary's desk was vacant and the typewriter covered. He said she, Miss Hilma Johnson, was on her vacation. She has also been with the I. A. A. since the organization of the I. A. C. A. a year ago, and lives at Batavia.

"You see only a very small portion of the department," Mr. Wicker said. "The assistant manager, F. E. Ringham, is down at Flora today where he is doing some work for the Egyptian Fruit Growers Exchange."

Most of Department in Field

Mr. Ringham came to Illinois from Minnesota with Mr. Wicker. He was on the faculty of the University of Minnesota where he taught accounting, and also had considerable experience in auditing co-operatives in Minnesota in the state department of auditing, which was under the direction of Mr. Wicker.

"Our examiners," Mr. Wicker continued, "are in several places over the state. They do not get in the office very often since it is cheaper to have them travel from points where they work rather than back and forth from Chicago. C. H. Chilson, one of our examiners, is another Minnesotan. Today he is auditing the Milledgeville Farmers' Grain Company in Carroll county. A. J. Preszler, another of our examiners, is in Kankakee county auditing the Farmers' Grain Company at Grant Park. Joseph W. King has two jobs today—both auditing. One is the Dietrich Shipping Association in Effingham county and the other is the Effingham Equity Co-operative Exchange, a store."

In the Transportation Department

Miss Anna Townsley, clerk in the transportation department, who has been in I. A. A. employee for four years, was busy checking up on an Illinois Central claim for the Farmers' Shipping Association of E. Dubuque, Illinois. Two calves had been lost in transit and the railroad had sent a check for $28, which was the amount asked for by L. J. Quasey, the director of transportation, who sat studiously before a mimeographed packet of sheets in the corner room.

"What are you doing, Lee?"

"I'm checking a docket of the Illinois Commerce Commission."

"That's a regular chore for you, isn't it?"

Quasey Checking I. C. C. Docket

"Yes, we keep a watch on the cases that come up before the Illinois Commerce Commission because sometimes we find big companies are asking an increase in rates that would be unfair to farmers. We wouldn't be much good to the farmers if we didn't have our eyes open. In this docket I see that the railroads are suspending train service in some instances because of bus competition."

"What will you do in a case of that kind?"

"First, as in any case, we will investigate to determine the facts. We want farmers to have the service."

Finds Something Interesting

Swiftly running his pen down the list he came to one which he checked and paused.

"Aha! I see the Illinois Bell Telephone Company asked for an increase in phone rates. This is something we will be interested in."

"How do you tell when a proposed increase is justified?"

"Well, each case must be proven. We stand like a stubborn mule until we have to come across and where the facts are not proven by the petitioning companies we are usually successful."

Clara Jacox, the secretary in this department had not yet returned from a trip to Michigan for the 4th of July. She has been with the I. A. A. since 1920.

The next partition of the transportation office is the one where G. W. Baxter, assistant director, is usually found, but Miss Townsley said he had gone out to the Chicago Producers to make some necessary arrangements by which the transportation department will take over all the claim work of the Chicago Producers. He was investigating losses which had come to the transportation department from several states.

Mr. Watson Dictating

My visitor and I paused at the door of the taxation and statistics department because John C. Watson was deeply engaged in dictating a letter to Miss Josephine Tobin. (She said: "Print it as 'Jo.'") He wound up the letter with a "Yours very truly" and in response to my inquiry said he had just finished a letter to F. E. Longmire, farm adviser of the Grundy County Farm Bureau, about the analysis Mr. Watson had made of the relative valuations of property in Grundy county. If we had stayed longer we would probably have found a great deal more which farmers would have been interested in, for who isn't interested in getting taxes reduced? And that is Mr. Watson's largest job. Under present conditions he finds that in most cases farm taxes would be reduced if there were more equality in the whole system, so his job is a big one indeed.

Miss Tobin has been an I. A. A. employee since April, 1924.

In the Organization Department

Miss Edith Colvin, secretary in the organization department, was trying to make E. E. Walworth, farm adviser of Macon county, at Decatur, understand what she was saying over long distance telephone, and from appearances I judge Mr. Walworth was trying to do the same.

"I've got to call Quincy to see if Mr. Thompson can possibly take a date in Macon county on July 11, but I know that's the day Secretary Jardine is to be in Chicago and Mr. Thompson has an appointment with him so I'm afraid it will be impossible. If he can't go I will have to get someone else. That's one of the biggest jobs we have—getting speakers at meetings. There's always one or two farmers meetings in session every day over the state and to provide speakers sometimes gets to be a real problem.

"Yes, Mr. Metzger is out on the road where he spends most of his time. Here's a letter from Sidney S. Carney, farm adviser of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau asking him to come there July 11, but I know he can't do that because he has another engagement, and here's one from Saline county where J. E. Whitchurch, farm adviser, says that Mr. Gates, vice-president of the Farm Bureau, says a meeting for July 16 at Harrisburg would be o. k."

"And are all those other letters on your desk concerning dates?"

"Yes."

"Well, it looks like Mr. Metzger will be a busy man if he takes care of all of them."

Bent Was a Busy Man

In the phosphate-limestone department, J. R. Bent was busy at his desk but stopped to meet our imaginary farm bureau member.

"I'm planning to meet Dr. Bauer of the University at St. Louis tomorrow," he said. "Then we are going into Missouri to inspect some lead mines to see if we can use their available by-product, which is dolomitic limestone, to help relieve a possible shortage of limestone in southern Illinois. I also have a letter from the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation wanting to know how the I. A. A. has handled its pooling of phosphate orders. They say they are planning to undertake the same service. Today I am getting out a circular to our Farm Bureaus telling the policies of the limestone companies that co-operate with us and what prices the companies are getting. In addition, I am also getting out a circular to the Farm Bureaus which will be affected by certain changes in limestone freight rates along the Wabash. I can give you a half dozen more things if you want them."

"No, that's enough. We just wanted a peep into your affairs to see what you are doing at this particular moment."

Miss Elizabeth Watts, the secretary, better known as Betty, and who has been an employee of the I. A. A. since 1923, was cutting a stencil for one of the circulars and attending to department correspondence.

Live Stock Marketing Active

Miss Willa Nelson, secretary in the live stock marketing department, was making some changes in names of officers on a list of over 500 Illinois live stock associations when I steered my mythical visitor into his compartment. Miss Nelson has been with the I. A. A. only since April. Previous to that time she was employed at the Washington office of the A. F. B. F., and before that she was in secretarial work in Iowa State College in the office of the well known John M. Evvard, hog specialist.

The desk of Wm. E. Hedgcock, called "Bill" for short, was vacant, and upon inquiring I found that he had gone to the Chicago branch of the National Wool Exchange looking after shipments of wool from Illinois farmers in the Illinois wool pool. From the looks of the morning mail which was stacked neatly on his desk, I judge that live stock marketing business is much alive.

Miss Schecter Here Long Time

Now to the compartment devoted to the secretary and president. Stopping at the desk of Miss Grace Schecter, who serves as guard to the inner portal, she answered the inquiry saying that she was writing up the minutes of the last executive committee meeting. "Besides, I have several requests here that have just come for slum addition. That's the nicest work I do. I get a lot of pleasure out of being outing secretary, because it really is an inspiration to help these needy children get into the country. Then here is a stack of letters that Mr. Fox hasn't seen because he is still busy on those which came in the first mail. Mr. Fox writes a lot of letters in answer to correspondence to the association, and I have several on my book already and it's only 10 o'clock."

Miss Schecter has been with the I. A. A. longer than any of the other secretaries. She started in January, 1920.

It is not difficult to get in to see Mr. Fox, that is, if you have business on your mind. He sat quietly behind his desk, reading and very evidently weighing the contents of a letter which he held in his hand. In front of him on the desk were two piles of letters, evidently divided into one class that he had not yet considered and another class that he had read.

Mr. Fox Says "Welcome"

When I introduced my invisible visitor, Mr. Fox said that I should be sure and make it known to the

(Continued on page 4, col. 4.)

EVERY FRIDAY NOON AN I.A.A. MARKETING DIRECTOR ON WLS

Each Talk to Deal With Marketing Problems Met by the 5 Directors; Gougler Started Series

Illinois farm bureau members who have radios and who are within the radius reached effectively by WLS will be interested in an arrangement whereby one of the five marketing directors of the I. A. A. will give a 10-minute talk on the commodity in which he is interested every Friday about 12:30, standard time.

First on this schedule was Frank A. Gougler, director of poultry and egg marketing on July 10. Mr. Gougler spoke first of the purpose of the talks, saying that folks who are acquainted with the market-ing work of the I. A. A. have told him that the five marketing departments fill a place not occupied by any other agency.

Directors Not Statisticians

"That is," Mr. Gougler said, "we are not agricultural statisticians, although we deal in some statistics, dry as they are, neither are we called salesmen nor buyers of farmers' products. We are in service to help farmers sell their own product to the best possible advantage. It is of this phase that we will be speaking."

Mr. Gougler stated that poultry production is increasing more rapidly than population, in fact 200 per cent since 1880. During this period, hogs, cattle and sheep have increased but slightly the nation over. The reason for the increased poultry population is because consumers are eating more poultry and poultry products in proportion to beef, pork and mutton. This is caused, he says, because a dollar will purchase more food when invested in poultry and eggs than for the meats. Farmers themselves are heavy consumers of poultry products, a recent survey showing 28.8 dozen eggs eaten each year by each farm person.

Here's the Schedule

The following speakers are scheduled to appear on this series in the near future: July 17, A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing; July 24, Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of live stock marketing; July 31, Chester C. Davis, director of grain marketing; and August 7, A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing. The speakers will then continue with the series in the same rotation throughout the remainder of 1925.

MIDWEST GROUP URGES OPPOSING RATE RAISE

(Continued from page 1.)

cluding farm products and because of the economic condition confronting agriculture in this territory we believe it unjust and unnecessary for agriculture to assume this added burden to its industry.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the presidents and secretaries of the Midwest Group, in session this 11th day of July, 1925, most urgently request that the American Farm Bureau Federation put forth every effort to combat the action of the railroads in their effort to increase freight rates in the western district on agricultural products and that the individual states of the American Farm Bureau Federation be urgently requested to bring to the attention of their members the effect of the proposed increase in agricultural products will have on the industry of farming in the states affected.

Urge Wide Publicity

"In view of the fact that the western railroads are primarily granger lines and depend upon agriculture for a large portion of their earnings, any increase in freight rates will affect agriculture more than any other industry.

"We urgently request that this matter be given the widest possible publicity, that the attention of all farm commodity organizations and individual membership of the Farm Bureau be thoroughly advised of this threatened attack upon the earning capacity of the farmer and that through their organizations and individuality they bring to the attention of their respective state Farm Bureaus the necessity of definite and persistent action to resist this attack."

"Maintaining a strong farm bureau membership and collection of farm bureau dues" was the topic of an interesting address by Geo. A. Fox, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association. C. E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Federation, told briefly of the value of the farm bureau day at the state fair."

Clay County Offers 18-Piece Farm Bureau Band for State Picnic

W. E. Hart, farm adviser of the Clay County Farm Bureau has offered the services of a farm bureau band of 18 pieces for the state picnic at Taylorville, August 27.

"One of our communities has developed a splendid farmers' band of 18 pieces," he says. "They are 100 per cent from farm bureau families. The leader is a former secretary of the Farm Bureau."

27 of 500 Thousand in Individual Policies Raised; Need Volunteers

Will Illinois have a state-wide reinsurance company? Indiana farmers have been running one for eight years, and Iowa farmers for 15.

The answer to the question rests solely upon the success of the new company in securing volunteer individual policies to the extent of at least $500,000. The only law under which a fire and lightning company can operate over the entire state requires that $500,000 in individual policies must be held by the company before it can receive its charter. To overcome this situation, the officers of the newly organized Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company are appealing direct to farmers who will volunteer to take out individual policies.

These Have Volunteered

So far, definite subscriptions, applications or inquiries amounting to $27,000 of the $500,000 have been received. These are as follows: James Gibbons, $2,000; Oscar Arnold, $4,000; C. R. Finley, $1,000, Hoopeston, Vermilion county; J. C. Jones, Ridge Farm, Vermilion, $4,000; Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore, DeKalb, $1,000; V. Vaniman, Urbana, Champaign, $2,000; J. Z. Smith, Rockford, Winnebago, $2,000; W. A. Lackey, Pulaski, Pulaski, $1,000; E. E. Slusser, Martinsville, Clark, $1,000 to $3,000; Walter J. Essington, Kempton, Ford, $4,000; Wm. L. Waters, Godfrey, Madison, $1,000 and Norman G. Flagg, Moro, Madison, $2,000.

Mr. Flagg, in his letter says:

"Until the July 4th issue of the I. A. A. RECORD came to me, I had heard little of the progress of the newly formed state mutual reinsurance company, and I enclose signed slip, as suggested, toward boosting the matter [illegible]. Send me information, rules, application, form of policy, etc., which may have been adopted to govern our state mutual, so that I may spread the word around this county as to what this company offers to do for the larger risks. . . I think the Farm Bureau here will be glad to help in every way possible to make the new company a success without infringing at all upon business of the local companies as conducted at present. Command me for any service you may require hereabouts."

If you are interested, Vernon Vaniman, field representative, asks that you will fill out the attached coupon, mail it in, and complete information will be sent you.

I am interested in the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois and in order to help it get its charter, I could use about $..... of fire and lightning insurance on my property. Send complete information.

Name .....

Address .....County .....

EXPLAINS HIS VOTE

FIFTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE OF ILLINOIS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JOHN TROTTER
20TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
COAL CITY, ILLINOIS

July 9, 1925.

Editor,
Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD,
608 South Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:

I see by your issue of July 4th, that you have not quoted me as voting on the Tice bill No. 176. The reason I did not vote on it, was that I was out of the Legislature for five weeks on account of severe illness. I worked for the bill for all I was worth, while there, but was not present at the roll call.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) John Trotter.

MANY LETTERS FROM FARM FOLKS OFFERING OUTINGS TO KIDDIES

There's Pleasure in Taking Children, But There's Also Sadness in the Parting, Says One From Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan

"Outing Secretary—

I read an article from the I. A. A. in the Freeport Journal-Standard soliciting for offering two weeks' outing for the under-privileged children of Chicago. I will gladly take two or three and I would like to have them age from five to eight years. I think there is pleasure in taking these children. But there is also sadness with it, as I had two for two weeks last year and when it came time for them to go back neither one wanted to go and I tell you it made me sad to see them go.

"Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sullivan,
Freeport, Ill."

This is one of the many letters that have been received by the Outing Secretary from generous Illinois farm folks who are anxious to share their country privileges for a little while with one or more poor youngsters from the slums of Chicago.

The record-breaking heat of the past few weeks has been felt most keenly in the over-crowded tenement districts. Imagine, then, the delight and relief that each letter offering a vacation in the country has brought to some heat-ridden child whose only playground is the scorching pavement and whose only retreat from the glare of the sun is a sweltering tenement room.

Many Have Written In

The following people have "had a heart" and offered to take one or more children for a two weeks' vacation:

John E. Frazier, Ursa (3); Miss Louise Jackson, Bradford, (2); H. D. Tucker, Marshall, (1); Mrs. Joe Pegsant, Sandford, Ind., (2); Charles K. Carey, Vermont, (1); Mrs. D. H. Wilson, Cuba, (1); Mrs. Earl McShane, Kinsman, (1); Mrs. B. Heap, Media, (1); Mrs. Jno. Howes, Warsaw, (3); R. W. Grivy, Lostant, (2); G. H. Jacobs, St. Francisville, (3); Mrs. O. E. Witt, Hetlick, (1); Miss Golda Byram, Calhoun, (Will make up party); Mrs. Rathburn, E. Moline, (1); Mrs. Arthur Lincoln, Dakota, (1); Mrs. B. F. Sullivan, Freeport, (3); Mrs. Hans Heit, Arthur, (2); Mrs. Nora H. Clair, Clifton, (1); Mr. Joe Schwarzwalder, Forest, (2); Mrs. Jesse Perdue, Browning, (2); Mrs. P. W. Moore, Bushnell, (3); Mrs. Julia Walton, Carthage, (2).

Anyone living within a 200-mile radius of Chicago who is interested in securing a "fresh air" child this summer, may do so by writing to the Outing Secretary, care of the I. A. A., who works with the United Charities of Chicago in furnishing the children.

HOME BUREAU GETTING UNDER WAY IN FULTON

An "Officers' Training School" for the newly elected officers featured the meeting of the advisory board of the newly organized Fulton County Home Bureau July 2 at Canton. Every unit of the county bureau was represented at the meeting.

Mrs. Spencer Ewing, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, addressed the meeting, emphasizing the advantages of the Home Bureau to the individual woman and to the county. The members decided on the course of study for the year.

Mrs. Jeptha Randolph, county president, presided. Bernice Kirkwood, a home economics graduate of Iowa State College, has been secured as home adviser for Fulton county.

THIS WILL HELP YOU PICTURE I.A.A. OFFICE

(Continued from page 3.)

members that this is their association and that the officers are always glad to have members drop in for a visit when they come to Chicago.

The president's office where S. H. Thompson headquarters while in the city, was vacant, Mr. Thompson being in Quincy. Daily letters keep him in contact.

F. A. Gougler, alias "Frank," director of poultry and egg marketing, was planning a group of district conferences with farm advisers on marketing poultry and eggs, the purpose of which will be to mutually map out a program so all farm advisers in each district will be working toward a common goal. Mr. Gougler is a part time man with the I. A. A., staying half time at the University where he is taking his doctor's degree in poultry husbandry.

"Bert" Leeper on Deck

A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing, was also at a desk in this compartment. He came up from Centralia, where he is manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, for the regular monthly directors' conference. He was getting some claims in shape to show Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, and the transportation department. There was no secretary in this office since the secretarial duties of this and the grain marketing departments are combined.

A. D. Lynch sat at his desk in the dairy marketing department somewhat disguised behind smoked glasses. He was dictating to Mrs. Evaline Wiles, who has been with the I. A. A. since June, 1923.

"What's the need for the smoked glasses?" I asked. "Did a firecracker hit you on the Fourth?"

"No, this is the result of riding five consecutive nights on sleepers, which gave me a summer cold. It has settled in my eyes." He was dictating a radio speech which was to be given at noon over WLS.

Davis Pecks a Typewriter

Approaching the grain marketing department's area, I found Chester C. Davis diligently pecking at a typewriter. You'd be surprised at how well he runs one, for he got his training as a newspaper man and as editor of the Montana Farmer. He hasn't forgotten the art. For things which he wishes to express carefully he uses the typewriter. His typing at that moment concerned some facts he was assembling on the actual number of bushels of soft wheat that are sold from each of several southern Illinois counties. Miss Germaine Smith, secretary to the grain and poultry and egg marketing departments, and also for Vernon Vaniman, field representative of the new reinsurance association, was tending to correspondence for Mr. Davis. Miss Smith has been with the I. A. A. since November, 1924.

—"Rode the 600"—

Clippings to the front of her, clippings to the right of her, clippings to the left of her, and straight into the throes of filing them, sat Mrs. Mary Zirkle, secretary in the information department. Mrs. Zirkle was managing editor of "Point of View," a travel magazine published in Kansas City before coming to the I. A. A. in February, 1924. The clippings were those returned by a clipping bureau from papers all over Illinois and surrounding states. Every time the world says something about the I. A. A., this bureau sends in the clipping, which is duly recorded and filed.

SEVERAL ILLINOIS COUNTIES ARE CLOS TO BEING ACCREDI

Jasper County, Iowa, Has R its Hog Earnings About $ 000 by Becoming Accre

Hog raisers in several Il counties who ship to the Ch market are upon the thresho receiving the coveted 10 cent hundred premium for their por according to Dr. J. J. Lintne spector in charge of tuberc eradication for Illinois.

The premium becomes ava whenever a county becomes nated as a "modified accre area," which means a county tically free from tuberculosis designated as such by the fe and state governments.

The first hogs from such an to be sold on the Chicago m came from Edgar county, Ill over a year ago. The 10 premium amounted to $17 on carload. It was owned by F Trogden of Vermilion. This i only county accredited in Il so far, but others are close.

Iowa Ahead of Us

Lately Iowa counties have come accredited. The latest to the premium in Iowa was H county. Four loads of hogs es the premium, which amounte approximately $60. All other marketed at Chicago from this other accredited counties wil ceive the bonus, the packers

According to Dr. Lintner's ures, Jasper county, Iowa, ha ceived $14,000 in 10-cent pre money up to three months ago has not had a report since but it is estimated in the I. A office that farmers in this one county have received approxir ly $25,000 since the county been accredited. Six Iowa cou are accredited.

No one was at the assist desk, since Gerald Jenny, former assistant, returned a m ago to the University of Wisc to finish his master's degree new assistant is coming the of August, James B. White, a versity of Illinois graduate an two years in charge of info tional work for the Kentucky F ers Union.

In the Stock Room

Walking through the well nished executive committee into the stock and marketing r my visitor saw Frank Schreiber Casmir Bohanek, mailing room lists, assembling mimeographed terial to go out to the county F Bureaus. Both Frank and "Whi are basketball and baseball pla It is understood they play a w of a game in their church le

The merry click, click, of dressing machinery caught our as we entered the room contai the office machinery and R files. Miss Nora Mueller has ch of this branch and has been a I. A. A. employee since earl 1923. She is assisted by L Campbell, who has been dra I. A. A. pay checks since Septen 1924. Two outside girls were assisting in the mailing of RECORD.

Paper Late This Time

"Usually," said Miss Mue "We have the RECORD out by Sa day noon, but the 4th of July c this time so we are a little late

Ann Poister, multigraph oper was absent since she, too, was ing her vacation. She's a mer of the 1920 class, too.

Back into the general office, found another mail had come which Helen Kummerow was sorting into regular post office partments. She was taking place of Doris King, the reg mail and filing clerk who was on her vacation. She has been the I. A. A. since 1923. No was in the section devoted to surance, for Vernon Vaniman, field representative, was in country on business, pertaining the new reinsurance company.

Then I showed my visitor thro the vestibule into the corri pushed the "down" button for elevator so he could ride down 12 stories to the street level, bade him goodby and come ag

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Contract memberships of organi tions in the I. A. C. A., the co-ope tive auditing and business advis service, now stands at a new h **170** mark—170. Thirteen organi tions have contracts in h which are expected to be signed so according to Geo. R. Wicker, direct

MISS MARY G. HUSWASH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers. August 1, 1925. | No. 15

OVER 100 PER CENT MORE CLAIM MONEY GARNERED THIS YEAR

Getting Money For Bad Claims Is Conspicuous, But Biggest Service Is Watching Rates

GOT any bad claims you'd like to get settled? If you haven't, you're lucky, for lots of people have them. Many of them who have had claims settled through the Illinois Agricultural Association's transportation department say they're not so bad after all when there's somebody on the job who knows how to get the money.



L. J. Quasey

Proof that the I. A. A. has been "bringing home the bacon" in its claim collection service as rendered by the transportation department is shown in figures presented herewith indicating claims collected during the six months from Dec. 1, 1924, to July 1, 1925. During this period, a total of $10,765.14 was collected. This is over 100 per cent more than was collected during the same period a year ago, and last year's claim collections were the greatest up to that time.

More People Getting Service

"This increase does not indicate more errors or more losses on the part of the railroads or shippers," says L. J. Quasey, director of the department. "The reason for the increase is that our members are taking more advantage of this particular service of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Farm bureau members are becoming more accustomed to the transportation service we can render and we feel that this service is materially increased from year to year."

"Lee" didn't mention that this is one of the lesser services of his department. Being on the job to protest against increases in freight rates and to be inquisitive about new schedules of rates when they are issued is one of the most important services rendered by the whole association, but it's rather intangible and not as easy to see as the collection of claims.

Look over this list and see how your county is faring:

	Number of Collected Claims	Total Collected Amount
11th District		
Cook	—	—
Dupage	1	$ 19.80
Kane	1	61.76
Lake	—	—
McHenry	8	[illegible]
Will	5	110.43
	15	$ 417.37
12th District		
Boone	10	$ [illegible]
DeKalb	23	477.20
Grundy	3	41.61
Kendall	3	204.44
LaSalle	22	$20.51
Winnebago	9	240.57
	70	$1,910.82
13th District		
Carroll	2	$ 44.00
Jo Daviess	7	—
Lee	9	111.75
Ogle	2	51.59
Stephenson	7	104.94
Whiteside	5	197.07
	27	$ 509.35
14th District		
Hancock	4	$ [illegible]
Henderson	2	110.95
McDonough	5	102.22
Mercer	3	59.44
Rock Island	1	180.68
Warren	—	—
	15	$ 439.25
15th District		
Adams	6	$ 219.75
Fulton	2	88.03
Henry	6	179.79
Knox	14	467.08
Schuyler	4	[illegible]
	32	$1,007.06

(Continued on page 3, col. 4.)



I. A. A. REPORT SHOWS STATE'S DAIRY INCOME $165 A MINUTE IN 1924

Total Dairy Income Was $84,000,000; Co-operatives Handled 21.4 Per Cent, Increasing Return $6 to $15 Per Cow

"The dairymen of Illinois took in $165 each minute during 1924," finds A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, in a report of dairy statistics recently completed in his department.

"The farm value of Illinois dairy products last year was $84,000,000," he reports. "Farmer-owned dairy associations marketed 21.4 per cent of this amount in the form of fluid milk, butter fat and cheese. So the co-operative dairy business in Illinois had an $18,000,000 turnover.

"The dairy farmers marketed co-operatively 26.5 per cent of the fluid milk and cream; 13 per cent of the butter fat; and 75 per cent of the cheese made in Illinois.

"There are over 150 farmer-controlled dairy marketing associations in Illinois. Some of those do not market in a commercial fashion, but serve as collective bargaining institutions and deal with existing private owned companies. The dairymen are not anxious to invest money in plants and facilities if present business concerns are able to render the service. Among the bargaining associations are 6 which sell butter fat and 15 which merchandise fluid milk. The state has 9 co-operative creameries, 4 retail milk plants, 1 co-operative centralizer and over 100 local cheese factories.

"The Farm Bureaus with the help of the I. A. A. assist dairymen in studying their marketing problems and to find the right solution. New dairy associations are being formed constantly and sales thru co-operative organizations should increase in 1925 approximately 10% over 1924. Farmers have found their co-operative marketing efforts worth while because the return per cow is increased from $6 to $15 per year."

POSTAL ECONOMY IS DEMANDED BY A.F.B.F. TO KEEP RATES DOWN

Farm Bureau's Washington Representative Says Postal Service Needs Application of Administration's Economy Program

Spokesmen for the farmers of America demanded on July 22, in statements to a Congressional investigating committee, that the postal service be put on a solid financial basis by economy rather than by the imposition of additional burdens upon the farmer, such as the rate increases voted at the last session and others under consideration.

E. B. Reid, acting Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared it ridiculous to "fight and snarl over a penny or half penny increase in rates" when application of the President's economy program would relieve the situation. He advocated pruning of personnel and operating expenses in all post offices, charging to the respective government department the $7,000,000 it costs every year to handle franked mail, reorganization of the rural delivery service, and reduction of mail deliveries in the residential sections of cities.

NATION'S FARM BUREAUS MOBILIZING FOR FIGHT AGAINST 11 PER CENT FREIGHT RATE INCREASE REQUESTED BY WESTERN RAILROADS

If Increase is Effected, It Will Cost Farmers of Illinois From Three to Three-and-a-Quarter Million Dollars More in Freight Each Year, I. A. A. Transportation Department Estimates

THE fighting force of the nation's farm bureaus will be thrown into the battle of the organized farmers against the western railroads' petition for an 11 per cent increase in freight rates.

This became known when the American Farm Bureau Federation announced national opposition following the conference of Midwest state farm bureau presidents and secretaries in Chicago the middle of July. At this meeting a resolution was passed urging national action and basing the opposition to the increase upon the premise that farmers are not financially able to stand an advance.

The proposed increase, if effected, would cost Illinois farmers, taking the state as a whole, from three to three-and-one-quarter million dollars a year, according to an estimate made by L. J. Quasey, director of the I. A. A. transportation department.

22 States Affected

Twenty-one other states affected are: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Arkansas and Montana. Approximately 500,000 farm families in the states are members of the Farm Bureau.

An estimate by O. W. Sandberg, transportation director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, estimates that "this proposed increase would add some $180,000,000 to the annual freight bill paid in these states. Of this amount, between 85 and 90 million would be paid directly by farmers in shipping their products to market. And another large portion of it would be paid by farmers in the price they pay for various 'shipped in' commodities."

Means $16 A Car

Some magnitude of the freight bill paid by the farmers in these 22 states was made evident by Mr. Sandberg, when he said: "During the first three months of this year there were shipped in this territory 1,700,041 carloads of agricultural produce.

"If the proposed increase had been in effect western and midwestern farmers would have paid an average of about $16 more freight on each of the 1,007,041 cars."

Some of the items making up this total for the first three months as given by Mr. Sandberg were: wheat, 85,780 cars; corn, 76,785 cars; hogs, 143,929 cars; potatoes, 34,059 cars; cattle and calves, 154,527 cars; oats, 38,372 cars, and so on.

First Hearing September 1

Hearings will begin in Chicago on September 1 before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but at that time only the carriers' side will be presented. It is thought that a continuance will be set to give opposing shippers, as typified by the Illinois Agricultural Association, an opportunity to file a rebuttal.

Mobilization of the entire strength and resources of the Farm Bureau in 22 states is under way by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Plans for action in states where the Farm Bureaus do not have permanent transportation departments, call for state committees to centralize the fight, and these are to co-operate with a regional committee.

These committees which are now being formed are starting at once building an organized opposition to the rate increase proposal. A meeting of farm bureau representatives from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and Utah has been called in Colorado to begin July 27.

"Sam" Promises Full Co-operation

"I want to say that we are heartily in accord with the position taken by the American Farm Bureau Federation in opposing the 11 per cent freight rate increase," states President Sam H. Thompson, "and we will co-operate in every way possible so that the facts regarding the abil-

(Continued on page 4, col. 3.)

"First Come, First Served," is Sales Order on Tractors

FOR SALE—The Illinois Farm Relief Committee offers for cash, subject to prior sale, the following power farm equipment:

2—10-20 McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTORS
2—ENGINE GANG PLOWS
2—TRACTOR DISK HARROWS $1,600
(Or one of above Tractors with plow and disk at $900.)
2—FORDSON TRACTORS
2—ENGINE GANG PLOWS $900
(Or one of above Fordson tractors with plow at $400.)

The first lot of equipment may be seen at Benton, and the second lot of equipment may be seen at Carmi, Illinois, by applying to the respective Farm Bureaus.

This equipment was used in the tornado area, purchased new, and for all practical purposes is as good as new.

Orders accompanied by bank draft or certified check to cover full purchase price will be entered in their order as received by us. The purchaser will be given the privilege of immediate examination of this equipment and its acceptance or refusal will be entirely at the option of the purchaser.—Address: —R. A. Cowles, Chairman of the Committee, c/o Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Says Charter Members of New Reinsurance Co. Will Be Proud Some Day

"Every friend of mutual insurance should inform himself as to the merits of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company and should assist in getting the charter for the new company," states Vernon Vanman, field representative for the newly organized company.

"Every mutual insurance company in the state, I believe, will be proud to have had a part in securing the charter for the reinsurance company. It is necessary to get $500,000 of direct policies to get the charter. With 240 companies in the state, and each company assisting to the extent of $5,000, we would soon reach our goal and get our charter."

"The reinsurance company will operate on a mutual basis. We do not have a mutual assessment law in this state under which we could organize, so we had to organize under the uniform mutual law. This company will operate the same, however, as the local assessment company only the premium will be paid in advance."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Published every other Saturday by the Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Edited by Department of Information, Harry C. Butcher, Director.

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President, S. H. Thompson, Quincy.
Vice-President, H. E. Goembel, Hooppole.
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles, Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore.

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By Congressional Districts

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Directors of Departments, I. A. A. Office

Co-operative Accounting.....Geo. R. Wicker
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THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Support the Producers

READ the reports of the three Illinois Producer agencies in this issue. Here is a successful venture in co-operative marketing that deserves your loyal support. In fact, it is no longer a venture, it's an established institution that is doing business of farmers, by farmers and for farmers. Give the Producers your business, and if you haven't business for them, give 'em a good word. The start made toward control is especially encouraging.

—o—

Success to You!

THE dairymen in Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford counties who produce milk for the families in Peoria have organized a producers marketing association.

Among the laudable things they have set out to accomplish are: Penalize the dairyman who makes a surplus, premiumize the dairyman who produces uniformly, sell their milk in two packages—fluid and surplus—for the best the market affords, join hands with the dealers in giving Peoria families good milk at a fair price—and with a smile.

PATIENTLY PICKING PA'S PANTS



Expressions are Invited

IN the next issue we will print letters from farm bureau members pertaining to the proposed freight rate increase. Members who wish to express themselves on this subject are invited to do so, and as many letters will be permitted as space will permit. Some letters have already been received on this subject. Some of them need asbestos envelopes.

—o—

A Perplexing Problem

HOW to measure correctly the quality of the voice of a hog or chicken caller was a perplexing problem confronting the committee for the state picnic of the Illinois Agricultural Association which is to be held this year at Taylorville, Christian county, on August 26.

County champion hog and chicken calling artists, both men and women, have been invited from each of the 92 county Farm Bureaus, and now develops the question as to the right kind of measuring stick for the contest.

Selection of the state champion may depend largely upon the judge, and the best judge of hog or chicken calling ought to be the real animals, the committee thinks, but herein lies many practical difficulties.

With real hogs assembled in an open 80-acre field to determine the loudest, the most melodious, the most persuasive hog-caller in Illinois, and with the aspiring contestants arrayed at the other side, the difficulty anticipated is that after a few calls have been answered by the pigs in 40-rod sprints and with any fair degree of rapidity, they will soon register a nonchalant attitude toward the teasing, musical and alluring rural vocalists, then the remaining callers will call in vain. For this reason, the committee has decided that animal judges will not suffice. The same is true of chickens.

The committee has tentatively decided that it is best to send five impartial human criterions of the art beyond a neighboring hill where they can judge "sight unseen."

More Increases in Membership

A REPORT from the McLean County Farm Bureau says that 1,238 members have been signed in their renewal campaign which is about over. This is 200 more members in the same territory than belonged to the Farm Bureau before. There are still three townships not touched, four others not one-half done and some "clean-up" work in three or four other places.

Other counties are doing well with renewal campaigns, too, but because of threshing little activity is reported. Moultrie, however, reports 432 members as against 398 old memberships. Warren county is also over the top.

Most of the soliciting work in McLean county, as in practically all of the 40-odd counties renewing this year, is done by the members themselves. This makes a renewal campaign cost less and leaves more funds for carrying on the fight at the battle-front. Besides it gives many members an opportunity to express, both in actions and words, their loyalty to the agricultural industry, their constructive thinking along organization lines, and their steadfast belief in the Farm Bureau as an organization for meeting, attempting to solve, and solving, with favorable outcome, many of the perplexing problems confronting farmers as a group.

If this continues, we'll have to change the figures in our slogan.

—o—

Illinois Leads in Limestone Use

MORE limestone for sour soils will be used this year by Illinois farmers than has ever been used before, according to a report of the phosphate-limestone department.

During 1924, Illinois farmers used approximately 500,000 tons, which was the most used by any state in the Union. This year will likely eclipse last year's record, judging from the amount of soil sweetener used during the first six months. The 500,000 tons used by Illinois farmers last year was one-fourth of all the limestone used in the United States during the same period. This indicates that Illinois farmers are rapidly making use of scientific practices. Illinois' 63,000 *thinking* farmers have been largely responsible for this leadership.

—o—

Exclusion of Middlemen

MR. HACHIYA OBAMA, secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and councillor of the Japanese Central Co-operative Union, is a polite Japanese gentleman who visited the I. A. A. office recently in quest of information concerning the farmers' co-operative movement in Illinois and the United States.

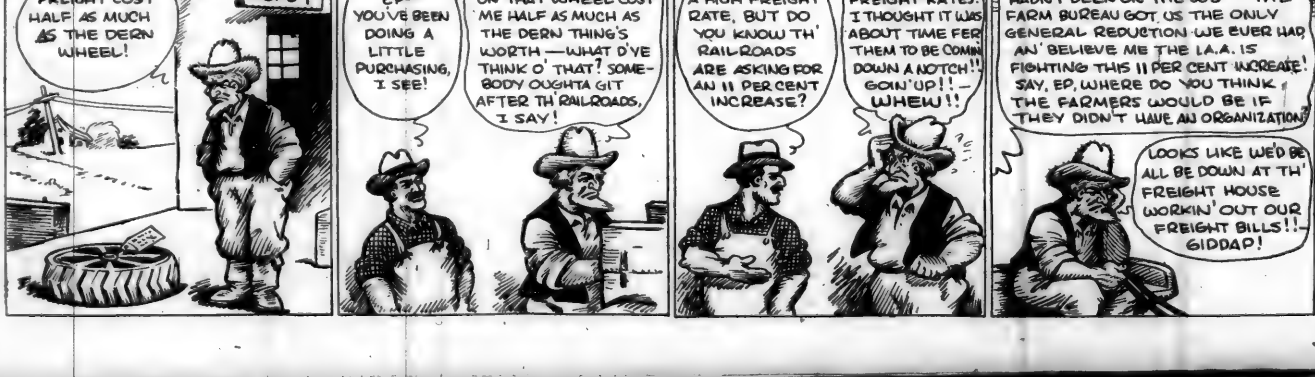
He told of the co-operative movement in Japan. The Central Co-operative Union, of which he is councillor, is a distributing co-operative on the order of the English and Scottish Wholesales. Three million enterprising Japanese get their food and clothing supplies through the Union's 14,000 local associations, he said. It does an annual business of one billion yen. A yen is approximately 50 cents.

Mr. Obama's knowledge of co-operatives is much more extensive than is his command of the English language.

"We wish to ex-ex-ex-ex—what you say?—ex-cremate the middlemen as far as possible," he faltered.

He left, and is on his way to Europe for more information on exclusion of unnecessary middlemen.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. (John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis Is "Agin" It!) Freight Rates!



ST. LOUIS PRODUCERS HAVE DEMONSTRATED CONTROL OF MARKET

Letter From Missouri Pacific Railroad Pays Tribute to Prominence and Standing of St. Louis Co-op.

"The control of volume in any line of business spells ultimate control of that business and in spite of the fact that many interested parties would have us think differently, this age-old axiom applies just as surely to the live stock business as it does to shoestrings or stovepipes," declares the Producers Live Stock Commission Association of E. St. Louis, through O. A. White, assistant manager.

"This idea was the nucleus around which the various Producers Commission Associations were formed and placed on the terminal markets, and the St. Louis house, which was the first to open, is now half way through its fourth year of successful operation. Our volume has steadily increased and with it our power has grown until we have reached the stage where almost everyone connected with the live stock industry is anxious to be friends with such a powerful organization.

Enemies Are Friends Now

"This is evidenced in many ways, one of the first of which was increased yard facilities and scales. These were not given us at first but as we proved day after day that we could control a large volume of the receipts we soon reached the stage where we could demand them and we now have ample room for handling all our stock.

"It is shown in another way in the following letter, written in the general office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at St. Louis, Mo., which we quote:

"'The Producers Commission Association obtains improved railroad service. Because of the prominence and standing of the producers' own co-operative agency it was possible for the president, C. B. Denman, in conference with President L. W. Baldwin of the Missouri Pacific railroad, to work out a plan whereby live stock consigned to the Producers from west of the Mississippi river will move through the St. Louis terminal and reach the unloading docks at the stock yards without delay.

"'The Missouri Pacific has a man constantly on the job whose duty is to personally follow this stock through the terminal and across the river. The plan is now in successful operation and the service is improved and is a source of satisfaction to Missouri Pacific shippers.'

Tribute to Organization

"This great railroad, one of the greatest in live stock transportation in the country, did not make these concessions to Mr. C. B. Denman the man, great leader and thinker that he is, but to C. B. Denman, president of the National Live Stock Producers Association, the greatest live stock seling agency in the world today.

"This delay in transportation has been the cause of much litigation in the past and almost every agency connected with the live stock business has tried at various times to correct it, but without success until the Producers took it upon themselves to remedy the evil.'

"Last but not the least, the effect of volume is shown in a way that perhaps lies closer to the producer's heart than any other. We mean in the market price paid for his live stock when it reaches the terminal market. It was at first thought that we would have to control at least fifty per cent to be able to talk prices with the packers, but events have proven that it does not take quite as large a percentage, and that given approximately thirty per cent of the receipts, we are able to dominate the market in so far as possible under the law of supply and demand.

Forced Market Higher

"This was shown in a small way on the sheep market in St. Louis during the week of June 15th, when the Producers, through their volume of business, were able to force the market into line and cause an advance in prices of from 75 cents to $1 per cwt. on the price of lambs.

"Our market had been out of line for some time and best lambs at St. Louis were selling almost $1 per cwt. lower than Chicago, but beginning with the week mentioned the Producers volume increased so that on the days our run was the heaviest, we controlled from 20 to 25 per cent of the receipts, and on Tuesday of that week we refused to sell our lambs at the prevailing prices, which was from $14.50 to $14.75. By holding on, $15 was obtained for practically all the lambs in the Producers' alley. On Wednesday of that week we again had a big percentage and again refused to take steady prices. Others sold from $14.75 to $15 with very few going at the latter price, while the Producers holdings went from $15 to $15.25, the latter price being paid for four cars, which was 25 cents per cwt. higher than any other sales that day. The market closed up on Wednesday nearer in line than it had been any time this summer, and this condition was obtained simply and solely because we held and handled the volume of the receipts and were in a position to have something to say about the prices of our stock. Since the week mentioned conditions have been very much the same and through our volume we have been able to hold our market well in line with other points.

Illustrates Possibilities

"This simply shows in a small way what can be done with the control and the same thing will apply to cattle or hogs. As soon as the producers in the country get this idea firmly in their minds and market their stock through their own agency at the terminal markets, they will be able to take no small part in fixing the price of their live stock."

OFFICERS OF CHICAGO PRODUCERS



Left to right: Frank Coyne, Iowa; W. B. Elliott, Illinois; R. F. O'Donnell, Iowa; A. Sykes, Iowa; S. W. Doty, Manager; C. A. Ewing, Illinois; H. H. Parke, Illinois, and W. H. Wischow, Minnesota.

Illinois Farmers' Loyalty Helps Chicago Producers Make Success

CLOSELY interwoven in the tale of the successes of the Chicago Producers is the prominent and loyal part played by the Illinois shippers and Illinois shipping associations.

For the past three years over 51 per cent of the total shipments received by the Producers have been consigned to them from the state of Illinois. Furthermore, 30 per cent of the total co-operative shipments to the Chicago market from the shipping associations in Illinois have gone to the Producers, which is an outstanding fact in itself when it is considered there are over 125 marketing agencies upon this market.

The Chicago Producers, as was brought out in the last issue of the RECORD, have just completed their third successful year, handling 6.9 per cent of the total receipts on the Chicago market—some 1,152,587 head of live stock. The total value of this stock was $31,418,656.28. During the third fiscal year a total of 16,336 cars of stock and the equivalent of 150 rail cars of truck stock were sold by this association. While this total was not as great as that of the preceding year, yet it must be remembered there has been a substantial decrease in yard receipts, hogs alone decreasing 14 per cent.

Comparisons Show Gains

When compared with the total yard receipts and receipts during the past year, each of the departments has shown a healthy increase, the cattle department having increased 4 per cent, the calf department 14 per cent, sheep department 25 per cent, and during the past year, 9.3 per cent of the total hog receipts at the yards were handled by the Producers, against 8.9 per cent during the preceding year. The cause of such growth may be readily understood when a survey is made of the accomplishments and improvements to the Producers' service which have taken place during the past year.

Total Refund Over Quarter Million

The accumulation of $82,540.36, a 25 per cent refund of paid-in commissions, has brought the total refund up to $255,086.20. While this refund is not as great as that of last year, yet the board of directors thought it wise to decrease the per cent, knowing that the receipts of live stock would be lighter during the coming months due to decreased production, and accordingly the sound policy would be to build up and maintain a substantial reserve.

Claim Department Added

With a view of still further improving the service, a claim department has been added to the organization. This department, which functions as a part of the transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is without cost to the shippers of the Producers. The services of this department, which has heretofore been rendered by the I. A. A. department, will be along the lines of collecting freight loss and damage claims, overcharge claims, collecting and verifying freight rates, and assisting in the bettering of car supply and train service.

Feeding Operations Financed

In conjunction with the Producer agencies on the St. Louis and Kansas City markets, the Chicago Producers have assisted in the formation of an organization known as the Producers Live Stock Credit Corporation which is prepared to make loans on feeding operations for cattle, sheep, and hogs, at the nominal rate of 6 per cent. This is a service given at cost, the actual credit being obtained from the Federal Intermediate Bank of St. Louis.

Selling Service Improved

In the hog department, the addition of a special outhog salesman has made it possible for our shippers to get the full market value from this class of stock. The out hogs are now collected and as far as possible, sold in large units by this special salesman. The prices which he receives shows clearly the advantages of this method.

In the calf department the marking of each calf on the basis of its true market value has eliminated an old complaint and has resulted in the increase of 14 per cent in this department.

Henry County Leads in Support

A total of 531 carloads of stock received from Henry county shippers places this county well in the lead for the second successive year. Of this number, 62 carloads were received from straight car shippers, and 469 from shipping associations.

Knox county was in second place with a total of 432 cars, 108 of which were from straight load shippers.

DeKalb county has the honor of leading in the straight load shippers, 220 being received from points in this county.

Rockford Leads Shipping Association Class

The Farmers' Shipping Association at Rockford lead in the shipping association class, 182 carloads being received from this association. The record for this association for co-operative marketing has been an enviable one. For the past two and one-half years every head of stock has been consigned to the Producers to Chicago.

Second place went to Warren County Shipping Association which shipped a total of 168 cars, while the Farmers' Elevator at Kewanee came in third with 101 cars. Figures on the largest straight load shippers are not available as yet, but will be out in the next few weeks.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has always been firmly behind this Producer movement. The growth has been constant and many of their aims have already been attained. However, the bigger things for which they were established are still in the distance and will be until the live stock producers support this agency with all their stock, for volume is the big essential necessary for the successful attainment of their aims.

CLAIM COLLECTIONS DOUBLED THIS YEAR

(Continued from page 1, col. 1.)

16th District		
Bureau	3	$ 47.40
Marshall-Putnam	20	419.73
Peoria	—	—
Stark	—	—
Tazewell	1	47.00
	24	$ 514.13
17th District		
Ford	13	$ 495.92
Livingston	11	764.86
Logan	5	120.66
McLean	17	397.38
Woodford	2	20.79
	48	$1,799.61
18th District		
Clark	—	—
Cumberland	1	$ 35.00
Edgar	—	—
Iroquois	21	455.84
Kankakee	4	86.16
Vermilion	5	190.08
	31	$ 767.07
19th District		
Champaign	9	$ 119.73
Coles	—	—
DeWitt	13	558.02
Douglas	—	—
Macon	3	217.60
Moultrie	2	196.05
Piatt	11	54.58
Shelby	1	198.63
	39	$1,284.61
20th District		
Brown	2	$ 51.92
Calhoun	—	—
Cass	3	[illegible]
Green	1	22.80
Jersey	—	—
Mason	—	—
Menard	—	—
Morgan	—	—
Pike	—	—
Scott	1	75.00
	7	$ 289.02
21st District		
Christian	3	$ 53.98
Macoupin	1	5.00
Montgomery	3	36.53
Sangamon	1	50.00
	7	$ 145.51
22nd District		
Bond	—	—
Madison	—	—
Monroe	—	—
St. Clair	1	500.00
	1	$ 500.00
23rd District		
Clinton	15	$ 22.08
Crawford	—	—
Effingham	—	—
Jefferson	—	—
Lawrence	—	—
Marion	1	33.00
Richland	—	—
Wabash	1	2.86
	17	$ 57.94
24th District		
Clay	1	$ 23.70
Edwards	—	—
Gallatin	4	508.70
Johnson	—	—
Massac	—	—
Pope	—	—
Saline	—	—
Wayne	2	15.90
White	5	65.71
	12	$ 614.01
25th District		
Franklin	—	—
Jackson	—	—
Pulaski	1	6.59
Randolph	—	—
Union	—	—
Williamson	—	—
	1	6.59
	336	$10,253.36
Miscellaneous	2	511.78
Total	338	$10,765.14

PEORIA PRODUCERS HAVE RAISED PRICE AVERAGE IS REPORT

This Producers' Agency Has Returned a 30 Per Cent Refund This Year, and is Getting Good Volume

Illinois farmers who sell live stock on the Peoria market enjoy a market that on the average is 15 to 20 cents higher than three years ago, according to the Peoria Producers Commission Association in a statement issued by W. R. Hembrough, manager.

"This is a general average comparing the market with Chicago now and what it was three years ago," states Mr. Hembrough. The reason for the increase is attributed by live stock producers to the fact that on many days the Peoria Producers handle as much as 50 per cent of all stock sold on this market, thus giving the organization some control over price levels.

A total refund of $15,807.17, representing 30 per cent of commission charges, has been voted to be returned to participators in the co-operative. This is for the third fiscal year, which ended May 31, 1925.

Most Business From 7 Counties

The seven "charter member" counties of the Peoria Producers have been the heaviest contributors of shipments, an analysis of the I. A. C. A. audit shows. The refunds being returned in these counties are as follows: Peoria, $5,758.07; Tazewell, $2,052.86; Fulton, $1,955.14; Stark, $1,261.37; Knox, $1,472.10; Mason, $127.92; and Woodford, $621.61. The totals $12,149.07, leaving $3,456.10 returned in refunds to shippers outside these seven counties. Considerable Iowa business comes via the M. & St. L. This is a heavy trucking market.

The five leading shipping associations are: Toulon (Stark), $246.54; Gilson (Knox), $225.57; Hermon (Knox), $193.34; Bishop Hill (Henry), $159.93; and Maquon, (Knox), $144.58. The next five in rank are: Mason County Shipping association, Warren County Shipping association, Cambridge (Henry), Galva (Henry) and Tabor (DeWitt).

"Prospects Bright"

"The prospect for the Peoria Producers looks good for the future, although we look for light receipts during the balance of the summer, and as soon as the fall run starts we look for a larger per cent than in the past," Mr. Hembrough concludes.

$40,000 IN PRIZES AT BIG DAIRY SHOW

Over $40,000 will be offered in cash prizes for cattle at the National Dairy Show which will be held at Indianapolis, October 10 to 17 inclusive. The sum of $34,675 is offered in the five cattle breed classifications and $3,250 by the various breed associations in special prizes. A special $2,000 is offered for prizes on boys' and girls' club calves.

Various Illinois counties are planning to be represented.

OFFICE VISITORS

Would you be interested in knowing some of the callers at the I. A. A. office? Here are the names of some who called during the past couple of weeks.

Chester G. Starr, General Manager, Prairie State Farmers' Insurance Ass'n, Bloomington; R. W. Bayles, City Freight Agent, New York Central Railroad Company, Chicago; Arthur J. Mertzke, Executive Secretary, Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Evanston; J. W. Brinton, Organization Director, Minnesota Wheat Growers Association, Minneapolis; J. W. Shorthill, Secretary, National Farmers Grain Dealers Association, Omaha; Miss Palmer, Secretary to Mrs. Medill McCormick; Geo. N. Peek, President, American Council of Agriculture, Moline; L. A. Finsen, Superintendent, Concordia Creamery, Concordia; Mr. Waterman of the Sycamore National Bank, Sycamore, Ill.; R. H. Tanner, Kankakee, Ill.; J. L. Robertson, engineer connected with development of potash deposits in Idaho; Isao Kanimura, D. C. L., Special Food Commissioner, Prefecture and City of Tokyo, Japan; Tsutomu Obama, Graduate Student at the University of Wisconsin; Hachiya Kuroda, Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and For. and Councillor of the Japanese Central Co-operative Union; Mr. Roy Rees, Manager, Farmers' Grain and Coal Co., Shirley, Ill., and Mrs. Rees; Congressman Dickenson of Iowa; Charles R. Pinley, formerly president Vermilion County Farm Bureau.

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Success to You!

THE dairymen in Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford counties who produce milk for the families in Peoria have organized a producers marketing association.

Among the laudable things they have set out to accomplish are: Penalize the dairyman who makes a surplus, premiumize the dairyman who produces uniformly, sell their milk in two packages—fluid and surplus—for the best the market affords, join hands with the dealers in giving Peoria families good milk at a fair price—and with a smile.

PATIENTLY PICKING PA'S PANTS



Expressions are Invited

IN the next issue we will print letters from farm bureau members pertaining to the proposed freight rate increase. Members who wish to express themselves on this subject are invited to do so, and as many letters will be permitted as space will permit. Some letters have already been received on this subject. Some of them need asbestos envelopes.

—o—

A Perplexing Problem

HOW to measure correctly the quality of the voice of a hog or chicken caller was a perplexing problem confronting the committee for the state picnic of the Illinois Agricultural Association which is to be held this year at Taylorville, Christian county, on August 26.

County champion hog and chicken calling artists, both men and women, have been invited from each of the 92 county Farm Bureaus, and now develops the question as to the right kind of measuring stick for the contest.

Selection of the state champion may depend largely upon the judge, and the best judge of hog or chicken calling ought to be the real animals, the committee thinks, but herein lies many practical difficulties.

With real hogs assembled in an open 80-acre field to determine the loudest, the most melodious, the most persuasive hog-caller in Illinois, and with the aspiring contestants arrayed at the other side, the difficulty anticipated is that after a few calls have been answered by the pigs in 40-rod sprints and with any fair degree of rapidity, they will soon register a nonchalant attitude toward the teasing, musical and alluring rural vocalists, then the remaining callers will call in vain. For this reason, the committee has decided that animal judges will not suffice. The same is true of chickens.

The committee has tentatively decided that it is best to send five impartial human criterions of the art beyond a neighboring hill where they can judge "sight unseen."

More Increases in Membership

A REPORT from the McLean County Farm Bureau says that 1,238 members have been signed in their renewal campaign which is about over. This is 200 more members in the same territory than belonged to the Farm Bureau before. There are still three townships not touched, four others not one-half done and some "clean-up" work in three or four other places.

Other counties are doing well with renewal campaigns, too, but because of threshing little activity is reported. Moultrie, however, reports 432 members as against 398 old memberships. Warren county is also over the top.

Most of the soliciting work in McLean county, as in practically all of the 40-odd counties renewing this year, is done by the members themselves. This makes a renewal campaign cost less and leaves more funds for carrying on the fight at the battle-front. Besides it gives many members an opportunity to express, both in actions and words, their loyalty to the agricultural industry, their constructive thinking along organization lines, and their steadfast belief in the Farm Bureau as an organization for meeting, attempting to solve, and solving, with favorable outcome, many of the perplexing problems confronting farmers as a group.

If this continues, we'll have to change the figures in our slogan.

—o—

Illinois Leads in Limestone Use

MORE limestone for sour soils will be used this year by Illinois farmers than has ever been used before, according to a report of the phosphate-limestone department.

During 1924, Illinois farmers used approximately 500,000 tons, which was the most used by any state in the Union. This year will likely eclipse last year's record, judging from the amount of soil sweetener used during the first six months. The 500,000 tons used by Illinois farmers last year was one-fourth of all the limestone used in the United States during the same period. This indicates that Illinois farmers are rapidly making use of scientific practices. Illinois' 63,000 ***thinking*** farmers have been largely responsible for this leadership.

—o—

Exclusion of Middlemen

MR. HACHIYA OBAMA, secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and councillor of the Japanese Central Co-operative Union, is a polite Japanese gentleman who visited the I. A. A. office recently in quest of information concerning the farmers' co-operative movement in Illinois and the United States.

He told of the co-operative movement in Japan. The Central Co-operative Union, of which he is councillor, is a distributing co-operative on the order of the English and Scottish Wholesales. Three million enterprising Japanese get their food and clothing supplies through the Union's 14,000 local associations, he said. It does an annual business of one billion yen. A yen is approximately 50 cents.

Mr. Obama's knowledge of co-operatives is much more extensive than is his command of the English language.

"We wish to ex-ex-ex-ex—what you say?—ex-cremate the middlemen as far as possible," he faltered.

He left, and is on his way to Europe for more information on exclusion of unnecessary middlemen.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. (John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis Is "Agin" It!) Freight Rates!



ST. LOUIS PRODUCERS HAVE DEMONSTRATED CONTROL OF MARKET

Letter From Missouri Pacific Railroad Pays Tribute to Prominence and Standing of St. Louis Co-op.

"The control of volume in any line of business spells ultimate control of that business and in spite of the fact that many interested parties would have us think differently, this age-old axiom applies just as surely to the live stock business as it does to shoestrings or stovepipes," declares the Producers Live Stock Commission Association of E. St. Louis, through O. A. White, assistant manager.

"This idea was the nucleus around which the various Producers Commission Associations were formed and placed on the terminal markets, and the St. Louis house, which was the first to open, is now half way through its fourth year of successful operation. Our volume has steadily increased and with it our power has grown until we have reached the stage where almost everyone connected with the live stock industry is anxious to be friends with such a powerful organization.

Enemies Are Friends Now

"This is evidenced in many ways, one of the first of which was increased yard facilities and scales. These were not given us at first but as we proved day after day that we could control a large volume of the receipts we soon reached the stage where we could demand them and we now have ample room for handling all our stock.

"It is shown in another way in the following letter, written in the general office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at St. Louis, Mo., which we quote:

"'The Producers Commission Association obtains improved railroad service. Because of the prominence and standing of the producers' own co-operative agency it was possible for the president, C. B. Denman, in conference with President L. W. Baldwin of the Missouri Pacific railroad, to work out a plan whereby live stock consigned to the Producers from west of the Mississippi river will move through the St. Louis terminal and reach the unloading docks at the stock yards without delay.

"'The Missouri Pacific has a man constantly on the job whose duty is to personally follow this stock through the terminal and across the river. The plan is now in successful operation and the service is improved and is a source of satisfaction to Missouri Pacific shippers.'

Tribute to Organization

"This great railroad, one of the greatest in live stock transportation in the country, did not make these concessions to Mr. C. B. Denman the man, great leader and thinker that he is, but to C. B. Denman, president of the National Live Stock Producers Association, the greatest live stock selling agency in the world today.

"This delay in transportation has been the cause of much litigation in the past and almost every agency connected with the live stock business has tried at various times to correct it, but without success until the Producers took it upon themselves to remedy the evil.'

"Last but not the least, the effect of volume is shown in a way that perhaps lies closer to the producer's heart than any other. We mean in the market price paid for his live stock when it reaches the terminal market. It was at first thought that we would have to control at least fifty per cent to be able to talk prices with the packers, but events have proven that it does not take quite as large a percentage, and that given approximately thirty per cent of the receipts, we are able to dominate the market in so far as possible under the law of supply and demand.

Forced Market Higher

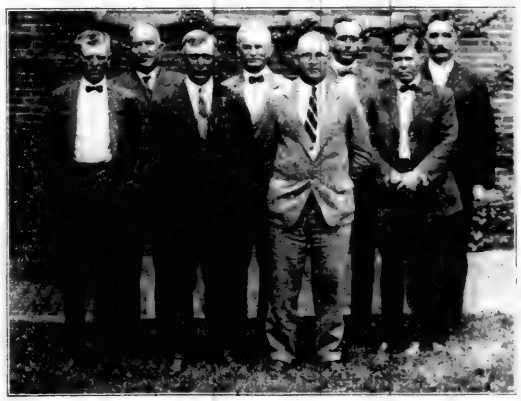
"This was shown in a small way on the sheep market in St. Louis during the week of June 15th, when the Producers, through their volume of business, were able to force the market into line and cause an advance in prices of from 75 cents to $1 per cwt. on the price of lambs.

"Our market had been out of line for some time and best lambs at St. Louis were selling almost $1 per cwt. lower than Chicago, but beginning with the week mentioned the Producers volume increased so that on the days our run was the heaviest, we controlled from 20 to 25 per cent of the receipts, and on Tuesday of that week we refused to sell our lambs at the prevailing prices, which was from $14.50 to $14.75. By holding on, $15 was obtained for practically all the lambs in the Producers' alley. On Wednesday of that week we again had a big percentage and again refused to take steady prices. Others sold from $14.75 to $15 with very few going at the latter price, while the Producers holdings went from $15 to $15.25, the latter price being paid for four cars, which was 25 cents per cwt. higher than any other sales that day. The market closed up on Wednesday nearer in line than it had been any time this summer, and this condition was obtained simply and solely because we held and handled the volume of the receipts and were in a position to have something to say about the prices of our stock. Since the week mentioned conditions have been very much the same and through our volume we have been able to hold our market well in line with other points.

Illustrates Possibilities

"This simply shows in a small way what can be done with the control and the same thing will apply to cattle or hogs. As soon as the producers in the country get this idea firmly in their minds and market their stock through their own agency at the terminal markets, they will be able to take no small part in fixing the price of their live stock."

OFFICERS OF CHICAGO PRODUCERS



Left to right: Frank Coyne, Iowa; W. B. Elliott, Illinois; R. F. O'Donnell, Iowa; A. Sykes, Iowa; S. W. Doty, Manager; C. A. Ewing, Illinois; H. H. Parke, Illinois, and W. B. Wiechow, Minnesota.

Illinois Farmers' Loyalty Helps Chicago Producers Make Success

CLOSELY interwoven in the tale of the successes of the Chicago Producers is the prominent and loyal part played by the Illinois shippers and Illinois shipping associations.

For the past three years over 51 per cent of the total shipments received by the Producers have been consigned to them from the state of Illinois. Furthermore, 30 per cent of the total co-operative shipments to the Chicago market from the shipping associations in Illinois have gone to the Producers, which is an outstanding fact in itself when it is considered there are over 125 marketing agencies upon this market.

The Chicago Producers, as was brought out in the last issue of the RECORD, have just completed their third successful year, handling 6.9 per cent of the total receipts on the Chicago market—some 1,152,587 head of live stock. The total value of this stock was $31,418,656.28. During the third fiscal year a total of 16,336 cars of stock and the equivalent of 150 rail cars of truck stock were sold by this association. While this total was not as great as that of the preceding year, yet it must be remembered there has been a substantial decrease in yard receipts, hogs alone decreasing 14 per cent.

Comparisons Show Gains

When compared with the total yard receipts and receipts during the past year, each of the departments has shown a healthy increase, the cattle department having increased 4 per cent, the calf department 14 per cent, sheep department 25 per cent, and during the past year, 9.3 per cent of the total hog receipts at the yards were handled by the Producers, against 8.9 per cent during the preceding year. The cause of such growth may be readily understood when a survey is made of the accomplishments and improvements to the Producers' service which have taken place during the past year.

Total Refund Over Quarter Million

The accumulation of $82,540.36, a 25 per cent refund of paid-in commissions, has brought the total refund up to $255,086.20. While this refund is not as great as that of last year, yet the board of directors thought it wise to decrease the per cent, knowing that the receipts of live stock would be lighter during the coming months due to decreased production, and accordingly the sound policy would be to build up and maintain a substantial reserve.

Claim Department Added

With a view of still further improving the service, a claim department has been added to the organization. This department, which functions as a part of the transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is without cost to the shippers of the Producers. The services of this department, which has heretofore been rendered by the I. A. A. department, will be along the lines of collecting freight loss and damage claims, overcharge claims, collecting and verifying freight rates, and assisting in the bettering of car supply and train service.

Feeding Operations Financed

In conjunction with the Producer agencies on the St. Louis and Kansas City markets, the Chicago Producers have assisted in the formation of an organization known as the Producers Live Stock Credit Corporation which is prepared to make loans on feeding operations for cattle, sheep, and hogs, at the nominal rate of 6 per cent. This is a service given at cost, the actual credit being obtained from the Federal Intermediate Bank of St. Louis.

Selling Service Improved

In the hog department, the addition of a special outhog salesman has made it possible for our shippers to get the full market value from this class of stock. The out hogs are now collected and as far as possible, sold in large units by this special salesman. The prices which he receives shows clearly the advantages of this method.

In the calf department the marking of each calf on the basis of its true market value has eliminated an old complaint and has resulted in the increase of 14 per cent in this department.

Henry County Leads in Support

A total of 531 carloads of stock received from Henry county shippers places this county well in the lead for the second successive year. Of this number, 62 carloads were received from straight car shippers, and 469 from shipping associations.

Knox county was in second place with a total of 432 cars, 108 of which were from straight load shippers.

DeKalb county has the honor of leading in the straight load shippers, 220 being received from points in this county.

Rockford Leads Shipping Association Class

The Farmers' Shipping Association at Rockford lead in the shipping association class, 182 carloads being received from this association. The record for this association for co-operative marketing has been an enviable one. For the past two and one-half years every head of stock has been consigned to the Producers to Chicago.

Second place went to Warren County Shipping Association which shipped a total of 168 cars, while the Farmers' Elevator at Kewanee came in third with 101 cars. Figures on the largest straight load shippers are not available as yet, but will be out in the next few weeks.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has always been firmly behind this Producer movement. The growth has been constant and many of their aims have already been attained. However, the bigger things for which they were established are still in the distance and will be until the live stock producers support this agency with all their stock, for volume is the big essential necessary for the successful attainment of their aims.

CLAIM COLLECTIONS DOUBLED THIS YEAR

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

16th District			
Bureau	2	$	47.40
Marshall-Putnam	1		119.73
Peoria	1		
Stark	1		
Tazewell	1		17.00
	4		
17th District			
Ford	1		
Livingston	11		
Logan	1		
McLean	1		
Woodford	1		
	15		
18th District			
Clark	1	$	
Cumberland	1		
Edgar	1		
Iroquois	1		
Kankakee	1		
Vermilion	1		
	31		
19th District			
Champaign	9	$	119.73
Coles	1		
DeWitt	13		
Douglas	1		
Macon	2		
Moultrie	2		
Piatt	11		
Shelby	1		158.63
	39		
20th District			
Brown	2	$	
Calhoun	1		
Cass	3		
Green	7		
Jersey	1		
Mason	1		
Menard	1		
Morgan	1		
Pike	1		
Scott	1		
	19		
21st District			
Christian	2	$	
Macoupin	1		
Montgomery	1		
Sangamon	1		
	5		
22nd District			
Bond	1		
Madison	1		
Monroe	1		
St. Clair	1		
	4		
23rd District			
Clinton	1	$	
Crawford	1		
Effingham	1		
Jefferson	1		
Lawrence	1		
Marion	1		
Richland	1		
Wabash	1		
	8		
24th District			
Clay	1	$	
Edwards	1		
Gallatin	1		
Johnson	1		
Massac	1		
Pope	1		
Saline	1		
Wayne	1		17.00
White	1		17.00
	10		
25th District			
Franklin	1	$	
Jackson	1		
Pulaski	1		6.75
Randolph	1		
Union	1		
Williamson	1		
	6		6.75
Miscellaneous	336	$1	57.58
	2		11.78
Total	338	$1	769.14

PEORIA PRODUCERS HAVE RAISED PRICE AVERAGE IS REPORT

This Producers' Agency Has Returned a 30 Per Cent Refund This Year, and is Getting Good Volume

Illinois farmers who sell live stock on the Peoria market enjoy a market that on the average is 15 to 20 cents higher than three years ago, according to the Peoria Producers Commission Association in a statement issued by W. R. Hembrough, manager.

"This is a general average comparing the market with Chicago now and what it was three years ago, states Mr. Hembrough. The reason for the increase is attributed by live stock producers to the fact that on many days the Peoria Producers handle as much as 50 per cent of all stock sold on this market, thus giving the organization some control over price levels.

A total refund of $15,307.17, representing 30 per cent of commission charges, has been voted to be returned to participators in the co-operative. This is for the third fiscal year which ended May 31, 1925.

Most Business From 7 Counties

The seven "charter member" counties of the Peoria Producers have been the heaviest contributors of shipments, an analysis of the I. A. C. A. audit shows, the refunds being returned in these counties are as follows: Peoria, $3,758.07; Tazewell, $2,052.86; Fulton, $1,955.14; Stark, $1,261.37; Knox, $1,472.10; Mason, $927.92, and Woodford, $621.61. This totals $12,148.07, leaving $3,456.10 returned in refunds to shippers outside these seven counties. Considerable Iowa business comes via the M. & St. L. This is a heavy truck ing market.

The five leading shipping associations are: Toulon (Stark), $246.54; Gilson (Knox), $225.57; Hermon (Knox), $193.34; Bishop Hill (Henry), $159.93; and Maquon, (Knox), $144.58. The next five in rank are: Mason County Shipping association, Warren County Shipping association, Cambridge (Henry), Galva (Henry) and Tabor (DeWitt).

"Prospects Bright"

"The prospect for the Peoria Producers looks good for the future, although we look for light receipts during the balance of the summer, and as soon as the fall run starts we look for a larger per cent than in the past," Mr. Hembrough concludes.

$40,000 IN PRIZES AT BIG DAIRY SHOW

Over $40,000 will be offered in cash prizes for cattle at the National Dairy Show which will be held at Indianapolis, October 10 to 17 inclusive. The sum of $34,675 is offered in the five cattle breed classifications and $3,250 by the various breed associations in special prizes. A special $2,000 is offered for prizes on boys' and girls' club calves.

Various Illinois counties are planning to be represented.

OFFICE VISITORS

Would you be interested in knowing some of the callers at the I. A. A. office? Here are the names of some who called during the past couple of weeks.

Chester C. Starr, General Manager Prairie State Farmers Insurance Ass'n, Bloomington, Ill.; V. Hayes, City Freight Agent, New York Central Railroad Company, Chicago; Arthur J. Mertzke, Executive Secretary, Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, Washington, D. C.; Walter Organ, Director Minnesota Wheat Growers Association, Minneapolis; J. W. Scarthill, Secretary, Associated Grain Dealers Association, Chicago; Miss Palmer, Secretary to Mr. Odell McCormick; Geo. N. Peek, President, American Council of Agriculture, Moline; L. A. Finney, Supervisor of Concordia Creamery, Concordia, Mr. Waterman of the Swanson Coal Mining Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. H. Tanimura, Takeshi Ito, J. L. Robertson, in connection with development of potash deposits in Idaho; Issa Tanimura, Jo Special Commissioner, Project and Consul City of Tokyo, Japan; Tanimura Obama, Graduate Student at the University of Wisconsin; Hachiya Obama, Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce of the Japanese Central Co-operative Union; Mr. Roy Reed, Manager, Farmers' Grain and Coal Co., Shirley, Ill., and Mrs. Reed; Congressman Dickenson of Iowa; Charles L. Finley, formerly president Virginia County Farm Bureau.

HERE'S REPORT ON HOW TORNADO FUND IS BEING APPLIED

Illinois Farm Relief Committee Has Turned $50,000 of $181,081.97 Over to Red Cross, Specifying Use.

By R. A. Cowles, Chairman.

The accompanying figures are intended to serve as a report on the progress of rehabilitation in the storm area, and particularly in southern Illinois, in charge of the American Red Cross. The figures used, other than those appearing under the Condensed Statement covering the Illinois Farm Relief Fund, were received from the American Red Cross.

Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Relief Appropriations Totaling $1,000,000.00 Which Figure Was Reached on June 15th, 1925

Missouri	Illinois	Indiana	Total
$61,950.00	$753,600.00	$185,350.00	$1,000,000.00

Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Tornado Relief
Report Ending June 30, 1925

	Amount Appropriated	Amount Disbursed	Total Appropriated	Total Disbursed
State of Missouri			$ 51,090.99	$ 18,601.71
State of Illinois:				
Bush Area	$ 23,519.19	$ 12,005.00		
Carmi Area	27,617.57	15,269.22		
DeSoto Area	95,507.77	45,544.28		
Gorham Area	30,758.27	16,916.08		
Murphysboro Area	399,631.33	183,439.65		
McLeansboro Area	82,794.45	31,100.74		
West Frankfort Area	203,518.36	154,585.41	843,346.94	459,060.38
State of Indiana			182,450.78	83,469.14
Total			$1,076,888.71	$561,131.23
Business Rehabilitation			10,109.52	2,902.66
Grand Total			$1,086,998.23	$564,033.89

Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Tornado Relief
Financial Report Ending June 30, 1925

1.	Relief Funds in hands American Red Cross	$2,629,784.27
2.	Additional amount for Relief (Estimated)	.00
		$2,629,784.27
3.	Amount appropriated for Relief	$1,086,998.23
	Unappropriated Balance	1,542,786.04
		$2,629,784.27

American Red Cross Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Tornado Relief
Consolidated Report of All Areas for Week Ending Friday, July 17, 1925

	Total Registration Family Units	Total Closed	Still Open
Missouri	435	357	78
Illinois:			
Bush	159	133	26
Carmi	232	96	136
DeSoto	322	189	133
Gorham	290	183	107
McLeansboro	237	207	30
Murphysboro	2,367	1,059	1,308
W. Frankfort	1,278	491	787
Total for Illinois	4,885	2,358	2,527
Indiana	1,233	880	353
Total	6,553	3,595	2,958

Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Tornado Relief
Report Ending July 18th, 1925

	Amount Appropriated	Amount Disbursed	Total Appropriated	Total Disbursed
State of Missouri			$ 71,089.19	$ 30,435.27
State of Illinois:				
Bush Area	$ 26,478.99	$ 19,040.74		
Carmi Area	61,018.91	22,826.25		
DeSoto Area	141,287.20	73,764.43		
Gorham Area	47,676.44	25,737.06		
Murphysboro Area	653,770.39	267,361.04		
McLeansboro Area	83,712.84	47,679.47		
West Frankfort Area	272,991.10	242,304.03	1,306,934.97	698,713.02
State of Indiana			245,725.65	148,925.25
Total			$1,623,749.81	$878,073.54
Business Rehabilitation			25,374.58	6,501.22
Junior Red Cross:				
Gorham Area				1,618.71
Grand Total			$1,649,124.39	$886,193.47

Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Tornado Relief
Financial Report Ending July 18th, 1925

1.	Relief funds in hands American Red Cross	$2,711,245.07
2.	Additional amount for relief (estimated)	.00
		$2,711,245.07
3.	Amount Appropriated for Relief	$1,649,124.39
	Unappropriated Balance	1,062,120.68
		$2,711,245.07

Condensed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements Illinois Farm Relief Fund
At July 27, 1925

Receipts:		
Total received through Farm Bureaus		$152,327.17
Total received from other sources		28,754.80
		$181,081.97
Disbursements:		
Fencing material	$ 2,623.40	
Seed	3,483.23	
Feed	655.15	
Chicks	1,801.85	
Farm equipment	732.47	
American National Red Cross (transmitted under specific Memorandum Agreement limiting its use)	50,000.00	
Refund to adjust remittance received, made in error	14.88	
Power farm equipment for use and re-sale	2,430.00	$62,130.98
Balance in Fund		$118,950.99
		$181,081.97

Cowles Comments on Figures

Some conception of the magnitude of the undertaking by the American Red Cross may be obtained by careful reference to these reports. Based upon actual appropriations to date of the reports, funds available as of that date, and number of cases waiting disposal, some idea may be had of time and funds required to complete the program.

It will be of interest to note that on June 15th, exactly three months after the date of the disaster (March 18, 1925) that there had been set up on the books of the American Red Cross actual appropriation of funds to tornado sufferers in the amount of one million dollars, evidencing the authorized purchase of requirements for beneficiaries in this amount.

Agreement on How to Be Spent

It was also on this date that the Memorandum Agreement was entered into between the Illinois Farm Relief Committee by its chairman and the American Red Cross by its director of disaster relief, covering the transmittal of funds from the Illinois Farm Relief Committee to the American Red Cross, and restricting and limiting the use of all funds so transmitted, according to the purposes and objects for which contributed by their donors. The sum shown on the statement, as having been transmitted and other sums to be transmitted as needed, are to be expended by the American Red Cross as additional funds and in addition to actual expenditures, commitments and appropriations to the date of the Memorandum Agreement (June 15, 1925).

48 Per Cent of Cases Closed

The Consolidated Report for all areas at July 17, 1925 shows, by computation, 48 per cent of the total registered cases in Illinois as closed. —four months after the date of the storm.

The disbursements made from the Illinois Farm Relief Fund other than the item to the American Red Cross and the item covering the purchase of power farm equipment for use in re-sale, represent direct purchases of certain requirements for beneficiaries in the earlier efforts of the Committee to place the farmer beneficiaries and the farms on a producing basis for the present crop season. The American Red Cross are required under the terms of the Memorandum Agreement to segregate and properly and fully account for all funds received from the Illinois Farm Relief Committee. The War Department finally audits all books of account and records of the American Red Cross in this and all other disasters. The purchases of power farm equipment were necessary to assure seasonable plowing in part of the area. The proceeds will be returned to the fund as this equipment is resold.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, as its contribution, is taking care of all administration expenses of the fund, necessary field expenses, and other expenses, so that the fund in toto is available for the relief program.

Red Cross in Charge

So that those who are unacquainted with the Illinois area may have the proper information at hand in considering the reports: The disaster work in the entire Missouri-Illinois-Indiana area is administered by the American Red Cross from a central office located at Murphysboro, functioning through local area offices in charge of actual case work. Each local area office, as the term implies has charge of the work in a certain limited immediate territory.

The Illinois area in this manner is subdivided into the following local areas: Gorham, Murphysboro, DeSoto, all in Jackson county; Bush in the extreme corner of Williamson county; West Frankfort in Franklin county; McLeansboro in Hamilton county; and Carmi in White county. The disaster involved exclusively rural areas in Hamilton and White counties. In the other counties in Illinois, town losses were involved in addition to the rural losses suffered.

Figures Reflect Heavy Urban Damage

The town of Gorham was practically demolished and the storm damage at DeSoto involved all but the southeastern portion of the town. The storm damage at Bush covered the extreme north portion of the town and adjoining territory. The terrific and extensive destruction done by the storm and losses of property at Murphysboro and West Frankfort is no doubt well known to all and is further reflected in the financial reports. In Franklin county, in addition to the extensive losses in West Frankfort, the village of Parish was completely destroyed.

Both the vice-chairman, Mr. Curt Anderson of Xenia, and the chairman of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee have given the work, as required from time to time, their personal attention, and are continuing to do so.

REPORT SAYS AUGUST WILL BE GOOD MONTH TO BUY DAIRY COWS

Your County Farm Bureau Has Information From I. A. A. Telling Best Places To Buy.

Where can I get some good milk cows?

This is the question that enters the dairyman's mind about as soon as he has disposed of his T. B. reactors or culled out his unprofitable milkers.

"Some farmers may have the impression that milk cows are apt to be scarce and rather high priced this fall," states a report sent to all farm advisers in the state by the dairy and live stock marketing departments, which are jointly handling the t. b. eradication project of the I. A. A. In sections where surplus cows can be purchased cheese making is the chief outlet for milk. Cheese has been a good price this year. Naturally every dairyman will keep his cows as long as possible, especially with cheese milk ranging from $1.90 to $2.10 per cwt. In such sections everybody has been hanging onto their cows.

Good Selections in August

"The question of feed and housing for the coming winter will soon put surplus cows in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio on the market. Recent inspection tours by the Illinois Agricultural Association found that there will be available a good selection to choose from the latter part of August and early September. This will be a good time to pick up springers to milk this fall and next winter. The prices will run quite consistently with the age and quality of the cows. Every Illinois buyer should be sure that he is buying cows that are free from tuberculosis and abortion. It is possible in many instances to obtain cows with cow test association records.

"It is a good idea for several farmers wishing to make up a carload of cattle to make the buying tour together. The I. A. A., through the county Farm Bureaus, can tell members where good milk cows can be purchased. By seeing personally where your cows come from and having taken a part in the dickering, farmers will be more satisfied. And this direct contact helps shorten the road from seller to buyer."

FARM BUREAUS FIGHT FREIGHT RATE BOOST

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

ity of farmers to stand an increased freight rate at this time will be thoroughly understood at the hearing."

Direction of the case for the American Farm Bureau will be in the hands of Frank Evans, secretary and general marketing counsel, and O. W. Sandberg, director of transportation of the American Farm Bureau — together with the aid and assistance of state farm bureau officers and such experts as may be called in.

The railroads have not yet specified the exact percentage of increase they will ask. They have simply filed petition asking that rates be so adjusted that the railroads will receive a 5¾ per cent return on their valuation. However, the July 11 issue of the Railway Age, of which Samuel O. Dunn, spokesman of the railroads, is editor, in an editorial states that the railroads fell short of this 5¾ per cent by $151,000,000 in 1924. To make up this deficit it is estimated would require an 11 per cent increase over present rates.

Commenting on the action of the American Farm Bureau, President Bradfute said:

"Three years ago this organization in working to relieve this serious economic situation confronting agriculture discovered that high freight rates were one of the factors which were keeping agriculture at the bottom of the pile. At that time we went before the public and to the Interstate Commerce Commission and asked that agriculture be relieved.

"A Basic Indnstry"

"We showed to the satisfaction of the Commission that freight rates did have an important part in the economic condition of agriculture. We established the fact that farming was a basic industry and that unless agriculture was restored to a prosperous condition, industries and railroads alike would suffer.

"Some relief was obtained. Then the railroads came to us. They told us that their properties had been returned to them by the Government in a most impaired condition. That in order that good service be established it was necessary that these properties be put into good shape. This, they said, could not be done if rates were further reduced.

"We agreed to this and forbore asking for further reductions. The farmer was willing to bear his share of the load of reconstruction. The railroads did put their property in good shape and now on the strength of this improved property and the outlay which was necessary to make these improvements they dare to ask for increased rates. The Farm Bureau will fight that proposal until the proposal is killed."

Annual Meet at Flora Ends Successful Year For Red Top Growers

Another successful year of marketing red top seed co-operatively for approximately 800 farmers in southern Illinois through the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange at Flora was closed and another one begun when the annual meeting was held in the warehouse at Flora, July 14.

Gross receipts from sales during the year amounted to $181,415.79, with total cost of operations at $24,399.17, leaving the net receipts to the growers for 1,471,726 pounds of seed handled at $157,016.62, according to the financial statement. Advances to growers upon delivery of seed amounted to $118,913.26. The remainder, amounting to $38,103.36, was distributed to the grower members shortly after March 1.

The average price obtained by the members by co-operating, was above the average level of prices received by farmers who sold directly to private buyers, according to figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. The co-operative handled sufficient volume to be a strong force in maintaining a higher general price level than would exist if there were no farmers' organization in the business.

Raised Price Level

"Since about 95 per cent of the world's crop of red top is grown in this eight-county area which is served by the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange," says Curt Anderson, general manager, "and the Exchange handles approximately 50 per cent of all the red top grown in the area, it is in a good position to exert an unusual influence in raising the price all farmers receive."

Selection of directors resulted in the election of the following new directors: O. B. Scrivner of Jefferson county, Marshall C. Smith of Wayne county, and J. M. Luse of Clay county. In addition, W. L. Cope of Salem, who succeeded J. E. Lingenfelter of Lawrenceville, was elected to the board representing the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"We feel that the meeting as a whole was a real success for the reason that a great many members entered into the various discussions, which resulted in a better understanding between members and management," said Curt Anderson, secretary-treasurer and general manager. "Although the red top crop is only about 50 per cent of normal this year, we expect to carry on in good shape."

MRS. JAMES PICTURES FUN CITY KIDS ENJOY IN HELPING DO CHORES

Her Letter Like Many Requests Coming in For Poor Slum Children, But Many More Needed. Will You Help?

"I imagine feeding the chickens and cow would be fun for little city children," writes Mrs. Wm. Pierce James of Galesburg, in her request for two youngsters from the Chicago slums for a two week's outing in the country. Mr. and Mrs. James have four children of their own, so they know how delighted and "important" the little ones feel when they are allowed to "help with the chores" — especially for the first time. Mrs. James is right in thinking that the city children, who know much of motor trucks and street cars and very little of cows and pigs, would have fun scattering grain to the greedy hens and poking fodder into "bossy's" manger. That would be a vacation and an education all in one.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Jacobs of St. Francisville, are giving a joyous vacation to four children who have five other brothers and sisters in the Chicago tenement district. The father of this family has been out of work for many weeks, so, in addition to the fresh air and sunshine and the delight of fields and pastures which these poor youngsters are enjoying, they are no doubt actually getting the first "square meals" they have had for a long time. It is hard for country people to realize the number of under-nourished children there are in the city, even in times of prosperity.

Other Kind Hearted People

Others who have asked that children be sent them are:

Mrs. J. P. Leach, Pontiac, 1; Mrs. Alfred Rohu, Tuscola, 1; Mrs. Haus Heit, Arthur, 2; Mrs. Gus Engelhardt, Compton, 2; Mrs. Jacob Schilling, Hanna, 1.

Many places have been provided for outings for the slum kiddies, through the generosity of farm bureau folks, but hundreds of the little folks are still waiting, hoping that this summer they will have a chance to spend two wonderful weeks in the country. Won't you folks who read this, and who live within 200 miles of Chicago, help them to realize their dreams by taking one or more for a two-weeks outing? All you need to do is to drop a line to our Outing Secretary, stating the number you want and the time it would be most convenient for them to come. The children will be delivered to the station nearest you. The United Charities of Chicago will see that they are clean and will assume all responsibility.

Remember—Outing Secretary, I. A. A., 608 S. Dearborn St.

Warns Against Fraud in Stranger's "Life Membership" Scheme

A life membership in a "Better Farming Association" at the attractive price of $8 was the offer recently of a stranger to several farmers in Woodford county, according to a report of H. A. deWerff, farm adviser, to W. H. Smith, state leader of farm advisers, at the University of Illinois.

"We know nothing of a so-called Better Farming Association. No one authorized to use name of Illinois Agricultural College in any such connection. Secure definite information if possible and assist in stopping this fraud," wrote W. H. Smith, state leader to all farm advisers.

And neither are any such persons authorized to use the name of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

MISS MARY G. ROMWACH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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GRAIN MARKETING PROGRAM OF I.A.A. CONSISTS OF THREE CHIEF LINES OF ENDEAVOR WHICH CONCERN IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF GROWERS

Principal Aim Is to Assist Farmers' Elevators in Formation of a Collective General Sales Agency for the Handling of Their Grain in All Markets and to Help Strengthen Farmers' Elevators

THE grain program of the Illinois Agricultural Association contains three principal phases of endeavor, according to Chester C. Davis, head of the grain marketing department of the I. A. A., in his definition of the grain policy of the association and as concurred in by the executive committee.

"Briefly," states Director Davis, "the grain program of the association aims to assist the farmers' elevators in the formation of a collective general sales agency for the handling of their grain in all markets; to co-operate in the growth and improvement in service of the local farmers' elevators and other local co-operative grain handling associations; and to assist the farmers in districts not served by farmers' elevators along the path of collective marketing of their grain."

This program covers one of the most important problems of Illinois grain growers. Illinois farmers market more grain through their own farmers' elevators than any other state in the Union. There are about 600 farmers' elevators in the state, mostly in the northern two-thirds of the state, with the greatest density in distribution forming a block whose four corners are at Chicago, Danville, Moline and Alton. It is with the representatives of these elevators—the officers of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' associations of Illinois and Iowa and their national organization—that the Illinois Agricultural Association is co-operating to help develop a central sales agency to serve these local units, and to be owned and controlled entirely by them.

Such an organization will be co-operative in form and operation and will provide service for the farmers who market their grain through their own elevators, in all the principal markets. It will be the aim of this new company to assist in the movement of grain as directly as possible from the points of surplus to points of manufacture. This new company, known as the Rural Grain Company, has been incorporated and application has been made for a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade. The farmers' elevators who are participating in and directing this development which shall take them into the terminal markets, are hoping for a sound, normal growth into a great and strong national sales agency for the farmers' elevators.

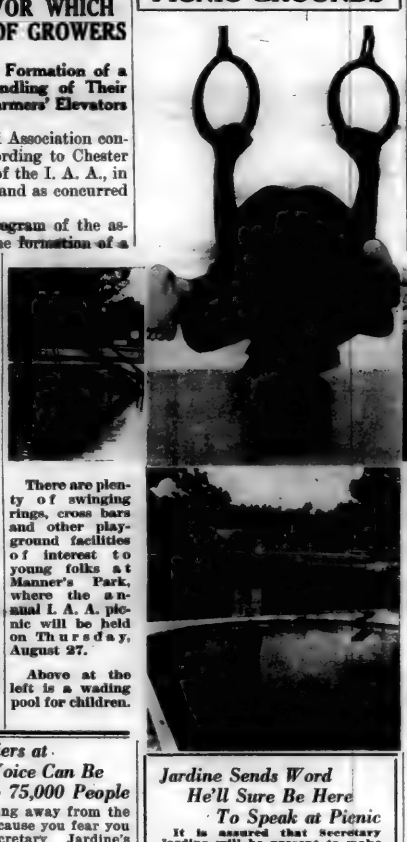
Would Be Big Project

The magnitude of such a sales agency for farmers' elevators in Illinois alone, as suggested by the program of the I. A. A., is illustrated by the latest available information from the United States Department of Agriculture which credits Illinois farmers' organizations handling grain with an annual business of $52,446,000. This figure is 30 per cent above the amount of business done by the farmers' grain merchandising agencies in Iowa, whose rank in this respect is second. Estimates as to the share of the grain in the Chicago terminal market that is shipped there by local farmers' elevators vary from 65 to 80 per cent, and the truth is somewhere between.

In regard to the portion of the state where there are few farmers' elevators—approximately one-third in the southern section—the I. A. A. program has two possibilities of approach in solving the grain marketing problem. In certain parts of the southern division of the state it may prove advisable to follow the commodity pooling plan in which the farmer-members of a definite territory band themselves together under contract to market their entire crop of any one grain through an annual pool. This plan was followed by the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation when it organized the Indiana Wheat Growers Association two years ago. This year something over 220 farmers in four Illinois counties of the Wabash Valley district signed marketing contracts and have delivered over 130,000 bushels of wheat to the Indiana pool. It is possible that other counties in that portion of Illinois may find it advisable to co-operate with the Indiana wheat association in the future.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2.)

PICNIC GROUNDS



There are plenty of swinging rings, cross bars and other playground facilities of interest to young folks at Manner's Park, where the annual I. A. A. picnic will be held on Thursday, August 27.

Above at the left is a wading pool for children.



Below is the swimming pool for young and old. It's 2 feet deep at one end, and 9 at the other, and there's a bath house with bathing suits for rent, too.

Above at the right is a sample of the scenery around the little lake in the park.

TAYLORVILLE CALLS PARK WHERE I.A.A. PICNIC WILL BE HELD "MODERN GARDEN OF EDEN;" IT HAS 60 ACRES OF PLAYGROUND-STUDDED BEAUTY

Taylorville Is Less Than Hour's Ride Southeast of Springfield on State Hard Road System; Christian County Farm Bureau Anticipates Record-breaking Crowd; Special Features Planned

TAYLORVILLE calls it "The Modern Garden of Eden." "It" is Manner's Park, Taylorville's 60 acres of playground-studded hills and vales, and it has all the earmarks of being a modern Garden of Eden for the farm bureau members who attend the annual I. A. A. picnic which is to be held there Thursday, August 27.

The park is only five blocks from the central square, about which the little city is built. Its numerous shade trees promise comfort for those who wish to sit and talk; a nestling lake and cement pool with bathhouse and suits for rent offer swimming for young and old; a cement-lined wading pool of 10 inches depth extends a splashing diversion for energetic youngsters; tennis courts offer entertainment to racquet enthusiasts; permanent horseshoe courts and baseball diamond await their opportunity to say, "A state farm bureau championship was determined on me;" feeding facilities insure sustenance for the merrymakers who themselves produce the Public Necessity; dangling playground rings tantalize young and old to "skin-the-cat;" secluded benches at points overlooking the lake and adjacent vales are irresistible enticers to those who, perhaps, may wish to hide out a bit; and its 5,000-capacity auditorium nestles serenely between the trees in anticipation of housing the United States' official leader of Agriculture—Secretary Wm. M. Jardine when he delivers a message to the nation's ear through the picnicking representatives of this organization of 63,000 *thinking* farmers.

Close to Springfield

Tayorville, the county seat of Christian county, is less than an hour's drive south-east of Springfield on the state hard road system. It is pleasantly accessible by automobile from all directions. Is it not a "Garden of Eden" for picnickers?

These vales will echo and re-echo when the first state-wide hog and chicken calling contest is pulled off. Suitable prises will be given the winners.

The Christian County Farm Bureau will be host of the day. Committees appointed by President William Grimes have been and will continue throughout the picnic day to care for all details which go to make the event a pleasant one for everyone. Clair Hay, farm Adviser, is generalissimo of the machinery.

The committees charged with the responsibility of making the picnic the best and biggest in I. A. A. history are as follows:

Dinner and Concession Committee: Geo. Spates, chairman, W. S. Scott, H. J. Cuttle, Taylorville.

Music Committee: Dwight Hart, Sharpsburg; Dwight Mason, Edinburg; W. J. Palmer, Morrisonville; Glen Hunter, Owansco; Wm. Engleman, Nokomis.

Baseball Committee: M. S. Sadler, C. R. McCloskey, Edinburg; C. J. Curtin, Pawnee.

Horseshoe Pitching Committee: W. E. Holben, Geo. Wacker, Edinburg; John Daniels, Blue Mound; H. C. Hart, Palmer; D. C. Hall, Taylorville.

Parking and Policing Committee: Frank Willeg, Taylorville; P. T. Wallace, Assumption; Chris Munzenwain, Pana; Ike Evans, Millersville; Theo. Langen, Morrisonville.

Hog and Chicken Calling Committee: M. E. Gallagher, Taylorville; I. A. Madden, Springfield.

Install Amplifiers at Picnic So Voice Can Be Borne to 75,000 People

"No need staying away from the I. A. A. picnic because you fear you can't hear Secretary Jardine's voice in the big crowd that is expected," says Billy Grimes, president of the Christian County Farm Bureau.

"We have contracted for the use of a Western Electric Public Address System from St. Louis so that as many as 75,000 people can hear all that is being said.

"The manager, Mr. O'Neil, was in Manners Park recently taking measurements. He is satisfied that the acoustic properties of the auditorium are good and that there will be a splendid job of reproduction."

Illinois' Soft Wheat Being Pooled Is Best Grade, Official Says

Illinois soft wheat delivered to the Indiana Wheat Growers Association this year has been of unusually fine quality. The bulk of the wheat has been grading No. 1 and the balance nearly all No. 2, according to a progress report made by Herman Steen, secretary of the Indiana wheat pool, to Chester C. Davis, director of the I. A. A. grain marketing department.

This is the first year that Illinois farmers of the soft wheat district have marketed their wheat through the Indiana organization and already something over 130,000 bushels have been delivered by approximately 220 members in Gallatin, White, Edwards and Wabash counties.

The Indiana wheat association is fostered by the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation and, with the I. A. A. co-operating, provides a co-operative outlet for the soft wheat growers in southern Illinois where there are relatively few farmers' elevators.

Jardine Sends Word He'll Sure Be Here To Speak at Picnic

It is assured that Secretary Jardine will be present to make the principal address at the I. A. A. annual picnic, Taylorville, August 27, according to a recent letter from F. M. Russell, personal secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary is now in the Walter Reed hospital in Washington resting from his recent trip through the West and taking treatment for stomach disorders from which he has suffered slightly for the past few years. The illness is not serious and he is making every plan to be in Illinois on August 27.

"This information is given you so that the press reports may not be disturbing," writes Mr. Russell.

Farmers in Debate Regarding Best Way To Call Hungry Hogs

Is it "whooey, whooey" or "pooey, pooey?"

This question is a much mooted argument among farm bureau members throughout the state these days. Provocation of the discussion came from an editorial of a Chicago newspaper which commended the idea of a state-wide hog and chicken calling contest as a feature of the I. A. A. annual picnic, which is to be held at Taylorville, August 27.

The editorial started, "There are lots of things prisoners of the city do not know. But any one who has ever heard 'pooey, pooey' roaring across the quarter sections will know that a hog calling contest can have its Ravinia or Civic Opera strain."

Some farmers vigorously deny that hog callers say "pooey, pooey," claiming it is "whooey, whooey."

"What's the difference as long as the hogs come when called?" William Grimes, president of the Christian County Farm Bureau wants to know.

Freight Rate Problem Given General Airing By Executives Aug. 7

Consideration of the proposed 11 per cent increase in freight rates took the major portion of the executive committee's meeting of August 7. The highlights of the day are as follows:

1. Financial report approved and placed on file.

2. Report of L. J. Quasey, director of the transportation department, resulted in resolution being passed authorizing close co-operation with the Illinois Commerce Commission in an effort to forestall the proposed increase in freight rates. Full discussion, with lots of fight, I. A. A.'s major stand is that farmers can't afford to pay higher rates.

3. Report by Mr. Quasey on Galesburg-Galva case wherein Illinois Commerce Commission granted plea of I. A. A. and Knox County Farm Bureau changing course of transmission line to one favored by farmers. Hereafter the Commission will notify the Illinois Agricultural Association before granting a certificate of convenience and necessity to a public utility for right-of-way. In the past the farmers have not been consulted.

4. Wm. H. Malone, chairman of the state tax commission, addressed the committee. Favors tax re-adjustments for farmers.

5. Report of advisory committee to the fruit and vegetable department stated that because of numerous inquiries concerning the possibility of buying potatoes through the Illinois Fruit Exchange, the Exchange would give service if there is sufficient demand. The service is to be given to organizations affiliated with the farm bureaus, for the benefit of members. Report received and approved.

6. Report of phosphate-limestone department told of increased demand for limestone and phosphate. More quarry companies co-operating on rebates of 10 cents per ton to farm bureau members.

7. Next meeting to be at annual picnic at Taylorville, but next regular meeting will be in Chicago the first Friday of September as usual. Farm Bureau members are always welcome.

HERE'S REPORT ON HOW TORNADO FUND IS BEING APPLIED

Illinois Farm Relief Committee Has Turned $50,000 of $181,081.97 Over to Red Cross, Specifying Use.

By R. A. Cowles, Chairman.

The accompanying figures are intended to serve as a report on the progress of rehabilitation in the storm area, and particularly in southern Illinois, in charge of the American Red Cross. The figures used, other than those appearing under the Condensed Statement covering the Illinois Farm Relief Fund, were received from the American Red Cross.

Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Relief Appropriations Totaling $1,000,000.00 Which Figure Was Reached on June 18th, 1925

Missouri	Illinois	Indiana	Total
$61,050.00	$753,600.00	$185,350.00	$1,000,000.00

Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Tornado Relief
Report Ending June 20, 1925

	Amount Appropriated	Amount Disbursed	Total Appropriated	Total Disbursed
State of Missouri			$ 51,090.00	$ 18,691.71
State of Illinois				
Bush Area	$ 23,519.19	$ 12,005.00		
Carmi Area	27,817.55	15,269.22		
DeSoto Area	9,507.77	15,544.28		
Gorham Area	20,758.27	16,916.08		
Murphysboro Area	399,631.33	183,629.85		
McLeansboro Area	62,744.10	24,100.74		
West Frankfort Area	202,518.36	154,585.41	843,346.94	429,060.28
State of Indiana			182,150.78	82,169.14
Total			$1,076,888.71	$561,131.23
Business Rehabilitation			10,109.52	2,902.66
Grand Total			$1,086,998.23	$564,033.89

Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Tornado Relief
Financial Report Ending June 20, 1925

1	Relief Funds in hands American Red Cross	$2,629,781.27
2	Additional amount for Relief (Estimated)	.00
		$2,629,781.27
3	Amount appropriated for Relief	$1,086,998.23
	Unappropriated Balance	1,542,783.04
		$2,629,781.27

American Red Cross Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Tornado Relief
Consolidated Report of All Areas for Week Ending Friday, July 17, 1925

	Total Registration Family Units	Total Closed	Still Open
Missouri	127	357	78
Illinois			
Bush	159	133	26
Carmi	232	98	136
DeSoto	322	189	133
Gorham	290	183	107
McLeansboro	537	207	30
Murphysboro	2,267	1,059	1,208
W. Frankfort	1,278	491	787
Total for Illinois	4,885	2,358	2,527
Indiana	1,775	880	853
Total	6,787	3,595	2,958

Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Tornado Relief
Report Ending July 18th, 1925

	Amount Appropriated	Amount Disbursed	Total Appropriated	Total Disbursed
State of Missouri			$ 71,090.19	$ 20,455.27
State of Illinois				
Bush Area	$ 26,478.99	$ 19,040.74		
Carmi Area	$1,018.81	22,826.25		
DeSoto Area	141,287.26	73,764.43		
Gorham Area	17,676.14	25,737.06		
Murphysboro Area	653,770.29	285,361.04		
McLeansboro Area	83,712.81	17,679.17		
West Frankfort Area	292,991.10	242,301.03	1,306,934.97	698,713.92
State of Indiana			245,725.65	148,925.25
Total			$1,623,749.81	$868,073.54
Business Rehabilitation			25,374.58	6,501.22
Junior Red Cross:				
Gorham Area				1,618.71
Grand Total			$1,649,124.39	$886,193.47

Missouri-Illinois-Indiana Tornado Relief
Financial Report Ending July 18th, 1925

1.	Relief funds in hands American Red Cross	$2,711,245.07
2.	Additional amount for relief (estimated)	.00
		$2,711,245.07
3	Amount Appropriated for Relief	$1,649,124.39
	Unappropriated Balance	1,062,120.68
		$2,711,245.07

Condensed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements Illinois Farm Relief Fund
At July 27, 1925

Receipts:		
Total received through Farm Bureaus		$152,327.17
Total received from other sources		28,754.80
		$181,081.97
Disbursements:		
Fencing material	$ 2,623.40	
Seed	3,883.23	
Feed	855.12	
Chicks	1,801.85	
Farm equipment	722.47	
American National Red Cross transmitted under specific Memorandum Agreement limiting its use to	50,000.00	
Refund to adjust remittance received, made in error	14.88	
Power farm equipment for use and re-sale	2,430.00	62,130.98
Balance in Fund		$118,950.99
		$181,081.97

Cowles Comments on Figures

Some conception of the magnitude of the undertaking by the American Red Cross may be obtained by careful reference to these reports. Based upon actual appropriations to date of the reports, funds available as of that date, and the number of cases waiting disposal, some idea may be had of time and funds required to complete the program.

It will be of interest to note that on June 18th, exactly three months after the date of the disaster (March 18, 1925) that there had been set up on the books of the American Red Cross actual appropriation of funds to tornado sufferers in the amount of one million dollars, evidencing the authorized purchase of requirements for beneficiaries in this amount.

Agreement on How to Be Spent

It was also on this date that the Memorandum Agreement was entered into between the Illinois Farm Relief Committee by its chairman and the American Red Cross by its director of disaster relief, covering the transmittal of funds from the Illinois Farm Relief Committee to the American Red Cross, and restricting and limiting the use of all funds so transmitted, according to the purposes and objects for which contributed by their donors. The sum shown on the statement, as having been transmitted and other sums to be transmitted as needed, are to be expended by the American Red Cross as additional funds and in addition to actual expenditures, commitments and appropriations to the date of the Memorandum Agreement (June 18, 1925).

48 Per Cent of Cases Closed

The Consolidated Report for all areas at July 17, 1925 showing, by computation, 48 per cent of the total registered cases in Illinois as closed, —four months after the date of the storm.

The disbursements made from the Illinois Farm Relief Fund other than the item to the American Red Cross and the item covering the purchase of power farm equipment for use in re-sale, represent direct purchases of certain requirements for beneficiaries in the earlier efforts of the Committee to place the farmer beneficiaries and the farms on a producing basis for the present crop season. The American Red Cross are required under the terms of the Memorandum Agreement to segregate and properly and fully account for all funds received from the Illinois Farm Relief Committee. The War Department finally audits all books of account and records of the American Red Cross in this and all other disasters. The purchases of power farm equipment were necessary to assure seasonable plowing in part of the area. The proceeds will be returned to the fund as this equipment is resold.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, as its contribution, is taking care of all administration expenses of the fund, necessary field expenses, and other expenses, so that the fund in toto is available for the relief program.

Red Cross in Charge

So that those who are unacquainted with the Illinois area may have the proper information at hand in considering the reports: The disaster work in the entire Missouri-Illinois-Indiana area is administered by the American Red Cross from a central office located at Murphysboro, functioning through local area offices in charge of actual case work. Each local area office, as the term implies, has charge of the work in a certain limited immediate territory.

The Illinois area in this manner is subdivided into the following local areas: Gorham, Murphysboro, DeSoto, all in Jackson county; Bush in the extreme corner of Williamson county; West Frankfort in Franklin county; McLeansboro in Hamilton county, and Carmi in White county. The disaster involved exclusively rural areas in Hamilton and White counties. In the other counties in Illinois, town losses were involved in addition to the rural losses suffered.

Figures Reflect Heavy Urban Damage

The town of Gorham was practically demolished and the storm damage at DeSoto involved all but the southeastern portion of the village. The storm damage at Bush covered the extreme north portion of the town, and adjoining territory. The terrific and extensive destruction done by the storm and losses of property at Murphysboro and West Frankfort is no doubt well known to all and is further reflected in the financial reports. In Franklin county, in addition to the extensive losses in West Frankfort, the village of Parish was completely destroyed.

Both the vice-chairman, Mr. Curt Anderson of Xenia, and the chairman of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee have given the work, as required from time to time, their personal attention, and are continuing to do so

REPORT SAYS AUGUST WILL BE GOOD MONTH TO BUY DAIRY COWS

Your County Farm Bureau Has Information From I. A. A. Telling Best Places To Buy.

Where can I get some good milk cows?

This is the question that enters the dairyman's mind about as soon as he has disposed of his T. B. reactors or culled out his unprofitable milkers.

"Some farmers may have the impression that milk cows are apt to be scarce and rather high priced this fall," states a report sent to all farm advisers in the state by the dairy and live stock marketing departments, which are jointly handling the t. b. eradication project of the I. A. A. In sections where surplus cows can be purchased cheese making is the chief outlet for milk. Cheese has been a good price this year. Naturally every dairyman will keep his cows as long as possible, especially with cheese milk ranging from $1.90 to $2.10 per cwt. In such sections everybody has been hanging onto their cows.

Good Selections in August

"The question of feed and housing for the coming winter will soon put surplus cows in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio on the market. Recent inspection tours by the Illinois Agricultural Association found that there will be available a good selection to choose from the latter part of August and early September. This will be a good time to pick up springers to milk this fall and next winter. The prices will run quite consistently with the age and quality of the cows. Every Illinois buyer should be sure that he is buying cows that are free from tuberculosis and abortion. It is possible in many instances to obtain cows with cow test association records.

"It is a good idea for several farmers wishing to make up a carload of cattle to make the buying tour together. The I. A. A., through the county Farm Bureaus, can tell members where good milk cows can be purchased. By seeing personally where your cows come from and having taken a part in the dickering, farmers will be more satisfied. And this direct contact helps shorten the road from seller to buyer."

FARM BUREAUS FIGHT FREIGHT RATE BOOST

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

ity of farmers to stand an increased freight rate at this time will be thoroughly understood at the hearing."

Direction of the case for the American Farm Bureau will be in the hands of Frank Evans, secretary and general marketing counsel, and O. W. Sandberg, director of transportation of the American Farm Bureau — together with the aid and assistance of state farm bureau officers and such experts as may be called in.

The railroads have not yet specified the exact percentage of increase they will ask. They have simply filed petition asking that rates be so adjusted that the railroads will receive a 5¾ per cent return on their valuation. However, the July 11 issue of the Railway Age, of which Samuel O. Dunn, spokesman of the railroads, is editor, in an editorial states that the railroads fell short of this 5¾ per cent by $181,000,000 in 1924. To make up this deficit it is estimated would require an 11 per cent increase over present rates.

Commenting on the action of the American Farm Bureau, President Bradfute said:

"Three years ago this organization in working to relieve this serious economic situation confronting agriculture discovered that high freight rates were one of the factors which were keeping agriculture at the bottom of the pile. At that time we went before the public and to the Interstate Commerce Commission and asked that agriculture be relieved.

"A Basic Industry"

"We showed to the satisfaction of the Commission that freight rates did have an important part in the economic condition of agriculture. We established the fact that farming was a basic industry and that unless agriculture was restored to a prosperous condition, industries and railroads alike would suffer.

"Some relief was obtained. Then the railroads came to us. They told us that their properties had been returned to them by the Government in a most impaired condition. That in order that good service be established it was necessary that these properties be put into good shape. This, they said, could not be done if rates were further reduced.

"We agreed to this and forbore asking for further reductions. The farmer was willing to bear his share of the load of reconstruction. The railroads did put their property in good shape and now on the strength of this improved property and the outlay which was necessary to make these improvements they dare to ask for increased rates. The Farm Bureau will fight that proposal until the proposal is killed."

Annual Meet at Flora Ends Successful Year For Red Top Growers

Another successful year of marketing red top seed co-operatively for approximately 800 farmers in southern Illinois through the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange at Flora was closed and another one begun when the annual meeting was held in the warehouse at Flora, July 14.

Gross receipts from sales during the year amounted to $181,415.79, with total cost of operations at $24,399.17, leaving the net receipts to the growers for 1,471,726 pounds of seed handled at $157,016.62, according to the financial statement. Advances to growers upon delivery of seed amounted to $118,913.26. The remainder, amounting to $38,103.36, was distributed to the grower members shortly after March 1.

The average price obtained by the members by co-operating, was above the average level of prices received by farmers who sold directly to private buyers, according to figures of the United States Department of Agriculture. The co-operative handled sufficient volume to be a strong force in maintaining a higher general price level than would exist if there were no farmers' organization in the business.

Raised Price Level

"Since about 95 per cent of the world's crop of red top is grown in this eight-county area which is served by the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange," says Curt Anderson, general manager, "and the Exchange handles approximately 50 per cent of all the red top grown in the area, it is in a good position to exert an unusual influence in raising the price all farmers receive."

Selection of directors resulted in the election of the following new directors: O. B. Scrivner of Jefferson county, Marshall C. Smith of Wayne county, and J. M. Luse of Clay county. In addition, W. L. Cope of Salem, who succeeded J. E. Lingenfelter of Lawrenceville, was elected to the board representing the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"We feel that the meeting as a whole was a real success for the reason that a great many members entered into the various discussions, which resulted in a better understanding between members and management," said Curt Anderson, secretary-treasurer and general manager. "Although the red top crop is only about 50 per cent of normal this year, we expect to carry on in good shape."

MRS. JAMES PICTURES FUN CITY KIDS ENJOY IN HELPING DO CHORES

Her Letter Like Many Requests Coming in For Poor Slum Children, But Many More Needed. Will You Help?

"I imagine feeding the chickens and cow would be fun for little city children," writes Mrs. Wm. Pierce James of Galesburg, in her request for two youngsters from the Chicago slums for a two week's outing in the country. Mr. and Mrs. James have four children of their own, so they know how delighted and "important" the little ones feel when they are allowed to "help with the chores" — especially for the first time. Mrs. James is right in thinking that the city children, who know much of motor trucks and street cars and very little of cows and pigs, would have fun scattering grain to the greedy hens and poking fodder into "bossy's" manger. That would be a vacation and an education all in one.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Jacobs of St. Francisville, are giving a joyous vacation to four children who have five other brothers and sisters in the Chicago tenement district. The father of this family has been out of work for many weeks, so, in addition to the fresh air and sunshine and the delight of fields and pastures which these poor youngsters are enjoying, they are no doubt actually getting the first "square meals" they have had for a long time. It is hard for country people to realize the number of under-nourished children there are in the city, even in times of prosperity.

Other Kind Hearted People

Others who have asked that children be sent them are:

Mrs. J. P. Leach, Pontiac, 1; Mrs. Alfred Rohu, Tuscola, 1; Mrs. Haus Helt, Arthur, 2; Mrs. Gus Engelhardt, Compton, 2; Mrs. Jacob Schilling, Hanna, 1.

Many places have been provided for outings for the slum kiddies, through the generosity of farm bureau folks, but hundreds of the little folks are still waiting, hoping that this summer they will have a chance to spend two wonderful weeks in the country. Won't you folks who read this, and who live within 200 miles of Chicago, help them to realize their dreams by taking one or more for a two-weeks outing? All you need to do is to drop a line to our Outing Secretary, stating the number you want and the time it would be most convenient for them to come. The children will be delivered to the station nearest you. The United Charities of Chicago will see that they are clean and will assume all responsibility.

Remember—Outing Secretary, I. A. A., 608 S. Dearborn St.

Warns Against Fraud in Stranger's "Life Membership" Scheme

A life membership in a "Better Farming Association" at the attractive price of $8 was the offer recently of a stranger to several farmers in Woodford county, according to a report of H. A. deWerff, farm adviser, to W. H. Smith, state leader of farm advisers, at the University of Illinois.

"We know nothing of a so-called Better Farming Association. No one authorized to use name of Illinois Agricultural College in any such connection. Secure definite information if possible and assist in stopping this fraud," wrote W. H. Smith, state leader to all farm advisers.

And neither are any such persons authorized to use the name of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—August 15, 1925 | No. 16

GRAIN MARKETING PROGRAM OF I.A.A. CONSISTS OF THREE CHIEF LINES OF ENDEAVOR WHICH CONCERN IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF GROWERS

Principal Aim Is to Assist Farmers' Elevators in Formation of a Collective General Sales Agency for the Handling of Their Grain in All Markets and to Help Strengthen Farmers' Elevators

THE grain program of the Illinois Agricultural Association contains three principal phases of endeavor, according to Chester C. Davis, head of the grain marketing department of the I. A. A., in his definition of the grain policy of the association and as concurred in by the executive committee.

"Briefly," states Director Davis, "the grain program of the association aims to assist the farmers' elevators in the formation of a collective general sales agency for the handling of their grain in all markets; to co-operate in the growth and improvement in service of the local farmers' elevators and other local co-operative grain handling associations; and to assist the farmers in districts not served by farmers' elevators along the path of collective marketing of their grain."

This program covers one of the most important problems of Illinois grain growers. Illinois farmers market more grain through their own farmers' elevators than any other state in the Union. There are about 600 farmers' elevators in the state, mostly in the northern two-thirds of the state, with the greatest density in distribution forming a block whose four corners are at Chicago, Danville, Moline and Alton. It is with the representatives of these elevators—the officers of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' associations of Illinois and Iowa and their national organization—that the Illinois Agricultural Association is co-operating to help develop a central sales agency to serve these local units, and to be owned and controlled entirely by them.

Such an organization will be co-operative in form and operation and will provide service for the farmers who market their grain through their own elevators, in all the principal markets. It will be the aim of this new company to assist in the movement of grain as directly as possible from the points of surplus to points of manufacture. This new company, known as the Rural Grain Company, has been incorporated and application has been made for a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade. The farmers' elevators who are participating in and directing this development which shall take them into the terminal markets, are hoping for a sound, normal growth into a great and strong national sales agency for the farmers' elevators.

Would Be Big Project

The magnitude of such a sales agency for farmers' elevators in Illinois alone, as suggested by the program of the I. A. A., is illustrated by the latest available information from the United States Department of Agriculture which credits Illinois farmers' organizations handling grain with an annual business of $52,445,000. This figure is 30 per cent above the amount of business done by the farmers' grain merchandising agencies in Iowa, whose rank in this respect is second. Estimates as to the share of the grain in the Chicago terminal market that is shipped there by local farmers' elevators vary from 65 to 80 per cent, and the truth is somewhere between.

In regard to the portion of the state where there are few farmers' elevators—approximately one-third in the southern section—the I. A. A. program has two possibilities of approach in solving the grain marketing problem. In certain parts of the southern division of the state it may prove advisable to follow the commodity pooling plan in which the farmer-members of a definite territory band themselves together under contract to market their entire crop of any one grain through an annual pool. This plan was followed by the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation when it organized the Indiana Wheat Growers Association two years ago. This year something over 220 farmers in four Illinois counties of the Wabash Valley district signed marketing contracts and have delivered over 130,000 bushels of wheat to the Indiana pool. It is possible that other counties in that portion of Illinois may find it advisable to co-operate with the Indiana wheat association in the future.

(Continued on page 3, col. 2.)

PICNIC GROUNDS





There are plenty of swinging rings, cross bars and other playground facilities of interest to young folks at Manner's Park, where the annual I. A. A. picnic will be held on Thursday, August 27.

Above at the left is a wading pool for children.





Below is the swimming pool for young and old. It's 2 feet deep at one end, and 9 at the other, and there's a bath house with bathing suits for rent, too.

Above at the right is a sample of the scenery around the little lake in the park.

TAYLORVILLE CALLS PARK WHERE I.A.A. PICNIC WILL BE HELD "MODERN GARDEN OF EDEN;" IT HAS 60 ACRES OF PLAYGROUND-STUDDED BEAUTY

Taylorville Is Less Than Hour's Ride Southeast of Springfield on State Hard Road System; Christian County Farm Bureau Anticipates Record-breaking Crowd; Special Features Planned

TAYLORVILLE calls it "The Modern Garden of Eden." "It" is Manner's Park, Taylorville's 60 acres of playground studded hills and vales, and it has all the earmarks of being a modern Garden of Eden for the farm bureau members who attend the annual I. A. A. picnic which is to be held there Thursday, August 27.

The park is only five blocks from the central square, about which the little city is built. Its numerous shade trees promise comfort for those who wish to sit and talk; a nestling lake and cement pool with bathhouse and suits for rent offer swimming for young and old; a cement-lined wading pool of 10 inches depth extends a splashing diversion for energetic youngsters; tennis courts offer entertainment to racquet enthusiasts; permanent horseshoe courts and baseball diamond await their opportunity to say, "A state farm bureau championship was determined on me;" feeding facilities insure sustenance for the merrymakers who themselves produce the Public Necessity. Jangling playground rings tantalize young and old to "skin the cat;" secluded benches at points overlooking the lake and adjacent vales are irresistible enticers to those who, perhaps, may wish to hide out a bit; and its 5,000-capacity auditorium nestles serenely between the trees in anticipation of housing the United States' official leader of Agriculture. Secretary Wm. M. Jardine when he delivers a message to the nation's ear through the picnicking representatives of this organization of 63,000 *thinking* farmers.

Close to Springfield

Taylorville, the county seat of Christian county, is less than an hour's drive south-east of Springfield on the state hard road system. It is pleasantly accessible by automobile from all directions. Is it not a "Garden of Eden" for picnickers?

These tales will echo and re-echo when the first state-wide egg and chicken calling contest is pulled off. Suitable prizes will be given the winners.

The Christian County Farm Bureau will be host of the day. Committees appointed by President William Grimes have been and will continue throughout the picnic day to care for all details which go to make the event a pleasant one for everyone. Clair Hay, farm Adviser, is generalissimo of the machinery.

The committees charged with the responsibility of making the picnic the best and biggest in I. A. A. history are as follows:

Dinner and Concession Committee: Geo. Spates, chairman; W. Scott, H. J. Cutti- Taylorville.

Music Committee: Dwight Hart Sharpsburg; Dwight Mason, Edinburg; W. J. Palmer Morrisonville; Glen Hunter, Owaneco; Wm. Engleman, Nokomis.

Baseball Committee: M. Sadler, C. E. McCloskey, Edinburg; C. J. Curtin, Pawnee.

Horseshoe Pitching Committee: W. E. Holben, Geo. Wacker, Edinburg; John Dawes, Blue Mound; H. C. Hart, Palmer; D. C. Hall, Taylorville.

Parking and Policing Committee: Frank White, Taylorville; F. T. Wallace, Assumption; Chris Munzenmaier, Pana; Ike Evans, Millersville; Thos. Lanson, Morrisonville.

Hog and Chicken Calling Committee: H. E. Gallagher, Taylorville; I. A. Madden, Springfield.

Install Amplifiers at Picnic So Voice Can Be Borne to 75,000 People

"No need staying away from the I. A. A. picnic because you fear you can't hear Secretary Jardine's voice in the big crowd that is expected," says Billy Grimes, president of the Christian County Farm Bureau.

"We have contracted for the use of a Western Electric Public Address System from St. Louis so that as many as 75,000 people can hear all that is being said.

"The manager, Mr. O'Neil, was in Manners Park recently taking measurements. He is satisfied that the acoustic properties of the auditorium are good and that there will be a splendid job of reproduction."

Illinois' Soft Wheat Being Pooled Is Best Grade, Official Says

Illinois soft wheat delivered to the Indiana Wheat Growers Association this year has been of unusually fine quality. The bulk of the wheat has been grading No. 1 and the balance nearly all No. 2, according to a progress report made by Herman Steen, secretary of the Indiana wheat pool, to Chester C. Davis, director of the I. A. A. grain marketing department.

This is the first year that Illinois farmers of the soft wheat district have marketed their wheat through the Indiana organization and already something over 130,000 bushels have been delivered by approximately 220 members in Gallatin, White, Edwards and Wabash counties.

The Indiana wheat association is fostered by the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation and, with the I. A. A. co-operating, provides a co-operative outlet for the soft wheat growers in southern Illinois where there are relatively few farmers' elevators.

Jardine Sends Word He'll Sure Be Here To Speak at Picnic

It is assured that Secretary Jardine will be present to make the principal address at the I. A. A. annual picnic, Taylorville, August 27, according to a recent letter from F. M. Russell, personal secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary is now in the Walter Reed hospital in Washington resting from his recent trip through the West and taking treatment for stomach disorders from which he has suffered slightly for the past few years. The illness is not serious and he is making every plan to be in Illinois on August 27.

"This information is given you so that the press reports may not be disturbing," writes Mr. Russell.

Farmers in Debate Regarding Best Way To Call Hungry Hogs

Is it "whooey, whooey" or "pooey, pooey?"

This question is a much mooted argument among farm bureau members throughout the state these days. Provocation of the discussion came from an editorial of a Chicago newspaper which commended the idea of a state-wide hog and chicken calling contest as a feature of the I. A. A. annual picnic, which is to be held at Taylorville, August 27.

The editorial started, "There are lots of things prisoners of the city do not know. But any one who has ever heard 'pooey, pooey' roaring across the quarter sections will know that a hog calling contest can have its Ravinia or Civic Opera strain."

Some farmers vigorously deny that hog callers say "pooey, pooey," claiming it is "whooey, whooey."

"What's the difference as long as the hogs come when called?" William Grimes, president of the Christian County Farm Bureau wants to know.

Freight Rate Problem Given General Airing By Executives Aug. 7

Consideration of the proposed 11 per cent increase in freight rates took the major portion of the executive committee's meeting of August 7. The highlights of the day are as follows:

1. Financial report approved and placed on file.

2. Report of L. J. Quasey, director of the transportation department, resulted in resolution being passed authorizing close co-operation with the Illinois Commerce Commission in an effort to forestall the proposed increase in freight rates. Full discussion, with lots of fight, I. A. A.'s major stand is that farmers can't afford to pay higher rates.

3. Report by Mr. Quasey on Galesburg-Galva case wherein Illinois Commerce Commission granted plea of I. A. A. and Knox County Farm Bureau changing course of transmission line to one favored by farmers. Hereafter the Commission will notify the Illinois Agricultural Association before granting a certificate of convenience and necessity to a public utility for right-of-way, in the past the farmers have not been consulted.

4. Wm. H. Malone, chairman of the state tax commission, addressed the committee, favors tax readjustments for farmers.

5. Report of advisory committee to the fruit and vegetable department stated that because of numerous inquiries concerning the possibility of buying potatoes through the Illinois Fruit Exchange, the Exchange would give service if there is sufficient demand. The service is to be given to organizations affiliated with the farm bureaus, for the benefit of members. Report received and approved.

6. Report of phosphate-limestone department told of increased demand for limestone and phosphate. More quarry companies co-operating on rebates of 10 cents per ton to farm bureau members.

7. Next meeting to be at annual picnic at Taylorville but next regular meeting will be at Chicago the first Friday of September as usual. Farm Bureau members are always welcome.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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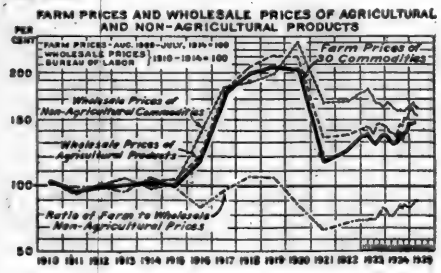
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THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Quit Kidding Us

EVIDENTLY certain species of the city press are trying to tickle the agricultural Mid-West in the ribs in an effort to bring forth a hilarious laugh of prosperity. We want prosperity, and we want it badly, but we don't want to kid ourselves into a situation that is not true.



A true picture of the situation can be obtained in a moment if you will study the above chart. It shows the [illegible] of farm and wholesale prices of agricultural products, wholesale prices of nonagricultural products, and the ratio of farm prices to wholesale prices of non-agricultural products, as presented by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Note that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is at 90. While this is some improvement over previous conditions, there are still 10 points to go before the farmer's dollar is worth as much in things it will buy as will the dollar of other industries.

It's the old story of the farmer's dollar being like a car with a slipping clutch, while the dollar of other industries uses the same power motor, but brings in more mileage because it has a three-in-one gear.

One of the biggest problems of organized agriculture, and of the nation (if it will only realize it) is to assist these dollars to get on and stay on an equal basis.

If the city press would quit trying to kid the public into believing that all's well, there would be more progress toward gaining a permanent, stable, well-being for Agriculture.

—o—

What the Mid-West Needs

WHAT are the three most important things that can be done for advancing the Middle West?

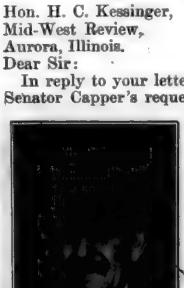
President Sam H. Thompson states his opinion on this subject in the August issue of Kessinger's Mid-West Review, which is published at Aurora by State Senator Harold C. Kessinger.

President Thompson's statement follows:

Quincy, Ill., July 16, 1925.

Hon. H. C. Kessinger,
Mid-West Review,
Aurora, Illinois.
Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter asking me to help answer Senator Capper's request as to what the three big things are that would be of the most benefit to the Mid-West, I beg leave to submit the following in order as to their importance, in my opinion:



President Thompson

1. **More Efficient Distribution.**—This applies to both agriculture and manufactured products. Not less efficiency in production, but more emphasis on distribution, which will give the producers who are carrying the major part of the load more of the consumer's dollar. Especially would we apply this to the products of the farm, agriculture being the basic industry of the U. S., the Mid-West, the heart of American agriculture, and the bread basket of the world. This makes the subject of more efficient distribution of tremendous importance to the prosperity of the whole nation.

2. **Taxation or Revenue Reform.**—There is tremendous need for a taxing system in the Mid-West states that is uniform—one that will spread more equally the burden of government over all the people who enjoy the benefits and protection of same, according to the ability to pay. Progress and prosperity await the application of tax reform and administration of revenue laws on the basis of a square deal to all.

3. **Transportation.**—That will involve the completion of the St. Lawrence Deep Water Way, thus giving the Mid-West a Sea Board in the center of agricultural production, which will result in a great saving in transportation cost. It would also offer opportunities for the development of industry along manufacturing lines. Freight rates are in need of adjustment that will insure service at the lowest minimum of cost, which will require a complete survey of the whole subject of transportation, recognizing the right of all in a fair and impartial manner. The accomplishment of these things will bring lasting prosperity to the Mid-West.

Yours very truly,
S. H. THOMPSON.

—o—

Expressions on Freight Rates

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter, I would say that I think freight rates are too high now, and would like to see the Illinois Agricultural Association put up a bitter fight against any increase.—Daniel McCulloch, Winnebago, Winnebago county.

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of the 17th of July in regard to freight rates, we farmers of Lee county think we are carrying all the load we can at present. While conditions are some better, they are far from good. Farms are for sale in numbers, mostly mortgaged for all they are worth.

The boys are refusing to stay on the farms. They say that they put in too many hours in the day for what they receive, compared to the city boys. We farmers that have our own help can make out fairly well, but the ones that have to hire have tough sledding.—A. H. Montavon, Sublette, Lee county.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter on the proposed increase in freight rates. I shall say, as a farmer in this county, I would like to have you do everything within your power to prevent this increase for it will mean a lot to the farmers of this county. We have to pay freight on all of our produce shipped out of the county and indirectly have to pay freight for what we buy. Our Farm Bureau has shipped out through their Live Stock Shipping Association 259 cars of live stock during the past year. We have shipped into the county 15 cars of tankage, also 45 cars of limestone and small amounts of various other things such as seeds. You can see that an 11 per cent increase in freight rates would mean much to the farmers of this county.

I am sure that I am speaking the sentiment of all the farmers of this county and we shall greatly appreciate anything our Association can do to prevent this proposed increase going into effect.—Herman Kilver, Winchester, Scott county.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of the 17th in regard to the Western railroads beginning a fight for an increase in freight rates. I think we should vigorously oppose any raise in freight rates on agricultural commodities. I consider it unjust and an added burden that we should not be asked to bear because of the economic conditions confronting agriculture. It will be easier to oppose a raise than to wait until a raise has been made and then get a reduction. I trust that organized agriculture will be able to put up a strong fight. I will be pleased to give whatever help I can.—J. S. McDonald, Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of July 17, addressed to the Voting Delegates, I assure you that we are very vitally interested in opposing any increases in freight rates.

It occurs to us that it would be entirely out of line with the general tendency of the times for the railroads to expect any increases of tariffs now. Practically everything is on a decline; even labor is very materially reduced; and it would be most inopportune, in view of the condition of the farmer now and for the past five years, to thrust upon him such heavy penalties as an eleven per cent increase in freight rates.

I want to urge the Illinois Agricultural Association to do everything in its power to prevent such increases.

The cost of marketing and the cost of other products as compared to the prices received for farm products has already forced the farmer to the wall.—G. W. Lenhart, President, Vermilion County Farm Bureau, Danville.

"I believe the railroads should have sufficient revenue to give adequate service, but I don't think an increase at this time is justified, considering the farmers' financial condition," stated Chas. R. Finley, formerly president of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau, when in the I. A. A. office recently.

Dear Sir: Your letter of July 17 has been gladly received. I am pleased to do anything I can as a voting delegate to aid the I. A. A.

As to the railroad situation, I have been thinking for some time that I should tell someone my feelings about this.

The railroads are up against a strong competition with the automobile and truck. It seems to me that they should meet this competition in the natural way, and that is by reducing their rates and increasing their service. This seems to be just the opposite to what they are doing. For instance, the passenger train service is getting to be very disgusting to the traveling public. On the Wabash they used to have a train that was called the "Accommodation train." It would run to Chicago in the morning and return late in the afternoon, but now the train to Chicago leaves Emington at 2:15 P. M. and a train comes from Chicago arriving at Emington about 2:30 P. M. What is the result? We are 75 miles from Chicago and can drive it by auto in less than three hours and return the same day.

Another little incident which occurred on the branch of the I. C. between Kempton and Minonk. The passenger train had been scheduled to leave Pontiac going East at 4:30 P. M. This spring the railroad officials changed the schedule so that this train would leave Pontiac at 4:15 P. M. Just early enough so that the student would have to cut the last period of his class work to make the train. The result was that we drove by auto and brought our daughter home so she could stay and finish her class work for the day.

The same competition is going to be met with the auto truck. If they have rates increased this will make it more profitable for the truck and there will be more truck service as the hard roads increase. The natural way for the railroads to do would be to reduce the rates and the trucks would load the trains at the most convenient point and all would prosper.

If there is anything further I can do to be of service to our farm organization, I will be pleased to co-operate with you.—Isaac J. Gallup, Emington.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. (John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis is "Agin" It) **Making Ep Ponder.**



20TH DISTRICT HEARS OF I. A. A. ACTIVITIES FROM FOUR DIRECTORS

Meeting at Jacksonville of Farm Bureau Leaders Reflects Strength of Movement in These Counties.

First-hand information concerning what the I. A. A. is doing in its departments of organization, phosphate - limestone, taxation and statistics, and information, was obtained by 65 representatives of the Farm Bureaus of Cass, Menard, Scott, Jersey, Pike, Greene, Brown and Morgan counties when the second 20th district conference of the year was held at Jacksonville, July 30. Mason county's delegation was stopped by rain.



Earl C. Smith

Earl C. Smith of Detroit, Pike county, executive committeeman for the district, officiated and absorbed the farm bureau leaders' desires in order to reflect them later to the rest of the I. A. A. executive committee. C. S. Black of Jacksonville, president of the Morgan County Farm Bureau, was elected chairman for the day, and Guy H. Husted, farm adviser of the Cass County Farm Bureau, served as secretary.

Membership Increasing Says Metzger

"Farmers are joining and rejoining the Farm Bureau this year in our renewal campaigns with a better and clearer idea than ever before as to what it is all about," stated George E. Metzger, director of organization. "The counties which are conducting renewal campaigns this year, and which have progressed to a point where we can tell the extent of membership, report increases. These range from 10 to 25 per cent of the old membership, and average about 15 per cent."

"The wealth of nation lies in the fertility of her soil," said J. R. Bent, director of the phosphate-limestone department. "Illinois farmers are keenly aware of this fact, and have demonstrated their readiness to 'take' to scientific practices to such an extent that last year Illinois used more agricultural limestone than any other state in the Union, in fact, one-fourth of all that was used in the United States. This year we will beat the previous record."

Watson Urges Amendment's Adoption

John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics, declared that Morgan county land and city property is assessed on a higher percentage of valuation than any other county in the 20th district, and therefore bears a rather unjust portion of state taxes. A great variety of taxation conditions exist over the state, he said, most of which are the outgrowth of human nature, or the inherent desire of most people to escape taxation. With such a muddle in tax systems over the state, many people, especially owners of real property, both city and country, are paying an unjust portion, while intangibles are going practically free, and in many cases entirely so.

He strongly advocated the adoption of the amendment to the revenue section of the state constitution when it comes up for popular vote in November, 1926. Adoption of the amendment, he stated, does not enact additional taxes, but will give the General Assembly permission and power to remedy the revenue situation of the state.

I. A. A. Activities Increasing

Harry C. Butcher, director of information, told of increased activity of the I. A. A. in the news of the nation, which, he stated, is largely because of the increasing prestige of the state association and its increasingly greater activity.

"This was a fine meeting," Committeeman Smith said at the close. "There is a splendid spirit in this district, which reflects the constructive work being done."

Those who were present are as follows:

Morgan county: C. S. Black, H. P. Joy, M. Greenleaf, E. R. Hembrough, Austin B. Patterson, F. R. Watson and G. B. Crandall, farm adviser.

Pike county: Earl C. Smith, executive committeeman; J. H. Billings, W. F. Beckenholdt, J. A. Miller and Frank N. Barrett, farm adviser.

Cass county: Guy H. Husted, R. J. Meyer and Geo. R. Cline.

Scott county: Fred Booster, Bert Smothers, J. P. Bunch, Clyde J. North, W. M. Carlton, John C. Moore, A. F. Morris, M. L. Murray, A. W. Weeder, B. F. Webster, William Hasenkamp and Alfred Tate, farm adviser.

Jersey county: H. J. Steinkuehler, Ira Cottingham, John F. Powel, F. W. Schultz, C. E. Stanley, Thos. Cummings, M. B. Voorhees, John S. Cummings, F. I. Dodge, Chas. Campbell, Richard Walton and R. L. Eyman, farm adviser.

Brown county: Chas. H. Snyder, F. H. Six, Allen M. Ater, W. P. Miller, farm adviser.

Menard county: C. A. Hughes, farm adviser.

MARKETING POLICY OUTLINED BY DAVIS

(Continued from page 1, col. 1.)

For farmers in territories in which neither farmers' elevators nor commodity associations can be applied, the I. A. A. grain policy recommends the organization of local grain shipping associations. In this plan 50 or more members can organize themselves and arrange to load their grain into cars on the track and later if advisable to purchase or erect an elevator of their own. Such a plan requires neither a large capital investment nor a detailed organization and will prove advantageous in counties where grain is not the principal marketed crop.

The grain marketing policy, as developed by the I. A. A., is inclusive and may be applied to practically all territories and conditions in the state. It is toward a statewide service in marketing grain that the Illinois Agricultural Association is working.

The I. A. A. is preparing an agricultural exhibit to be displayed at the Central States Exposition at Aurora, on August 21-29; the Illinois State Fair, Springfield, September 19-26; and the Illinois Products Exposition at the American Exposition Palace, Chicago, on October 8-17. The exhibit will be a credit to Illinois agriculture and the State Farm Bureau. Come around to the booth when you attend the fairs.

Land Valuations Reduced $8,905,887 in 6 Counties Within the Last Year

SIX farm bureau counties, with the Illinois Agricultural Association co-operating, have brought about a reduction in assessed land valuations totalling $8,905,887 within the last year, according to J. C. Watson, taxation specialist. This reduction will save the landowners of the six counties approximately $57,888.26 each year in state taxes alone.

The assessed valuation of the farm lands in many of the counties in Illinois is based upon the inflated values of the world war days, and it is the plan of the I. A. A. to assist the farmers throughout the state to bring about a reduction of the assessments to amounts corresponding to the present value of the lands. The six counties, where such reductions were accomplished in 1924, included Vermilion with a reduction of $2,241,812; Logan, $2,620,790; Whiteside, $1,749,873; Kane, $919,175; Montgomery, $890,717; and Cass, $483,520.

Ford First This Year

The first county to get a reduction in 1925 was Ford. The board of revenue made a reduction in the assessed valuations amounting to nearly $1,350,000 on farm lands. This, it is estimated will make a saving to landowners of approximately $8,200 annually on state taxes. Ford county lands averaged $90 per acre in the 1924 valuation, and this reduction will reduce the value to $81 per acre.

Notable reductions have been made in other counties, principally Shelby county with a reduction of $862,731 and Jo Daviess where the reduction amounted to $299,385. In the case of Whiteside county full credit of the saving goes to the county Farm Bureau which accomplished the reduction without any outside assistance.

At the present time the McLean County Farm Bureau is requesting a reduction from the board of reviews which will amount to a saving of 10 per cent to the landowners. Other counties including Ogle, Peoria, Clay and Kane are expecting to ask for a reduction this year. The reduction made in Kane county last year was not as large as it should have been according to the present land values. Last year the Peoria Farm Bureau asked for a reduction in the assessed valuation of farm lands but was unsuccessful due to the opposition of the county treasurer and certain members of the board of review, according to the Peoria County Farmer, official organ of the county Farm Bureau. This year, it is understood that the board admits the fairness of the request and it is believed that a reduction will be accomplished.

Other States Active

Other states, particularly Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, are also making efforts to bring about a reduction on taxation assessments. Last year, according to the Missouri Farm Bureau News, the Farm Bureau Federation in that state succeeded in getting a reduction in 13 counties and this year data is being prepared on 57 other counties with the hope of bringing about a similar reduction.

The state executive council of Iowa, according to news reports, recently fixed a valuation on farm property of $69.45 per acre as compared to $76.66 two years ago. The decrease on farm lands in that state in 1926 and 1927 will run from 5 to 15 per cent as compared to the 1923 assessment, with an average decrease for the state varying from 9 to 10 per cent, according to a special correspondent to the Chicago Journal. The tax reduction work in neighboring states was gotten under way by Mr. Watson's assistance. He has worked in Ohio, Michigan, and Iowa, and Missouri used the I. A. A. system.

WABASH REDUCES ITS PROPOSED LIMESTONE FREIGHT RATE BOOST

Planned Big Increase to Correct Error, But I. A. A. Gets Compromise Which Will Save Farmers Many Dollars.

Farmers along the Wabash railroad who buy limestone will benefit from a recent negotiation of the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department and Vice-President Maxwell of the railroad.

Earlier in the summer the Wabash officials signified their intention of advancing its rate on agricultural limestone in order to correct an error made by its employees at the time the former low rate was published. The former rate absorbed a 30-cent-per-ton switching charge which is necessary to transport the stone from the quarries to the company's own line.

Proposed Increase Reduced

"In correcting the error," states J. R. Bent, director of the department, "the railroad proposed an increase which would have placed a severe penalty on limestone purchases from quarries served by this line. Naturally it would have decreased the use of limestone to a considerable degree.

"I am very glad to be able to report that Vice-President Maxwell has agreed to minimize their proposed increase, even though it leaves the net rate on the Wabash extremely low for the mileage concerned in view of the fact that there is a switching charge to be handled. He promised to get out a new tariff at once which will absorb a portion of the 30-cent switching charge levied by the connecting line at 'the shipping or 'origin' end as follows:

"1. On movements where the main line haul amounts to $1 per ton or more freight, the Wabash will absorb 25c of the switching.

"2. On movements amounting to 90c or more, but less than $1, 15c.

"3. On movements amounting to 80c or more, but less than 90c, 10c.

"This very favorable action is good for the balance of 1925 as a trial matter. I hope that the results this year will convince Mr. Maxwell that such encouraging rates should be maintained permanently."

State Picnic's Still 2 Weeks Away, But There's Bid for '26

WITH this year's annual I. A. A. state picnic still two weeks in the future, the executive committee received the first invitation for the 1926 picnic at its meeting of August 7.

It was from the McDonough County Farm Bureau. The executives ordered the invitation placed on file.

Watch for Chicken Epidemic Is Warning Of Poultry Department

The chicken disease which caused the embargo to be placed on live poultry and the enormous loss to Illinois farmers last year has begun again to show up in the New York market, according to information received by F. A. Gougler, head of the poultry and egg department of the I. A. A.

To forestall the spread of the disease and the ultimate embargo, Director Gougler has issued a warning to Illinois farmers through their 93 county Farm Bureaus to, "Be extra careful not to send sick fowl to market."

"We should not forget the serious epidemic of poultry diseases that developed throughout the country last year and which may appear again this year," reads the warning. "Since symptoms of many diseases are very much alike, every effort should be made to prevent sick birds from reaching the market which may cause another embargo.

"During the months of August and September poultry culling will be done by farm advisers and other poultrymen and it will be well for them to call farmers' attention to the importance of marketing only healthy stocks."

Government and state authorities are working quietly but thoroughly to stamp out the disease wherever it appears. By careful inspection of the farm flocks and particularly fowls to be shipped to the large markets, it is hoped that the disease may be eliminated and thus prevent a recurrence of the poultry epidemic and financial loss to both shipper and receiver during the coming winter months.

Over Half of Dairy Cows in State Under Supervision for T. B.

The tuberculosis eradication project is more than half completed and soon there will be enough safe tuberculin tested milk for all families who consume milk from Illinois herds, according to statistics compiled by A. D. Lynch, head of the dairy department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"Already 53.1 per cent of the cows in Illinois have been placed under supervision and 2,000 head of cattle are being tested daily," states Director Lynch. "Farmers throughout the state are rapidly showing more interest in putting their herds tested and Illinois dairymen are determined to have healthy cows, safe milk for their kiddies and clean tuberculin tested milk for their city cousins.

"On July 1, a year ago," according to the records of the dairy department, "30.6 per cent of the milk cows of the state had been tested. In 1923 only 7.8 per cent were under supervision and three years ago the number of tuberculin tested cattle was but 3.5 per cent. The Illinois program has been a steady, sensible progressive plan to rid the state of bovine tuberculosis in a co-operative and complete manner and figures showing the increase in number of tested cattle from 3.5 to over 50 per cent in only three years is indicative of the success of the project.

"The farm bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association have backed this program and will continue to assist their members and their communities in the eradication of tuberculosis. The job is now a little over half done and it is expected that the remaining portion will be easier. The machinery is working smoothly. Over 136,000 head of cattle are on the current list waiting to be tested, and the passage of the Tice bill made possible an appropriation of $3,000,000 for indemnities for the next two years."

MARKETING POLICIES GIVEN AIRING AT 22ND DISTRICT CONFERENCE

Dairy and Grain Plans for I.A.A. Told to Farm Bureaus at Waterloo Meeting

Definite programs for the co-operative marketing of both grain and dairy products were discussed at the conference of the 22nd district of the Illinois Agricultural Association held at Waterloo on August 5.



Stanly Castle

Approximately 50 representative farm bureau members were present from Madison, Bond, St. Clair and Monroe counties, according to Stanly Castle, executive committeeman of that district. The meeting was presided over by Albert Kolmer, president of the Monroe County Farm Bureau, as chairman with Frank Oexner of Waterloo officiating as secretary.

Tells of Ratio Price Feature

During the morning session, A. D. Lynch, director of the dairy marketing department, reviewed the Illinois dairy marketing plan and explained how it may be applied to the milk distribution problem of the 22nd district. The Illinois program, which is similar to the marketing methods used successfully both in Detroit and Philadelphia, is now being prepared for the farm bureau members in Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford counties. Under this plan the price ratio is arranged according to both a basic and surplus production, which premiumizes uniform production.

The members of the 22nd district have an additional prospective outlet for their surplus milk which could be arranged through the surplus plant in the territory, if such an avenue should be needed, according to Director Lynch. No definite steps were taken in regard to the dairy marketing at this meeting, but it is believed that the question will be considered more completely at a future district meeting.

I. A. A. Grain Policy Defined

Chester C. Davis, grain marketing director, addressed the afternoon session. In his talk, Director Davis told of the Illinois plan for marketing grain and of the Rural Grain Marketing Company that has been incorporated recently (to handle the sale of the grain produced by the members in the Chicago district). The grain program, as reviewed by Davis, includes three objectives. The I. A. A. aims to assist the already existing 600 farmers' elevators in the formation of a central sales agency for the purpose of disposing of the grain on all markets; to develop a program for the farmers of the state who do not have the advantages of a co-operative elevator; and to co-operate in the growth and improvement of the local farmers' elevators and other co-operative grain handling associations for greater efficiency and harmony.

The work of the I. A. A. and its co-operation with the county Farm Bureaus of the district in developing the state-wide programs for the marketing of dairy and grain products was reviewed by Committeeman Castle.

MANY SLUM CHILDREN ENJOYING FARM LIFE

Many children of the city slums are enjoying these last few weeks of summer in the homes of Farm Bureau members near Chicago. These lucky youngsters will certainly long remember with gratitude and affection the generosity of the farm families into whose midst they have been welcomed.

The following persons have recently written to the outing secretary requesting children:

Mrs. A. W. Johnson, Jerseyville, 2; Mrs. William H. Cohrs, Homewood, 2; Mrs. B. F. Pudicil, Beecher City, 2; Mrs. Henry Tiellamp, La Moille, 1; Mrs. Emery Werkheiser, Kent, 1; Mrs. Nels Hansen, Walnut, 1; Mrs. E. Pierce, De Long, 2; Mrs. H. A. McVey, Kirkwood, 1.

STATE PRESIDENT OF FARM MUTUALS TELLS OF REINSURANCE NEEDS

C. A. Asplund of Henry County Tells of Trials of Farm Mutual Insurance Companies

"I am intensely interested in this project," writes C. A. Asplund, president of the Illinois Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, in a letter concerning the progress of the newly formed Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company, which has been organized by the farm mutuals of the state, and which is now in a campaign to get sufficient direct insurance on fire and lightning risks to permit a charter from the state.



C. A. Asplund

"I am anxious to do what I can for the immediate fulfillment of the requirements of the insurance laws to get this reinsurance company in operation and on a sound footing," his letter continues. Mr. Asplund is secretary of The Svea Mutual Protective Insurance Company of Knox, Henry and Mercer counties, which, he states, has over $27,000,000 insurance in force. He is also president of the reinsurance company.

Funds Now Available

"The necessity for an organization that will safeguard mutual insurance presents itself more and more forcibly as time goes on, and it seems that the mutual insurance fraternity has been lax in neglecting this important matter all these years. The reason, however, is lack of funds for its promotion. It is a well known fact that there is no business approaching in magnitude and importance that of mutual insurance work that offers as small remuneration for the time and efforts engaged in it. It should not be expected that they should also contribute cash funds in promoting its welfare but now that this obstacle has been overcome by the generous offer of the Illinois Agricultural Association to advance the $10,000 guarantee fund and all of the organization expenses, it has left the comparatively small matter of obtaining the $500,000 of direct insurance to those interested in the success of this project and to complete the requirements and launch a state-wide mutual reinsurance company in the field. This latter detail can be accomplished in a very short time if each mutual officer would take it upon himself to procure a few applications each. Incidentally, on last Saturday I made it a point to call on some of my neighbors that I knew should have more insurance than they were carrying, and in less than three hours I wrote eight applications for $22,650, and could have written considerably more had I not run out of application blanks, for not a single person approached neglected to take a policy after the object and purpose of this new company was explained, and I feel that this condition obtains everywhere.

Big Problem

"One outstanding problem in mutual insurance is the tendency to overload, or carry larger risks than is commensurate with assessment resources. This is especially so with the smaller companies; out of the 235 mutuals in the state, there are 66 with less than one million dollars of insurance in force each. It is very apparent that such companies are not in a position to give their members adequate protection and remain within reasonable bounds of safety without reinsurance facilities.

"It is a regrettable fact that two mutual companies during the past three years that have done splendid work and given their members protection at a very low cost for many years past, and operating in the same territory that our local company is operating, owing to carrying loads too heavy to be consistent with safety, have experienced a run of losses for the past two or three years which caused their loss ratio to increase above their ordinary experience, causing dissatisfaction to their members, which resulted in a decision to liquidate and go out of business. Had the newly organized reinsurance company been in operation a few years before this, and these companies taken advantage of its protection, they would be in existence today.

Reinsurance Is A Stabilizer

"Reinsurance is a stabilizer of all insurance. While it does not prevent losses it distributes them among the many to pay in smaller or more moderate amounts. It is our experience that it is infinitely more satisfactory for all concerned to pay a moderate assessment each year than to pay a large one one year and none at all the next. The average policyholder forgets the year when an assessment is not collected, but always remembers the heavy ones which are the ones that cause dissatisfaction."

Conference Meetings Scheduled for Five Districts Within Month

Five congressional district conferences of the Illinois Agricultural Association, that will include 25 county Farm Bureaus, are scheduled to be held during the next 30 days.

Those listed according to date and place are:

August 20: Third conference meeting of the 21st district at Taylorville. Counties of Sangamon, Christian, Macoupin and Montgomery. Chester C. Davis, grain marketing director, to talk.

August 25: Third conference meeting of the 24th district at Flora. Counties of Clay, Wayne, Edwards, Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, Pope, Hardin, Johnson and Massac. S. H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A.; F. A. Gougler, director of the poultry and egg department; and Harry C. Butcher, director of the information department, to address meeting.

September 1: Third conference meeting of the 11th district at Libertyville. Counties of McHenry, Kane, DuPage and Will. Illinois Agricultural Association to be represented by J. C. Watson, taxation specialist, and Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel.

September 2: Second conference meeting of the 18th district at Marshall. Counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Vermilion, Edgar, Clark and Cumberland. R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, and A. D. Lynch, director of dairy department, to talk.

September 16: Second conference meeting of the 19th district at Sullivan. Counties of Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt, Macon, Moultrie, Douglas, Coles and Shelby. President Thompson; J. R. Bent, Phosphate-Limestone department; and F. D. Barton, of the finance committee, to address meeting.

Red Top Growers Win Decision Against One Member Who Sold Outside

Contracts of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange with the members, are not cancellable upon the will of the member until after July 1, 1927, when members can withdraw from the co-operative if they state their desire in writing, according to a decision of the Appellate Court of Illinois in the fourth district, which reversed a decision of the Circuit Court of Clay county.

The question had gone to court when D. J. Hollinger, a member of the co-operative, sold red top seed outside the pool, thus making him liable for damages to the co-op to the extent of five cents a pound. The resulting litigation was principally over the literal meaning of clause 10 of the uniform growers' contract, which was construed by Mr. Hollinger's attorney as permitting withdrawal any year after July 1, providing written notice had been given the co-operative between May 15 and 30. The Appellate Court held that Mr. Hollinger's attorney's interpretation could only be made by completely ignoring a clause in this section as follows: "that the contract shall continue to be in full force until the first day of July, 1927." This, the written decision of Judge P. J. Higbee stated, could by no means be ignored.

This is the only case of this kind, Manager Curt Anderson states, that has come up in the three years of successful operation of the pool.

Deadline On Horseshoe Entries Set for 9 A. M. of Day of State Picnic

Entries in the state championship horseshoe tournament may be made until 9 o'clock the morning of the picnic day — Thursday, August 27, according to Clair Hay, farm adviser of the Christian County Farm Bureau.

Each entry should be made by letter to the Horseshoe committee, Christian County Farm Bureau, Taylorville, thus establishing the identity of the bona fide representative of participating farm bureaus. The earlier the entries, the better.

I. A. C. A. NOW SERVES 173 ORGANIZATIONS

Contracts for membership in the I. A. C. A., the auditing and business advisory service co-operatives, now number 173.

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The three latest co-operatives organizations to join the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association are the Stockland Livestock Shipping Association, Iroquois county; the Claytonville Co-operative Oil Company, of the same county; and the Havana Co-operative Grain Company, Mason county.

The I. A. C. A. now lists organizations of practically every type of business co-operative operating in the state. The membership list includes 82 co-operative grain companies, 7 milk and dairy associations, 45 Farm Bureaus, 25 co-operative shipping associations, 4 mutual fire insurance companies, 1 automobile insurance association, 5 co-operative supply companies, 2 seed growers' exchanges, 1 fruit exchange, and 1 limestone association.

Other co-operative organizations in the state have received blank membership forms and are considering joining the association, for better auditing and business service, according to George R. Wicker, director of the auditing department.

Here's Spicy Program for Annual I. A. A. Gala Day at Taylorville, 27th

Following is day's program of spicy events:

9:00 A. M. Horseshoe tournament gets under way.

10:00 A. M. Beginning of Women's program with Mrs. Spencer Ewing, president of Illinois Home Bureau Federation, presiding. Assembly of children, accompanied by Hunter's Christian County band. Singing of "America" by audience. Discussion of athletic badge test for boys and girls with demonstrations of stunts actually performed by boys and girls, conducted by Mrs. Homer Johnson, former president of McLean County Home Bureau.

10:30 A. M. Baseball game for championship of state. Folk singing by boys and girls with Victrola accompaniment in charge of Miss Buchanan or Mrs. Eyring. Three folk games by Champaign County Club girls. Stunts and songs by Shelby County Club girls.

11:00 A. M. Address, "Tornado Relief in Southern Illinois," by Mrs. J. L. Mitchell of the Red Cross.

11:30 A. M. Address, "The Home Bureau and Its Work," by Mrs. Spencer Ewing.

12:00-1:30 Band concert and time off for dinner. (Bring picnic lunches but dinner for 5,000 can be secured at grounds or in business section, five blocks from grounds.)

1:30 P. M. People called together in auditorium by bugler. Community singing, led by J. H. Checkley, farm adviser of the Logan County Farm Bureau. Singing and selections by band.

1:45 P. M. William Grimes, president of Christian County Farm Bureau, presiding, will introduce Harry Hershey, mayor of Taylorville, for a short address of welcome. Mr. Grimes will then introduce Sam H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A., who will preside for the afternoon. Message from Dean H. W. Mumford of University of Illinois.

2:15 P. M. Main address of the afternoon by Secretary of Agriculture, W. M. Jardine.

3:15 P. M. Awarding of horseshoe and baseball championship cup by President Thompson. Chicken calling and hog calling contest.

Future talks by I. A. A. directors every Friday noon over WLS broadcasting station include the following speakers and dates: August 21, A. B. Leeper, director of the fruit and vegetable marketing department and manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange; August 28, Wm. E. Hedgcock, livestock marketing director, on "The Wool Marketing Situation;" September 4, Chester C. Davis, grain marketing director; September 11, A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing; and September 18, Frank A. Gougler, head of the poultry and egg marketing department.

Gougler Finds Active Interest in Marketing Poultry All Over State

Active interest in the possibilities of a state-wide program of marketing poultry and eggs co-operatively is seen by Frank A. Gougler, director of the I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department.

This is indicated, he finds, in the series of meetings now being held over the state at which farm advisers gather from a half dozen or so counties, along with farm bureau leaders keenly interested in the subject.

The first meeting of the series occurred at Hannibal, Mo., where a delegation visited the Mark Twain Poultry Producers' Association, an organization that has been functioning for several months, and with good results.

Other meetings have been held at Dixon on August 4 and Champaign on August 6. A meeting at Springfield is set for August 17, and one at Peoria on August 19. One will be held at Galesburg the first week of September, and Effingham and Ottawa have been picked as meeting places, but no dates arranged.

Mr. Gougler is getting up a group to visit the successful co-operatives in Minnesota. The first active start toward forming a poultry and egg marketing association in Illinois is in Ford county. Farm Adviser Swaim of that county recently visited in Minnesota while on his vacation.

Farm Bureau Baseball Championship of State A Feature at Taylorville

The semi-final games of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball league are now well along their way toward the state championship game which will be played at the I. A. A. annual picnic, Taylorville, on August 27, according to G. E. Metzger, secretary-treasurer of the league.

The championship game is to be one of the big features of the picnic and much anticipation has been aroused in many of the counties regarding who will win the state honors this year.

When the league was formed early this spring it included 17 teams representing the county Farm Bureaus in Marshall-Putnam, Carroll, Knox, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Adams, Brown, Cass, Morgan, Sangamon, Mason, Menard, Logan, Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford. These teams were arranged into seven districts and the districts into four groups. In the preliminary games, the teams matched up to determine the district champions. The district champions competed for group championship and now the semi-final games between the group champions are being played to determine who shall play at Taylorville.

PRODUCER AGENCIES INCREASE BUSINESS

The 1924 earnings of the National Live Stock Producers' Association amounted to $424,985.92, as compared with $407,916.98 for 1923, the association's annual report states. The organization sold during the year 90,910 cars of live stock, valued at $199,970,674.58.

During 1924 producer terminals handled live stock consigned from twenty-eight states. Illinois contributed the most cars, with Indiana, Iowa and Ohio following in order.

The association is now represented on thirteen markets, including Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Evansville, Indianapolis, Kansas City, East St. Louis, Oklahoma City and Peoria.

During 1924 the Chicago terminal did more business than any others, selling $27,995,127.79 worth of live stock. The East St. Louis terminal was second with total sales of $19,496,863.91.

The Producers' Association receipts amounted to 10.46 per cent of the total receipts in the markets in which it operated, as compared with 9.18 per cent for 1923.

Farmers' co-operative associations in Illinois in 1924 handled 13.28 per cent of all the livestock shipped to market from this state. This amounted to approximately 35,000 cars and had a total value of $48,450,000, according to Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of the livestock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

FARMERS MAY KILL WILD ANIMALS THAT INJURE PROPERTY

Closed Season Does Not Apply to Destructive Game, Says State Conservation Authority

"Farmers may lawfully destroy in any manner, except with poison or poisonous substances, any wild game, except migratory birds, found destroying their property or their land only," according to a communication from S. B. Roach, chief assistant, department of Conservation in the State Department of Agriculture.

The question of the legality of killing wild animals out of season that are destroying chickens and other property has faced many Illinois farmers. Inquiries have come to the office of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the department of information referred the question to the state department for interpretation of the game law.

"No license is required to kill such animals found destroying property on the lands of the owner or tenant. This, however, does not give the owner or tenant the right to hunt fur bearing animals on their own premises during closed season, except when these animals are found to be actually destroying property," according to the state conservation department.

Section 28 of the Game Code of Illinois, which covers this point, reads:

"Sec. 28. When license not required. The owners and tenants of farm lands and their children actually residing on such lands, shall have the right to hunt, take and kill, wild animals, wild fowls and birds of the kind permitted to be hunted, taken or killed by the provisions hereof, upon such lands or waters thereon, of which they or their parents, are bona fide owners or tenants, during the seasons when it is lawful to do so, without procuring hunting licenses.

"The owners and tenants of lands may destroy any wild animal or wild bird, other than game bird, when such wild animal or wild bird is destroying property upon his or her land, but no poison or poisonous substance shall be used as a means of destroying such wild animal or bird."

New Reinsurance Body Meeting Good Support Among Farmer Mutuals

"The Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company now has thirty-two applications for fire and lightning insurance," states Vernon Vaniman, field representative of the new company. "This is a start on the $500,000 which is needed to secure the charter for the company."

"The mutual insurance companies of Peoria county met in Peoria on July 31 and $22,000 worth of applications for insurance were subscribed for at the meeting. The mutual insurance companies of Madison county met in Edwardsville last Saturday. They unanimously endorsed the plan of the Reinsurance Company and the men present subscribed for $20,000 of insurance.

"When will the Reinsurance Company get the $500,000 of applications so it can secure its charter and start operations? I believe the company will have $500,000 in applications by September 15, at the latest.

"If you desire to see the local mutuals put in a position so they can handle all the fire and lightning, as well as the hailstorm and windstorm, insurance needs of the farmer, then you should be a charter member of the Reinsurance Company by making out an application for insurance.

"Write the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company, care of the I. A. A., and become a charter member."

OFFICE VISITORS

Gray Silver, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Winebrigher, Mr. Wescott, Decatur; Geo. McCormick; Stewart Hyde; Paul Schmidt, Earlville; J. E. Harris; L. A. Finsen, Superintendent, Concordia Creamery, Concordia; Mr. Taylor, Cass county; J. M. Mehl; Mr. Johnstone; R. H. Taylor, Executive Secretary, Agricultural Legislative Committee, Sacramento, Calif.; Chas. T. Peavey, Grain Auditor, Chicago; L. E. Martin, Chicago; Jas. M. Hamilton, Economist, Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.; W. Lawrence Darlow, Secretary, Farmers Grain Dealers Association, Bloomington; Rudolf A. Clemen, Editor, Illinois Merchants Review, Chicago; H. J. Albaugh, Nestpar System of Financing Co-operative Concerns; Colonel Barnes, Chicago; Paul Theilen, Manager, Farmers Elevator Supply Co., J. G. Mecherle, President, State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co., E. J. Carmondy, Vice-President, Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Bloomington, Ill.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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REINSURANCE COMPANY MEETING WITH HEARTY APPROVAL: McFARLAND

Secretary and Manager of New Company Writes of Success of New Project

YOU will be interested in what Wm. B. McFarland, the author of this article, has to say about the new reinsurance company. He has been in the farm mutual insurance work for nearly 35 years, and therefore knows the ins and outs. He is secretary and manager of the new company and says he and his farm mutual friends have been hoping for many years to get such a company on its feet. Read it.



Wm. B. McFarland

I AM mighty glad to see the hearty response and encouragement the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois is receiving from the local fire insurance companies and from the county Farm Bureaus of the state. Almost without exception wherever it has been presented it has met with hearty approval.

Reinsurance has enlisted the best thought of those interested in farm insurance both in this and other states for a number of years. Various plans have been proposed and discussed at length at the state association meetings. Forms for interchange of reinsurance among local companies have been perfected and many companies have availed themselves of this. But a demand for a larger, more comprehensive, form or a state-wide company has been apparent through all this discussion.

The Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois is the result of this demand and has been made possible by the co-operation of the Farm Fire and Tornado Companies and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Assist Locals, Not Compete With Them

The object of this company is only to assist and in no way to compete with the local companies.

The laws of Illinois limit the service of the local companies and some local companies by reason of certain conditions limit the amount of their own service. Some local companies do not insure churches, schoolhouses, or town halls, although they are largely or wholly supported by farm interests.

This the state company will be able to do. It will also, through its blanket insurance, be able to help the local companies in years that its losses are excessive and will share part of them, thus spreading them over a term of years, or in other words, doing for the local company just what it does for its patrons. Would it not be fine for the local company to say to its patrons that they were backed by companies representing 50 to 100 million dollars? And when that time comes the farmers will be able to insure whatever their interest may require and excessive assessment will not be heard of.

The number of local insurance companies and Farm Bureaus of the same territory have been solicited and have pledged a given amount of the required $500,000 necessary to procure the charter and have ap-

(Continued on page 4, col. 5.)

Operation Plus Doc's Orders Causes Jardine To Cancel Picnic Date

Due to doctors' orders, Secretary Jardine cancelled his engagement to speak at the annual I. A. A. picnic at Taylorville. His message was as follows:

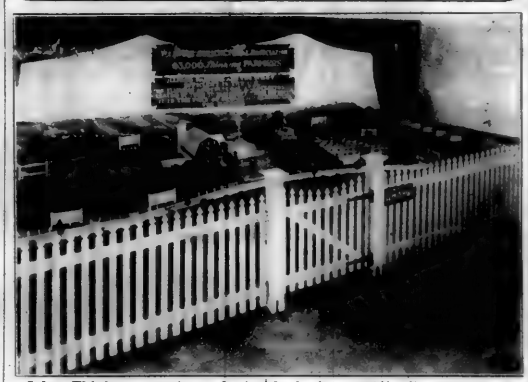
"The Secretary has been planning on fulfilling his appointment at Taylorville, Aug. 27, but it was found advisable for him to undergo an operation for the removal of his tonsils. It will take him several days to recover from this operation, but it is quite likely that he will have to undergo further treatment and rest before his return to his duties. His doctors have absolutely refused to allow him to accept any speaking engagements. Therefore he will have to cancel his Illinois engagement."

MOVE TO COORDINATE ALL FARM STATISTICS

Under a working agreement completed August 1st, 1925, the Illinois crop and livestock reports will be issued jointly by S. J. Stanard, director of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Springfield, and W. F. Callander, chief, division of crop and livestock estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. All reports will be issued under the head of "Illinois Co-operative Crop Reporting Service." A. J. Surratt, federal agricultural statistician, will be in charge.

"The regular crop and livestock reports issued monthly will represent the result of extensive investigations by the combined state and federal organizations for gathering agricultural statistics," states Mr. Surratt. "Briefly, the object of this co-operative project is to improve and extend the use of agricultural statistics and to co-ordinate, so far as practical, all the work in Illinois relating to the collection, distribution and use of agricultural statistics in such a way as to make the work more effective and available to the farming public and avoid duplication of effort."

I.A.A. Exhibit to be Shown at Aurora, Springfield and Chicago



John Thinker, member of the Peppy County Farm Bureau and neighbor of Epidermis Flint, is now preaching the gospel of organization and co-operation at agricultural fairs. He still retains his job as chief character of the comic strip that is published each issue on the editorial page of the I. A. A. RECORD, but for the time being his audience has been increased.

John Thinker and his farm is the subject of the exhibit that has been prepared by the Illinois Agricultural Association to be shown this fall at three fairs. On August 21-29, the exhibit was displayed at the Central States Exposition, Aurora, and will be shown again at the Illinois State Fair, Springfield, September 19-26, and the Illinois Products Exposition, Chicago, October 8-17.

Represent Agricultural Industry

The exhibit is a large reproduction of a substantial farm with all the equipment and buildings that are needed in the work of helping feed the world. It displays the spirit and magnitude of Agriculture.

It is summer time on the farm and John Thinker may be seen making hay as he drives a load of alfalfa to the barn, unloads it and returns to the field again at regular intervals. Trucks and wagons can be seen driving along the road carrying agricultural products to the city. On the right of the exhibit is shown a railroad train loaded with grain and livestock going to the terminal markets. Road signs tell the story of farming and co-operation to the passersby.

Time and expense have been used to make this exhibit one that every Illinois farmer may be proud of as representing his industry and his organization. It is to sell the Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. to the people of Illinois. Every farmer who plans to attend the state fair or the exposition at Chicago should go around to the I. A. A. booth to see the exhibit.

Will This Young Lady Carry the Illinois Banner on World Tour?

MISS AGRICULTURE! That's her name in the office. Her real name is Miss Hilma Johnson. She lives in Batavia, Kane county, and is an employee of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

However, the position of secretary of the accounting department of the I. A. A. does not satisfy all of Miss Johnson's ambitions so now she wants to carry the Illinois banner around the world to represent the grand old industry that feeds all of us—Agriculture.

To Be Miss Agriculture



Miss Hilma Johnson, Secretary, I. A. A. department of co-operative accounting.

To realize her ambition, she must sell more tickets than any other down-state girl for the Illinois Products Exposition, which opens in Chicago on October 8 and shows "Mighty Illinois on Parade" until the 17th. If she wins she gets a four-month free trip around the world.

"If all the farmers who plan to attend the Exposition would buy their tickets of me, I'd have a good chance to win," Miss Johnson says. "I am trying my hardest for I certainly want that trip. I'm most interested in agriculture so I want to represent agricultural interests in the campaign."

The I. A. A., Prairie Farmer and Orange Judd Illinois Farmer are supporting Miss Johnson. Tickets are 35 cents each if bought in advance from Miss Johnson and 50 cents at the door. Write the I. A. A., Prairie Farmer or Orange Judd Illinois Farmer if you want tickets. Let's send Miss Agriculture around the world!

Farmers Like to Hear Old Time Songs Best, Radio Survey Reveals

Jazz and syncopation have failed to lure rural people away from the old time tunes.

This is conclusively shown by a radio survey recently completed by WLS. Old time melodies like "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," and "Old Kentucky Home," are more popular with the country folks than "Don't Bring Lulu," "Red Hot Mama" and "That's All There Is, There Ain't No More Blues."

The survey questionnaire was sent out on the air during the R. F. D. dinner bell programs. Responses were received from 681 in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Ohio, the average distance away of the listener in being 98 miles and the longest distance 400 miles. The total number of homes included was 2,500, with an average of four listeners in each home.

Old Time Tunes Liked Best

To the question "What kind of music do you like best?" the replies revealed the following: old time tunes, 349; popular, 205; classical, 39; all musical programs, 42; sacred, 16; string music, 12; instrumental music, 10; Ford and Glenn, 66; Cornhuskers' Orchestra, 43; harmonica, 44; Hawaiian guitar, 88.

"Yearning" leads the list of popular old time songs. The others in the order of their popularity are: "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "Old Black Joe," "Oh, Katerina," "Oh How I Miss You Tonight," "When You and I Were Seventeen," "Red Wing," "Carry Me Back To Old Virginny," "How Do You Do," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," "Put on Your Old Grey Bonnet," "Ukelele Lady," "In Shadowland," "By the Light of The Stars," "Moonlight and Roses," "Swanee River," "Turkey in the Straw," "Midnight Waltz," "Humoresque," "Blue Eyed Sally," "Let it Rain, Let it Pour," and "Old Kentucky Home."

ONE SPOON'S BEST TO ADMINISTER POSTAL COST REMEDY: A.F.B.F.

Board of Directors Decide One Statement for 48 States Will Suffice in Postal Rate Fight

A single statement concerning the new postal rates presented recently to the Joint Congressional Postal Committee in Washington will represent the concensus of opinion of the American farmers. This was the decision reached by the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation in session in Chicago, August 19 and 20.

It was felt that a single statement reflecting the national point of view would be more effective than 48 state briefs. However, the state Farm Bureaus, where convenient, will meet with the postal committee, which is scheduled to hold further hearings in various parts of the country, and will present local testimony in support of the national brief.

The American Farm Bureau Federation argued before the committee in Washington that there is ample room in the Post Office operations for economy. Gradual reorganization of the service would be sufficient to wipe out the deficit which present figures seem to indicate will accrue during this fiscal year, the Federation declared.

Rate Increases Cutting Volume

The Farm Bureau further held that not sufficient time has elapsed to show how much of a deficit there will be nor just where it will occur but there seems ample evidence that goes to show that there will be a falling off in the parcel post business and possibly in the 3rd class business.

This was predicted by the American Farm Bureau Federation when the new rates were being written and strenuous protest made against it. The Farm Bureau also objected to the general increase in the salaries of postal employees, believing with the heads of the Post Office department and the administration that there was no necessity for a 60 to 70 million dollar increase in salary and that a few millions spent where there was demonstrated need would be ample to meet the situation.

The Federation has suggested that there be a gradual reorganization of the rural delivery system, lengthening the routes. The routes have not been lengthened materially since the automobile and hard surfaced roads were introduced and only a very small percentage of the routes are classified as "motor routes" and yet between 75 and 85 per cent of the R. F. D. carriers use automobiles.

Suggests Fewer City Deliveries

The Federation has also suggested possible economies through the elimination of some of the deliveries in the city, some municipalities having as high as seven deliveries in the business section and five deliveries in the mixed business and residence sections. For the purpose of proper bookkeeping at least, the $7,000,000 paid from the U. S. Treasury to the Post Office department for carrying franked and penalty matter should be charged up against those who use it, such as the various departments and members of Congress.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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THE Record's PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

The East Needs A Middle West

WHILE your farm adviser and his family were in the East during their vacation no other condition was more outstanding than the fact that it is a mighty good thing for the East that there is a Middle West. The East is densely populated. This population is rapidly increasing. Real farms are scarce and therefore the food supply from local sources is very limited. Most of the farms consist of rough, broken land covered with stones. Dairying is and must continue to be the chief source of production on these rough farms. Scarcely no dependence can be placed on these farms for grain, butter and meat and the various other products for feeding the Eastern United States from local production. These products must come largely from the great Middle West.

There is an exceedingly healthy demand for food in these big manufacturing centers of the East. The prices paid by these consumers are very high when compared to the prices received by Middle West farmers. These consumers are not objecting to the prices they pay for food. High wages in the factories, or at the various trades enable them to pay these high prices. Further than this the population of the East is rapidly increasing. New houses are being built by the hundreds and thousands. Hence there will be a greater and increasing demand in the future for Middle West farm products.

What should these conditions mean to the Middle West farmers? If they mean anything at all they should stimulate our farmers to the following procedure: First, organize to market farm products in order to get the largest possible share of the consumers' dollar. Second, maintain and increase production to care for the future demand.—J. R. Shinn, farm adviser, in Fulton County Farm Bureau News.

—o—

The Freight Rate Situation

THE 11 per cent increase in freight rates petitioned for the western railroads has been reduced to about 5 per cent, according to press reports.

L. J. Quasey, director of transportation for the Illinois Agricultural Association, states that very little can be done by the farm organizations until the first hearing in Chicago, the date of which has been changed to September 15 instead of the 8th.

At present there is no specific brief of the railroads upon which a rebuttal can be based, and none will be available until the hearing, Mr. Quasey states. Changing the plea from 11 per cent to 5 per cent has further muddled the situation.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has gone on record as being unequivocably opposed to any increase in freight rates at this time, maintaining that the farmer is unable to stand higher rates than he is now paying. The full strength of the association will be thrown into the fight in an endeavor to defeat the increase.

—o—

The Position of Agriculture

THE time has come in the Midwest when adequate remunerative return to the farmer must come from the operation of his farm. Dependence on increased value of land holdings will be, from now on, an uncertain if not indeed a negligible factor in farm profits.



Farm operations must be conducted more nearly like an industry and the profits must come from the operating turnover. The establishment and maintenance of farm operations on a prosperous business basis is the most important economic and social question facing the American people.

The farmers of America have in the past believed in developing home industries and have subscribed to a government policy of protecting, encouraging, and developing our industries against outside competition. With the development of industry and transportation, the laboring class was faced with outside competition from people with lower standards of living. Labor pressed and secured government protection against ruinous competition caused by immigration. The farmer did not object to protecting labor.

Agriculture will decline or develop. It cannot stand still. Shall the government interest itself in developing agriculture? Shall the government aid in establishing farming on a business basis? Can the nation afford to do less for the farming business than it has done to maintain industry and labor? We think not. Only by developing all of our resources, agricultural and industrial, can we maintain an economic balance which will make the nation prosperous and safe for all time.—

Geo A Fox

Executive Secretary, Illinois Agricultural Association.

Times Have Changed Since 1870

THE present revenue section to the constitution of Illinois was adopted in 1870. The Civil War had been over for five years. John B. Palmer was governor. General Grant was president.

The world has moved rapidly forward. Great changes have taken place. Look at this list of noted American inventions since 1870:

Invention	Inventor	Date
Celluloid (Hyatt)		1870
Welt machine (Goodyear)		1871
Block signal for railways (Robinson)		1872
Automatic car coupler (Janney)		1873
Typewriter (Sholes)		1873
Quadruplex Telegraph (Edison)		1874
Water gas (Lowe)		1875
Mowing machine, differential gear (Blakemoyer, R.)		1876
Telephone (Bell)		1876
Talking machine (Edison)		1877
Incandescent lamp (Edison)		1878
Arc lamp (Brush)		1879
Gasoline motor, auto (Seiden)		1879
Automatic knot tying harvesting machine (Appleby)		1880
Chrome tanning (Schultz)		1884
Trolley car (Van Depoele & Sprague)		1884-87
Type-bar casting, linotype (Mergenthaler)		1885
Cash register (Patterson)		1885
Electric furnace reduction (Cowles)		1885
Split-phase induction motor (Tesla)		1887
Single-type composing machine (Lanston)		1887
Rotary converter (Bradley)		1887
Recording adding machine (Burroughs)		1888
Transparent photograph film (Eastman)		1888
Calcium carbide (Willson)		1888
Electric welding (Thomson)		1889
Electrolytic alkali production (Castner)		1890
Carborundum (Acheson)		1891
Harveyized armar plate (Harvey)		1891
Alternate-current motor (Tesla)		1892
Motion picture machine (Edison)		1893
Dry-air process for blast furnace (Gayley)		1894
Disk ploughs, modern type (Hardy)		1896
High-speed (Taylor & White)		1901
Aeroplane (Wilbur Wright)		1901
Hydro-aeroplane (Glenn H. Curtiss)		1911
Machine-gun (Isaac N. Lewis)		1912
Gas engine, compound (Erickemeyer, C.)		1921

And here are the noted foreign inventions:

Invention	Inventor	Nationality	Date
Siphon recorder, Thompson		(English)	1874
Gas engine, Otto cycle, Otto		(German)	1877
Centrifugal creamer, DeLaval		(Swedish)	1880
Manganese steel, Hadfield		(English)	1884
Smokeless powder, Vielle		(French)	1886
Mantle burner, Welsbach		(Austrian)	1890
By-product coke oven, Hoffman		(Austrian)	1893
Wireless teleg., low frequency, Preece		(English)	1895
Wireless teleg., high frequency, Marconi		(Italian)	1896
Electric steel, Heroult		(French)	1900
Diesel oil motor, Diesel		(German)	1900
Depth bomb, W. T. Unge		(Swedish)	1903

But we still have the same revenue section!

When the present revenue section was adopted in 1870, it was fair, in accordance with the times. In those days a man paid very near his fair portion of taxes if he were assessed on the basis of the value of his real, honest-to-goodness tangible property (the kind you can kick, hammer, stick a shovel in, plow, get stuck in, etc.).

But back in 1870 there was less intangibles. Intangibles are defined as "evidences of indebtedness," and are the kind you can't kick, hammer, etc. Since 1870 there has been a meteoric growth in credit, much of which is non-taxable. Then there are bonds, stocks, notes, debentures, bank deposits, etc. The greatly extended use of such implements of finance has changed much of the wealth of the land from tangibles to intangibles.

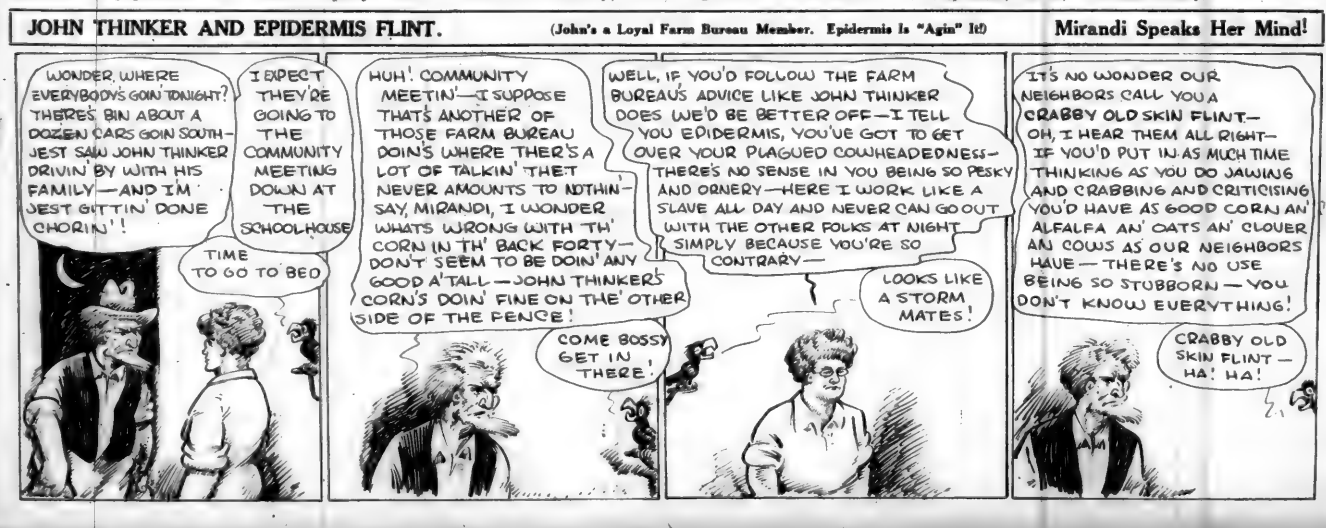
But through all this change, the state's revenue section has remained the same. Is it any wonder that farmers want the amendment to the revenue section? To get the amendment passed by the voters in the election of November, 1926, is one of the big projects of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The active support of every member of the Farm Bureau is needed. Support it when you and your neighbors "talk things over."

—o—

Another Expression on Freight Rates

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 17th is at hand. In regard to freight rates, I will say that any raise in rates would work a hardship on Williamson county farmers. It would also go just as hard with any other section of the state. Off hand I am opposed to a raise in freight rates, yet it may be wise to grant them as long as we build and maintain hard roads and leave them open, free as air, to the public without any gas tax or anything of that nature. We are running a great risk of putting railroads out of business. It is my opinion that briars and sprouts will soon be growing over some of our railroads that are now in operation. On the other hand, a little lesson in economy, such as we farmers had since the war depreciation, might cut out some of their wasteful practices.—A. M. Spitznass, Marion, Williamson county.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. (John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis Is "Agin" It) **Mirandi Speaks Her Mind!**



SURPLUS OF POULTRY PRODUCTS ON MARKET AND IN STORAGE NOW

Gougler Advises Farmers To Withhold Expanding In This Line in the Future Months

Should Illinois farmers increase their poultry and egg production in the future?

The success of expanding that phase of farm production would be very doubtful, if not unprofitable, stated F. A. Gougler, I. A. A. director of poultry and egg marketing, over WLS on the regular Friday noon I. A. A. marketing series.

"Competition is becoming mighty keen in this line" advised Director Gougler, "and only efficient producers from now on will be able to make this business pay. I do think that those producers of poultry who plan to expand their business, or individuals who now expect to enter the poultry business should move cautiously."

Cites Several Factors

When considering poultry and egg marketing problems and the future of the industry in the Mid-West, the poultry director stated that certain known facts should be studied carefully. Outstanding among these are available feed supply, all cereal grains and what they will be worth; what has been the movement of poultry products to our large consuming centers during the past six months; what are our cold storage holdings of these products now compared to a year ago; how are our exports of these commodities holding up compared to last year; what has been the outcome of this year's poultry crop, were the birds hatched early and have they been pushed to early maturity for fall and winter egg production; and, is the consuming public still hungry for our poultry products, or since pork and beef are advancing in price will this make the consumer want to change his diet?

Regarding the price of poultry feeds, it is estimated that conditions compare very favorably to last year. The costs should not advance to unusual heights, although the usual gradual increase in price from the present surplus period to the period of low grain supplies may be expected.

More Poultry in Storage

"So far this year," stated Director Gougler, "approximately 2 million pounds more of dressed poultry have been shipped to the large consuming centers than the total receipt to August 1 of last year. To be added to this is the information that we now have 37 million pounds of dressed poultry in cold storage as compared with 23 millions at this time last year or an increase of 14 million pounds. Thus we find a large carry-over facing us in the future.

"On considering the present egg marketing situation, we find that there is an increase of 116,000 more cases of eggs in cold storage than recorded at this date last year and our export in eggs has decreased as much as 450,000 cases. The reduction in our egg export is partially due to the fact that European countries, who furnished an outlet for our surplus poultry products in the past, are now reaching the point in production where they can supply their own needs.

Reports Show Increased Production

"Reports from the mid-western states indicate an increase in production this year resulting from the favorable spring season. Most of our larger producers hatched early and on many farms pullets are now coming into production.

"I have pointed out that egg consumption during the past few years has been gradually increasing per capita, but who knows how long it will continue in this direction. Perhaps the dreaded poultry disease scare of last year is responsible for the extra 14 million pounds of dressed poultry in cold storage this year over last. At least, no great increase in the consumption of poultry and eggs should be expected in the immediate future.

Illinois' present constitutional revenue section was adopted in 1870—five years after the Civil war. Support the campaign for a new one, which will be voted upon in November, 1926.

Humboldt Township Holds Record for Membership Drive

Humboldt township, Coles county, holds the record so far this year for increasing its membership, according to G. E. Metzger, director of the I. A. A. organization department.

"Humboldt township was the first to complete its membership drive in Coles county," states Director Metzger, "and it now has 30 per cent more members than it had during the past years, and has the largest increase reported this year.

"There are 47 counties who have planned to conduct farm bureau membership drives this year. Six of the Farm Bureaus have completed their sign-up, two are more than half done, and eight others are well started. Those that have proceeded far enough to show the trend of the drives indicate that there will be from 15 to 20 per cent more Farm Bureau members during the next year.

"I have visited 46 Farm Bureaus this year and have talked with their committees who are laying the plans for the resign-up of members. Practically all feel optimistic and state that they expect to be reporting a larger membership in the future."

Members of the Champaign County 4-H Club Listed to Dance at I. A. A. Picnic



Here are the girls who were on the schedule to give the Shoemaker, Kinderpolka, Chebogar, and Klappadans folk dances at the annual state picnic, Taylorville, last week. They are members of the Champaign County 4-H Club.

Their ability is not confined to dancing only, for we understand that they supervise agricultural fairs, programs, social gatherings, manage food stands and find time to go camping, besides their usual club activities.

These girls are from Rantoul, Sadorus and Ludlow. Mrs. Blanche S. Moore, Champaign county home adviser, assisted by Miss May Craw, county club leader; Mrs. Charles Boyd and Mrs. Walter Wycoff were in charge of the girls.

LEEPER REPORTS POTATO FAILURE FOR THIS YEAR

I. A. A. to Assist Farmers In Buying Potatoes to Combat the Present Shortage

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"This crop is reported the lightest in a number of years over the entire country," stated Director Leeper, in his talk over WLS, "and no doubt the growers in the northern sections which produce late potatoes for winter use will this year receive a fair price for their crop.

"We have received numerous requests from Farm Bureaus, farm elevators and other farm organizations to assist them in locating and purchasing supplies of potatoes for farmers in their respective counties."

To Help Supply Potatoes

The Illinois Agricultural Association, in the past, has never encouraged farmers' organization in the buying phase of co-operation. Experience has shown that co-operative buying is a considerable hazard and the saving in this line is usually small as compared to the risk involved. However, the association realizes that an emergency now exists in the potato supply for Illinois farmers and arrangements have been started to assist farm organizations and rural dealers, where they so desire, in locating and purchasing cariots of potatoes this fall. The extremely low price at which potatoes have sold the last two or three years has discouraged growers and the acreage has been naturally cut down in practically all the mid-western producing sections.

"We have made a very thorough survey of the late apple crop in Illinois and estimate that this crop will be one-third larger than in 1924," stated Manager Leeper.

"We found very little fungus disease in the well-kept orchards and insect injury is less than usual. In some sections, on account of the extremely dry weather, the growers were unable to obtain water at the proper time and these particular orchards show considerable injury from the second brood of the codling moth. In general, Illinois will produce this year one of the best quality crops of late apples in years.

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"A premium of $25,000 a year on hogs is a profit that might well be coveted by any county whether it is located in Illinois, Iowa or any other cornbelt state."

That is the amount that Jasper county, Iowa, expects to gain during its first year as an accredited area, according to County Agent Ray D. Laflin of Newton.

In Illinois there is one accredited county and several that are on the threshold of becoming eligible for the 10 cent premium per hundred on hogs delivered to the Chicago and St. Louis markets. Thus, the extra profits acquired from the sale of hogs by the county in our sister state comes as a welcome inspiration to Illinois farmers. The premium becomes available on all hogs shipped to the Chicago market from any county designated as "modified accredited area." By that is meant that all the breeding cattle in the county have been tuberculin tested according to federal and state regulations and that the hogs have not been fed unpasteurized milk from a non-accredited county.

Farmers Getting Premium

Jasper county, Iowa, became an accredited area on March 23 of this year and since that date its farmers have shipped something over 400 carloads of hogs to market. Of this number it is estimated that 261 cars were shipped to the Chicago market in accordance with the premium requirements and have returned to the farmers of that county at least $4,264 in additional profits.

"During the past four years," writes Ray D. Laflin, county agent, "this county has annually shipped 2,200 carloads of hogs to market. These hogs were all raised in this county. If the entire crop was to receive the premium it would amount to about $37,000 a year in additional revenue to Jasper county. However, because all are not shipped according to the requirements, I believe that the annual revenue will amount to at least $25,000. I feel that a large per cent of our fall and winter shipments will receive the premium."

According to the experience of Jasper county, it is believed that the additional revenue received from the premium the first year will go a long way in paying the cost of becoming a "modified accredited area." In Jasper county it required approximately $15,000 of the state and federal funds and a like amount of the county funds, or $30,000. If the estimate of $25,000 additional revenue for the first year proves correct, Jasper county will come within $5,000 of paying for the cost by April 1 of next year, according to County Agent Laflin.

CHICAGO PRODUCERS' PATRONS MAY GET FEW CENTS REFUND ON FEED

Subscribing to Common Stock Yards Practice in Handling Feed Led to Mistake in Charging for Feed Used.

"Because they subscribed to a common stock yard practice relative to the handling of their feed account, the Chicago Producers found themselves involved in a complaint brought by the Packers and Stockyards Administration," says a statement of the National Live Stock Producers Association.

"This complaint was based upon an audit of the Chicago Producers' feed account, made by a government auditor at the request of the manager of that organization.

"This audit disclosed the fact that there had been a deficit in the feed account which been made up in the following manner: It is a practice on the Chicago yards when a deficit in the feed account occurs to make up said deficit by charging the owner of live stock for feed to which his stock has access which has been left by a previous load. In this manner no shipper is charged for feed which his stock has not received and it was this practice to which the Chicago Producers subscribed in making up the deficit discovered in their feed account.

May Refund to Some Shippers

"The board of directors have frankly admitted that the facts set forth in the complaint were, in substance, true and have indicated to the Department that they are perfectly willing to abide by any decision which the Department may make in this matter. The Department has indicated that it may be necessary to make restitution in some cases; such restitution to take the form of a refund to shippers affected. In practically all cases this will not amount to more than a few cents per patron. The office is now investigating the records to ascertain to whom such restitution should be made.

Result of Undercharging

"There is also every evidence that most of this deficit was the result of undercharges to patrons on their feed accounts. When the records have been fully scanned it will probably be found that some shippers are indebted to the Chicago Producers because of this undercharge. What action the Department will take relative to these undercharges has not been indicated as yet.

"Due to the way in which feed accounts are now handled at the Chicago yards, the Department fully appreciates the difficulty in showing a definite balance at the end of the year to such an extent that feed records out of balance several hundred dollars either way are not subject to criticism by the Department. With some change in the method of handling feed transactions there is every reason to believe that feed accounts can be made to balance accurately. Suggestions have already been made to the Packers and Stockyards Administration and to the Stock Yard Company by the board of directors of the Chicago Producers, which will probably result in these changes.

Subscribed to Stock Yards Practice

"The Chicago Producers can probably be justly criticized for subscribing to a stock yard practice, since one of the aims and purposes of this organization is to eliminate practices which are not to the best interests of the live stock producer. The Chicago board is offering no excuse when they call to your attention the fact that during the early period of operation of the Producer agencies, it was necessary to subscribe to some practices which might be questioned in order to later effect the elimination or beneficial change in such practices. Some changes have already been effected. The agency has probably been in operation long enough by this time and is so well established that further changes might have been made had a more aggressive policy been followed.

"Mistakes can be made profitable to the organization and the Chicago Producers' board of directors will exhaust every effort to see that a mistake which has been made in the handling of the feed account of that organization will eventually react to the benefit of the live stock producers."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

THE RECORD'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

The East Needs A Middle West

WHILE your farm adviser and his family were in the East during their vacation no other condition was more outstanding than the fact that it is a mighty good thing for the East that there is a Middle West. The East is densely populated. This population is rapidly increasing. Real farms are scarce and therefore the food supply from local sources is very limited. Most of the farms consist of rough, broken land covered with stones. Dairying is and must continue to be the chief source of production on these rough farms. Scarcely no dependence can be placed on these farms for grain, butter and meat and the various other products for feeding the Eastern United States from local production. These products must come largely from the great Middle West.

There is an exceedingly healthy demand for food in these big manufacturing centers of the East. The prices paid by these consumers are very high when compared to the prices received by Middle West farmers. These consumers are not objecting to the prices they pay for food. High wages in the factories, or at the various trades enable them to pay these high prices. Further than this the population of the East is rapidly increasing. New houses are being built by the hundreds and thousands. Hence there will be a greater and increasing demand in the future for Middle West farm products.

What should these conditions mean to the Middle West farmers? If they mean anything at all they should stimulate our farmers to the following progedure: First, organize to market farm products in order to get the largest possible share of the consumers' dollar. Second, maintain and increase production to care for the future demands.—J. R. Shinn, farm adviser, in Fulton County Farm Bureau News.

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The Freight Rate Situation

THE 11 per cent increase in freight rates petitioned for the western railroads has been reduced to about 5 per cent, according to press reports.

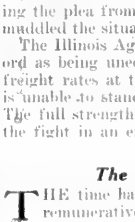
L. J. Quasey, director of transportation for the Illinois Agricultural Association, states that very little can be done by the farm organizations until the first hearing in Chicago, the date of which has been changed to September 15 instead of the 8th.

At present there is no specific brief of the railroads upon which a rebuttal can be based, and none will be available until the hearing, Mr. Quasey states. Changing the plea from 11 per cent to 5 per cent has further muddled the situation.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has gone on record as being unequivocably opposed to any increase in freight rates at this time, maintaining that the farmer is unable to stand higher rates than he is now paying. The full strength of the association will be thrown into the fight in an endeavor to defeat the increase.

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The Position of Agriculture



THE time has come in the Midwest when adequate remunerative return to the farmer must come from the operation of his farm. Dependence on increased value of land holdings will be, from now on, an uncertain if not indeed a negligible factor in farm profits.

Farm operations must be conducted more nearly like an industry and the profits must come from the operating turnover. The establishment and maintenance of farm operations on a prosperous business basis is the most important economic and social question facing the American people.

The farmers of America have in the past believed in developing home industries and have subscribed to a government policy of protecting, encouraging, and developing our industries against outside competition. With the development of industry and transportation, the laboring class was faced with outside competition from people with lower standards of living. Labor pressed and secured government protection against ruinous competition caused by immigration. The farmer did not object to protecting labor.

Agriculture will decline or develop. It cannot stand still. Shall the government interest itself in developing agriculture? Shall the government aid in establishing farming on a business basis? Can the nation afford to do less for the farming business than it has done to maintain industry and labor? We think not. Only by developing all of our resources, agricultural and industrial, can we maintain an economic balance which will make the nation prosperous and safe for all time.—

Geo. A. Fox

Executive Secretary, Illinois Agricultural Association.

Times Have Changed Since 1870

THE present revenue section to the constitution of Illinois was adopted in 1870. The Civil War had been over for five years. John B. Palmer was governor. General Grant was president.

The world has moved rapidly forward. Great changes have taken place. Look at this list of noted American inventions since 1870:

Invention	Inventor	Date
Celluloid (Hyatt)		1870
Welt machine (Goodyear)		1871
Block signal for railways (Robinson)		1872
Automatic car coupler (Janney)		1873
Typewriter (Sholes)		1873
Quadruplex Telegraph (Edison)		1874
Water gas (Lowe)		1875
Mowing machine, differential gear (Ehrlinger, E. H.)		1876
Telephone (Bell)		1876
Talking machine (Edison)		1877
Incandescent lamp (Edison)		1878
Arc lamp (British)		1878
Gasoline motor, auto (Selden)		1879
Automatic knot tying harvesting machine (Appleby)		1880
Chrome tanning (Schultz)		1884
Trolley car (Van Depoele & Sprague)		1884-87
Type bar casting, linotype (Mergenthaler)		1885
Cash register (Patterson)		1885
Electric furnace reduction (Cowles)		1885
Split-phase induction motor (Tesla)		1887
Single-type composing machine (Lanston)		1887
Rotary converter (Bradley)		1887
Recording adding machine (Burroughs)		1888
Transparent photograph film (Eastman)		1888
Calcium carbide (Willson)		1888
Electric welding (Thomson)		1889
Electrolytic alkali production (Castner)		1890
Carborundum (Acheson)		1894
Harveyized armor plate (Harvey)		1891
Alternate current motor (Tesla)		1892
Motion picture machine (Edison)		1893
Dry-air process for blast furnace (Gayley)		1894
Disk ploughs, modern type (Hardy)		1896
High-speed (Taylor & White)		1901
Aeroplane (Wilbur Wright)		1901
Hydro-aeroplane (Glenn H. Curtiss)		1911
Machine-gun (Isaac N. Lewis)		1912
Gas engine, compound (Erickesmeyer, C.)		1921

And here are the noted foreign inventions:

Invention	Inventor	Nationality	Date
Siphon recorder, Thompson		(English)	1874
Gas engine, Otto cycle, Otto		(German)	1877
Centrifugal creamer, DeLaval		(Swedish)	1880
Manganese steel, Hadfield		(English)	1884
Smokeless powder, Vielle		(French)	1886
Mantle burner, Welsbach		(Austrian)	1890
By-product coke oven, Hoffman		(Austrian)	1893
Wireless teleg., low frequency, Preece		(English)	1895
Wireless teleg., high frequency, Marconi		(Italian)	1896
Electric steel, Heroult		(French)	1900
Diesel oil motor, Diesel		(German)	1900
Depth bomb, W. T. Unge		(Swedish)	1903

But we still have the same revenue section!

When the present revenue section was adopted in 1870, it was fair, in accordance with the times. In those days a man paid very near his fair portion of taxes if he were assessed on the basis of the value of his real, honest-to-goodness tangible property (the kind you can kick, hammer, stick a shovel in, plow, get stuck in, etc.).

But back in 1870 there was less intangibles. Intangibles are defined as "evidences of indebtedness," and are the kind you can't kick, hammer, etc. Since 1870 there has been a meteoric growth in credit, much of which is non-taxable. Then there are bonds, stocks, notes, debentures, bank deposits, etc. The greatly extended use of such implements of finance has changed much of the wealth of the land from tangibles to intangibles.

But through all this change, the state's revenue section has remained the same. Is it any wonder that farmers want the amendment to the revenue section? To get the amendment passed by the voters in the election of November, 1926, is one of the big projects of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The active support of every member of the Farm Bureau is needed. Support it when you and your neighbors "talk things over."

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Another Expression on Freight Rates

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 17th is at hand. In regard to freight rates, I will say that any raise in rates would work a hardship on Williamson county farmers. It would also go just as hard with any other section of the state. Off hand I am opposed to a raise in freight rates, yet it may be wise to grant them as long as we build and maintain hard roads and leave them open, free gratis, to the public without any gas tax or anything of that nature. We are running a great risk of putting railroads out of business. It is my opinion that briars and sprouts will soon be growing over some of our railroads that are now in operation. On the other hand, a little lesson in economy, such as we farmers had since the war depreciation, might cut out some of their wasteful practices.—A. M. Spotzmass, Marion, Williamson county.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT.

(John's a Loyal Farm Bureau Member. Epidermis Is "Agin" It!)



Mirandi Speaks Her Mind!

SURPLUS OF POULTRY PRODUCTS ON MARKET AND IN STORAGE NOW

Gougler Advises Farmers To Withhold Expanding In This Line in the Future Months

Should Illinois farmers increase their poultry and egg production in the future?

The success of expanding that phase of farm production would be very doubtful, if not unprofitable, stated F. A. Gougler, I. A. A. director of poultry and egg marketing, over WLS on the regular Friday noon I. A. A. marketing series.

"Competition is becoming mighty keen in this line" advised Director Gougler, "and only efficient producers from now on will be able to make this business pay. I do think that those producers of poultry who plan to expand their business, or individuals who now expect to enter the poultry business should move cautiously."

Cites Several Factors

When considering poultry and egg marketing problems and the future of the industry in the Mid-West, the poultry director stated that certain known facts should be studied carefully. Outstanding among these are available feed supply, all cereal grains and what they will be worth; what has been the movement of poultry products to our large consuming centers during the past six months; what are our cold storage holdings of these products now compared to a year ago; how are our exports of these commodities holding up compared to last year; what has been the outcome of this year's poultry crop, were the birds hatched early and have they been pushed to early maturity for fall and winter egg production; and, is the consuming public still hungry for our poultry products, or since pork and beef are advancing in price will this make the consumer want to change his diet?

Regarding the price of poultry feeds, it is estimated that conditions compare very favorably to last year. The costs should not advance to unusual heights, although the usual gradual increase in price from the present surplus period to the period of low grain supplies may be expected.

More Poultry in Storage

"So far this year," stated Director Gougler, "approximately 2 million pounds more of dressed poultry have been shipped to the large consuming centers than the total receipt to August 1 of last year. To be added to this is the information that we now have 37 million pounds of dressed poultry in cold storage as compared with 23 millions at this time last year or an increase of 14 million pounds. Thus we find a large carry-over facing us in the future.

"On considering the present egg marketing situation, we find that there is an increase of 116,000 more cases of eggs in cold storage than recorded at this date last year and our export in eggs has decreased as much as 450,000 cases. The reduction in our egg export is partially due to the fact that European countries, who furnished an outlet for our surplus poultry products in the past, are now reaching the point in production where they can supply their own needs.

Reports Show Increased Production

"Reports from the mid-western states indicate an increase in production this year resulting from the favorable spring season. Most of our larger producers hatched early and on many farms pullets are now coming into production.

"I have pointed out that egg consumption during the past few years has been gradually increasing per capita, but who knows how long it will continue in this direction. Perhaps the dreaded poultry disease scare of last year is responsible for the extra 14 million pounds of dressed poultry in cold storage this year over last. At least, no great increase in the consumption of poultry and eggs should be expected in the immediate future.

Illinois' present constitutional revenue section was adopted in 1870—five years after the Civil war. Support the campaign for a new one, which will be voted upon in November, 1926.

Humboldt Township Holds Record for Membership Drive

Humboldt township, Coles county, holds the record so far this year for increasing its membership, according to G. E. Metzger, director of the I. A. A. organization department.

"Humboldt township was the first to complete its membership drive in Coles county," states Director Metzger, "and it now has 30 per cent more members than it had during the past years, and has the largest increase reported this year.

"There are 47 counties who have planned to conduct farm bureau membership drives this year. Six of the Farm Bureaus have completed their sign-up, two are more than half done, and eight others are well started. Those that have proceeded far enough to show the trend of the drives indicate that there will be from 15 to 20 per cent more Farm Bureau members during the next year.

"I have visited 46 Farm Bureaus this year and have talked with their committees who are laying the plans for the resign-up of members. Practically all feel optimistic and state that they expect to be reporting a larger membership in the future."

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Members of the Champaign County 4-H Club Listed to Dance at I. A. A. Picnic



Here are the girls who were on the schedule to give the Shoemaker, Kinderpolka, Chebogar, and Klappadans folk dances at the annual state picnic, Taylorville, last week. They are members of the Champaign County 4-H Club.

Their ability is not confined to dancing only, for we understand that they supervise agricultural fairs, programs, social gatherings, manage food stands and find time to go camping, besides their usual club activities.

These girls are from Rantoul, Sadorus and Ludlow. Mrs. Blanche S. Moore, Champaign county home advisor, assisted by Miss May Craw, county club leader; Mrs. Charles Boyd and Mrs. Walter Wycoff were in charge of the girls.

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Farmers Getting Premium

Jasper county, Iowa, became an accredited area on March 23 of this year and since that date its farmers have shipped something over 400 carloads of hogs to market. Of this number it is estimated that 261 cars were shipped to the Chicago market in accordance with the premium requirements and have returned to the farmers of that county at least $4,264 in additional profits.

"During the past four years," writes Ray D. Laflin, county agent, "this county has annually shipped 2,300 carloads of hogs to market. These hogs were all raised in this county. If the entire crop was to receive the premium it would amount to about $37,000 a year in additional revenue to Jasper county. However, because all are not shipped according to the requirements, I believe that the annual revenue will amount to at least $25,000. I feel that a large per cent of our fall and winter shipments will receive the premium."

According to the experience of Jasper county, it is believed that the additional revenue received from the premium the first year will go a long way in paying the cost of becoming a "modified accredited area." In Jasper county it required approximately $15,000 of the state and federal funds and a like amount of the county funds, or $30,000. If the estimate of $25,000 additional revenue for the first year proves correct, Jasper county will come within $5,000 of paying for the cost by April 1 of next year, according to County Agent Laflin.

CHICAGO PRODUCERS' PATRONS MAY GET FEW CENTS REFUND ON FEED

Subscribing to Common Stock Yards Practice in Handling Feed Led to Mistake in Charging for Feed Used.

"Because they subscribed to a common stock yard practice relative to the handling of their feed account, the Chicago Producers found themselves involved in a complaint brought by the Packers and Stockyards Administration," says a statement of the National Live Stock Producers Association.

"This complaint was based upon an audit of the Chicago Producers feed account, made by a government auditor at the request of the manager of that organization.

"This audit disclosed the fact that there had been a deficit in the feed account which been made up in the following manner: It is a practice on the Chicago yards when a deficit in the feed account occurs to make up said deficit by charging the owner of live stock for feed to which his stock has access which has been left by a previous load. In this manner no shipper is charged for feed which his stock has not received and it was this practice to which the Chicago Producers subscribed in making up the deficit discovered in their feed account.

May Refund to Some Shippers

"The board of directors have frankly admitted that the facts set forth in the complaint were, in substance, true and have indicated to the Department that they are perfectly willing to abide by any decision which the Department may make in this matter. The Department has indicated that it may be necessary to make restitution in some cases; such restitution to take the form of a refund to shippers affected. In practically all cases this will not amount to more than a few cents per patron. The office is now investigating the records to ascertain to whom such restitution should be made.

Result of Undercharging

"There is also every evidence that most of this deficit was the result of undercharges to patrons on their feed accounts. When the records have been fully scanned it will probably be found that some shippers are indebted to the Chicago Producers because of this undercharge. What action the Department will take relative to these undercharges has not been indicated as yet.

"Due to the way in which feed accounts are now handled at the Chicago yards, the Department fully appreciates the difficulty in showing a definite balance at the end of the year to such an extent that feed records out of balance several hundred dollars either way are not subject to criticism by the Department. With some change in the method of handling feed transactions there is every reason to believe that feed accounts can be made to balance accurately. Suggestions have already been made to the Packers and Stockyards Administration and to the Stock Yard Company by the board of directors of the Chicago Producers, which will probably result in these changes.

Subscribed to Stock Yards Practice

"The Chicago Producers can probably be justly criticized for subscribing to a stock yard practice since one of the aims and purposes of this organization is to eliminate practices which are not to the best interests of the live stock producer. The Chicago board is offering no excuse when they call to your attention the fact that during the early period of operation of the Producer agencies, it was necessary to subscribe to some practices which might be questioned in order to later effect the elimination of beneficial change in such practices. Some changes have already been effected. The agency has probably been in operation long enough by this time and is so well established that further changes might have been made had a more aggressive policy been followed.

"Mistakes can be made profitable to the organization and the Chicago Producers' board of directors will exhaust every effort to see that a mistake which has been made in the handling of the feed account of that organization will eventually react to the benefit of the live stock producers."

THREE CO-OPERATIVE PHASES DISCUSSED AT TAYLORVILLE MEETING

Over 60 Members From Four Counties Attend 21st District I. A. A. Conference



Sam Sorrells

Co-operative oil and gas distribution, mutual automobile insurance and grain marketing were the three principal subjects of discussion at the third conference of the 21st I.A.A. district, held at Taylorville, August 26.

It is estimated that there were at least 60 representative farm bureau members present at the meeting from Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery and Macoupin counties, according to Samuel Sorrells, executive committeeman for the district, who took particular note of the desires of the farm bureau leaders in order to reflect them later to the rest of the I. A. A. executive committee. Dwight Hart, secretary of the Christian County Farm Bureau, presided at the meeting.

Following the opening of the conference, Wiley Jones, manager of the Farmers' Elevator Company, and the Farmers' Co-operative Supply Company of Willeys, addressed the meeting on the consideration of the co-operative distribution of oil and gas. Mr. Jones stated that his association has handled this product for some time with worthwhile success and saving for the organization and its members. Many of the members present showed considerable interest in the discussion that followed, although no definite action was taken at this meeting.

Ralph E. Arnett, farm adviser of Tazewell county, then told of the farmers' mutual automobile insurance company that was created and has been managed by the Farm Bureau in his county. According to Mr. Arndtt, the members of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau are well pleased with the saving in insurance costs that the company has made. From the interest shown at this meeting it is possible that mutual automobile insurande may be considered as a new project of the Farm Bureaus of the 21st district at some future time.

The grain marketing problem was discussed by C. H. Bonnell of Rosemond, vice-president of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, and Chester C. Davis, director of the grain marketing department of the I. A. A. These addresses explained the principal phases of the project of joint action between the farmers' elevators and Farm Bureaus of the state. In his talk, Director Davis told of the Illinois plan for marketing grain and of the Rural Grain Marketing Company that has been incorporated recently to handle the sale of the grain produced by the members in the Chicago district. The grain program, as reviewed by Davis, includes three objectives. The I. A. A. aims to assist the already existing 600 farmers' elevators in the formation of a central sales agency for the purpose of disposing of the grain on all markets; to develop a program for the farmers of the state who do not have the advantages of a co-operative elevator; and to co-operate in the growth and improvement of the local farmers' elevators and other co-operative grain handling associations for greater efficiency and harmony.

"Modern Methods of Spreading Losses of Farm Mutuals Fire Insurance Companies," titles the radio talk to be given over WLS by Vernon Vaniman, field representative of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company, Tuesday evening, September 1, at 8:30 Central Standard time.

"Shall the Farmer Market Grain at the Terminal Markets?" This is the title of a radio talk to be given over WLS by Chester C. Davis, director of the I. A. A. grain marketing department, Friday, September 4 at 12:30.

Wicker and Lynch Tell of Meeting Of Co-operators

The American Institute of Co-operation, a summer school for officers, managers and employees of co-operative organizations and students of co-operation, which held its first annual session at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, July 20 to August 15, enlisted two I. A. A. men on its teaching staff. They were George R. Wicker, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives' Association, and A. D. Lynch, director of the dairy marketing department.

During the third week of the institute, the school took up courses in operating methods and management of co-operative organizations and on August 3, Mr. Wicker addressed the assembly on "The External Audit as a Guide to Management," in which he told the benefits of regular and impersonal audits and reviewed the accomplishments of the I. A. C. A.

Tells Benefits of Audit

"The benefits of an external audit as a guide to management," stated Manager Wicker, "are detection and correction of errors, both in the records and the principles of accounting; the preparation of an Operating Statement, the results of which will place before the interested parties the net results of their operations; an accurate and impersonal review of the records for the purpose of presenting a Balance Sheet which will exhibit the true financial conditions of the company; the preparation of an Operating Statement, the results of which will place before the interested parties the net results of their operations; comparisons with similar exhibits covering the operations of previous years; comparisons with other enterprises of similar character; and, closer co-operation between co-operatives for the purpose of the interchange of ideas and experiences."

In telling of the benefits of regular and impersonal audits, he cited illustrations in which certain co-operative organizations were saved from failure by having an audit made that showed the present condition of the co-operative and pointed the way to improvement. Among the causes of failure of co-operative associations, according to Mr. Wicker's lecture, may be listed: lack of sufficient capital, limited credit rating, incomplete and inefficient accounting records, inexperienced managers, lack of information about the business, directors do not realize their responsibility, no reserve for depreciation, and over-extension of credit to patrons and members.

Lynch Tells of New Views

"The newest idea in co-operation," states Director Lynch, who led the round-table discussion of dairy marketing during the last week of the institute, "seems to be to select the members instead of signing up everybody in order to get full control of the product. Some associations require every member to get two members to vouch for him. Instead of enforcing the membership contracts most associations find that if the organization has the right to kick the offending member out, that it often has a better effect than suing for breach of contract. Everybody was against whirlwind membership drives because they get in a lot of people that do not understand what it is all about.

"The idea of getting control of all the product is dead forever. However, all agree a volume of business is essential to success, but it is better to have a reasonable volume from a body of good co-operators.

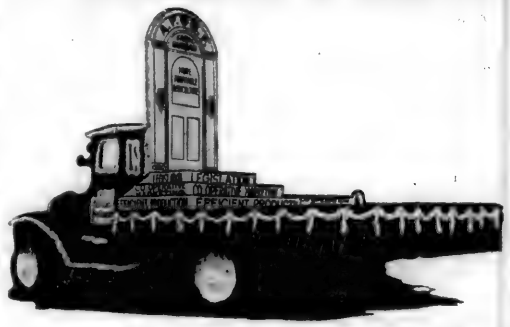
"A separate organization for each commodity is not regarded any more as essential. Sometimes two commodities can use similar facilities which will reduce costs and overhead for both.

Slow Progress in Buying

"Co-operative buying is making much slower progress than co-operative selling, but is proving successful in a number of cases, especially as an adjunct to co-operative selling.

"There was quite a bone of contention as to which is best—highly centralized business management or democratic control of membership. This issue will work itself out in the form of a division of responsibility between the members and the local and the central management. Some decisions need to be made by one and some by the other."

Key of Co-operation Offered Public by "Uncle Sam" on Farm Float



STARK COUNTY FARM BUREAU crystallized an idea into the form of an attractive float and won first prize during the fourth of July parade at Wyoming.

Here is a picture of the float that brought forth so much favorable comment. The color scheme in the decorations was worked out in the farm bureau colors, green and white, with the lettering done in black. During the parade, one member, representing "Uncle Sam," stood on the platform and offered the key "co-operation" to the members and non-members who rode the wagon wheel that was trailing behind the truck.

The float was planned by O. L. Hatch, county president, and Farm Adviser E. E. Brown. They were assisted in the decorating by Mrs. Harry R. Kerns, office secretary, and Mrs. Brown.

ST. LOUIS DAIRYMEN LOSE $500,000 DUE TO LACK OF CO-OP

Estimates Show Southern Illinois Farmers Lose Because of Absence of Co-operative Market

Shall the farmers have a marketing organization on the St. Louis milk market?

Leaders among the milk producers in the St. Louis territory in Illinois have said "yes" with a firm determination. They want to retain and maintain a farmers' dairy marketing organization on this market for they realize the hazard which faces them if they do not have one.

Expression of their financial support was shown when a group of the former members of the bankrupt Illinois-Missouri Co-operative Milk Marketing company got together under a new body, known as the Ill-Mo Co-operative, Inc., and purchased the physical property when it was placed on sale August 20 in accordance with the bankruptcy proceedings. The purchase price was $20,500 and covers the plant at E. St. Louis, which is strategically located, and the extensive equipment. The Ill-Mo Co-operative, Inc., is incorporated with 5,000 shares of common stock at $90 and 2,000 preferred at $50, making a total authorized capitalization of $150,000.

Sufficient funds to make a substantial payment down on the property was obtained by the Ill-Mo Co-operative, Inc., through sales of stock at $10 a share to milk producers in the area. The terms of the sale call for payment of the balance of the purchase price by November 1, 1925.

Plan Selling Stock

Plans were made immediately after the purchase to extend the stock selling campaign into all parts of St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Bond, Macoupin, Monroe and Randolph counties, and in other counties where there is interest. A goal was set for $25,000 by November 1. This will provide for the balance of payment and working capital. A. E. Richardson, who has been serving as manager for the Ill-Mo Dairy company, which has been operating the plant to make butter, was made director of stock sales.

The Illinois Agricultural Association was represented at the sale by Earl C. Smith, member of the I. A. A. finance commttee, R. A. Cowles, treasurer, Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel and A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing.

Finds Lack of Organization Costs Half Million Yearly

"The dismantled and disorganized condition of the St. Louis milk market which has prevailed, is now prevailing and will continue to prevail unless the farmers get an effective, conservative organization functioning upon it, is costing dairymen of southern Illinois who supply 85 per cent of St. Louis' milk, approximately $500,000 a year," states A. D. Lynch, I. A. A. dairy marketing director.

"This half million represents the farmers' rightful share which they do not get under present unorganized conditions.

"If a reasonably effective farmers' selling organization of a conservative type were now in operation, it would place this half million dollars in the farmers' pockets.

St. Louis and Detroit Compared

"These figures are based upon a comparison between St. Louis and Detroit milk markets. At Detroit there is an effective milk marketing organization serving the community. The present milk price received by farmers at Detroit is 40 cents a hundred higher than in St. Louis. The half million quoted above is based on the St. Louis producers getting 15 cents a hundred more than they are at present, or in other words, 25 cents a hundred less than the Detroit producers are now getting. The leading dairymen in the St. Louis district are well aware of this condition and express the belief that the Ill-Mo Co-operative, Inc., can be a valuable factor in finding the solution.

"A 15-cent-per-hundred increase in price is an attractive reward for the farmers in this area to abolish their petty jealousies and rally around the gospel of co-operation to form an organization that will be of mutual service to farmers, dealers and consumers."

The Ill-Mo Co-operative, Inc., has the following board of directors:

R. T. Isaacs, Gillespie, president; Fred Reis, O'Fallon, vice-president; Frank Oexner, Waterloo, secretary-treasurer; Fred Taleur, Edwardsville; George Mahlandt, Carlyle; Otto Holle, Okoville; O. C. Lynch, Robertsville, Mo.; Ross Hendon, Greenville; W. S. Blackburn, Coffeen.

Officers Confident of Future

The officers are optimistic about producers buying the remainder, but state that a well-organized, vigorous campaign will be necessary to carry direct to the producers the full meaning of the need of the farmers having their own agency on the market.

In the meantime, the plant will continue manufacturing ILLINI butter until the stockholders decide what course shall be pursued.

Support the Revenue Amendment
Let Intangibles Pay, Too

I. A. A. BOOKKEEPING SET IS TIME SAVER FOR CO-OP MANAGER

Accounting Systems Prepared by I. A. A. Department Now Installed in 34 Counties

"I find it only takes me from 15 to 20 minutes to fill out the complete record for the average load of stock, and it is well worth it, for I have the information always at hand with which to talk to some of these doubters on the value of co-operative marketing," writes E. S. Mumma, manager of the Mt. Morris Shipping Association, in discussing the value of the set of account books prepared for co-operative organizations by the I. A. A. accounting department.

That is the concensus of opinion and co-operative organizations are rapidly adopting uniform and efficient bookkeeping systems so that they may have better financial records and more information, according to George R. Wicker, director of the accounting department, when discussing the above letter.

"It is estimated that there are more than 100 bookkeeping sets prepared by our department now in use by farm organizations and co-operative business associations," states Mr. Wicker, who is also manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association. "During the past seven months 51 sets of uniform accounting systems have been installed for livestock shipping associations located in 34 counties.

New System Is Complete

"The old system of bookkeeping used by many co-operatives is generally a single entry system and decidedly inadequate. When we are requested to make an audit we are often unable to find the necessary information and very few of the managers or directors know the exact financial condition of their association.

"The new system of books prepared by the I. A. A. is complete but simple in operation. The system makes it possible to have monthly financial reports which are necessary to good management of any organization or business. An association with a complete set of accounts will save time and money in auditing expense for their associations. It usually requires six or seven days to audit an association without proper records, while the operation may be reduced to four or five days under the new uniform system of bookkeeping."

Moscow Professor Says Russia Will Export More Wheat This Year

Valerian Obolensky-Ossinsky, professor of the agricultural academy of Moscow, Russia, is on a trip through the United States gathering information concerning farmers and their organizations.

While visiting at the I. A. A. office recently, he stated that Russia, in his judgment, will export 200 million bushels of wheat this year in addition to storing approximately 180 million bushels to prevent a recurrence of famine. His report is based on observations made in June, the time of his leaving Russia. Last year Russia's wheat crop was only sufficient for domestic needs.

McFARLAND WRITES ON REINSURANCE PLAN

(Continued from page 1, Col. 1.)

pointed committees to complete their pledges.

Charter Memberships Available

I hope that each Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the state will avail itself of the privilege of being a charter member and of having the honor of having a part in securing $500,000 in direct fire and lightning insurance in order to get the charter for the Reinsurance Company. One company has already sent in eight applications amounting to $22,650, another seven applications amounting to $13,500 and another five applications, amounting to $11,500.

With all friends of mutual insurance lending their assistance, Illinois can take her place in farm insurance protection alongside of her sister states, Indiana and Iowa, who have had a reinsurance company for 8 and 15 years respectively.

MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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MR. FARMER, ARE YOU PROSPEROUS? HEADS OF RAILROADS SAY YES

Opening Statement in Hearing at Chicago Before I. C. C. Reveals Plea for Increase

Mr. Farmer, how much prosperity are you enjoying?

Upon the answer to that question largely lies the outcome of the western railroads' request for an increase of at least five per cent in freight rates.

The railroads maintain that you've been restored to prosperity. The Farm Bureaus maintain that you've not been restored to prosperity. Which is the truth? How do you answer the question?

Appearances at the first hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission held Tuesday, Sept. 8, in the Edgewater Beach hotel at Chicago indicate that the battle front in the war between shippers vs. carriers will be arrayed along lines as pictured above.

Whipsawed Affair

The hearing was opened by Chairman Clyde B. Aitchison of the Interstate Commerce Commission with the statement that facts brought out in the sessions would apply to the Hoch-Smith resolution as well as to the western railways' request for an increase. It's a whipsawed affair—the Hoch-Smith resolution was passed by the last Congress with the intention of revising the whole rate structure of the country with the view of reducing rates on agricultural products, and on the other hand the western railroads are asking for an increase, first of 11 per cent and later rescinding to 5 per cent.

The position of the railroads was stated in the opening session by R. N. Van Doren, vice-president of the Northwestern Railway Company and chairman of the law committee of the railways represented in what is termed as the Western Freight Rate Advance Case. The opening statement, as given the press at the hearing by the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations (publicity bureau), is as follows:

The Railways' Statement

"Further receiverships will be forced upon the western railways unless they have immediate relief from the present low level of their earnings.

"Important western railway companies are now in the hands of receivers, and other companies will follow unless financial relief is afforded them. The present low level of western freight rates, which are now only 29 per cent higher than in 1911, has been far outstripped by the rising tide of prices, wages and taxes with which we have been and are still confronted, and the western freight rate level is relatively far below that in effect in the other sections of the country.

Asking Five Per Cent Boost

"The western railways are now asking an increase of but five per cent in their freight rates, although an increase of at least eleven per cent would be necessary to yield the roads the fair return to which they are entitled, both by law and by justice. We are asking for but a five per cent increase because of the emergency of our necessity. We need additional revenue and we need it now. We have hoped that by asking for only an absolutely essential minimum that we might obtain more promptly and with less opposition this minimum of relief which we must have.

"The western railways have been operated with the strictest economy and with high efficiency. In the one matter of train loading alone, the western lines have produced economies since 1911, which, had they not been effected, would

(Continued on page 4, col. 3.)

THOUSANDS FILL PARK AT I. A. A. PICNIC





How on row they stand. (Above) A portion of Manner's park, Taylorville, showing the automobiles parked during the I. A. A. picnic. It was estimated that approximately 3,000 automobiles were used in bringing farm bureau members to the greatest picnic in the history of the I. A. A.

(Below) **Watching the hog calling contest,** I. A. A. picnic, Taylorville, Aug. 27. This and other pictures of the annual picnic, used in this issue, were taken by Brice Martin, agricultural editor of the Decatur Herald, Decatur; the information department being full of business putting out the Picnic Special.

NEW GRAIN COMPANY GETS SEAT TO SELL ON BOARD OF TRADE

Rural Grain Company Will Represent Farmers' Elevators At Chicago Terminal Market

Entrance upon the Chicago board of trade was granted to the Rural Grain Company, an organization suported by the National Farmers' Elevators Association, representing approximately 4,000 farmers' elevators in 14 states, on September 1. The Rural Grain Company is the project of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association of Illinois and Iowa, each state having approximately 600 farmers' elevators.

The Rural Grain Company is a subsidiary of the Farmers' Elevator Grain Company, Co-operative, incorporated at Bloomington, Illinois, with total authorized capital stock of $250,000. This co-operative will act as a central company, being represented on the Chicago board of trade and other boards by subsidiary organizations similar to the Rural Grain Company. This company is capitalized at $100,000 and has $25,000 already subscribed, with $12,575 paid in. When a majority of the stock is sold, actual functioning on the board of trade will commence. Profits from the Rural Grain Company will go to the co-operatives.

Unique Organization

The object of the company, as stated in the incorporation papers, is "to engage upon the co-operative plan in a general wholesale, retail, commission, brokerage and export business in grain, hay, feed, seed and other agricultural products, and to own, lease and operate grain elevators and grain warehouses of all classes, and all other facilities necessary or incident to the business of marketing grain and other agricultural products, and to own stock in other farmers' corporations in any branch of the business above subscribed."

(Continued on page 3, col. 1.)

Milk Distribution Project at Peoria Reports Progress

Plans are getting well under way for the organization of the dairymen of Peoria, Tazewell, and Woodford counties to market their product co-operative in Peoria, according to the Peoria County Farmer, the official monthly organ of the Peoria County Farm Bureau.

It is understood that for several years, dairymen of the three counties have not been satisfied with conditions on the Peoria market and this year the county Farm Bureau members decided that it was time to work out a practical solution for the milk producers' problem.

At a meeting of 125 representatives from the three counties in June, all voted to organize and a temporary committee of seven directors were selected to investigate the ways and means for improvement.

"This committee of seven men coming from Peoria, Tazewell, and Woodford Counties, has met almost weekly," states the Peoria County Farmer. "A trip was made to Detroit, where the plan in operation there was studied carefully. After that a plan was worked out with the assistance of A. D. Lynch of the dairy marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association which was presented to a general meeting of the milk producers in July. They voted unanimously to proceed with this plan.

"To date about 95 memberships have been signed in Peoria county and about 15 in the other two counties. No regular membership campaign has been launched as yet. The solicitation work has been done by local men at odd times. The membership response to the association's effort will determine just how serious the milk producers are in regard to the need of an organization to better local conditions."

THRONGS ATTEND GREATEST PICNIC IN HISTORY OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAUS; ATTENDANCE ESTIMATED AT 25,000

Horseshoe Tournament, Hog and Chicken Calling Contests, Baseball Game, Wading Pools, Swimming Tank, Playground Equipment, Speeches and Club Demonstrations Were Feature Events

TWENTY-FIVE thousand people crowded Manner's Park, Taylorville, Illinois, August 27, for the largest annual picnic ever held in the 10 years' life of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Cars filled with farmers from practically all parts of the state began to file into Taylorville during the early part of the morning, and before the afternoon program commenced it was estimated that approximately 3,000 automobiles were parked in Christian county's 60-acre playground.

Throngs were there. Never had Taylorville seen such a mob. Never had it been privileged to entertain such a crowd. Never had an outing of the state association brought out such a large representation of its membership.

Jardine Wired Best Wishes and Regrets To I. A. A. Picnickers

Due to doctor's orders following an operation for the removal of his tonsils, Secretary Jardine was forced to cancel his engagement to speak at the annual I. A. A. state picnic, Taylorville, August 27.

On the day of the picnic the Secretary wired the I. A. A. stating his regrets at being unable to attend and extending his hearty congratulations and best wishes. The telegram read:

"I had long anticipated coming to Taylorville today and it is a great disappointment to me that conditions here make it impossible.

"However, I cannot let this occasion pass without extending to the Illinois Agricultural Association my hearty congratulations and best wishes. In my contacts with your organization I have been deeply impressed with the constructive work it is carrying forward. I am sure it will continue to reflect benefit to Illinois farmers."

Success from Every Angle

The picnic was conceded to be a success from every angle. The weather was clear and pleasant in true picnic style. Women and young people were conspicuous in attendance. For the most part people came in families. There was the picnic dinner with small groups of people scattered over the large beautiful park. It was a social occasion well enjoyed. Many families brought their lunch, but there was no lack of supplies, or delay or overcrowding at the stands for those who had to buy their noon repast.

The program was arranged to satisfy the wishes of all that might attend. In the morning for the men and boys, there was the horseshoe contest and the baseball game. For those who desired other forms of entertainment there was the band concert by the Christian county band and the speaking program at the auditorium which was crowded to its fullest capacity.

Scattered over the grounds were swings, rings, cross-bars, slides, the swimming pool, the wading pond and other playground equipment doing full duty for the younger but future farmers of Illinois.

Large Representation

Approximately every Farm Bureau in the state was represented at this farm festival. Many counties had special representatives on some part of the program. Twenty-four counties were listed in the horseshoe contest, members from 18 counties were registered for the hog calling concert, seven counties were represented for the chicken calling. Tazewell and Henderson counties were there with their baseball teams and rooters. Champaign county girls gave folk dances, Shelby county girls gave songs, drills and yells, the Christian county boys' and girls' club gave a demonstration, Farm Adviser Checkley and his delegation from Logan county put on an inspiring community sing and solos by little Miss Myrna Brooks, age 3 years. Sangamon county brought its fife and drum corp, and other counties were there with carloads of members in attendance.

Hog Calling Big Feature

The hog calling contest went over as one of the biggest features of the day.

"It was perhaps the first time such a stunt had been pulled on so large a scale," said the Springfield State Journal. "For more than a month it had been advertised extensively, even winning 'page one play' and considerable editorial comment in city and country newspapers."

Reviewing further the report of the contest in the State Journal read:

"Whoo-oey! That, dear readers, is the only proper, ethical and acceptable way to summon your swine. And don't for the old folks'

(Continued on page 4, col. 5.)

THOMPSON SCORES FORD'S FARM PLAN AT FLORA MEETING

More Limestone Now Used in Southern Illinois According to Reports at I.A.A. Conference

"Henry Ford's idea of saving American agriculture by completely industrializing farms will hold water no longer than his cars' radiators," declared President Sam H. Thompson in his speech at the conference meeting of the 24th I. A. A. district, Flora, August 25.

Thirty-five farm bureau representatives were present at the meeting from Clay, Wayne, Edwards, Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, Johnson, Pope, Hardin and Massac counties. F. M. Yohe, president of the Wayne County Farm Bureau, was elected chairman for the day, with W. E. Hart, farm adviser of Clay county acting as secretary. Curt Anderson, district executive committeeman, represented the I. A. A. in summarizing the expressions of the farm bureau leaders in order to present their wishes to the other members of the I. A. A. executive committee at its regular meeting.

"I was boiling with rage after I read Henry Ford's cure-all for agriculture," stated President Thompson, who was the first speaker on the program. "His theory of larger units in farming with completely industrialized systems, strikes at the heart of the very foundation of

(Continued on page 4, col. 1.)

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13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Curt Andersen, Xenia
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

Directors of Departments, I. A. A. Office

Co-operative Accounting.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Grain Marketing.....Chester C. Davis
Information.....Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone.....J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quesey

THE Record'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Justice is on the Farmer's Side

IN "The World's Work" of September, under the caption of "The March of Events," which is an editorial interpretation, there is an editorial entitled "No subsidy for Agriculture."

It is an interpretation of the federal government's attitude toward placing agriculture under the benefits of the protective system, or assisting agriculture in some other way such as was provided in the McNary-Haugen bill. The editorial pictures the general situation faced by agriculture as regards federal action for the industry. We pass it on for the benefit of farm bureau members:

NO SUBSIDY FOR AGRICULTURE

"Relief for the farmers appeared prominently in the promises of both parties during the last Presidential election. It has appeared in every general statement of Republican policy since then—and would have appeared in any general statement of the Democratic party had there been any.

The Federal Government, under the Wilson and the Harding administrations, provided the farmers with greater credit facilities than they had ever had before.

Special tariff favors have been given to special branches of farming—citrus fruits, sugar beets, etc. But the tariff cannot be made generally profitable to agriculture. Beyond the tariff favors to specialties, political help to the farmers is summed up chiefly in suggestions about co-operative selling. But this is essentially a thing the farmers must do for themselves. The government cannot co-operate with the farmers. The farmers will have to co-operate amongst themselves.

What help then can the government give the farmers? The farmers' complaint is something like this:

Whereas, the Republican party bargains to deliver prosperity through tariff protection to business groups especially if they vote the Republican ticket, and

Whereas, the Northern and Western farmers have largely voted the Republican ticket, and

Whereas, the tariff protection, which is effective for other groups, does not help to raise the price of the main farm crops, and

Whereas, on the contrary, it is a disadvantage to the farmer in raising his cost of living, be it therefore

Resolved, that the Republican party give to the farmer a benefit equivalent to the benefit that the tariff is to manufacturers.

This means some kind of a subsidy. It may be called something else. It may look like something else. But it must be a subsidy. There are only two ways to give to a particular class money taken from all the people. One way is by the tariff, the other is by a subsidy. The Republican party has always believed in special favors by tariff. It has not believed in special favor by subsidy. Yet the farmer is insistent that, if favors are to be distributed, he must get his share and that it be in a form which he can use. And *justice* is on his side. Whatever violence a subsidy does both to the science of government and to the science of economics, there is no more reason why the farmer should not have a bounty on wheat and cotton than that the American Woolen Company, for example, should have a tariff on its products, and presumably if given a bounty the farmer would behave better than the woolen company and not cut wages.

But neither justice nor logic is likely to succeed. Years ago when the farmers were a majority in this country they might have stopped the tariff or demanded for themselves an equivalent. But the Northern and Western farmers supported the tariff then as many still do. Now they are in a minority. Moreover, the high tide of their distress is over and with it the power of desperation.

There is little real benefit that the Federal Government can give them and they are not politically organized to force a subsidy on an unwilling country. Whether they can or will organize and join other forces to beat an outrageous tariff is problematical. That is the only practical amelioration which the farmer can achieve politically. In the meantime he must sell the bulk of his products without any method of stimulating sales and produce them without any method of governing production hoping that Providence and bad weather will prevent his succeeding so well as to spoil his success; for it is often that smaller crops yield more money than larger ones.

We are pleased to note that this magazine, one that carries considerable editorial weight, states that justice is on the side of the farmer. Many, and we should say most, magazines and newspapers of influence are inclined to scoff and make light of the demands of agriculture. The fact that "World's Work" holds out little hope for our success should serve to knit our fighting forces closer. Justice will eventually prevail.

—o—

Clod-Hopper or Farmer

"Senator Cuthbertson's assertion in his speech at the Farm Bureau picnic at the Fair Grounds last Thursday that the farmers are the only workmen in the world who do not have sense enough to stick together for their own benefit, appears to be true. And it also seems to be a fact that the average farmer is not interested enough in his own business to make any effort to improve his condition.

"At the experiment field meeting here Friday only about forty or fifty farmers were in attendance. This seems strange to the coal operator, the laboring man, the merchant, the banker, and even the newspaper publisher. The information obtained at the field meeting, if applied to a farm, would pay that farmer a high wage for the time spent at the meet. One little suggestion might mean thousands of dollars to him.

"The banker finds time to attend the meetings of his county, district and state association. The laboring man attends the meetings of his local in order to better himself, the merchant organizes and conducts schools of instruction, and even the overworked editor lets other business go in order to attend a meeting where he might learn some new wrinkle to aid him in getting out a better newspaper.

"Yet the average farmer, who conducts the biggest business in the world, makes no effort to better himself. He sneers at the new methods of soil treatment, refuses to absorb any knowledge on the assumption that he already knows all, and sits idly by while every other industry on the face of the earth organizes against him.

"The farmer who supports the farm organizations and who is willing to keep up with the times, will be known as a-well-to-do farmer a few years hence, while the other fellow will still be a clod-hopper."—Sparta (Randolph County, Ill.) News-Plaindealer.

—o—

The Farm Bureau Protest

THE following protest against an increase in transportation charges on products from the farm has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the American Farm Bureau Federation. It represents the stand of the national Farm Bureau and of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

1. The prosperity of all commercial activities are directly dependent upon prosperity of the farmer.

2. The government's own agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Labor and others, whose records are available to, and may be utilized by the Commission, contain ample evidence of the general farming condition throughout the country.

Still Serious

3. Because the present crop this year in some sections promises brighter conditions does not justify ignoring the situation which confronted our growers and shippers during the two or three years immediately prior thereto and the obligations with their resultant burdens, which that industry was and is carrying.

4. That the territory lying west of the Mississippi River is largely agricultural, therefore an increase in transportation charges in that section which included agricultural commodities, would in reality be aimed at, and a direct blow to agriculture and would cause an unbalanced and unjust tax.

5. That many rates between the western territory and the sections of the country east thereof are based on the Missouri or Mississippi River, therefore the petition threatens serious complications and may become so far-reaching as to involve through rates to and from all other sections of the country.

6. That a further general increase in all rates everywhere in the country would bring about a situation which would react on the commerce of our country and be reflected in its general prosperity.

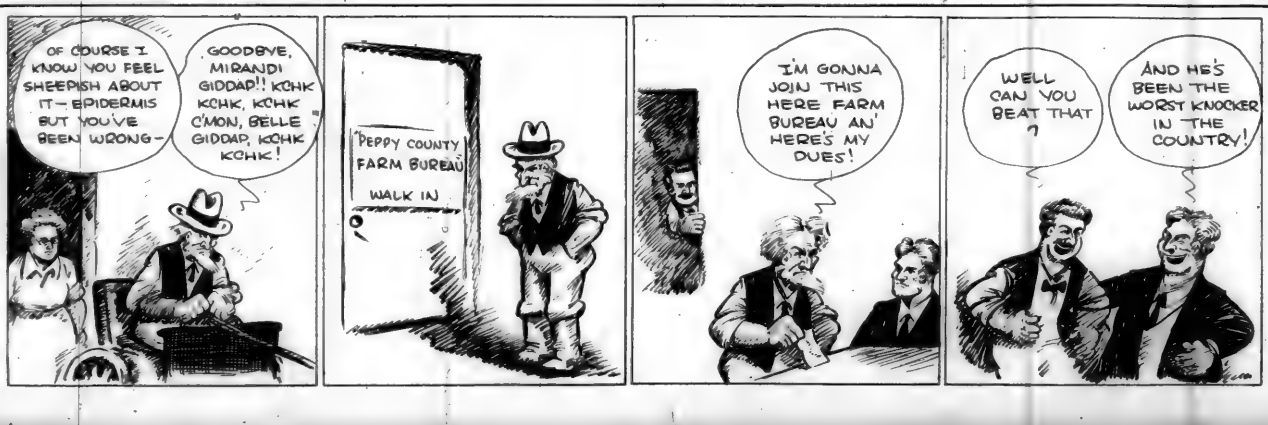
7. That the Transportation Act now provides measures for recapturing from prosperous lines earnings in excess of certain limits, to be used for their less fortunate neighbors and we emphasize that in our opinion, the commission and the railroads should work out some plan of carrying out this feature of the law, without inflicting the public with further increases in rates.

8. That in years past, certain railroads have earned substantial returns on common and preferred stock, which in some cases was re-invested in other properties and as the public undoubtedly was a reckoning factor in contributing towards the highly successful years, that those substantial returns should also be taken into consideration at this time in determining the propriety of this petition.

9. We do not express an opinion on matters of railroad consolidations, but if the Commission is of the view that there is economy through consolidation, then this feature would also become an important factor in this case in determining if the lines in the western territory have been as active in this respect as railroads in other districts.

10. The Act also provides that "Efficiency" is an outstanding item for consideration of petitions for increases in rates—and while we are expressing no opinion at this time on this feature, yet since the commission has a department for investigating this feature, that we urge that before placing an additional tax on our products, that this item will have been thoroughly investigated.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. "EP" JOINS THE FARM BUREAU Mirandi Wins!



"WHOO-EY! WHOO-EY!" IS WAY TO CALL HOGS SAYS STATE CHAMPION

Hog and Chicken Calling Contests Found to Be Popular Feature at I.A.A. State Picnic

It's "whoo-oey, whoo-oey, whoo-oey" and it's delivered from the side of the mouth with the arms hanging naturally at the side, with or without gestures.

That is the answer, as far as Illinois Farm Bureaus are concerned, to the controversy over how hogs are best called that has been raging in the Middle West since announcements were made that a state-wide hog calling contest would be held by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

That is the style used by V. E. Robison of Morton, Tazewell county, who was crowned state champion hog caller of Illinois at the annual I. A. A. state picnic, Taylorville, August 27. The prize to the winner was a gold watch fob in the form of a hog.

Second place in the hog calling contest was won by E. G. Brick of Cumberland county, who used practically the same style as the winner, but lacked somewhat in volume. Emery Irwin of Menard county, who won third place, used "whoo-oey, whoo-oey, whoo-oey" with a mixture of "kip, kip, kip." The fourth was Henry Brown of Sangamon county. His style was plain but convincing.

Thirty Contestants

There were champions from 20 counties and entries in the contest included:

Morgan county—Earl Brown; Jefferson county—I. E. Beall, J. H. Payne, and W. K. Danner; Cumberland county—A. C. Gordon and E. G. Brick; Logan county—J. W. Rupp, J. W. Gardner and T. A. Gardner; Pike county—Harry Johnson; Vermilion county—J. A. Hawthorn; Marion county—W. H. Clifton; Cass county—W. P. Newell; Christian county—C. M. Brooks, William Kramer and John Chester.

Tazewell county—V. E. Robison and Jay Grosenback; Macon county—H. C. Bean; Marshall-Putnam counties—Eugene Stadel and Lewis Boyle; Greene county—Faulkner Barnes; Sangamon county—Henry Brown, Earl Coulter and Ed Baker; Shelby county—Lester Boyles; Williamson county—Jacob Krummrey and A. M. Spitznassars; Woodford county—Ed Barth; Menard county—Emery Irwin; and Jersey county—Ed Highfill.

The state chicken calling contest for the women proved to be another popular feature of the picnic. Mrs. I. N. Wooley of Marion county was declared the state champion and received the prize of a silver pitcher. Her style was more vigorous than sweet, but nevertheless calculated tremendously effective by the five judges.

The other three contestants who placed were, in order: Mrs. W. L. Fearn of Christian county, Evelyn Bell of Christian county, and Mrs. Frank Potthast of Bond county.

There were seven counties represented in this contest which included: Mrs. C. A. Hitchcock, Mrs. W. L. Fearn, Dorothy Dial, Mrs. Lewis Nash and Evelyn Bell of Christian county; Mrs. Ethel Bourne and Mrs. John Morris of Peoria county; Mrs. Earl Campbell of Montgomery county; Mrs. John W. Rupp of Logan county; Mrs. Frank Potthast of Bond county; Mrs. I. N. Wooley of Marion county; and Roberta Keller of Greene county.

NEW GRAIN COMPANY ON BOARD OF TRADE

(Continued from page 1, col. 2.)

In referring to the proposed operation of the new marketing company, S. J. Cottington, president of the National Farmers' Elevator Grain Company, Co-operative, and under whose name the board of trade membership is held, stated:

"The Rural Grain Company is formed to handle the Chicago terminal commission business for the National Farmers' Elevators Company, a co-operative company established by the farmers' elevators of Illinois and Iowa. We do not expect the company to start operations until it is amply financed by the farmers' own paid in capital.

Outgrowth of Farmers' Elevators

"This is the logical outgrowth of the farmers' elevator movement of the last 25 years, which brought into being about five thousand local farmers' grain companies. For a number of years we have been planning for the next step which would place the farmers' elevators in the terminal markets, handling the farmers' grain through their own sales agency.

"The National Farmers' Elevator Grain company will operate a general sales and service agency. Its aim wil be to assist the local elevators in moving their grain as directly as possible from the regions of surplus to the consuming centers. The terminal branch in Chicago, the Rural Grain Company, is a subsidiary of this wider co-operative company. Eventually we expect to join the farmers' elevators of other states."

I. A. A. Supporting It

The farmers' elevator people asked the United States department of agriculture for assistance in forming this co-operative and were assisted materially with it, according to J. W. Shorthill, secretary of the National Farmers' Elevator Association. The Illinois Agricultural Associaton has served the farmers' elevators in an advisory and supplementary capacity, and is supporting the movement.

Officers of the National Farmers' Elevator Grain Company, Co-operative, are as follows:

S. J. Cottington, Stanhope, Ia., president; D. H. Allen, Delavan, Ill., vice-president; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., secretary; and F. W. Hill, Leland, Ill., treasurer. The board of directors of the national organization includes the officers named above and Fred A. Mudge, Peru, Ill.; W. J. Lynch, Green Mountain, Ia.; Geo. L. Potter, Graymont, Ill.; W. F. Doderer, Rockwell, Ia.; J. G. Merritt, Glidden, Ia.; and G. A. Arnold, Sheldon, Ia. These, with the exception of W. F. Doderer and G. A. Arnold, also constitute the board of directors and officers of the Rural Grain Company.

WINNERS AND CONTENDERS IN I. A. A. STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS



Peoria County Farm Bureau defenders. They are Allen and Gerald Coon, aged 12 and 13, who won the championship of Peoria county against much older men and represented their county in the state championship game at the annual I. A. A. picnic, Taylorville, August 27. Allen and Gerald were strong contenders in the state match in spite of their young age.





(Above) **Male quartette of the I. A. A. grand opera,** Taylorville, August 27. They are, left to right, Y. B. Robison of Morton, Tazewell county, E. G. Brick of Cumberland county, Emery Irwin of Menard county and Henry Brown of Sangamon county, winners in the state championship hog calling contest. Mr. Robison won the miniature gold hog for being the best swine yodeler.

(Below) **State championship horseshoe pitchers** of 1924 and '25. They are, left to right, Reuben Bright and Samuel Smith of McLean county, who won the state championship horseshoe tournament at Lincoln last year, and Walter and Harry Torbert of the DeWitt county Farm Bureau, winners at Taylorville, August 27. Harry and Walter were state champions in 1923, and their father, Ed Torbert, was a member of the state championship team of 1920, '21 and '22.

Illinois Farms Have More Radios Than Any Other State in Union

More radio sets are on the farms of Illinois than in any other state in the Union, according to a nation-wide survey recently completed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Illinois farmers have approximately 46,000 radios, which means that about 20 per cent of the farms in this state are so equipped. In other words two out of ten farmers in Illinois have radios.

In the United States, according to the survey, there are 550,000 farms equipped with radios, compared to 365,000 a year ago and 145,000 in 1923. New York and Iowa each has 39,000, and other states trail along, scaling down to 200 for Delaware.

The department's agents report that the farmers tune in not so much for grand opera or baseball or political speeches as for weather and market reports.

"Farm Bankruptcies Cause More Grief Than War", Says Wallace

"The family tragedies caused by farm bankruptcies are infinitely greater than the grief caused by the actual deaths which took place during the World War," declared Henry A. Wallace of Des Moines, Iowa, editor of Wallace's Farmer, and son of the late Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, in his address to the picnickers attending the annual I. A. A. state picnic, Taylorville, August 27.

"With corn at a dollar, hogs at $12 and wheat at $1.50, times are not as bad as they were in 1921. The prosperity artists hail these figures with joy but the thoughtful farmer knows that all these prices are due to scarcity and he anticipates that the new crop corn will be around 65 cents on the farm, that hogs will be $8 or less in December of 1927, and that wheat will go down to a dollar the next time the crop in the U. S. and the world at large is the least bit above normal. Moreover, in every community are found men right this minute who are absolutely ruined through no fault of their own.

"The day I left Des Moines to come to Taylorville I heard the story of an old friend with whom I had spent three years at the Agricultural College at Ames. He was the sort who studied hard and works with the Y. M. C. A. After leaving school he became a county agent but before the war came on he went to farming for himself but was not in position to make a payment down on his farm till the time of the boom. Last week he made an assignment of everything he has to his creditors and next March he and his wife and his small children will start out in the world with nothing. A few years ago he was planning on sending his children to college; now they will have to work their own way through. There are thousands of cases of this sort as we all know.

Praises I. A. A.

"For a time it seemed as though the pain of the post war farm depression would bring forth effective farm organizations but even in this there has been much bitter disappointment. True it is that the farmers of Illinois have built the Illinois Agricultural Association into a wonderful institution. And right here I want to say that the splendid work done by your Mr. Watson on taxation served as an example for our Iowa Farm Bureau which finally resulted in July of this year in a cut in farm taxes amounting to over a million dollars. The taxation work alone has justified the existence of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"For the next five or ten years our corn belt agriculture seems to be at the mercy of the weather. In years of short crops we may get along fairly well but whenever we put a surplus on the European markets we are almost certain to get hurt unless we have the benefit of the McNary-Haugen principle. With the International situation the way it is, farmers must have the McNary-Haugen principle to put them on a position of equality until such time as our own population has increased 15 to 20 millions. A few farmers have felt apologetic about the McNary-Haugen principle when confronted by the subtle economic arguments of certain big business men. They need not be. Labor has its Adamson act and Immigration act, the Railroads have section 15-A, and Industry has its tariff and Webb Pomerene act.

Commends McNary-Haugen Idea

"The McNary-Haugen principle is simple justice and farmers should fight for it with an absolutely clear conscience. When it comes to working out the details that is another proposition which will take the best brains we can get, not only among farmers, but also among those legislators and business men who have proved themselves to be true to the farm point of view. So far as I know now, the Dickenson bill will take the place of the McNary-Haugen bill this next winter. A determined effort will be made to put it across. If it fails the next step will be to open a determined fight on those tariffs which are keeping out manufactured products from Europe."

WATSON, VANIMAN AND KIRKPATRICK TALK AT MEETING

Taxation Problems and Reinsurance Discussed at Conference Meeting, Libertyville



Wm. Webb

"Farm owners in counties near Lake Michigan are being taxed on assessed valuations based on the speculative values of subdivision property and resort sites, which is unjust to landowners of producing farms," declared J. C. Watson, taxation specialist of the I. A. A., who addressed 27 farm bureau representatives of Kane, Lake, Will and DuPage counties at the conference of the 1st to 11th districts, Libertyville, September 1.

William Webb, I. A. A. executive committeeman of the district, opened the meeting and took charge until D. H. Minto was elected permanent chairman and E. A. Carncross, farm adviser of DuPage county, nominated for secretary.

"We have found considerable difficulty in determining the proper valuation for taxation purposes that should be placed on farm lands in the counties of Cook, Lake, DuPage, McHenry and Kane," stated Mr. Watson. "In the past, assessed valuations have been made at the average selling price of all lands in the counties. This is not fair to the farmers because portions of the land near the lake and in the resort sections have been sold for speculative purposes as subdivision property and resort locations and therefore sold at figures as high as $1,000 an acre. Such values if used for taxation assessments would be unjust on land used strictly for agricultural purposes."

Reinsurance Would Save $3,000,000

"Illinois farmers could save $3,000,000 in insurance every year if there were a reinsurance company for all local mutual companies," stated Vernon Vaniman, field representative of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois, who made the second talk on the conference program. Mr. Vaniman is representing the Illinois Association of Mutual Insurance Companies and the I. A. A. co-operating, in the formation of the new reinsurance company.

"This new reinsurance company is a mutual organization of farmers' insurance companies in the state," said Mr. Vaniman. "It supplements the activites of the local companies and puts them in a position whereby they can handle all insurance needs of the farmers on a mutual basis. It has three phases of work, specific reinsurance, direct policies, and blanket insurance. Many mutual companies cannot write insurance for over $10,000 on any one risk. By providing a company which will operate over the entire state, direct policies can be issued to take care of the insurance that is in excess of what the local company can write."

Legal Counsel Talks

The present status and past activities of the dairymen and milk distributors of the St. Louis district were discussed by Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel of the I. A. A. In telling of the difficulties of co-operative milk distribution at St. Louis, Mr. Kirkpatrick emphasized the importance of co-operatives producing the best quality product and using strictly the best business methods and managemnt.

Those present were: DuPage county—E. A. Carncross, farm adviser; C. C. Wimpress, William Ross, H. C. Vial and W. H. Lehman. Lake county—J. J. Doerschuk, farm adviser; D. H. Minto, Willard Darrell, J. S. Denman, Arthur Leng, W. J. Schrock, Everett Marsh, R. C. Kent, Spencer Wells, Gorm Anderson, and Sidson Gallagher. Will county—J. F. Hemcock, farm adviser; R. W. Clark, assistant farm adviser; William Welch, I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 10th and 11th districts; and L. P. Conant. Kane county—John Watt, farm adviser; Dan Davis and Lloyd Keepers.

The next meeting was set for Woodstock, McHenry county, November 24.

What Will Happen November, 1926?

Cowles and Lynch Speak at Meeting Of 18th District

Approximately 50 farm bureau representatives of the 18th district, composed of Kankakee, Iroquois, Vermilion, Edgar, Cumberland and Clark counties, were present at the I. A. A. conference meeting held at Marshall, Clark county, on September 2, according to R. F. Karr of Iroquois, I. A. A. executive committeeman of the district, who absorbed the concensus of opinions of the farm leaders in order that their wishes may be presented to the other members of the executive committee at its next meeting. J. Q. Snediker, president of the Clark county Farm Bureau, presided as chairman of the meeting.



R. F. Karr

R. A. Cowles, director of the finance department of the I. A. A., made the first talk of the day. Mr. Cowles emphasized the need and importance of having a sound financial policy for the Farm Bureaus and other co-operative organizations. An organization to be a success and accomplish the work that it should, must stand on a strong financial foundation, he said.

"Co-operative Dairy Marketing of the State" was the subject discussed by A. D. Lynch, I. A. A. director of dairy marketing. "The farm bureau members of the 18th district have two possible ways of marketing their dairy products," stated Mr. Lynch. "In certain parts of the district, it will be advantageous for the members to organize cream shipping stations, similar in operation to the livestock shipping associations. Other members may find it advisable and more profitable to sell their whole milk on the Terre Haute market."

Following Director Lynch's talk, the meeting was thrown open to a general discussion of farm bureau problems. At the present time, the Clark County Farm Bureau is starting its membership drive and considerable attention was given to the campaign.

THOMPSON SCORES FORD'S FARM PLAN

(Continued from page 1, col. 4.)

rural America — the farm home. Without good substantial farm homes, America would be like a ship without a rudder.

Taxation Important Problem

"One of the biggest problems confronting farmers and city people today is the ever increasing county and local taxes. It has reached a place where there is doubt in many people's minds as to the financial desirability of owning homes and farms. A non-home-owning United States would be a bad place to live. High taxes are causing most of this indifference to home owning.

"However, I have the good news to report to you that your present tax receipts have figures on them higher than those you will have to pay in the future. This reduction comes from the activity of the Illinois Agricultural Association in [illegible] valuations on farm and [illegible] property.

This is only a partial relief, however. The amendment to the revenue section of the state constitution, which was passed by the last General Assembly, offers a hope for relief from the present oppressive taxes on real property. All property owners, whether in city or country, should support the revenue amendment when it comes to popular vote in the fall of 1926, because it will make it possible to have a more equitable taxation system."

Poultry Marketing Discussed

The poultry marketing situation in Illinois was discussed by F. A. Gougler, director of the I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department, who gave the second speech of the day.

"We have the same possibilities in co-operative poultry and egg marketing in Illinois as we had in livestock marketing; and, given a firm foundation, we can carry this pin-money industry as far along co-operative marketing lines as has been done in livestock marketing," Mr. Gougler said.

TAZEWELL NINE TAKE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP BY SCORE OF 8 TO 6

Five Runs in Ninth Inning Fail to Snatch Baseball Title for Henderson Farm Bureau Team

Excitement and anxiety ran at a high pitch among the farm bureau baseball fans at the Illinois Agricultural Association picnic, Taylorville, August 27, when the Tazewell County Farm Bureau team defeated Henderson county by the score of 8-6.

The game was called at 10:30 and the weather was ideal for the baseball combat. Both teams arrived in automobile busses painted with signs announcing their determination to become the second state farm bureau champions of the United States. Henderson county team had a record this year of nine games with no defeats while the Tazewell team gave evidence of practically equal strength with a record of seven games and one defeat.

Teams Have Good Records

To win a place in the final championship game, Tazewell played Peoria county two games, Woodford county three games, defeated Logan county 4 to 2 and Adams county 5 to 4. Henderson's team defeated Marshall-Putnam 8-2, Carroll county 3-0, Mercer 7-4, Knox 18-0 and Warren 6-4.

Tazewell county led off with heavy scoring the first part of the game, making one run the first inning, three the second inning, one the third period and two runs in the fourth, thus leaving the score 7-1 at the end of the fourth inning. During the next four times to bat, Henderson held the Tazewell nine to one run.

Five Runs in Ninth

The exciting part of the game came in the last inning when Henderson attempted to stage a comeback and snatch the state title during the last time to bat. When Henderson went to bat the score was 8 to 1 in favor of Tazewell. The count stood two outs and three balls when the Henderson boys rallied and the batting began. The Tazewell pitcher showed signs of weakening and the next five Henderson men made runs, bringing the score to 8 to 6. A substitute pitcher was placed in the Tazewell box who fanned out the next man to bat and finished the game with Tazewell still holding the big end of the score.

Line-ups for the two teams were as follows:

HENDERSON	POSITION	TAZEWELL
Steffey	cf	G. Israel
Hartquist	ss	Haas
G. Gailbraith	3b	B. Israel
J. Gailbraith	2bl	(Capt.) Rich
H. Pence	p	Hinman
Keener	1b	L. Carius
Ricketts (Capt.)	lf	Blumenshine
E. Pence	c	J. Carius
Painter	rf	Graff

Substitutes for Henderson—Pogue, Fryear, Clarke, Sandstrom and Downs. Manager—W. A. Stevenson and E. D. Walker, farm adviser.

Substitutes for Tazewell—Robinson and Ellison. Managers, J. E. Harris, assistant farm adviser, and L. R. Welk, secretary of County Farm Bureau.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is taking a higher place in the news of the nation than ever before," declared Harry C. Butcher, director of the department of information, who was the third state office speaker on the program.

Those Present at Meeting

Those present were:—Clay county—Geo. McElyea, Xenia, president, Clay County Farm Bureau; J. C. McElyea, Flora; F. W. Logan, Louisville; Clint Logan, Flora; E. R. Colclasure, Flora; W. E. Cox, Flora; Curt Anderson, Xenia; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Anderson, Xenia; John W. Jacobs, Flora; J. L. McDaniel, Flora; Harold S. Williams, Flora; W. A. Karr, Flora; S. M. Ruckman, Xenia, and W. E. Hart, Louisville.

Wayne county—F. M. Yohe, Mt. Erie, president, Wayne County Farm Bureau; L. M. Cobourn, Rinard; G. W. Anderson, Flora; Homer Redd, Wayne City; C. T. Hufford, farm adviser; O. R. Richison, Clay.

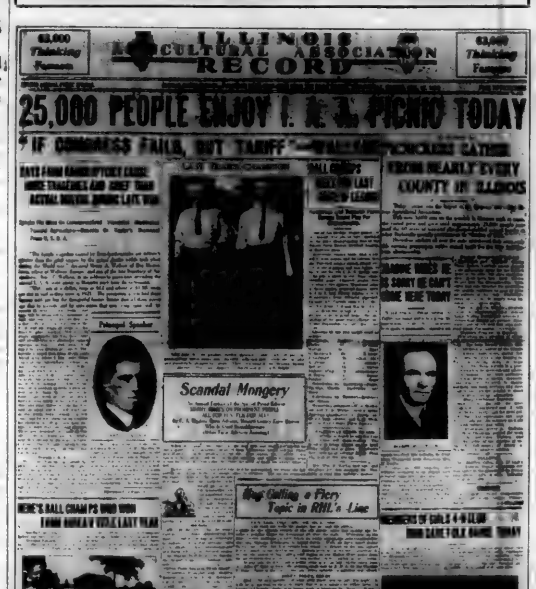
Edwards county—H. C. Gilkerson, farm adviser.

Gallatin county—C. W. Simpson, farm adviser.

White county—William Moser, and Ed Creighton, farm adviser.

The next meeting was set for Golconda, Pope county, on November 19. A river excursion from Shawneetown to Golconda is being planned for that time.

SPECIAL PICNIC ISSUE OF I. A. A. RECORD



RAIL HEADS SAY FARMERS PROSPER

(Continued from page 1, col. 1.)

have increased their operating costs nearly half a billion dollars in 1924. The public has had the benefit of these efficiencies and economies. The amount of increased freight revenue which the carriers are now requesting is but a small percentage of the annual savings to the public.

"With regard to the Interstate Commerce Commission's general investigation of the freight rate structure of the country, now being carried on under the provisions of the Hoch-Smith Bill, and which will be considered, for the western railways, jointly at this time with the petition for increased earnings, we shall co-operate with the Commission fully.

Say Agriculture "Restored to Prosperity"

"Whatever may have been the condition of the farmers at the time the Hoch-Smith Resolution was written, whatever depression may have occurred in agriculture, such condition and depression have now been substantially, if not completely, removed, and agriculture is now restored to prosperity. In fact, the actual purchasing power of the western farmer is now greater than in the pre-war days.

"For these reasons, therefore, we ask that agriculture shall pay its full share — no more — of the western transportation charges. Substantially 25 per cent of the freight traffic of the western railways consists of agricultural products and live stock. We are performing a valuable and essential service to the western farmer. For this service we are entitled, both in law and in justice, to a fair return, which we are not now receiving. Under the present conditions, we could almost hope for co-operation with, rather than opposition to, our petition for increased earnings."

Statistics Introduced as Evidence

Statistics were then introduced through L. E. Wettling, manager of the Statistical Bureau of the western railroads, from the witness stand. A printed, 33-page book, representing the work of his bureau, was the basis for his testimony, several hundred copies being distributed to the audience. This was entered as Exhibit 1. A summary of his statement, which was hailed as the keynote of the railroads' position, as given to the press by the publicity bureau, is as follows:

"This unfortunate situation has been brought about by the reductions which have been made in western freight rates since 1920, benefiting the shipper at the expense of the railways. In August, 1920, western freight rates were increased approximately 32 per cent on the average. Immediately after this increase, downward readjustments were commenced which have continued to the present time, augmented by general rate reductions made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1922. Freight rates in western territory in 1921 were 2 per cent below the level established in August, 1920. Freight rates in 1922 in the west were 11 per cent lower than after the rate advance in 1920; in 1923, 15 per cent lower, and in 1924, more than 16 per cent lower. This means that railway rates in the west have been reduced approximately $850,000,000 in the past four years below the level fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1920 as calculated to yield the railways a fair return. Present rates are now more than 16 per cent below that level, and in the past four years western shippers have been saved an aggregate of $850,000,000 in freight charges at the expense of the railways and their fair return."

Jackson Represents Farm Bureaus

The Farm Bureaus including the Illinois Agricultural Association, have secured as counsel Fred S. Jackson, former attorney general of Kansas and who for four years was attorney for the Public Utilities Commission for that state.

Those who remember the freight rate fight of 1921-22 will recall Mr. Jackson as an associate of Clifford Thorne, the firm name being at that time Thorne and Jackson. He was active in assisting the Farm Bureaus get the 10 per cent reduction gained at that time.

He will co-ordinate for the American Farm Bureau Federation the testimony of the state Farm Bureaus. In this capacity he represents the Illinois Agricultural Association, which will assist him through its transportation department. Although the I. A. A. is pooling its interest in the fight with the other 21 western states concerned, its identity is being maintained in case anything should develop pertaining to rates within the state which would call for action as an individual organization.

The position of the I. A. A. is expressed in the protest against any increase in freight rates on farm products recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The text of this protest appears on the editorial page.

TORBERTS AGAIN WIN HORSESHOE CONTEST

Winning seven out of eight games again made Walter and Harry Torbert of DeWitt county, the state horseshoe champions at I. A. A. state picnic, Taylorville, Aug. 27.

The tournament started with 24 teams representing the best skill from the same number of counties, and continued throughout the day until nearly five in the afternoon, when the loving cup was publicly given to the DeWitt boys. These brothers won the championship in 1923 and their father was a member of the championship team of 1920-21 and 22. Last year the cup went to Reuben G. Bright and Samuel G. Smith of the McLean county pitchers.

From the time the tournament started this year, anticipation ran high regarding whether McLean or DeWitt county would win the championship this year. In the early part of the contest it happened that the draw placed the two teams together in one of the hardest fought games of the day. In the first game Walter Torbert had 18 ringers and 35 points, Harry had 9 ringers and 15 points, while Bright had 10 ringers and 11 points and Smith 14 ringers and 27 points. Following this game, it was realized that the Torbert boys were in better form than the champs of 1924.

Three times during the tournament, these two teams were thrown together, the McLean pitchers winning the second game and the Torberts taking the final by a score of 46 to 52. The Torbert boys played eight games during the day and won seven. The McLean team lost two out of eight.

GREATEST PICNIC IN I. A. A. HISTORY

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

sake, let any of these 'soo-oey' guys kid you into believing it isn't.

"For the question, be it known, has been settled once and for all, following weeks and weeks of bitter controversy. And after all was over, Christian county's 'piggies' nearly killed themselves laughing at the whole 'soo-oey' crowd.

"A little gold pig, to be worn on the watch chain, will be given by the I. A. A. to V. E. Robison, of Morton, Tazewell county, Poland-China breeder, for his perfect acquaintance with and execution of the swine 'lingo.'

Peppy Chicken Calling

"For the soprano voices, the chicken calling contest offered an event for both competition and entertainment. Twelve farm women tried their voices and the silver pitcher, which cannot be broken at the pump, went to Mrs. I. N. Wooley of Marion county. To win first place, Mrs. Wooley did not resort to any fancy stuff. She just yelled:

"'Chick, chick, chick,' all the while encircling her head with her right arm and twirling imaginary feed in the direction of the make-believe brood. It is understood that she is gaining quite a reputation as a barnyard vocalist for she has won several contests at local and county fairs this year, one of which awarded her with a prize of fifty cents."

The speeches of both morning and afternoon were enjoyed by all and easily heard either inside or out of the auditorium due to the amplifier supplied through the thoughtfulness of the picnic committee.

Wallace's speech was hailed by many as one of the best ever heard in those parts. He reviewed, as he sees them, the farm problems of the past and the prospects of the future from both the economic and financial point of view.

Special Edition of RECORD

The surprise of the day came when all were ready to start home. As the cars passed out through the gates, the picnickers were handed copies of the special picnic edition of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD just off the Taylorville Breeze press telling all about the events of the day. Speeches were covered in full, ready to be thoughtfully pondered over at home. 8,000 copies were printed.

The success of the picnic was illustrated by the way people lingered at the park until nearly dark, even after the program had been completed. It was a big day and those that were present regretted to see it close.

MISS MARY G. BURNASH, LIBRARIAN,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
URBANA, ILL.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—September 26, 1925 | No. 19

ILLINOIS POULTRY CROP TOTALS OVER $63,000,000 YEARLY

Illinois Now Ranks Second in Poultry and Egg Production States Director F. A. Gougler

Illinois hens laid $59 worth of eggs each minute during 1924. That is the record of our biddies according to F. A. Gougler, I. A. A. director of the poultry and egg marketing department, who has made a summary of poultry and egg production in this state as well as a study of the losses now involved in our present inefficient system of marketing.



F. A. Gougler

"The annual income derived from poultry and eggs in Illinois last year was no less than $63,000,000 and this state now ranks second in total production in this country," states Director Gougler. "This important farm enterprise, commonly thought of as a source of pin money, has now become one of the largest industries in the United States and for the entire 48 states is considered as a billion-dollar crop annually.

"In this country the total production of poultry and eggs now exceeds by $300,000,000 the value of the total wheat crop; is three times the value of the entire tobacco crop; nine-tenths as great as the value of our swine production; and greater than the total value of all cattle raised.

Lay 24 Carloads in Day

"Hens in Illinois last year laid an average of three and a quarter dozen eggs each second, 196.7 dozen per minute and 11,802 dozen, or one carload every hour. In terms of income, the 24 carloads of eggs produced each day or 8,498 cars annually, amounted to a daily income for Illinois poultrymen of $84,975.60 or an annual total value of more than 30 million dollars.

"The losses in this industry also amount to a large total. From surveys made by the agricultural department at Washington and authorities in this state, it is estimated that the total loss in the United States due to spoilage, breakage and inefficient handling from the time the egg is produced on the farm until it reaches the consumer is $45,000,000 annually. For the state of Illinois our proportion of this loss can be no less than four million dollars while our larger poultry and egg producing counties contribute toward this loss at the rate of $25,000 to $30,000 each year.

"It is difficult to place the exact responsibility for this loss. However, these same investigators state that at least half of the loss is due to the condition under which eggs are handled on our farms. The next largest contributor toward this spoilage is the country store or the first receiver of the eggs. This is because these stores are not properly equipped to handle so perishable a food product as eggs.

I. A. A. Suggests Remedy

"Who pays this loss? The dealer doesn't, or he couldn't stay in business. He is compelled to buy eggs at a low enough basis to permit him to pay this loss out of profits. In other words, the producer of good eggs is penalized in order that the producer of bad eggs may receive a price to which he is not justly entitled. This is the situation which the I. A. A. seeks to remedy by a marketing program.

"This enormous waste is due

(Continued on page 4, col. 5.)

TROPHIES GIVEN AT ANNUAL PICNIC



LEFT—Loving cup given by the I. A. A. to the Tazewell County Farm Bureau for winning state championship baseball game at annual picnic, Taylorville, August 27. RIGHT—Loving cup won by Harry and Walter Torbert, DeWitt county, state championship horseshoe pitchers.

INSURANCE FOR NEW COMPANY TOTALS OVER $300,000.00

Vaniman Asks Local Mutual Companies and Farm Bureaus To Assist in Solicitations

"A total of $317,000 of the $500,000 in insurance needed to secure the charter for the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois has been received at the state office," stated Vernon Vaniman, field representative of the new company, in a plea to local mutual companies and county Farm Bureaus to lend their support in getting the state mutual under way. "Thirty-seven counties have sent in applications and seven counties have reached their quota of $20,000 in insurance applications," he said.

"Illinois farmers are losing $3,000,000 annually on farm insurance due to the fact that local farmers' insurance companies cannot take care of all farm needs in the absence of a state reinsurance company," stated Mr. Vaniman, "and you can help the reinsurance company secure its charter and save this loss by sending in an application for insurance immediately.

"The reinsurance company does not oppose but is a supplement to local mutual companies. It will put the local companies of the state in a position to handle all the fire and lightning insurance needs of the farmers on a mutual basis with greater protection to themselves."

Best Plans of Any State

In referring to the complete organization and operation plans of the new reinsurance mutual company, a prominent mutual insurance man, who has been in the front ranks on all progressive movements, made the following statement in a letter to William B. McFarland, secretary of the state company.

"A pretty careful examination of the plans of the new company convinces me, and I am of the opinion that they are good, in fact better than any other state plans that I have seen. One practically good feature is that they in no way interfere with the present practice of exchange of reinsurance under the present law of our state."

Do Not Carry Enough Insurance

Recent surveys of farm insurance in this state show that most farmers have neglected to increase their insurance to cope with the increase in value of their property. Many farmers do not have their property insured for more than 50 per cent of its value. An illustration of the danger of this practice is the case of C. W. Broughton of Waterman, DeKalb county. On September 4, two modern dairy barns owned by Mr. Broughton were burned down. His loss was estimated at $34,000 while the insurance he carried was $8,000.

To begin operation the reinsurance company must have applications for $500,000 insurance from individuals. This is required by the Illinois Law. Mr. Vaniman is making personal solicitations through local farmers' mutual insurance companies for these subscriptions. The work is progressing rapidly. To hasten the time when the company may begin operating, farmers throughout the state are asked to consider their insurance needs and if they can use more protection to get in touch with the new reinsurance company through their local farmers' mutual representative.

Seven Counties Complete Quota

Counties that have sent in applications in the new company are: Adams, Bond, Cass, Christian, Clark, Cook, DeKalb, Edgar, Ford, Franklin, Hancock, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jersey, Knox, LaSalle, Macon, Madison, Marshall-Putnam, Mason, McHenry, McLean, Mercer, Montgomery, Ogle, Peoria, Pulaski, Rock Island, Sangamon, Schuyler, Vermilion, Wabash, White, and Winnebago.

Counties that have sent in their quota of $20,000 in applications are: Cass, Henderson, Henry, LaSalle, Montgomery, Pulaski, with $39,000 in applications.

174 **Contract membership in the** Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association, the co-operative auditing and business advisory service, has now reached the high mark of 174. The latest organization to send in a contract was the Woodford County Agricultural Association, a co-operative seed company located at Eureka, Woodford county, according to George R. Wicker, director of the association.

FIRST HEARING OF WESTERN FREIGHT RATE CASE FOR FIVE PER CENT INCREASE BEFORE I.C.C. ADJOURNED; NEXT HEARING OCT. 26

Railroad Attorneys, Hired Economists and Representatives of Security Holders Testify at Hearing Held in Chicago; Farm Organizations to Defend the Farmers at Second Session

"Undoubtedly from the standpoint of the farmers of America, this has been the most important hearing ever held," declared L. J. Quasey, I. A. A. director of transportation, following the adjournment of the first hearing of the Western Freight Advance Case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Chicago.

"At this hearing the representatives of the railroads attempted to show that they have been unable to make the percentage returns on investments allowed public utilities and that the farmers of the West are prosperous and fully able to stand an increase of at least five per cent in freight rates. At the second hearing, which will be held next month, the Agricultural representatives will attempt to convince the Interstate Commerce Commission that the proposed freight increase of one cent per bushel on all grains is of itself an unfair increase as compared to the five per cent increase asked for non-agricultural products," stated Director Quasey.

"According to the carriers' statements they show property investment for the western railroads to be $9,179,081,978 as of December 31, 1924, and on this property investment they have earned an average rate of return of 3.42 per cent," he declared. "They have shown that the cost of labor, equipment and materials has been greatly increased and that they also suffered a very heavy increase in taxes. The railroads' witnesses contend that the 5 per cent advance would not be sufficient to enable them to earn the 5½ per cent authorized under the Transportation Act. Their reason for asking for 5 per cent was that they considered it as an emergency measure and further that they anticipated some increase in revenue from other sources, such as in the carrying of mail and express and other rate adjustments now pending.

Says Purchasing Power Greater

"Not all commodities are proposed to be advanced. It appears that considerable lumber and coal traffic will escape any advance whatever according to the present plans and there may be further exemptions. All this will mean that the greater burden will fall upon agricultural products. These matters will be gone into completely when the hearing is resumed for the purpose of cross examination of the railroads' witnesses.

"To show that the farmer has recovered from the financial depression, they have used the Department of Agriculture reports as a basis, purporting to show that the farmers' purchasing power today is greater than before the war. They mentioned nothing about the increased cost of labor, equipment and materials used on the farm, nor that the farmers' taxes were likewise increased heavily.

"The showing about the farmers' recovery from the financial depression is purely a paper showing and in subsequent hearings the records will be replete with evidence of farmers by farmers showing their true financial condition."

Second Hearing October 26

The hearing in Ex Parte 67, which is the petition for advance in rates of the western railroads, and docket 17,000, which is the investigation of the freight rate structure in accordance with the Hoch-Smith Resolution, was adjourned at noon, September 16, at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago. The hearing has been conducted for more than a week. The railroads made their principal testimonies and representatives of the railroad security holders appeared in support of the petition. With few exceptions,

(Continued on page 3, col. 5.)

Peoria County Farm Bureau Officer Says Don't Neglect Your Home

In the September issue of The Country Gentleman there is an article concerning one of our Farm Bureaus and I. A. A. leaders. It reads as follows:

You will find bigger, gaudier farms in Peoria county, Illinois, than the home, at Edwards, of Charles R. Ford, president of the county Farm Bureau. But none breathes a more satisfying air of home. The house is roomy and cosy, the other buildings neat, the fields clean and well fenced.

Said Mr. Ford: "I could never see anything to living in a bare home and slaving to salt away dollars. That's self-robbery—beating yourself out of happiness, and a mean trick for a man to play on himself and his family.

"There's some sort of relationship between beautifying a farm and successfully operating one—so much so that you can come close to picking out the really good farmers by the tidiness of their farms, when driving along the road.

"The farm matter which will be a live issue this winter is the McNary-Haugen idea as revived in the Dickinson bill. Today, because of the accidents of weather there is no great surplus of wheat or pork but in the normal course of events, we shall soon again have 100 million surplus bushels of wheat and one and a half billion pounds of pork products to send to a Europe which is unable to pay us anything which we will take.

Wallace assailed the "commercial" viewpoint taken by Secretary Hoover and his followers. He said that the seat of the trouble that caused the dismissal of Dr. H. C. Taylor as head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was a clash of viewpoints toward farming. Dr. Taylor, he said, has the agricultural viewpoint while the interests which unseated him wish to industrialize America which can only be done, under present conditions, at the expense of agriculture unless protective measures as enjoyed by industry and labor are extended to the farmer.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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THE FARMER'S PLATFORM

Advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

The Epidemic of Prosperity Fever

For the past two months both city and country newspapers have been publishing news stories and editorials heralding the return of prosperity to mid-western farmers. With true newspaper optimism we have read of the bumper crops and higher prices. It has been said that the farmer is now in a better financial condition than at any time since the World War.

It is true that the economic condition of the farmer is improved and it brings cheer to all whether they depend entirely upon the profits of the farm for support or are merchants or manufacturers who hope to sell their products to the farmer. It is realized that the prosperity of the country depends basicly upon the prosperity of the farmer and it is for that reason that the news of improved conditions in rural sections is received so joyously by those who live in the cities.

However, it must be remembered that although a baseball team has a lucky streak and makes several scores in any one inning, it does not necessarily mean that the team will win the game. Every team has its innings but it is the final score at the end of the ninth inning that counts. So it is with the farmer. Today is his inning. As compared with the past five years, he is prosperous. His farm is perhaps producing at a profit. Nevertheless, if the present income should be averaged with that of the past half decade, there would still be a loss on the books.

A review of the present condition of Illinois agriculture and a warning to farmers against too ready acceptance of the prosperity was made by President Sam H. Thompson, in an interview with the correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, in which he stated:

"Economic conditions in Illinois agriculture are better now than at any time since the war, and the prospects are even more favorable for the future, but it will require intelligent marketing and conservative spending of the proceeds for the farmers to secure to themselves, and not lose to others, the benefits of this situation.

"There is a tendeney to exaggerate the improvement in the situation of our farmers, and on this account a warning should be sounded. Farmers are still faced with the marketing machinery in which the law of supply and demand works quickly against them, but mighty slowly in their favor.

"Farmers of this State are being flooded as never before in their experience by 'high pressure' salesmen of every description, attracted by rosy reports of returning farm prosperity, attempting to dispose of investments, building projects, household equipment, automobiles and machinery, in fact, everything that is sold.

"The danger in this development, is that the farmer will be overloaded with things he really would not buy if guided by conservative common sense. The tendency with business of every kind today is to pile onto buyers not only everything they can pay for, but everthing they can ever hope to pay for in a lifetime.

"The people, caught in the propaganda of free spending to make business good, are showing an alarming willingness to assume obligations which they have no right to saddle upon themselves. The farmer, like everybody else, must fight the tendency of the age to live beyond his income. The Illinois farmer in the present situation should resist the impulse to spend.

"That is the one important thing for the Illinois farmer to do—adjust his buying sensibility to his income—if he is to secure to himself the benefits of the present upward trend. He is already heavily in debt and has made very little progress toward liquidation of loans made to tide him over the last four years. Until that condition is changed he will have little time to listen to the 'high pressure' salesmen who flock to his gates."

—o—

Why Not a Tariff Reduction?

Farmers in the Middle West are growing thoughtful over the flat declaration of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that protected industry will not be permitted to retain its tariff favors if labor can help it, unless labor itself receives what it considers a proper share in the protection benefits.

A ten per cent cut in textile mill wages provided the text for the letter which Mr. Green wrote the American Woolen Company. He said in part:

If a tariff wall is built in order to protect special interests and special industries against competition from manufacturers, certainly when manufacturers protected by such a tariff wall reduce the wages of their employees below the subsistence level, the Government, in all fairness, should reduce the tariff schedules and tear down the tariff wall which has been so skilfully built. It is the purpose of the president of the American Federation of Labor to bring these facts to the attention of Congress, and to insist in the name of the working people of America that the textile manufacturers who have inaugurated and carried out a policy of wage-reductions shall be deprived of special privileges and special benefits which they have enjoyed from high-tariff protection.

These are ominous words, viewed from the self-interest of the eastern manufacturer, but no more disturbing than the mutter of similar opinions arising from the great surplus crop producing areas of the corn belt and the Northwest. Men and women of the farms have a clearer view of the tariff and of other devices in the American protective system than they had a few years ago. They understand them as interferences with the natural economic law in the interest of special industrial groups.

The labor leader's letter, with a slight change or two, expresses the conclusion which many a cornbelt farmer has reached as he has wrestled with his problems since 1920.

Congress has heard by no means the last of the slogan "Equality for Agriculture," as expressing the demand that if the protective principle is to be maintained in this country, an extension of its effects must be made to cover the great surplus crops of the farm.

H. A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer and son of the late secretary of agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, referred to the possibility of forcing a reduction in protective tariffs in his address at the annual I. A. A. picnic, Taylorville, in which he said:

> So far as I know now the Dickinson bill will take the place of the McNary-Haugen bill this next winter. A determined effort will be made to put it across. If it fails, the next step will be to open a determined fight on those tariffs which are keeping out manufactured products from Europe.

A fight for the reduction of tariffs on imported manufactured products would be a drastic measure. However, if the commercial interests of this country will not recognize the voice of the rural population, it is possible that such a battle may be waged during the coming session of Congress.

—o—

Their Best Defense

"A strong offense is the best defense" appears to be the principle that the western railroads have adopted in their demand for a five per cent increase in freight rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It will be remembered that during its last session Congress passed what is known as the Hoch-Smith Resolution which asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to conduct a thorough investigation of the railroad freight rate structure for all roads in all sections of the United States, having in mind the reduction of freight rates on certain agricultural products where such reductions are deemed advisable. This resolution was the result of a plea by farm organizations, representing the American farmer, stating that many rates were unjust and too high.

Although it is a known fact that the railroads for some time have attempted to increase the freight rates on certain products, it would appear that their request for an increase, at this time, is a strategic move on the part of the railroads. Railroads' representatives have insisted that the five per cent increase does not cover the entire needs of the railroads, and is merely an emergency request. From this we judge that the railroads believe that by asking for an increase they will counteract any tendency toward a reduction in rates, thus holding the structure in its present condition and defeating the agricultural purpose of the Hoch-Smith Resolution.

—o—

An Expression on Freight Rates

Dear Sir: Relative to your letter of July 7th regarding taxation, I wish to say that agriculture has of necessity reduced itself to economic conditions that hurts productive enterprise and social conditions on the farm. This is not of choice but of necessity from the relation of other occupations.

With some prospects of farm markets improving, it would be disastrous to the morale of the farmer to have freight rates advanced before he has recovered from post-war conditions—L. M. Swansey, President, Stephenson County Farm Bureau, Freeport.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. "Ep" Has Joined but Still Kicking. MIRANDI KNOWS.



ILLINOIS FARMERS BREAK RECORD FOR USE OF LIMESTONE

Illinois Exceeds Other States In Use of Agricultural Limestone, States Director Bent

Again Illinois has broken all records in the use of agricultural limestone. Farmers of Illinois have ordered more limestone this year than any previous year in history. Not only have they exceeded their own record but they have ordered more limestone this year than has ever been used in any state in the country for any year, according to J. R. Bent, director of the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department.

"The amount of agricultural limestone being used by Illinois farmers," states Director Bent, "has increased to such a large quantity this year that many limestone plants and quarries have shipped the entire reserve supply and are from 20 to 30 days behind on orders.

"The flood of agricultural limestone orders has resulted in delayed shipments from some plants and serious overloading of orders at other plants. I have written many quarry operators to determine their respective supply on hand and which plants are required to delay their orders.

"From their replies, we found that many of the quarries have shipped all of their reserve supply and must fill all orders within 10 to 30 days while other plants are still in a position to make prompt shipments. Before placing their orders, farmers should determine through their farm bureaus from which they can receive the prompt shipments.

Color Matters Little

"Good limestone may have either a blue, brown, white, or yellow character in color," states Director Bent, in referring to several inquiries that have come from farm bureau offices.

"Frequently I have received complaints from districts that have been accustomed to using a white stone, especially if such districts have made purchases from some new or different source having a stone of a different color. There are several reasons for the color of limestone. It may be that the supply has come from a layer which contains traces of iron that are unobjectionable but give the product a dark color. The color often varies with the location of the quarry and the ledge from which the limestone is taken.

Explains Reason for Coarse Stone

"Another source of complaint has been the presence of coarser or larger sizes of stone in the shipment. This may be due to one of three things:

"The shipment may have been loaded into a car that was not clean and had already some of the coarse stone in it. It may have been loaded off a stock pile which may have been piled adjacent to another pile of a coarser size and the two got mixed. It has sometimes happened that chutes or bins carrying coarser sizes at the crushing plant have blocked up and spilled over into the agricultural bin. When shipments are received which contain too large a percentage of such coarse stone, which causes trouble in the spreader, the facts should be reported to this department in considerable detail as to the size and the quantity of the coarse material complained of and also as to whether or not it was scattered or mixed all through the shipment or was found in only one or two spots in the car."

OFFICE VISITORS

Visitors to the I. A. A. office:

H. J. Shafer, executive committeeman, Macon County Farm Bureau and president of the Illiopolis Farmers' Co-operative Elevator, Illiopolis; and W. K. Shafer, his son; J. O. Lawrence, Sales Manager, Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, Centralia; R. E. Rickheel; E. A. Duddy; C. D. Stevens, Elevator Engineer; Mr. McGann, from the Michigan Central railroad; C. F. Nattlehoffer, Naperville, Illinois; A. J. Surratt, Agricultural Statistician, Springfield; Professor Valerian Obelensky - Ossinsky, Agricultural Academy, Moscow, Russia; N. A. Olsen, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.; President Settle of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, Indianapolis; J. D. Billsborough, Assistant State Leader of Farm Advisers, Urbana; S. J. Cottington; Henry Wallace, Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines; Mr. Albaugh of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.; Mr. Zealand, President of the American Council of Agriculture; Mr. Fred Davy, Berry, Illinois; Congressman L. J. Dickinson, Algon, Iowa; Herman Steen, Secretary Indiana Wheat Growers Association, Indianapolis, Indiana; Walton Peteet, Secretary National Council of Cooperative Associations, Washington, D. C.; E. P. Taylor, organization department, American Farm Bureau Federation; Mr. Harvey Hill, Chamber of Commerce; Dr. H. A. Ruehe; Professor W. H. Smith, State Leader, Farm Advisers; J. W. Lloyd, Chief Olericulturist; F. C. Bauer, Professor of Soils; L. E. Card, Chief of Poultry Husbandry Department, University of Illinois; B. F. Taylor, Midwest Crushed Stone Company, Greencastle, Indiana.

I. A. A. Committee Elects Delegates To A. F. B. F. Meeting

Delegates to represent the I. A. A. at the annual meeting of American Farm Bureau Federation to be held December 7-9 in Chicago, were elected by the executive committee during its last meeting.

Those who were elected as delegates are: Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, president of I. A. A.; Frank D. Barton of Cornell, executive committeeman of the 17th district; Earl C. Smith of Detroit, committeeman of the 20th district; and, J. L. Whisnand of Charleston, committeeman of the 19th district. Alternate delegates will be G. F. Tulock of Rockford, committeeman of the 12th district; A. R. Wright of Varna, committeeman of the 16th district; and Samuel Sorrells of Raymond, committeeman of the 21st district.

Other principal subjects that were discussed at the meeting were:

1. Treasurer's report read, approved and placed on file.

2. Report on the sale of the Ills Mo Co-operative Milk Producers' Association property, St. Louis, made by R. A. Cowles, director of the I. A. A. finance department. This subject was supplemented by a report made by Wm. Webb, chairman of the dairy advisory committee.

3. Report of L. J. Quasey, director of the transportation department, on Illinois' interest in the freight rate increase of 5 per cent brought before the Illinois Commerce Commission by the railroads. Mr. Quasey told of the means of co-operation with other organizations. No definite action was taken by the committee.

4. The subject of farm legislation to be taken up at the next congress was discussed and referred to the legislative committee to be reported on at the next meeting.

5. H. E. Goembel of Hooppole, chairman of the grain marketing advisory committee, reported on recent developments in co-operative grain marketing, the formation of the Rural Grain Company and its membership on the Chicago board of trade.

6. Report of the department of taxation and statistics was made by J. L. Whisnand, chairman of the advisory committee of that department. Mr. Whisnand stated that J. C. Watson, director of the department, is a member of the temporary committee appointed for the purpose of establishing a large permanent committee of all important organizations in the state for the purpose of urging the adoption of the proposed revenue amendment to the state constitution.

7. Motion made that the I. A. A. give a breakfast to the boys and girls club members of Illinois who will attend the club congress to be held during the week of the international livestock show, Chicago.

8. Report of the activities of the department of information made by R. F. Karr of Iroquois, chairman of the advisory committee of the department.

9. Report of the phosphate-limestone department made by Stanley Castle of Alton, chairman of the advisory committee.

10. Motion made, seconded and carried that the next meeting of the executive committee be held on October 8.

Co-operation is Only Salvation For Farmers, Says F. O. Lowden

"I cannot tell whether rain is a sweet and fragrant bearer of a benefit or bankruptcy—when the hot summer winds scorch the fields, I do not know whether to pray for rain or thank the Almighty for the unbroken drought," declared Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, when discussing the fact that a short corn crop has a greater total value and gives greater returns to the farmers than a bumper crop, in his address before 3,500 farmers attending the annual picnic of the Ogle County Farm Bureau, Oregon, September 16.



Frank O. Lowden

"Something is wrong with our method of marketing when the aggregate money value of a larger crop of a prime necessity is smaller than the value of a smaller crop," stated Mr. Lowden.

"Last winter the Department of Agriculture issued its statement of the estimated value of farm crops for 1924. This was heralded as another proof that agriculture had come into its own. For it found that the total value of the farm crops for the year was three-quarters of a billion dollars in excess of the value of the farm crops for the year before.

"This, of course, was welcome news.

"The report, however, disclosed some very perplexing facts. To illustrate, the corn crop was about 20 per cent smaller than the crop of the preceding year. The total value, however, exceeded that of the preceding crop by almost two hundred million dollars. And everyone knows that the quality of the crop was far below the quality of the preceding crop. And yet, under a marketing system which it is claimed is one of the most noteworthy achievements of this commercial age, the smaller crop of inferior corn was worth more in the market than the larger and superior crop of the year before.

"Is it to be wondered at that the farmers distrust the present methods of marketing farm products?

"Now suppose that the corn growers had been completely organized during those years, do you believe that this depressing and puzzling condition would have come about?

Something Wrong With Methods

"It is safe to say that the larger part of the bumper corn crop of '23 was sold at a price which did not cover the cost of production. If corn growers had been organized and found that the market would not receive their corn at what it cost them to produce it, they would not have dumped the larger part of the crop upon the market in a few brief months. They would have stored the remainder knowing full well that seasons of bountiful production are always followed by seasons of low production, and that at no distant day they would receive a profitable price for their corn. As it was, only a few of the corn farmers were able to hold their corn for the higher prices which they had rightly anticipated and which were later received.

"Something is wrong with our methods of marketing when the aggregate money value of a larger crop of prime necessity is smaller than the value of a smaller crop. There are untold thousands of men and women and children who need more cotton to clothe them than is produced in the world today. To say, therefore, that twelve million four hundred thousand bales of cotton are worth more than thirteen million bales is to condemn a system of marketing which so measures value.

"Agriculture cannot regain its rightful place in this highly organized world except through organization. Organization is the most powerful factor in human progress. The economists as long ago as Adam Smith found in organization the key to industrial growth.

Producer Sets Price

"In the modern world, the farmer alone has been the last to realize the value of organization for its own sake. Therefore, it happens that when the farmers in any community organize for any purpose, they soon find that there are other benefits derived in addition to the one that was their special aim. A finer community life, a widening of sympathies with their neighbors and associates, a broadening of their outlook upon the world, a new sense of the dignity and worth of their calling, an elevation of the ablest and worthiest among them to places of leadership, are among the by-products of farmers' organization.

"Agriculture has emerged from its primitive state. It must therefore conform to those practices which have been found necessary to the success of other great industries. In all other fields of commerce, unrestricted, free and open competition in the marketing of products has been gradually disappearing.

"In practice in every other industry the producer in the first instance makes the price at which he will sell his product. He usually arrives at this price by computing the cost of production and adds what he considers a reasonable profit. Of course, he may sometimes err as to what the public will pay and have to revise his price downward, but he himself sets the goal.

Stabilized Price is Goal

"In all industries the marketing problem has been the problem stressed for a generation. In the marketing of farm products alone has the producer been content with the methods of a century ago.

"In all other industries there has been a growing tendency to stabilize prices. This has been effected largely through the organization of a few great corporations which have taken the place of innumerable smaller independent units scattered over the land. Not only are there fewer manufacturers relative to production in every line, but they in turn are organized into a great national body which meets usually once a year and considers 500 questions of world supply and demand and other subjects of common interest to the industries. These great companies are therefore able to plan the next year's campaign intelligently and to adjust their production to the probable demand. From time to time they determine the price for their product, which remains until new conditions require a change. They no longer go ahead blindly running full capacity, putting their commodity upon the market at whatever price may be offered.

"In agriculture alone have the methods of marketing made no improvement, except as to the sale of those products which are now being marketed through co-operative commodity marketing associations. Indeed, while the farmer generally has retained his old methods, they have lost much of their original efficiency because of the tendency towards organization on the part of purchasers of his product. The number of sellers has constantly increased while the number of purchasers has constantly decreased.

Interests Oppose Movement

"Agriculture, therefore, finds itself with its millions of members freely competing among themselves while it is obliged to sell its products in a highly organized industrial and commercial world. Now, if the farmers are to put themselves upon terms or equality with the great industries of the country, they too must organize. It is not desirable that they should imitate the great industries, adopt the corporate form of organization and operate their farms through corporate management. It would weaken our whole social structure if our millions of farmers were to surrender their individualism in this way. Nor is it necessary. While much improved efficiency in production is still possible, the farmers have made and are making constant progress in this respect. The problems which press hardest upon him today are concerned with the mar-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

FIRST HEARING OF FREIGHT CASE ENDS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

there was no cross examination of the witnesses. This will be done when the hearing is reopened on October 26. It is expected that the second hearing will take one week. At that time witnesses will be examined and shippers who are ready to give their testimony will present evidence.

Previous to the hearing it was reported that the western railroads would ask for an 11 per cent increase. After the session was opened an officer of the railroads announced that "The western railroads are now asking an increase of but five per cent in their freight rates, although an increase of at least 11 per cent would be necessary to yield the roads the fair return to which they are entitled, both by law and by justice. We are asking for but a five per cent increase because of the emergency of our necessity. We need additional revenue and we need it now. We have hoped that by asking for only an absolutely essential minimum that we might obtain more promptly and with less opposition this minimum of relief which we must have."

Burden Is on Agriculture

During this hearing it developed that this proposed five per cent increase will not effect to any great extent, many of the important products, such as lumber, coal, and manufactured goods. This is particularly true as to lumber and coal, for it was announced that there will be no increase from competitive points on such materials from southeastern territory into St. Louis and Chicago. Likewise the through rate to the Pacific Coast and adjacent territory to be determined by the railroads will not be increased.

As the hearing adjourned, O. W. Sandberg, transportation director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said: "The railroads have drawn a clear line. They have thrown down the gauntlet to agriculture." This appears to be especially true inasmuch as the larger share of all freight hauled west of the Mississippi River in made up of agricultural products.

Moorhouse Is Witness

A surprising situation appeared during the hearing when H. W. Moorhouse, formerly director of the research department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was called to the stand as a witness in support of the railroads. The railroads submitted Mr. Moorhouse's testimony as evidence of the return of prosperity to agriculture and said nothing either for or against the proposed freight rate increase. His evidence was chiefly composed of certain facts to show that the purchasing power of the farmer for the crop year 1924-1925 was 14 per cent greater than the pre-war level.

More than 30 witnesses representing various vocations, including economists, bankers and insurance men, testified for the railroads. The last to appear was a representative of an insurance company who stated that his corporation had invested large sums of money in the railroads and that upon investigation were confident that a rate increase was needed. When on the stand he was asked:

"If the commission should find that a rate increase was harmful to western agriculture, would you still urge that this increase be granted?"

"Certainly not," was his reply.

Other Hearings in West

Further hearings will be held at St. Paul, November 9; Denver, November 16; San Francisco, November 23; Dallas, December 2; and Kansas City, December 14. It is understood that although the carriers' petition for advance is being heard at the same time as Docket 17,000, the two will be disposed of separately. It is anticipated that the decision on the five per cent increase will be made the latter part of December, while it will require at least a year to rearrange the present freight rate structure, which is expected to reduce the rate on certain agricultural products where reductions are advisable.

Although the I. A. A. is pooling its interests in the fight with the other 21 western states concerned, its identity is being maintained in case anything should develop pertaining to rates within the state which would call for action as an individual organization.

AUGUST BUTTER FAT PRICE WAS HIGHEST IN LAST FIVE YEARS

Dairy Marketing Specialist Predicts Profitable Winter for Dairymen of This State

Illinois dairymen received the highest price for butter fat last month than for any August during the past five years, according to A. D. Lynch, I. A. A. dairy marketing director.



A. D. Lynch

"Ninety score butter in Chicago during the month of August averaged over 42 cents," stated Director Lynch. "That price was slightly above the August price of 1923 and from six to nine cents better than the butter market in August for the years 1921, 22, and 24. July of this year was also a good month when prices were 15 per cent better than the same period a year ago.

"The chief factor in the higher price for dairy products is that seven months ago dairymen were forced to sell on a market that was 23 per cent less than the same period of the previous year. At that time many farmers, who produce dairy products as a side-line, disposed of their cows and devoted their time to grain farming, which appeared to be more profitable. This made the game better for the dairymen who are in the business through thick and thin.

Import Less Butter

"Another factor that has tended to make this year's fat price a nickel better than last year is the import situation. Up to August 1, 1925, there was imported into this country a little over 5,000,000 pounds of butter. Last year up to August 1 there was unloaded in this country over 18,000,000 pounds. So up to this time we have received from other countries less than one-third as much butter as we did over the same period a year ago. This puts a little more confidence into the market.

"A third factor that has made this year a better butter fat selling year is the cold storage holdings. On August 1 of this year we had 109,000,000 pounds of butter in the warehouses of this country. August 1 a year ago found 134,000,000 or 25,000,000 more than this year. The five-year average of holdings for August 1 is 104,000,000. So this August shows about a normal condition as far as storage holdings are concerned.

"During the year 1924 the per capita consumption of fluid milk, butter, cheese, and condensed milk all increased. Because of the cool and backward season of 1924, the consumption of ice cream dropped a least little bit. Industrial conditions in the main are relatively good over the country. This situation looks like it will continue well into the year of 1926. These factors mean a steady and persistent demand for dairy products.

Predicted Good Prices

"The dairymen who this fall and winter milk their best cows, feed them for economical production, and market their cream in the best condition will be able to put some profits in the bank. It probably would be unwise to think about enlarging the dairy herd right now. There is nothing in the cards that indicates an undue shortage of dairy products. But the market conditions do warrant, more than ever, strict attention to dairying by those who have been making dairying their regular business. The dairymen who have been developing their herds efficiently will most certainly have the edge on the men who milk scrub cows and feed them hay and grain this fall at the high prices these foods are worth."

Last spring Director Lynch predicted that the market for dairy products would reach a new high summer level and stated that Illinois farmers should not forsake their herds due to the then existing low prices.

Try This Line on Your Neighbor If He is Non-member

IF you have a neighbor of the Epidermis Flint type, just let him know about this list of achievements of the Farm Bureau:

More agricultural legislation was passed after the Washington office of the Farm Bureau had been established for two years than had been passed by the preceding 66 Congresses.

The original farm bloc was actually organized and held all of its original meetings in the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The agricultural legislation which the Farm Bureau actively sponsored is continued in the following acts which are now in force:

The Haugen bill—Packer-Stockyards control.

Capper-Tincher bill—Regulation of grain exchanges and future trading.

Norris-McNary bill — Extension of war finance corporation power to lend money.

Kenyon bill—Increase in rate of interest on Federal Farm Loan bonds from 5 to 5½ per cent.

Curtis-Nelson bill — Increase in the working capital of the Federal Farm Loan System by twenty-five million dollars.

Intermediate Farm Credit act—Ultimately making available for the use of agriculture $660,000,000.

Filled Milk act—Preventing the interstate shipments of filled milk.

Warehouse act—Increasing facilities for securing credit on stored farm commodities.

Dunn bill—Authorizing the appropriation for Federal Highway construction over a three-year period.

Madden bill—Appropriation for bovine tuberculosis.

Capper-Tincher bill — Re-enactment of former bill in constitutional form.

Fordney-McCumber bill—Protective tariff giving agriculture protection under the tariff.

Fordney Tax bill—Preventing the shift of tax burden to agriculture.

Kellogg bill—Giving agriculture representation on the Federal Reserve board.

McNary bill — Extending War Finance for another year.

Capper-Volstead bill—Legalising co-operative marketing.

Kinkaid bill—Extending time of payment of rentals due on irrigated land.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT COMPLIMENTS I. A. A.

Methods employed by the Illinois Agricultural Association are declared by the federal department of agriculture to be popularizing co-operative marketing among farmers of that state. The compliment was stated in a recent report from a Washington news bureau and published in the Rock Island Argus as follows:

"Instead of holding to arbitrary regulations, the Illinois organization is said to have adapted its resources to the needs of members and prospective co-operators, with results that have been helpful all around.

"In a recent issue of Agricultural Co-operation, organ of the bureau of economics of the federal department, the example that is being set by the Illinois grain organization is held forth as worthy of adoption by similar associations in other states.

"In its efforts to serve its grain-growing members, the publication says, the co-operative in the southern part of the state where soft wheat is grown largely, has made arrangements whereby growers may become members of the Indiana Wheat Growers association, Indianapolis. Over two hundred Illinois farmers in four counties are reported as having joined the Indiana organization and so far this year have delivered to it more than 130,000 bushels of grain.

"Where there is need of local elevators for handling grain, the Illinois association is declared to be assisting producers to form companies for the launching of such enterprises. With the purpose of supplying a farmer-controlled outlet for grain on the Chicago market, the association has assisted in the organization of the Rural Grain Company, which has made application for a seat on the Chicago board of trade and plans to function as a selling agency.

"These projects represent three distinct efforts to serve farmers which are regarded by federal officials as likely to be fruitful in better returns to farmers and increased interest in and loyalty to the co-operative.

"Activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association are regarded as an effort to make its members independent of outside help in marketing operations, and this is said to be one of the reasons why the organization is forging rapidly ahead in the field which it hopes to dominate before long."

Hilma Johnson Asks Illinois Farmers To Assist in Ticket Selling Campaign

Miss Hilma Johnson, secretary of the accounting department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, wants to be "Miss Agriculture" and carry the Illinois banner around the world. To do this she must sell more tickets than any other down-state girl for the Illinois Products Exposition to be held at the Exposition Palace, Chicago, October 8-17. In order to accomplish this ambition Miss Johnson has asked Illinois farmers to support her. The Illinois Agricultural Association, Prairie Farmer, and Orange-Judd Illinois Farmer are assisting Miss Johnson in the campaign.

The Illinois Products Exposition is conducted by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce to advertise Illinois. At the exposition there will be exhibits representing every industry and practically every product produced in Illinois. It is a booster project for this state. It will advertise the enormous amount of agricultural products grown in Illinois, its minerals, its manufacturing enterprises, its transportation facilities, its homes, its merchandising business, its resources, its future possibilities, in fact everything about Illinois. Every loyal citizen of Illinois wants this exposition to succeed and everyone should help to make it a success.

To advertise the exposition and to increase the sale of tickets, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce is conducting a ticket selling contest for Illinois girls. As an incentive for the contest the Chicago girl who sells the greatest number of tickets to the exposition and the best ticket seller downstate will be given a free four-months tour around the world. Miss Johnson is a downstate girl and wants to be one of the two girls to make the trip.

Tickets are 35 cents each if bought in advance from Miss Johnson and 50 cents at the door. Every ticket sold gives "Miss Agriculture" ten votes in the world tour contest. Use the ballot below and send in your votes to the girl of your own industry and organization. Address the ballot today to: Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

VOTING BALLOT

Illinois Agricultural Association
1200 Transportation Building
Chicago, Illinois.

I enclose herewith $..... for ..... ticket(s) to the Illinois Products Exposition to be held in Chicago at the Exposition Palace October 8-17. I want to help Miss Agriculture make the tour around the world.

Red Top Growers to Get Highest Prices In Years, Is Report

Red top growers in Southern Illinois who are members of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange, located at Flora, will receive the highest price in years for their seed this year.

Curt Anderson, manager and member of the I. A. A. executive committee, reports that considerable seed has been sold at from 20 to 25 cents a pound, and two carloads at 27 and a half cents. A small crop is the reason for the higher price. Total return to the farmers will not be a great deal higher than in normal years.

LOWDEN SPEAKS AT FARMERS' PICNIC

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 4)

keting of his products at a price which will enable him to live and to go on producing. He must find some way to restore the proper relationship between the prices he receives for his products and the prices he pays when buying.

"There are powerful interests, of course, which oppose this movement. They are aggressive, for they think they see large profits disappearing if the farmers organize and put their business upon a modern business basis. Their number is small compared with the great army engaged in the production, distribution and merchandising of commodities. With a zeal, however, which self-interest always inspires, they are likely to impose their views upon chambers of commerce and other like organizations. Even though the great majority of these bodies have a feeling that agriculture must organize in order to fit into the modern business world, they are too likely to yield to the insistent and vocal minority which feels that its own interest is jeopardized. These organizations could give a mighty impetus to the movement if they would. As I have tried to point out, they are just as much interested in the progress of the movement as the farmers themselves.

Making Real Progress

"Farmers' co-operative marketing associations, however, are making real progress. Some have failed. Doubtless others still will fail. The mortality among them, however, has been no greater than among new business organizations of any other kind of which I know. We have been gathering a large fund of experience which will enable not only those already organized, but new ones yet to be, to avoid largely the errors of the past. They are destined one day to occupy the field, for there is no other way out. Just when that happy day shall come no man can tell. It depends largely upon the farmers themselves. I can foresee the day though, I think, when everything produced upon the farm for the market will be marketed by the farmers themselves through an organization of their own creation.

"I like to think of the time when everything I produce upon my farm I can deliver to my own association in full confidence that as much intelligence and as large a bargaining-power shall be exhibited by those representing me in the sale as are already exhibited now on the part of the buyer. I like to think of the time when the representatives of all these great farmers' organizations shall meet in a congress once a year and shall there work out a program for the future, just as other industries now meet annually for the purpose of forming an intelligent and co-operative program for the year. At such a meeting, if it shall appear that one branch of agriculture is expanding more rapidly than conditions warrant, steps will be taken to restore the balance as between that and the other activities of the farm. In this way we shall achieve a balanced agriculture.

Even more desirable, we shall restore the proper balance between agriculture—the greatest of all industries—and other business activities in this organized world in which we find ourselves. This is not the problem of agriculture alone. It is the problem of all because there can be no enduring prosperity unless all the principal industries which go to make up the commercial world, keeping step with one another, shall march abreast."

RECORDS SHOW MANY FORCED LAND SALES IN CORNBELT AREAS

Watson Advises Farmers in Financial Straits to Arrange For Long Time Loan

More than half of the sales of Illinois farms, with warranty deeds, are forced sales, according to information compiled by the I. A. A. department of taxation and statistics.



J. C. Watson

"This is especially true in good soil sections of central Illinois and such sales are usually made to avoid the costs of foreclosure," states J. C. Watson, I. A. A. taxation specialist. "In sales of this nature, the mortgage often exceeds, and in many cases greatly exceeds the equity. A survey of recent sales in the central cornbelt shows that in numerous instances, the equity is no more than $500 or $1,000 and less than from 5 to 10 per cent of the incumbrance.

"Forced sales of this nature indicate that Illinois agriculture is still carrying much of the burden it assumed during the deflation period following the World War and many landowners are far from recovered to a firm financial basis.

More Sales in Southern Illinois

"In the dairy sections of northern Illinois and the livestock feeding counties of the western part of the state, sales of this character are found in smaller numbers. This is likewise true in the southern third of the state where most farm lands are sold free from incumbrances. Sales of farms in southern Illinois are usually more numerous than in the remainder of the state. This fact is probably due to the much lower selling value of farm lands in that territory.

"The large percentage of forced sales of farm lands show that many landowners who made purchases during and immediately following the war have not been able to meet their payments. Most of the five-year farm mortgages made during the boom years will fall due within the next few months. It is doubtful if all these obligations can be met easily. Under such conditions, landowners should arrange early for the extension or renewal of their loans. In many cases, especially where the loans are likely to run for more than five years, this could best be done by joining a federal farm loan association or by borrowing from a joint stock land bank."

Information On Many Sales

Mr. Watson has on record information on literally thousands of farm and city properties all over Illinois. From this information, it has been found that many recorded deeds show that only 50 cents worth of Revenue stamps were affixed to the original deed of transfer, indicating that the owner of the land got $500 or less in cash for the whole property.

POULTRY INCOME IS 63 MILLION DOLLARS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

largely to our present inefficient system of marketing eggs. Farmers as a rule do not receive pay on a basis of quality, therefore, there is no incentive to exercise care in the handling of eggs on the farms. It appears that the present agencies who are charged with the marketing of this highly perishable food produce are not able to put into practice a system of buying which will pay for quality. In those states where eggs are marketed co-operatively they are graded and the producers receive pay on the basis of grade; thus in a very short time the lower grades are largely eliminated.

"From now on Illinois farmers should and are developing more interest in the marketing phase of their business. It is the greatest aim of the I. A. A., through its poultry department, to bring about as great an improvement in the marketing of poultry and eggs as has been accomplished in the production of these commodities."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—October 10, 1925 | No. 20

LOWDEN SUGGESTS FEDERAL BOARD TO HANDLE SURPLUS

Novel on Farm Bureau

Former I. A. A. Director Writes Book on Illinois Farm Life and Co-operation.

Lynn Montross, formerly director of the department of information of the Illinois Agricultural Association has written another novel, "East of Eden," using as a background Illinois farm life and past activities of farm organization work in this state.



Lynn Montross

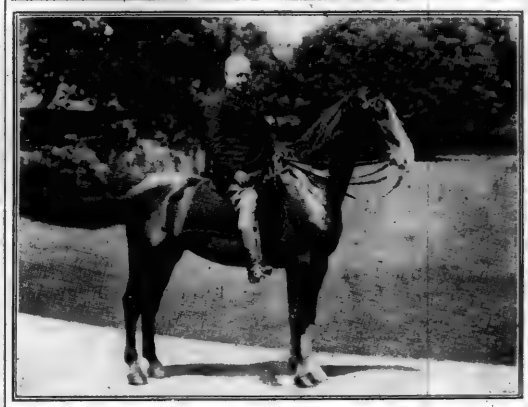
"East of Eden" is based primarily on the organization of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in 1921 and its publishers, Harper and Brothers of New York, declare that it is the first novel of importance dealing with the history of the development of cooperative marketing and the farm bureau movement. It includes a clash between the Illinois farm bureaus and the Chicago board of trade leaders in the legislative halls at Springfield at the time the Lantz bill was introduced.

The novel has as its principal characters a typical farm family during the deflation period following the World War. A county farm adviser is also one of the leading figures in the story and the county farm bureau office is the location of several scenes. Although no definite statement is made regarding the location of the farm of Fred Deering, the principal character, it is indicated that it is situated in eastern central Illinois, mention being made that it is located between Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington and Champaign.

The life of the farm family and the inhabitants of the country town, their economic and social problems are described in detail. A fued and love affair are part of the plot.

The author during the years 1921 to '23 directed the editorial work of the I. A. A., making many visits to county Farm Bureaus. He is known to many Illinois farmers. It was during these years that he collected the material used in this book. At present Mr. Montross is living in New York and has written two former books, "Town and Gown and "Half Gods."

Former Governor Lowden



Illinois' former governor is a great lover of horses. When not away talking before some important convention on the condition of agriculture, he can usually be found at Sinnissippi Farm, near Oregon, Ogle county. One of Mr. Lowden's gems of farm philosophy is: "For the life of me, I cannot tell whether the patter of raindrops on the roof brings benefit or bankruptcy." (World's Work photo.)

Former Governor of Illinois, Writing in "World's Work," Says the Farm Problem is Not Solved and Nation Should Recognize It

Federal Board Would Function in Sympathy with Co-operatives; Cites Brazil's Success in Handling Surplus Coffee Through Valorization Plan and Britain's Remedy for the Rubber Surplus.

Hon. Frank O. Lowden, the author of the accompanying article, is a member of the Ogle County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association. He is a leader in the agricultural thought of the country. Men of "big business" respect his judgment. You should read carefully and thoughtfully what he has written. The article is entitled "What We Can Do for the Farmer," and is reprinted from the October issue of the "World's Work."—Editor.

By FRANK O. LOWDEN

THE farm problem is not solved. It will be well for us if we recognize this fact.

In the monthly supplement, *Crops and Markets*, for July, published by the Department of Agriculture, appears the statement that the farmer's net income for the year 1924-25 had increased somewhat over the preceding few years. This has been heralded as proof that the situation upon the farm was righting itself. Nothing could be farther from the truth. As the Department points out, this increased income nets the farmer but 3.6 per cent. upon his capital investment, after a wage allowance for the farmer's labor which is less than common labor receives in industry. And this does not allow for depreciation and depletion. If depreciation and depletion had been deducted, as they well might, the farmer's returns upon his investment must almost have disappeared.

It is true that this is an improvement over the preceding four years, when the highest net return was 1.7 per cent. and the lowest a loss of more than 5 per cent. But it would hardly be regarded as an evidence of health in any other industry. And this increase, the Department says, is due almost wholly to the higher grain and meat animal prices, particularly of wheat and hogs. The high price of wheat was the result largely of a short crop in other wheat-producing countries, and the high price of hogs was caused in part at least by our own inferior corn crop of the year. When the prosperity of the American farmer depends upon the failure of a crop either at home or abroad, it hangs by a very slender thread.

Farmer's Capital Decreased

There are other interesting figures contained in the same report. They show a continuous decrease in the farmer's capital over a period of five years. In 1919 and 1920, it is stated, the farmers' combined capital was $47,000,000,000, which continued to shrink, until last year it was but $32,000,000,000. This decline in values is startling enough in itself. To visualize it, however, let us assume that all of the property of the six and a half million farmers of America was capitalized upon the basis of earnings that other businesses enjoy and see what the result would be.

I have taken the United States Steel Corporation for comparison, because it is one of the ablest managed as well as the largest corporation in the world. It, too, produces basic commodities, just as the farmer does. Its securities are dealt in on the open market. Its common stock, after depreciation and depletion, earns, according to its last report, about 10 per cent. upon its market value. Now, if all the property of all the farmers, according to the government report, was capitalized upon the same basis, the $32,000,000,000 would further shrink to about $12,000,000,000!

Economists See Gloomy Future

The economists who have written upon the subject in recent years, without exception so far as I know, have painted the future of American agriculture in gloomy colors. Professors Richard T. Ely and Edward W. Morehouse, in "Elements of Land Economics," recently published, say: "A downward trend of land values during the next ten years is not improbable." Professors Warren and Pearson, of Cornell University, in their recent book called "The Agricultural Situation," seem to think that the depression may last from fifteen to twenty years if nothing is consciously done to help the situation.

Another error we are likely to fall into is to assume that agriculture was receiving very large rewards in the years before the war. It is true that from the beginning of this century until the outbreak of the World War, agriculture in America did enjoy a prosperity greater than had been its lot in the preceding years. Land values steadily increased throughout this time. It was from this increase in farm values rather than from the actual operation of his farm that the farmer's profits largely came.

Surveys recently made of farm operations in the Central West for the years preceding the war, show that the actual returns upon the current values of the farms did not exceed 3 per cent. Indeed, the public has grossly over-estimated the returns to the farmers, even during war times and immediately after. The report of the Department of Agriculture, from which I have already quoted, goes back to the year 1919-1920, which was a peak year for farm profits. It discloses the fact that even in that year the rate earned on the farmer's net capital was but 6.1 per cent., while upon the capital borrowed, in the form of mortgage and other indebtedness, he paid 6.7 per cent. That is to say, in a year of great prosperity the farmer actually earned upon his own capital less than he paid for such capital as he had borrowed.

In the early days of agriculture, the farm was really a self-sustaining home and little besides. The pioneer farmer could sell the surplus of the things he had produced primarily for his own use for enough at least to meet his small cash outlay. In the evolution of farming, however, since those early days, everything has changed. Commercialized farming has taken the place of pioneer farming.

There are those who regret the passing of the freedom and independence of the old days. But let them reflect that

(Continued on page 2, Col. 1.)

Charges Against Four Boards of Review are Filed By Farm Bureaus

Charges stating the refusal or lack of proper consideration, regarding the reduction or revaluation of tax assessments on farm lands, have been filed with the Illinois Tax Commission in a complaint against four county boards of review, according to J. C. Watson I. A. A. taxation specialist.

"Farmers in several counties in this state have had undue difficulty in convincing their respective boards of review that a revaluation or reduction in the assessment of farm property should be made to correspond with the present sale value of the land," stated Mr. Watson.

"In a number of counties the assessed tax valuation placed on farm property continues as high, or nearly as high, as the assessment made during the boom years, while the sale value of the land has dropped heavily, in some cases as much as 50 per cent. This has caused the landowners to pay a much larger percentage of the cost if the state and county governments than is their rightful proportion.

Appear Before State Commission

"In cases where a reduction should have been allowed and the county boards of review apparently refused to grant the proposal, the farmers took the matter direct to the state tax commission. That was the case when representatives from Kane, Peoria, Franklin and Clay counties appeared before the state tax commission and filed the complaint charges as a further step in securing the proper reduction.

In the last three years, farm bureaus in a number of counties have called the attention of their respective tax boards to the need for revaluation and have secured reductions in valuations ranging from five to thirty per cent. These reductions, it is estimated, are saving approximately $2,000,000 each year to Illinois landowners.

THE PER CAPITA DEBT IN ILLINOIS increased from $3.67 to $14.91 between the fiscal years of 1923 and 1924, according to the United States Department of Commerce. Increased bond issues for road building was the cause.

Coolidge to Hear Farmers' Plans at A. F. B. F. Meeting

Chief Executive Accepts Invitation To Address Annual Farm Meeting the Day After His Message to Congress.

On what is thought to be another attempt on the part of the President of the United States to understand and acquire the viewpoint of American farmers, Calvin Coolidge has accepted an invitation to attend and make the principal address at the seventh annual meeting of the America Farm Bureau Federation to be held at the Sherman hotel, Chicago, December 7, 8 and 9.



It is understood that the reports of the president's agricultural commission, appointed last year, did not meet with the entire approval of either agricultural leaders or Congress and President Coolidge's trip to the A. F. B. F. meeting is to assist him to meet and understand the desires of the rural leaders and to get their proposed program for developing a more prosperous agricultural industry in this country.

President Coolidge will journey to the farm meeting the day after he gives his message at the opening of the 69th Congress and the farm representatives who attend the annual meeting will no doubt get first-hand information regarding the President's plans for the agricultural program which will receive considerable attention during the coming session of Congress.

The President's address at the Chicago meeting will be broadcast from both the WLS and KYW radio stations as well as from other stations in various parts of the country.

Limber Up Your Huskin' Arm Boys, The Annual Championship's Coming

Prairie Farmer's annual statewide corn husking contest will be held this year on the farm of Garret Pereboom in Lone Tree township, Montgomery county, in co-operation with the Montgomery County Farm Bureau. The farm is operated by William Bergman.

Aspirants for the state championships will do their stuff in 50 acres of corn that will average 60 bushels to the acre. The date has not yet been fixed according to C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, but it will be sometime early in November.

Last year the championship was won by Henry Niehaus, a member of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau.

This year the interestate contest will be held in Illinois, the Mercer County Farm Bureau having succeeded in bringing it into their county. Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota champions are to compete.

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(By Congressional Districts.)

1st to 11th	William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th	G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th	C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th	W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th	B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th	A. R. Wright, Yarna
17th	F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th	R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th	J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th	Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st	Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd	Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd	W. L. Cope, Salem
24th	Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th	R. K. Loomis, Makanda

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Read Mr. Lowden's Article

IF you have turned thus far and have not read Mr. Lowden's article, turn back and read it. His diagnosis of present-day farm ills goes to the heart of the problem. The solution of the problem is of great importance to you and your farm business. The article herewith re-printed is causing considerable comment.

Such Confidence Must Be Deserved

SO far this year more than 10,000 Illinois farmers have either renewed their memberships or have joined the Farm Bureau for the first time, according to the records of the organization department.

When 10,000 substantial farmers join and re-join any organization, that body must be performing some service worth the membership fee. General increases in memberships have been reported by counties which have completed renewal work this year. Many other counties are in the midst of renewal campaigns now and others are laying plans for them.

Up to October 1, 20 counties had started membership drives, five of which had completed their campaigns, five had made a general once-over canvass, and the remaining 10 were just getting drives underway having reported a few hundred re-signed members in each county who have visited the farm bureau offices and renewed their pledge of assisting agriculture without having to be asked. About thirty other counties are on the threshold of campaigns.

The result of the membership reports to date are an indication that the farmers of Illinois, generally, have confidence and hope in their organization. *Thinking* farmers do not join and re-join fly-by-night organizations. *Thinking* farmers believe in the farm bureau movement.

Such confidence must be deserved.

Farm Profits and Rail Rates

From The Journal of Commerce, New York

THE Interstate Commerce Commission is at present engaged in taking testimony in favor of rate increases, and the railroads have discovered a number of experts prepared to testify to the increased buying power of the farmers' net income as compared with its pre-war purchasing value. One witness has testified that the average Western farmer is now able to buy about 14 per cent more of non-agricultural products with his present income than he could have obtained before the war, while it is estimated that the purchasing power of the average Western farm has risen 72 per cent since 1922.

Estimates of this sort, based as they must be upon averages, are, of course, far from measuring the changes in economic well-being of many individual farmers. Assuming, however, that they reflect or measure fairly well the general improvement which has recently taken place in Western farm regions, it does not seem that this type of data ought to be given overmuch weight in rate hearings. Why, for example, should a temporary accession of income be urged as a basis for rate increases which are to be indefinitely applicable? Certainly when the farming income of the Western States falls again, as it obviously will, the railroads will not for that reason accept rate reductions with equanimity. There is no reason why they should do so, in fact, if they are not earning the returns on their capital to which they are entitled. Their present short-sighted eagerness to demonstrate that farm prosperity is a good reason for demanding rate advances is likely to act as a boomerang at some not very distant date.

Over longer periods of time rate adjustments obviously must be related to and modified in accordance with changes in the prices of goods transported, but no one year or season affords any reliable standard upon which to base demands for general rate increases. The roads would apparently be much wiser to take their stand on the solid ground of rising costs and lower incomes. They can point to increasing expenses over a long period of years for labor and equipment, together with expanding capital investments and diminishing net returns. These are the relevant factors that strengthen their case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Farm prosperity is, after all, an ephemeral phenomenon.

We Like Your Book, Monty

LYNN MONTROSS, formerly director of information of the Illinois Agricultural Association, saw so much romance in the Lantz bill fight of 1921 that he has woven it into his latest novel, "East of Eden." The book has considerable historical value, especially to farm bureau members. It's well worth the reading and we hope the sale is commensurate with the amount of time and energy put into it. The book deserves a good sale. We like it, Monty.

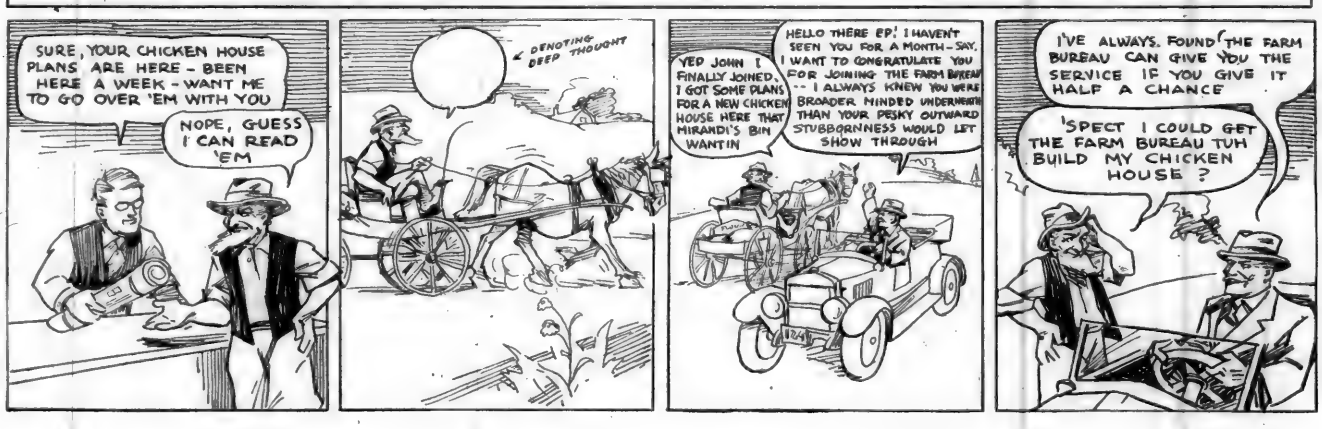
The Record Now Printed in Ogle County

WITH this issue you will no doubt notice some changes in the appearance of the Record for it is now being printed by Kable Brothers Company of Mount Morris, in Ogle county. Heretofore the RECORD has been printed in Chicago.

Changing to Mount Morris results in some saving to the association due principally to less overhead costs in Mount Morris than in Chicago. All editorial work will be done in the Chicago office as before. Excellent mail service between Chicago and Mount Morris makes it possible to maintain the same narrow margin between dead-line and delivery in your mailbox as has prevailed heretofore.

We appreciate having any irregularities of delivery reported at the office.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. (Congratulations to the New Member) **Ep Has His Own Ideas About Service**





This picture represents a partial panorama of Mr. Lowden's Sinnissippi Farm on the Rock River, near Oregon, Ogle county. Simissippi Farm contains 4,500 acres, one third under crop, one third pasture, and one third in use in a reforestation plan in which Mr. Lowden is especially interested. (World's Work photo.)

Farmer's Income 3.6 Per Cent on Capital

—Lowden

(Continued from page 1, Col. 5.)

if the old methods had continued the great industrial development of our country would have been impossible. Only under a system of commercialized agriculture are the farmers of the country able to produce enough to feed the constantly increasing population of our cities and towns. As a result of commercialized agriculture, the per capita production of the American farmer has constantly increased and still is increasing.

Farmers Not Inefficient

We hear much these days of the inefficiency of the American farmer. How far this is from the truth let the figures attest. The Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1921 is authority for the statement that in America are found less than 4 per cent. of the farmers and farm laborers of the world. And yet the American farmers produce nearly 70 per cent. of the world's corn, 60 per cent. of the world's cotton, 50 per cent. of the world's tobacco, 25 per cent. of the world's oats and hay, 20 per cent. of the world's wheat and flaxseed, 18 per cent. of the world's barley, 7 per cent. of the world's potatoes.

The average production of cereals per person engaged in agriculture in the United States is 12 tons, while for the rest of the world it is about 1.4 tons. This has largely been possible by what we call commercialized agriculture, and this in turn has made possible the phenominal industrial growth of our country. It is clear that without commercialized agriculture, the whole mighty fabric of our industrial and national life would fall.

In the simpler age, cost of production did not concern the farmer much. When he produced enough to feed and clothe his family, he had accomplished his main purpose.

Farmer is a Business Man

To-day all is changed. The farmer is a business man bound by the laws which operate in other business fields. His cash expenditures are large. If he is to produce enough of food and clothing for the teeming millions in the industrial centers he, too, must employ industrial means in production. The scythe has given way to the mower, the simple plow to the gang plow, the cradle to the powerful self-binder, and the flail to the threshing machine. He must employ fertilizers if he would keep up the fertility of his soil. Social needs of his community have required better drainage, better roads, and better schools, and all these have entailed a further burden upon him in the form of taxes. He now has a large annual cash outlay. He is a producer no longer for himself mainly, but to supply the needs of this industrial age. The surplus which he produces is now the important thing.

Cost of production, therefore, has become as vital a question with the farmer as with the manufacturer. And yet when he complains that he is not receiving cost of production for the things he sells he is derided by the economists and told by the business world that the prices of farm products are controlled not by cost of production but only by the law of supply and demand. It must be conceded, though, I think, that no one, farmer or manufacturer, can go on producing indefinitely in this commercial world at less than cost of production. Does it not follow that some way must be found, if we are to insure future adequate supply of food and clothing, by which the producers of these prime necessities can secure at least the cost to them of producing those necessities?

Short Crop Worth More Than Bumper Crop

Under present conditions we have this anomaly: the farmer is not nearly so likely to suffer from a short crop as from a bumper crop. As Professors Ely and Morehouse say: "A general good season may bring a bumper crop, a fact that is heralded by the metropolitan press as a sign of the prosperity of the farmer and of the nation. As a matter of fact, a bumper crop usually brings ruinously low prices."

A year ago this summer there was a drouth in the Southwest which was injuring the cotton crop. The government estimated the crop of the year at 12,400,000 bales. And then the drought was broken. The government got out another report and this time estimated the yield at 13,000,000 bales, an increase of less than 5 per cent. Prices at once fell about 20 per cent. If these prices reflected real values, the loss to the cotton farmers of the South, due to a timely rain, was something like $300,000,000. And yet there was a dearth of cotton such as had not existed since the Civil War. The press had been filled with fears of a cotton famine.

Two years ago there was a bumper crop of corn. As a result, the price declined so low that it was cheaper in some parts of the Dakotas and Nebraska, and even Iowa, to burn corn for fuel than to buy coal. Last year, owing to a cold, wet summer, the corn crop was small in yield and inferior in quality. The government estimated the crop at 20 per cent. less than the bumper crop of the year before. As a result, according to the government's figures, the smaller crop of defective corn was worth $350,000,000 more in the market than the crop of the year before. The cold, wet summer which so seriously injured the corn crop was very favorable for the growth of grasses in the meadows and pastures, and so dairy products slightly increased as compared with the year before. This increase resulted in the dairy farmers receiving many million dollars less for their product than they had received the previous year. And yet, during this whole period there was not a sufficient surplus of dairy products on hand at any one time to supply the needs of the people of the United States for a single month.

Limiting Production

IT IS often urged that the farmer should avoid producing a surplus and should limit his production to the actual needs of the current year. This cannot be done with any assurance of a sufficient supply for future years. This year a largely increased acreage was planted to cotton. Crops started off well. Many feared so large a crop as to demoralize prices. And then came a severe drought in Texas and Oklahoma, which had been producing about half of all our cotton. The government recently has issued a statement of the probable production for the year. If this statement proves correct, there will be barely enough cotton raised this year to meet the needs of the year.

Suppose now, that the cotton farmers had planned just to meet the actual needs. The drought still would have come and the world would be faced with a cotton shortage. And so with reference to the cereals. The farmer cannot know in advance whether there will be too much or too little rain or too much or too little heat, and if he attempted always to produce just enough to meet the demand, there would be years in which our people would go hungry or import their food. If, therefore, we would be a self-sufficing nation, we must at times produce a surplus of the staple crops. This is for the common good. Under existing conditions, however, as I have pointed out, this surplus becomes a heavy burden to the farmer.

Some economists see nothing illogical or evil in such a situation. They say that it is an inevitable result—the result of the law of supply and demand. I cannot quite accede to this proposition. It answers itself. For, under that law, if the world will pay a larger price for ten bushels of wheat than it will pay for fifteen, it must be because it prefers ten bushels of wheat to fifteen bushels, and the supply, therefore, will adjust itself to meet that demand. This means a constantly increasing cost to the consumer.

Surplus Is Inevitable

It is clear, therefore, I think, that a surplus is inevitable—and desirable if we would have a nation self-sufficing in the essentials of life. It, therefore, should not operate to the disadvantage of him who produces that surplus. The nation now stands, in a sense, in the same relation to surplus as did the individual farmer of primitive times. Just as the flowing barns and bins of that time were an evidence of the prosperity of the individual farmer, so now an abundance of food and raw materials for clothing ought not to be considered as impoverishing the nation that possesses them. The nation, however, should employ this abundance wisely and prudently. It should hold sufficient for its own needs as against a less fruitful time and it should aim to dispose of the surplus beyond that in the markets of the world upon the most advantageous terms possible.

The problem is how to obtain this object. It is clear that the individual farmer cannot do this alone. If the producers of any farm commodity were completely organized, it is conceivable that they might accomplish this very end. Their collective credit would enable them to store and hold for less bountiful years such of the surplus as prudence dictated. They would then consider collectively the most profitable disposition in the world's markets of that portion remaining. However, they would not permit the exportable surplus to determine the price for domestic consumption. The domestic price would then be determined largely in the same way as is the domestic price of manufactured articles. Capital and services would receive the same reward in agriculture as in other fields of production.

The Progress of Co-Operation

ORGANIZATION of the farmers for the purpose of marketing their crops collectively is progressing. I believe that some day it will cover the entire field. Denmark has shown how, under the most adverse circumstances, it can transform the agriculture of a people. Wherever cooperative marketing is farthest advanced, either in the United States or abroad, there you find agriculture in its best estate; violent fluctuations in the markets eliminated; better prices to the producers without an increase in cost and sometimes with an actual decrease to the consumer; an approach to standardization of product; a more intelligent effort to adjust production to probable demand; a finer and more satisfying community life.

It will be many years, however, before the cooperatives of the staple farm products are sufficiently organized to take care of this ever-present problem of surplus. And this is a situation which, if left to itself, tends constantly to grow worse. For, as Professor Ely points out, when a manufacturer finds that he cannot market his product for cost of production, he can stop or reduce production and at the same time reduce expenses. The farmer cannot do this. His expenses largely go on whether his acreage planted is somewhat smaller or not. Having to meet these expenses anyway, the lower the price the larger must his acreage be to accomplish this.

If the producers of any farm product are only partly organized and attempt to take care of the surplus, the producers of that commodity who are not members of the cooperative receive the full benefit of the improved price without bearing any of the burdens incident to the surplus. To illustrate: the tobacco cooperatives have been very successful in recent years. When farm prices broke in 1920, the tobacco growers were among the severest sufferers. Tobacco was selling far below cost of production. And then cooperative marketing associations were formed. Through their largely increased bargaining power these associations were able to sell the bulk of their crop at remunerative prices. To accomplish this, it was necessary to withhold a surplus temporarily from the market. That entailed a necessary expense. The nonmember, therefore, was able to avail himself of the better prices which the association had established without bearing any part of the burden of handling the surplus. And thus, though the members of the cooperatives themselves received much larger returns than if they had not organized, the non-members have profited even more. It is difficult to maintain the *morale* of an organization when outsiders receive the benefits of the organization in a larger measure than do the members themselves.

Believes Thorough Organization Will Come

Some day the farmers will be so thoroughly organized, I hope and believe, that they will be able successfully to cope with the surplus. But that day has not come yet. Meantime, are we to sit idly awaiting the further depletion of our soils and the ruin of our agriculture until we are incapable of meeting the needs of our increasing population? For when that time comes, as the economists point out, there will be another maladjustment. Then prices of farm products will be abnormally high.

We are greatly concerned as a people, and properly so, over the waste of our natural resources. No one not actually familiar with the farms of America can know how rapidly we have been exhausting the fertility of the soil. Improved methods of farming and improved seed have tended to counterbalance the depletion of our soil and so have blinded us to the fact. I think, however, that most students of agronomy will agree that at least 25 per cent. of our lands now growing crops should be either in pasture or in legumes if we would prevent the further depreciation of our soil. The natural fertility of our corn and wheat lands has diminished constantly since they were first broken by the plow. It is only improved drainage, better seed, and better cultivation that have enabled the farmers to go on at all.

Let us consider our cotton for a moment. Last year the world's production was 24,000,000 bales. We produced something under 14,000,000 bales. The next largest producer is India, but India grows an inferior quality of cotton, which is useful principally in the Oriental trade. Of our crop last year, we exported about eight and a quarter million bales. Without this cotton, the cotton mills of Europe would have been idle and industrial chaos would have come. Without American cotton, England could hardly survive. And yet we have permitted the spinners of Europe largely to determine the price for this prime necessity of life.

American Cotton Controlled in England

During a large part of the time in the last half-century, cotton planters have been able to hold on only, as we are told, because of the unpaid labor of women and children in the field. And during all this time the English Government and the English spinners have spent millions yearly to open up new sources of supply, with no appreciable results. It is a stupendous thing to produce considerably more than half of so essential a commodity as cotton has come to be in the industrial world. It in itself should make a nation unique among the nations of the world. One would suppose that such an advantage would confer great prosperity upon the cotton farmers of the nation. What is the fact? A few weeks ago I drove for a distance of almost two hundred miles from Memphis through the heart of the Mississippi delta. We are told by competent authority that there is no like area of fertile lands suited to the production of cotton in all the civilized world, not even excepting the famous Valley of the Nile. I was credibly informed that half of those incomparable lands were in the hands of creditors. Such sales of land as are being made there are for less than the cost of improvements.

We produce, as I have said, 70 per cent. of the world's corn—hence the corn lands of the United States should be one of its chief assets. And yet corn lands have sold in Iowa—the premier corn state—in the present year for but little more than the cost of improvements. In the South we say cotton is king; in the Middle West it is corn we have crowned. But these royalties are buffeted about by the traders of the world. They have been made to yield immense profit to every one but those who produce them.

What Brazil Did With Coffee

OTHER nations have had the problem of a surplus of natural products and have set about trying to solve it. A few years ago the coffee growers of Brazil were in dire distress. Unrestricted competition among them threatened to bring bankruptcy. The nation saw that only by centralized selling for export could they hope to adjust the supply to the world demand. To effect this, they adopted a somewhat intricate plan called valorization, which has been in operation for a number of years. That it has resulted in stabilizing the coffee markets of the world, with a living price to the producer, every one knows.

A few years ago the rubber planters in the eastern colonies of Great Britain were well-nigh bankrupt because of the low prices they were receiving for their rubber. They succeeded in interesting the British Government in their troubles. The Colonial Office of that government worked out what was known as the Stevenson plan. Under that plan, though different means were adopted, the aim was the same, namely to adjust the supply of rubber in the markets of the world to the actual demands of commerce. All the world knows the result. The price of raw rubber has greatly increased and these far-off colonies are among the most prosperous portions of the British Empire. In the case of rubber, it is probable they have gone too far, and in any plan which we might adopt we would be wise to avoid the excesses to which the British Government seems to have gone.

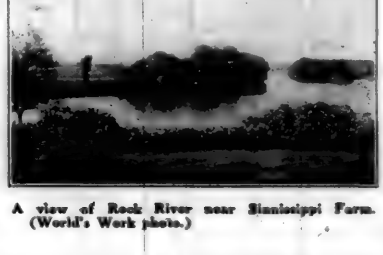
Britain Did It With Rubber

The American farmer is interested in rubber too, for he is obliged to use automobiles and trucks in his business. When he complains of the high price he pays for tires, he is told that it is due to the way in which the British Government has interfered with the law of supply and demand. He begins to doubt

(Continued on page 4, Col. 2.)



Sinnissippi Farm is a home for the finest Holsteins. (World's Work photo.)



A view of Rock River near Sinnissippi Farm. (World's Work photo.)

Amendment to Revenue Act Would Make Co-ops Exempt From Taxation

Farmers' co-operative associations and organizations will not be required to pay an income tax or file tax return if the proposed amendment to the Federal Revenue Act drafted by farm representatives is passed during the next session of Congress, according to George R. Wicker, director of the I. A. A. co-operative auditing department.

"Preliminary steps towards drafting the proposed exemption amendment began at a meeting of a number of representatives of farm organizations from the East and Midwest held at the offices of the I. A. A. on September 22, and 23," stated director Wicker.

"For the past five years, farmers' co-operative associations have been handicapped by the present interpretation of sections of the Federal Revenue Act. When the act was passed by Congress it was evidently intended that farmers' cooperatives should be exempt from payment of income tax and filing income tax reports. However, that part of the act has been abridged by the regulations of the United States treasury department to such an extent that the intended benefits are no longer available. This amendment is of vital important to all farmers' organizations."

The proposed amendment, according to Mr. Wicker, will be presented to a joint session of representatives of all farm organizations at a meeting to be held in Washington, October 19. At that time it will be drafted in form to fit the requirements of all cooperative organizations and will be submitted to the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives where it is hoped that it will be drafted into the New Federal Revenue Act which is to receive the attention of the next Congress.

Brown County Adviser Writes of Service by Department of I. A. A.

"I have been informed that the Farmers' Cooperative Company at Timewell now have their lease and are very grateful to the Illinois Agricultural Association for securing it," writes W. P. Miller, farm adviser of the Brown County Farm Bureau. "They have tried individually for five years to get this lease and when I learned of their trouble I informed them that our own organization could put it across for them, and they are mighty well pleased."

That is the final chapter of a service rendered to Brown county farmers by the I. A. A. transportation department.

For sometime the members of the Timewell Farmers' Cooperative Company wanted to lease additional land located adjacent to their elevator from the Wabash railroad. On this ground they wanted to erect bins for the purpose of handling coal, limestone and other bulk materials on a cooperative basis for their members. Due to local influence they were unable to make arrangements for the lease. After five years of futile attempts, the officers applied to L. J. Quasey, director of the I. A. A. transportation department. Correspondence was dispatched immediately to the proper railroad authorities with the result that the farmers now have the lease and may proceed with the erection of the building.

NOT A CURE-ALL.

IF THE Agricultural Temple proposed to be erected in Chicago will solve the agricultural problems of America, as its progenitor, Lawrence Whiting, was recently quoted in the Chicago Tribune as having told President Coolidge, would it not logically follow that the new $80,000,000 Union Station recently completed in Chicago will solve the transportation problems of the country?

While there is much merit in the proposal to house all agricultural organizations in the Agricultural Temple, let us not become too enthusiastic about it as a cure-all. Perhaps Mr. Whiting was misquoted. We hope so.



The former governor supervises the operations on his farm. (World's Work photo.)

"Farm Board Would Help Co-operatives"

(Continued from page 3, Col. 5.)

if that law is either so potent or so universal in its application as he has been taught to believe. He wonders if maybe Former President Hadley of Yale was not right when he said in a lecture delivered in England a few years ago:

"Those of us who were brought up on the old fashioned textbooks of political economy can hardly conceive how small a part of the prices or wages or rents of the world have actually been determined by competition."

I am not advocating either the valorization plan of Brazil or the Stevenson plan of Great Britain. I do think, however, that just as Brazil has found a way by which her coffee surplus is no longer a menace and England a method by which her rubber surplus no longer paralyzes the rubber-growing industry, so we in America may, if we will, find a means of taking from the back of the American farmer the burden of his surplus.

Leaders in the British petroleum industry, I am told, are already proclaiming that when America shall have exhausted her supplies of oil, Great Britain will, by some similar method, lay the American people under tribute for its future oil supplies.

The world has long been used to the advantages of mass production. It now appears that mass selling is to be given a trial.

One of the chief reasons for the formation of the Federal Reserve banking system was to mobilize the credits of the country, so that they could be used at any time at the point needed. Isn't there some way by which the surpluses of farm products can be mobilized and thus be made to serve the future? If we could accomplish in point of time for the farm surpluses what we have accomplished in point of place for the credit resources of the country, we would have largely overcome our troubles.

Suppose We Had a Federal Farm Board?

Suppose we had a Federal farm board. Suppose that board found that the producers of any farm commodity were sufficiently organized so as to be really representative of all the producers of that commodity. Suppose that when it ascertained this fact it should authorize such producers to form a corporation for taking care of the surplus, either storing it to meet a possible future domestic need or exporting it upon the best terms available, the expenses and losses incurred for storage or in export to be borne proportionately by all the producers of that particular commodity.

Such a board could function successfully, in my opinion, only if it operated through and in hearty sympathy with cooperative commodity associations. It could expect to prevent ruinous overproduction only in cooperation with such associations. It is vital to any plan, therefore, that it should be so framed as to strengthen and not to weaken the cooperative movement. For in that movement lies the best hope for the future of American agriculture.

I throw this out by way of suggestion. I am aware of the practical difficulties in the way of any plan, but practical difficulties can always be overcome where there is a will and where the principle is sound.

If there is a better way let us find it. But let us not confess ourselves impotent in the presence of what many Americans deem to be the greatest menace to the future of our civilization—a decaying agriculture.

FARM FILLERS

TWELVE CALVES FED BY THE SANGAMON county calf club brought this year's record price when sold at auction by the Chicago Producers for $19. Coles county had seven head that brought $18.25. Homer Mendenhall of Sangamon county topped the sale with his calf that won first and reserve champion at the Illinois State Fair, Asa Halsey of Coles county had the second highest.

MEMBERS OF THE FORD COUNTY FARM Bureau are organizing a corn growers association for the purpose of storing and testing their seed corn on a cooperative basis. When completed the organization will have a membership of at least 600 farmers. The association plans to build testing rooms and install wire racks so that 3,000 bushels of corn can be tested for germination, freedom from disease, and vigor of growth, thus giving the members insured and efficient seed corn service at cost, according to George T. Swaim, farm adviser.

INSURANCE APPLICATIONS TOTALLING OVER $400,000 have been received by the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois. This is four-fifths of the $500,000 in individual insurance applications needed to secure the state charter for the new company. Thirty-seven counties have sent in applications and seven of these have reached their quota of $20,000.

THE BOARD OF REVIEW of DeKalb county recently granted a ten per cent reduction in the tax assessment on all farm property of the county. This saving to the farmers was accomplished through the efforts of county Farm Bureau assisted by J. C. Watson, taxation specialist of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

WHILE ILLINOIS REAL ESTATE CONSTITUTES only 37.4 per cent of the wealth of the state, it pays 85 per cent of the taxes. This is due to the fact that when the state constitution was adopted in 1870 practically property was tangible and could be assessed and taxed in the same manner. If the revenue amendment is adopted at the polls in November, 1926, further legislation can then be enacted to remedy the situation.

GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS authorized by Act of Congress and approved by President Coolidge June 5, 1924, for presentation by the Secretary of Agriculture to the first, second and third prize winners of the 25th International Live Stock Exposition held a year ago have been completed and are being mailed to the winners. Many Illinoisans are among the recipients.

A SCHOOL FOR FARM WOMEN is being conducted by the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation during the National Dairy Exposition at Indianapolis, October 10-17. The school program has been planned to cover the subjects in which women are believed to be the most interested.—Home, Health, Foods, Schools, and Rural Social and Community Life.

Thanks I. A. A. for Charity Work

United Charities of Chicago Writes Letter of Appreciation For Slum Kiddie Publicity.

"We wish to express to you our appreciation for your kindness in giving publicity to our Summer Outing work," states a letter from the United Charities of Chicago to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"We feel that this publicity has been very beneficial in furthering our project, and that it has resulted not only in a large number of definite requests for children, but also in keeping before the minds of the people throughout the state the problems of Chicago's poor, it has made these people much more amenable to requests and pleas.

State Champion Chicken Caller

Farm Adviser Blackburn of the Marion County Farm Bureau says this picture does not look like Mrs. I. N. Wooley of Iuka, champion chicken caller of Illinois, because he rarely sees her without a smile. Perhaps the sun was shining too brightly when the picture was taken.



Mrs. Wooley was declared winner of the state championship chicken calling contests held at the annual picnic of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Taylorville, August 27, and the silver pitcher she holds is the trophy she received as state champion. Her style during the demonstration was more vigorous than sweet but nevertheless calculated extremely effective by the five judges and those who attended the picnic.

It is said that Mrs. Wooley, in her spare moments as a farm wife, attends a switchboard for the telephone lines in her neighborhood. Perhaps experience in calling "number please" is good training in the best method to tempt the barnyard fowl. This is not the first time she has been declared the best chicken caller for it is understood that she has won several contests at county and local fairs.

Seven counties were represented in the contest at the I. A. A. picnic. The other three contestants who placed were, in order: Mrs. W. L. Fearn and Evelyn Bell of Christian county, and Mrs. Frank Potthast of Bond county.

Illinois Farmers Lead in Efficiency, President Thompson Tells Businessmen

DON'T place all your eggs in one basket," says President Thompson, in an article in "Illinois Facts," a magazine concerned with Illinois' greatness, published in connection with the Illinois Products Exposition, open to the public from October 8 to 17.

ABOVE the attractive exhibit of the Illinois Agricultural Association shown at the Illinois Products Exposition is a sign upon which these words are printed:

"Illinois farmers are the most efficient in the United States.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is created by them to represent their interests.

"It is the voice of organized agriculture in Illinois."

Its slogan is "63,000 *thinking* farmers."

"That's the gospel of Illinois Agriculture, and it's a sound one. Study the statistics which tell the annual production of farm products for this state and you'll agree that diversification is a fundamental with the farmers of Illinois.

"Run down the list of important Corn Belt crops, yes, and you'll find some crops not ordinarily grown in Corn Belt states, and you'll find Illinois Agriculture ranking 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and so on. Just as diversification pays in investments, so it pays in farming. Agriculture in Illinois is not dependent upon any one single crop; the eggs are in several baskets.

"Illinois' agricultural ranking among her 47 sister commonwealths is near the top in all the staple crops. By her rivers gently flowing you'll find corn proudly waving. And it's volume and quality places Illinois second in this respect. Oats are 3rd, rye 8th, wheat 7th, barley 9th, cotton 18th, sorghum 14th, broom corn 2nd, buckwheat 16th, potatoes 9th, tame hay 5th, clover seed 2nd, fruits 11th and truck crops 9th. Stack all these together, figure the value of them, compare that figure with that of the other 47 states, and you'll find Illinois Agriculture ranking 2nd, among the 48 states in value of farm crops—$520,429,000 (1924).

"Take the livestock. Illinois' milk cattle rank 5th, other cattle 6th. Swine have rooted themselves into 3rd place. Sheep are 22nd, poultry 2nd (usually considered the farm wife's 'pin money,' but in 1924 poultry was valued at $25,234,061), horses 2nd and mules 14th.

"Illinois dairy cattle manufactured products which sold for $71,998,333 in 1924 and ranked the state 6th. The poultry layed eggs and produced other products worth $67,690,085 in 1924 and ranked 2nd. All in all, Illinois, also ranks second in livestock.

"About one-third of the total wealth of Illinois is represented by Agriculture. In this respect it ranked 3rd among all states in 1920, having a total farm property value of $6,666,767,235. The average farm investment is well over $25,000. Walk down the street in the average town. How many businesses represent that large an investment?

"Dr. Ethelbert Taylor of the United States Department of Labor is authority for the statement that if the farmers of America were all as efficient as the farmers of Illinois, 4,619,000 of them could be dispensed with and the total production would not decrease.

"Illinois Agriculture leads in adoption of scientific principles of farming as is indicated by the use by Illinois farmers during 1924 of one-fourth of all the agricultural limestone applied on farms in the United States.

"Another indication of the advanced thinking of Illinois farmers is their comparatively general adoption of conservative, sound principles of co-operative marketing. In four years' time farmers' organizations have developed and are operating marketing agencies which handle 10 per cent of all the live stock of the state and 25 per cent of all the fruit and vegetables. Of the dairy products of the state, 21.4 per cent are handled by co-operative organizations and of the tremendous amounts of grain received on the Chicago market, approximately 75 per cent comes from the farmers' own organizations.

"Still another indication of the leadership of Illinois Agriculture is shown by the standing of their state service organization, the Illinois Agricultural Association. This is the Chamber of Commerce for the farmer. Service on all phases of the farmers' marketing and legislative problems are handled by the Illinois Agricultural Association. A quarter-million dollar reserve lines its treasury. And its slogan is 63,000 *thinking* farmers."

I. A. A. Conferences Listed

Six District Meetings to Be Held Within Next Six Weeks

District conference meetings of farm bureau representatives and members and I. A. A. officials have been scheduled for the next six weeks with place, date and district announced as follows:

October 15, 14th District—Rock Island. Speakers, Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. legal counsel, and J. R. Bent, director, I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department.

October 27, 16th District—(place not determined). Speakers, Geo. R. Wicker, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association; J. C. Watson, I. A. A. taxation specialist; and F. A. Gougler, director, I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department.

November 12, 20th District—Jacksonville. Speakers, Wm. E. Hedgcock, I. A. A. director of livestock marketing; Donald Kirkpatrick and George R. Wicker.

November 19, 24th District—Golconda. Speakers, J. C. Watson, Wm. E. Hedgcock and Donald Kirkpatrick.

November 19, 25th District—Murphysboro. Speakers, Sam H. Thompson, president of I. A. A. and F. A. Gougler.

November 24, 11th District—Woodstock. Speakers, President Thompson and A. D. Lynch, I. A. A. director of dairy marketing.

"WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA" contains names of the nation's most successful people and of these 82 per cent have been found as having been born and reared in farm communities.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—October 24, 1925 | No. 21

RAILROADS AND FARMERS NEED EACH OTHER: THOMPSON

Mutual Reinsurance Campaign Completed

Insurance Totaling $681,000 Received As Campaign Closes

Charter To Be Applied For Immediately; Directors to Meet and Place Insurance in Force by Nov. 2

It's over the line and plenty to go!

The campaign for half a million dollars in individual insurance applications needed to secure the charter for the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois has been successful.

When the dead-line was reached on Saturday night, October 17, $681,000 in insurance applications had been received by the new company. The goal has been more than reached and soon the reinsurance company will be a going concern.

"When the mutual insurance companies, Farm Bureaus and farmers of Illinois all work together, things are not done by halves. The campaign was bound to succeed," declared Vernon Vaniman, field representative of the state reinsurance company.

Organization to Start Soon

In reviewing the next steps that will be taken in the organization of the company M. Vaniman stated:

"The first step of the new company is to secure a charter from the state so it can start operations. This will be done within the next few days. The board of directors of the reinsurance company will meet Wednesday, October 21 and will determine the date the insurance will go into force. This will probably be on November 2. Everyone who has made application for insurance will be given ten days notice prior to the time the insurance will go into effect.

"Now that individuals have cooperated to get the charter for the company the next step will be consideration by officers and directors of the mutual companies of the service to be rendered by the reinsurance company that will benefit their local Company.

Three Services Offered

"One of the principal services of the new state company will be the advantage of blanket insurance. This will insure the local mutual company as a whole. If some have excessive losses for any one year the reinsurance company will come to their rescue. This will protect the local company against excessive losses and will make the assessments more uniform. Experience tables show that this can be carried for 8 per cent of the average annual loss of the local company.

"Another service of the reinsurance company will be specific reinsurance. This will enable the local company to cede to the state company that portion of the risk which they do not wish to carry themselves. For instance, if the local company writes $10,000 on a single risk and only wants to carry $4,000 of that amount, the company can cede to the state mutual the remaining $6,000.

"A third service is recession insurance. There will be a limit as to the amount of insurance the state company shall carry on a single risk. The state company must therefore have local companies that they can cede $1000 to $2000 of insurance. This will be practically the same as the local company taking insurance in their own territory and will increase their local insurance in force."

Credit Due Farmers

Mr. Vaniman states that the credit for securing $681,000 in applications for insurance is due to the farmers of Illinois, who have a vision of the necessity of the farmers cooperating together to solve their problems.

Officers and directors of mutual insurance companies, farm bureau executive committeemen, farm advisers, farmers, farm papers, state association of mutual insurance companies, the Illinois Agricultural Association and all agricultural forces have cooperated together to establish the reinsurance company.

"Now that the reinsurance company, after securing its charter, will be in a position to take care of the needs of the local companies, the next step is for the local company to give the state company an opportunity to render service inasmuch as the state mutual is the servant of the local companies," states Mr. Vaniman. "Many farmers have stated that the advantage that appeals to them is that it will put the farmer in a position whereby he can secure all of his insurance against fire, lightning, wind storms and hail on a mutual basis thus saving him thousands of dollars on his insurance."

Charter Members Listed

The following is a list of the farmers in Illinois who have become charter members of the reinsurance company by sending in applications for insurance during the campaign that has closed:

Name	Address
E. B. Pocock	Nokomis
Anna Cress, Sr.	Hillsboro
H. A. Cress	Hillsboro
A. T. Strange	Hillsboro
B. F. Gifford	Hillsboro
Frank Forrest	Mt. Carmel
W. J. Ewington	Kempton
John W. Bailey	Coal Valley
C. H. Cassidy	Earlville
D. F. O'Brien	Earlville
Conrad Johnson	Earlville
F. W. Hill	Leland
J. W. McGary	Earlville
O. M. Danielson	Leland
W. F. Dresser	Reno
W. S. Loomis	Makanda
R. K. Loomis	Makanda
Martha Hitchins	Earlville
J. Z. Smith	Winnebago
I. N. Hosford	Hamilton
Wm. Stevenson	Orion
C. E. Bergling	Orion
A. L. Westerlund	Orion
J. W. Asplund	Oneida
C. A. Asplund	Orion
D. C. Kelsher	Orion
Trustees St. Paul Lutheran Church	Orion
(% C. A. Asplund)	
W. J. Atteberry	Hillsboro
Geo. N. Allen	Donnellson
H. F. Marshall	Serena
Chas. E. Lock	Dow
Henry C. Schloss	Peoria
E. S. Otsgow	Hanna City
Henry L. Larsen	Cambridge
John A. Olson	Island
D. F. Carney	Earlville
Norman G. Flagg	Moro
W. W. Walker	Earlville
W. C. Pratt	Earlville
Ed. Carter	Earlville
Frank Huber	Hillsboro
A. F. Loucks	Hillsboro
Frank S. Ware	Butler
Geo. W. Mitts	Butler
Chas. E. Stenberg, Bishop Hill	
M. I. Soderquist, Bishop Hill	
W. W. Hodge	Paris
Winfield H. Scott, Chrisman School Dist. No. 93	Paris
(% H. R. Dickerson)	
H. A. Tweedy	Paris
Maxel Magee	Paris
Harlan A. See	Paris
H. W. Wright	Paris
George Roll	Paris
Chester Bolrad	Paris
Olive R. Bolrad	Paris
W. H. Colwell	Kansas
W. M. Little, Chrisman	
Jennie B. Little, Chrisman	
A. C. Brown, Stillman Valley	
John O. Honnold	Kansas
S. G. VanSickle	Paris
J. W. Robinson	Kansas
J. O. Snedeker & Son, Marshall	
Wm. Buhrmann, Warden	
Frank Troeckler, Granite City	
Chas. E. Peasley, Strongburst	
D. A. King	Media
D. R. Gibb	Media
Newton Kern, Stronghurst	
Fred Ross	Media
E. G. Lewis	Media
Gust A. Swanson, Stronghurst	
Thos. Dixon, Stronghurst	
Lorren Pearl Dixon, Stronghurst	
(% Thos. Dixon)	
James W. Dixon, Carman	
A. B. Brooks, Stronghurst	
W. E. Sanderson, Biggsville	
C. H. Curry, Stronghurst	
W. J. McElhinney, Stronghurst	
Matt House, Benton	
Mary Ladd, Edwardsville	
J. J. Hornung, Ottawa	
S. W. Reynolds, Utica	
G. M. Reynolds, Utica	
Wm. K. Shutte, Ottawa	
J. S. Webb, Ewing	
Mary E. Murphy, Earlville	
Ester Royse Davey, Barry	
Chas. Hole, Buckley	
J. W. Armstrong, Argenta	
J. Fred Scholl, Polo	
Alvin E. Peterson, New Windsor	
C. D. Streeter, New Windsor	
(% B. O. Hickok)	
A. J. Streeter, New Windsor	
R. H. Streeter, New Windsor	
A. V. Peterson, New Windsor	
W. G. Garrett Estate, Viola	
(% M. S. Garrett, Ex.)	
Stanton E. Boardman, Hazel Crest	
F. H. Bauman, Oneida	
W. B. Elliott, Williamsfield	
Edward Siegel, Oak Hill	
Will Gleim, Streator	
Stanley Castle, Alton	
Geo. R. Smith, Ransom	
Frank Butwell, Streator	
A. J. Cohn, Streator	
W. D. Iserman, Streator	
A. B. Leeper, Centralia	
F. C. Wells & Son, Harvard	
Herman Imle, Ernst Howard Jokisch, Virginia	
Howard & Robt. Jokisch, Virginia	

(Continued on page 4, Col. 4)

Eggs From 300,000 Hens Are Marketed Co-operatively by 1800 Ohio Farmers

By F. A. Gougler



F. A. Gougler

Early in the year 1924, some of the progressive farm bureau workers of Ohio decided to make poultry and egg marketing one of the state's major projects.

This idea was backed by the Ohio Farm Bureau, the extension service of the Ohio State University and the local farm bureaus of four northwest counties, namely, Williams, Fulton, Defiance and Henry. County Agents M. L. Howell of Henry, Roy Cave of Fulton, Earl Fieltner of Williams and Jesse Wandsetter of Defiance got squarely behind this project. F. M. Glascow of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation was the leading factor in planning the membership campaign. Farm bureau members of the four counties who have had an active part in this project are E. M. Fackler, S. G. Daughton and C. E. Greek of Williams county, Harry M. Pontioles, of Henry County; W. H. Pfaff of Fulton County and E. J. Stock of Defiance County.

Use Marketing Contract

The first members were secured in Williams County on April 16, 1924. From that date the membership campaign continued until the goal of membership was secured. Before marketing was actually to begin the membership signed up must be owners of 300,000 hens and must have signed agreements that they would market all their poultry and eggs through their association, except "such poultry and eggs as the producer may use for home consumption, hatching or sell for hatching or breeding."

This goal was reached after more than a year's effort and the association finally began to function in July of this year. The operating committee selected was composed of E. M. Fackler, H. F. Schnoble, C. E. Greek and F. M. Glascow. This committee in turn employed a manager, Mr. M. L. Howell, who for six years served as county agent in Henry County.

Ohio's association started to function with the enviable record of a clean slate. To quote from the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation News on this point we read: "The Association starts with a clean record page, a thing which older associations may envy. The entries which will be made on this page will be made with indelible ink. They will be hard to remove, it therefore, behooves the officers and members to see that the record is kept clean."

Four Pools Completed

Since July 1, at which time the association began its operations, four pools have been completed with a total of approximately one-third of a million dozen of eggs handled. The first pool, July 10-21, contained 93,214 dozen. The second pool, August 1-15, sold 86,477 dozen; the third pool 83,470 dozen; and the fourth, dating September 1-15, handled 69,730 dozen eggs. The following tabulation summarizes the number of dozen eggs handled in the four pools up to September 15 and the number of dozen in each grade:

GRADES OF EGGS	NO. DOZEN
Hennery Whites	85,372
Hennery Browns	36,865
Standards	180,599
Trades	25,105
Checks	3,515
Rejects	1,425
Total	332,882

It is interesting to note the per cent

(Continued on page 4, Col. 3)

Sam Sorrells Subject Of "Farmers Who's Who" In Montgomery County

"Who's Who Among Montgomery County Farmers," a new department running in the Hillsboro Journal, has for its first subject Samuel Sorrells of Raymond, executive committeeman of the I. A. A. for the 21st district.

"Sam Sorrells of Raymond township," the article says, "is one of the most active farmers in the county, and his interest in farm bureau work has made him known in farming circles over this part of the state.

"Sorrells gives his time to community and state interests without neglecting his own farm. He has one of the best equipped and successful farms in that neighborhood; and the Raymond neighborhood, as farmers know, is one of the outstanding farming communities in this part of the state."

I. A. A. President, Speaking Before Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Says Trials of One Are Tribulations of Other; Urges Understanding

"And Prosperity of One Promotes Welfare of Other," Says President Thompson, "But Common Welfare Can Only Be Promoted When Each Industry Has True Picture of Actual Conditions Within the Other. If Facts Are Ignored, Welfare of Both Is Hindered."

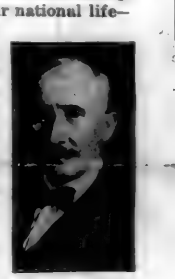
Charges That Railroads Sanction Farm Prosperity Propaganda and says, "I Want to Suggest That a State of Newspaper Prosperity Will Not Pay Your Freight Bills."

What is the relationship of the railroads and the farmer? To get the farmer's viewpoint on this question, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce invited President Thompson to discuss it before that organization's annual meeting, which was held in Chicago this month.

The full text of President Thompson's speech on this timely subject is herewith presented for your consideration.—The Editor.

By S. H. THOMPSON
President, Illinois Agricultural Association

AS I FACE you men here today to discuss the relationship of these two great elements vital to our national life—the railroads and the farmers—I can recall no similar occasion in the past when I was so greatly tempted to send out a cry for help. Not help in finding things to tell you—my difficulty will be to compress within the time assigned me the story that must be told—, but help to make these few words of mine contribute to a clearer view of our common ground of interest, without which mere words will be futile to avert misunderstanding and great loss.



S. H. Thompson

It is merely stating the obvious to recite the many interests in common between agriculture and transportation. They are interdependent mutually essential. The trials of the one add to the tribulations of the other. The prosperity of one promotes the welfare of the other. But this common welfare can only be promoted when each industry has a true picture of the actual conditions within the other.

No Soft Pedal

I am going to talk plainly here this morning, gentlemen. You asked me here today because you wanted to learn a farmer's view of the relations between transportation and agriculture, and I am going to give it to you. I find that my talk just naturally divides itself into two parts, the first dealing with the view of farming and the farm problem which the railroads appear to have adopted, and the second dealing with what the farmers think of the railroads, and what they want to know about the transportation business.

Let me state as a fundamental proposition that nothing can beat a prosperous, stable and developing agriculture will serve as a basis of permanent prosperity for the western railroads of the United States. A state of "newspaper prosperity" cannot give it to you. We are witnessing today the results of what appears to be a concerted effort at propaganda to convince the American public that the farmers as a whole, and of the corn belt in particular, are riding on the peak of a condition of general prosperity. May I suggest that the railroads appear to have given their sanction to that propaganda.

Farmer Knows Actual Conditions

To the man out in the country who sees the balance sheets on his farm's operations, and who knows better than the city press what is wrong with agriculture, this is not encouraging as a basis for farmer and railroad cooperation. It may be possible to sell to the rest of the country the notion that the farmers have solved their difficulties and are on a sound foundation now, but if this is not true, it will make matters worse, not better.

You do not need to be an economist to understand that agriculture as a whole has not received, and is not receiving today, a fair share of the national income. A casual observer can see evidences of it on every hand. Go

(Continued on page 2, Col. 2)

Nearly Two-Thirds of Illinois Dairy Cattle T-B Tested

Illinois Dairy Cows Soon To Be Free of Bovine Tuberculosis; 61.8 Per Cent Are Now Tested.

Nearly two-thirds of the dairy cows in Illinois have been tested for bovine tuberculosis and placed under federal and state supervision according to a report based on government figures.



A. D. Lynch

"To be exact, 61.8 per cent, or 730,602 milk cows were in the favored class on October 1st," states A. D. Lynch, director of the I. A. A. dairy marketing department. "With only about 500,000 more cattle still to be tested, dairymen are looking forward to the not far distant day when they can tell the world that milk in Illinois is produced from cows free from tuberculosis.

"In September, 60,822 head of cattle were tested. Indications point to still greater activity during this month and November. More dairymen than ever are signing applications to have their herds tested. The spirit is to get the job done as quickly as possible, have the reactors removed for slaughter and receive the indemnity paid by the state and federal government.

"Consumer sentiment on many Illinois markets is growing in favor of milk from tested herds that are under federal and state supervision. Progressive dairymen are 'cleaning house' to supply this demand, insure themselves of an every day market and receive the benefits that they always obtain when a superior grade of milk is furnished."

A CORN CLUB ENROLLMENT SIX TIMES LARGER in 1925 than in 1924 is reported by E. I. Pilcher, state leader of boys' and girls' club work of the University of Illinois.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts.)

1st to 11th ..... William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... G. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th ..... B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th ..... R. F. Kerr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th ..... R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson ..... Quincy
Vice-President, H. E. Goembel ..... Hooppole
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting ..... Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Kelker
Grain Marketing ..... Chester C. Davis
Information ..... Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel ..... Donal Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone ..... J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

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Re-affirm Stand on Equality for Agriculture

EIGHT of the middle west state Farm Bureaus, representing the midwest group of the American Farm Bureau Federation, have pledged themselves to fight with "unremitting and determined effort" toward the enactment of legislation in the next Congress to give agriculture equality with industry and labor. These states are Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and Minnesota.

Following is the text of the pledge which was passed unanimously at the regular meeting of mid-west Farm Bureau officials at Chicago early in October:

"The effort of the mid-west states Farm Bureaus to improve methods of production and marketing, and to speed adjustments in farming to meet changing conditions, will be pushed vigorously in the future as in the past, but we insist that in addition to all the savings that can be made thereby, Agriculture is entitled to and must be accorded the full benefits of protective tariffs if the American protective system for industry is to be retained.

"We call attention once more to the fact that world prices of farm products will prevail in our domestic markets regardless of tariff schedules since the surplus determines the price of the whole crop, whether at home or abroad.

"We therefore pledge our unremitting and determined [illegible] enactment of legislation to give agriculture [illegible] with industry and labor in the American protective system."

Small but Active

One of the smallest Farm Bureaus in Illinois, from the standpoint of number of members, is in Gallatin county, which is located in "Egypt" at the junction where the moonlight on the Wabash joins the commerce of the Ohio.

For a Farm Bureau with only 254 members, the annual report indicates surprising activity. During its last fiscal year, which closed this month with an annual meeting at Ridgway, its reserve was boosted from $160 to $1850.

A service which the members appreciate is that of assembling orders for seed, lime stone spreaders, lime stone, phosphate, etc., through the Farm Bureau. The combined buying power of the members was used without financial risk on the part of the Farm Bureau, and without the Farm Bureau actually getting into business, which is a practice with many pitfalls. During the year a $20,000 business was done, with an average saving of about 13 per cent to the participants.

The Farm Adviser tested the soil of 106 of the 254 members' farms. The result is a tremendous increase in limestone application.

What is regarded with more satisfaction than anything else is that this was the first year farmers came into the office and voluntarily joined up.

That's a good record, Gallatin, but what good is a record if you can't have some fun breaking it?

Re-insurance Company Reaches First Goal

OVER the top and then some!

That's the record made by the new reinsurance company organized by the Illinois State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies and the Illinois Agricultural Association. To get a charter from the state it was necessary that at least $500,000 in direct policies from individual farmers be obtained. This has been done in a relatively short time. The total amount secured is over $681,000.

Everybody co-operated practically 100 per cent to reach this first goal. Local farm mutuals, county Farm Bureaus, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer and Prairie Farmer all gave the project a boost. It deserved their support as it does of every *thinking* farmer.

Now that the individuals have made it possible for the company to get its charter, thus completing the first step, it remains for the officers and directors of each mutual company to consider the further service that can be rendered mutual insurance for farmers by having blanket reinsurance, specific reinsurance and recession reinsurance.

The above forms of service rendered by the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois will place the local mutual companies in a position whereby they can handle all the insurance needs of the farmer against fire, lightning, wind storm and hail on a mutual basis, and also protect the local companies against excessive assessments.

In another column are listed the charter members. Not only should they be designated as charter members, but also as pioneer and honor members, for they have made it possible to obtain the charter for a farmers' state-wide reinsurance company, a dream of prominent farm mutual leaders for over a quarter century.

You Know the Answer

THE farmers come to bat in the world series freight rate case on Oct. 26 when the Interstate Commerce Commission opens hearings in Chicago to receive evidence showing why the railroads should not be granted their desired five per cent increase.

Evidence will be entered by the I. A. A. in co-operation with other farm organizations, to show the *actual* financial condition of Illinois farmers. There is considerable difference between the *actual* and that which has been reflected by newspapers.

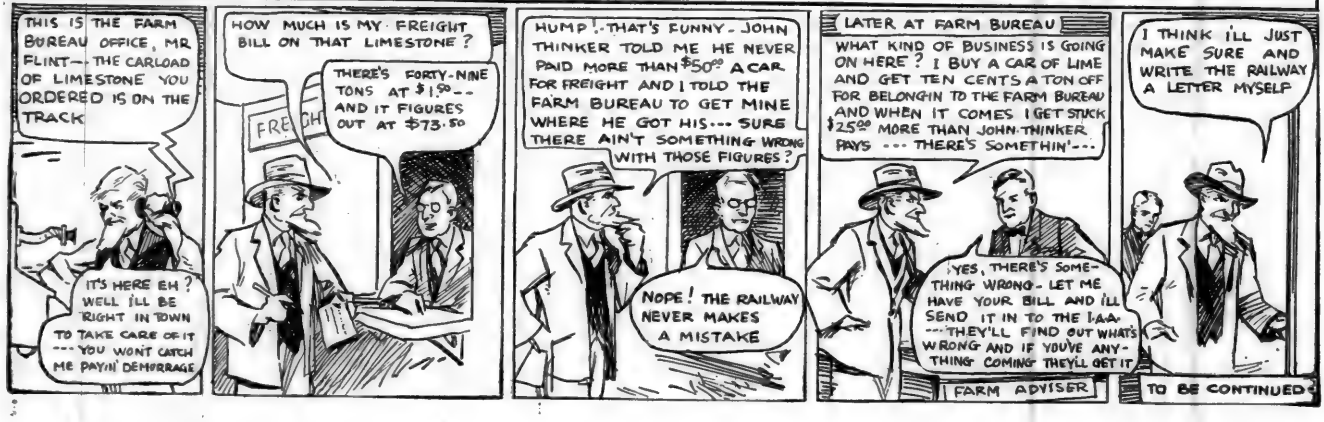
President Thompson's speech delivered before the railroad officials and others gathered in the transportation conference held in connection with the annual meeting of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, and which is reprinted in full in this RECORD, reflects the stand of the Illinois Agricultural Association on this important question.

It has been estimated that an increase of five per cent in freight rates will add from twenty to thirty dollars a year to the average farmer's expense wherever the increase takes effect. At first an 11 per cent increase was asked, but so much opposition developed from the Farm Bureau and others that the request was lowered to five per cent.

Fifteen years ago such an increase could have been gained by the railroads with much less effort than now. Why?

You know the answer to this question.

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. **Ep Has a Claim Against the Railroad**



Wicker in Washington Telling Why Co-op Tax Law Needs Some Fixing

Opens Campaign to Get Law Clarified Regarding Income Tax Exemptions for Co-ops.

George R. Wicker, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association and director of the I. A. A. accounting department, is in Washington this week assisting in representing the interests of agricultural co-operatives before the ways and means committee of the 69th Congress.



Geo. R. Wicker

The congressional committee is considering and drafting the amendment to the revenue act which will exempt agricultural co-operative associations and organizations from payment of income tax and filing annual returns. Recently Director Wicker discussed the proposed amendment with Secretary Mardine and it is understood that every effort will be made to include the agricultural amendment in the revenue act which will receive considerable attention during the next session of Congress.

"For the past five years, farmers' co-operative associations have been handicapped by the present interpretation of sections of the Federal Revenue Act," stated Mr. Wicker. "When the act was passed by Congress it was evidently intended that farmers' co-operatives should be exempt from payment of income tax and filing income tax reports. However, that part of the act has been abridged by the regulations of the United States treasury department to such an extent that the intended benefits are no longer available. This amendment is of vital importance to all farmers' organizations."

To Speak at Cornell

On November 13 Mr. Wicker will address the students and faculty of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., on "Analysis of Accounts of Co-operatives and Their Relationship to Business Practices," which is along the line of information which gave at the American Institute of Co-operation at Philadelphia this summer. "Co-operative Marketing in the Midwest" is another talk he will give.

Cornell University, a leader among educational institutions on subjects of co-operative marketing of farm products, is reaching into the field of practice for information on how co-operative marketing is actually done. In seeking an authority on accounting methods of co-operatives, and for specific information on chronic maladies of co-operatives, the university invited Mr. Wicker.

Producers List Eight Reasons Why Thinking Farmers Support Them

Eight reasons that thinking farmers give for shipping to the Producers are given out by the Chicago Producers Commission Association in a recent letter to its regular shippers. These reasons are:

1. PRODUCERS selling service is the best to be obtained anywhere.
2. PRODUCERS are owned and controlled by the member shippers, and the policies directed by a board of directors elected by the members.
3. PRODUCERS operate their business on a cost basis and return profits to their members—$255,000 saved in three years.
4. PRODUCERS, through their feeding buying service, connect the range and feed lots directly; this fall 30,000 lambs were purchased direct from Montana ranges and shipped to producer feeders at an estimate saving of between $25,000 and $30,000.
5. PRODUCERS operate a Claim and Transportation Department which collects losses FREE OF CHARGE.
6. PRODUCERS' LIVE STOCK CREDIT CORPORATION furnishes money for feeding operations at lowest possible rate, 6 per cent at present time.
7. PRODUCERS have successfully inaugurated new systems of selling and handling of shipments (such as pooling and sale of out-hogs, and pigs).
8. PRODUCERS are a national organization, and due to their large volume of business are in a position to become a real factor in the marketing of the farmers product.

IT IS DEFINITELY DECIDED THAT THE President's Agricultural Conference will not meet before Congress convenes.

ADVOCATES OF THE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT are starting an active campaign of propaganda designed to create public sentiment in favor of it in states where it was voted down last year.

40,000 Head in Lamb Pool

St. Louis Producers' Complete Largest Lamb Pool for Cornbelt Feeders.

The largest lamb pool ever conducted in the United Stated was completed this month by the Producers' Livestock Commission Association at the National Stock Yards, according to H. D. Wright, manager of the Producers' association.

More than 40,000 head of ewe and wether lambs were shipped in from Wyoming to fill contracted orders of lamb feeders in Illinois and other midwestern states who patronize the St. Louis market. The lamb pool was conducted by the Producers' association on a co-operative basis for the purpose of assisting its patrons to purchase feeder lambs direct from the western range at the lowest cost and transportation expense consistent with the desired quality.

"This pool," stated Manager Wright, "saved the lamb feeders of the Middlewest from $1.50 to $2.00 a hundred pounds or approximately $270 on each double deck of lambs purchased. The feeder lambs that we bought for our patrons cost on an average of $12.75 a hundred at the loading point or less than $14.00 at the point of delivery. To appreciate the saving it is only necessary to consider the prices of feeder lambs on the Chicago market this month which are ranging from $15.25 to $15.75 a hundred.

Direct to Feeder

"The pool lasted practically one month. During the latter part of August we sent four of our men to Wyoming to buy the lambs to fill the future orders we had contracted. The animals were driven in from all over the mountain sides to loading points. They were then graded to comply with the desires of our patrons and shipped direct to the purchasing feeder. This also eliminated the usual speculative factor of former methods of buying feeder lambs.

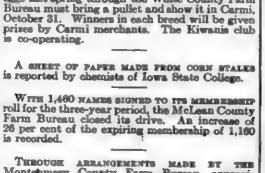
"The pool has been so successful this year that we are planning to make it a national pool next year, with all of the Producers Commission Associations in the United States pooling their orders instead of separate lamb pools."

To Have Calf Pool

A similar pool will be conducted next month on the buying of feeder calves by the St. Louis Producers' Association. During the latter part of October, special calf buyers will be sent to the extreme western part of Texas near Marfa and Alpine, where they will purchase Highland calves and yearlings from the Big Bend country for cornbelt feeders. According to Mr. Wright, in that part of Texas the production of feeder calves is an agricultural specialty and the cattlemen produce the best feeders that are shipped out of Texas. Only pure bred stock will be purchased.

It is expected that nearly 10,000 head of calves will be handled by the pool. The first consignment will be shipped to Kansas City where the calves will be auctioned off to the feeders of that territory that have membership. Other consignments will be shipped to St. Louis at later dates for feeders patronizing that market. This is an entirely new feature in cooperative livestock buying and is conducted for the benefit of producer patrons on a cooperative basis.

FARM FILLERS



—From Knox County Farm Bureau Bulletin.

Is This Team Work?

W. A. MCNEILL OF CHANDLERVILLE, ILLINOIS, formerly a member of the I. A. A. grain committee, was selected to impersonate Abraham Lincoln in the Jacksonville centennial pageant.

EVERY BOY AND GIRL WHO GOT A SETTING OF eggs last spring through the White County Farm Bureau must bring a pullet and show it in Carmi, October 31. Winners in each breed will be given prizes by Carmi merchants. The Kiwanis club is co-operating.

A SHEET OF PAPER MADE FROM CORN STALKS is reported by chemists of Iowa State College.

WITH 1,460 NAMES SIGNED TO ITS MEMBERSHIP roll for the three-year period, the McLean County Farm Bureau closed its drive. An increase of 26 per cent of the expiring membership of 1,160 is recorded.

THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE Montgomery County Farm Bureau, approximately 125 farmers of that county are expected to entrain October 25 on a "Dairy Special" to Green County, Wisconsin, where general dairy conditions will be investigated.

Corn Borer Dangerous To Cornbelt Farmers Says Iowa Authority

Pest Spreading at Rate of 5 to 20 Miles a Year; Canadian Corn Destroyed This Year

There is real cause for Illinois and other cornbelt farmers to fear the introduction of the European corn borer into this area, in the opinion of C. F. Curtiss, dean of agriculture at Iowa State College, who has been named chairman of a special committee to work with state and federal authorities in finding control measures.

Cornfields were completely destroyed in Ontario, Canada, this year and the pest is spreading at the rate of 5 to 20 miles each year, with no means yet devised for checking it.

So far, western Ohio and eastern Michigan is as close as the corn borer has approached Illinois, but since the pest attacks 200 different food plants and cotton, there is no telling when it may be carried into the cornbelt. Although no important damage has been done to corn this year, except in western Ontario, the pest seems to be increasing in severity each year and no one can forecast when it may reach a severe stage in the United States, according to Dean Curtiss.

Special Committee Appointed

More than 100 representatives from 12 states and Canada were present at conferences held recently in the infected areas. So seriously did the men from the cornbelt look upon the advance of the pest toward this area, that they appointed a special committee to work with the state and federal authorities to find control measures. Dean Curtiss was made head of this committee.

Strict quarantine measures are being used by state and federal authorities in the infected areas. Quarantine officials in western New York took 100,000 cars of corn from automobiles of tourists and hucksters coming down from Canada this past year and found that 12 per cent of these cars had corn borer worms. Should any of these ears get by and be carried to new areas, it would probably cause a fresh outbreak.

About the only promising means of combating the corn borer at the present time appears to be by introducing parasitic enemies of the borer. These are being imported from foreign countries, but not enough that yet been done to cause any material effect in control.

"Facts brought out at the conferences show clearly that all agricultural states have a vital interest in this problem of the corn borer," Dean Curtiss asserts. "If the pest should enter and become as severe in its injury as it has in Canada, the loss would be enormous."

Women May Have Program at Annual I. A. A. Convention

Plans for the program of the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association to be held at Urbana, January 21 and 22, furnished one of the chief subjects of discussion at the I. A. A. executive committee at its regular meeting on October 8.

The consideration of having a special woman's program for the wives of the delegates and other women who will be present at the annual meeting was discussed. A suggestion was made that the home economics department of the University of Illinois be asked to co-operate with the I. A. A. program committee in arranging this special feature.

The question of co-operative purchase of farm supplies, chiefly feeds, seeds and fertilizers, by county Farm Bureaus for their members was discussed. In the past, no definite policy in this nature had been determined by the executive committee. At the June meeting of the committee, a special committee was appointed to formulate a plan whereby a purchasing service could be furnished by the I. A. A. for its members.

The legislative committee of the I. A. A. reported three major legislative projects that the association would support to the A. F. B. F. for the national legislative program during the next Congress. The committee suggested:

"First, legislation that will put agriculture on equality with industry and labor; second, legislation regarding our revenue laws establishing proper exemptions for co-operative marketing organizations; and third, legislation regarding Muscle Shoals, looking toward the manufacture of fertilizers at the least possible expense."

Other topics of consideration included a report of the co-operation between the I. A. A. with other state farm bureaus and A. F. B. F. regarding the present fight against the 5 per cent freight rate increase asked by the western railroads, and a motion to assist the Illinois Milk Producers' Association of Tazewell, Woodford and Peoria counties in their membership drive. The I. A. A. will underwrite one-half of the cost of an organizer to assist in the milk producers' campaign.

Member in Stephenson County Breaks World's Record for Ton Litter

Having raised the world's single litter of pigs in the honor of the W. T. Rawleigh company, operator of Ideal Stock Farms, Freeport, a member of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau.

Not only on one litter was the former world's record broken, but on two, both of which were bred, fed and developed on the same farm, according to official figures announced by W. H. Smith of the College of Agriculture, who has charge of the Illinois Ton Litter contest.

The two litters of purebred Poland China pigs entered in the contest by W. T. Rawleigh have recently come off feed at the end of the allotted six months time with respective weights of 4,789 and 4,511½ pounds of pork to their credit. The former world's record, which was made last month by a Kentucky litter, was 4,323 pounds. The Kentucky litter contained 12 purebred Poland Chinas, while the breeder of the two Illinois litters contained 16 and the lighter 15 pigs. Both litters were sired by the same boar and were fed under direction of Farm Adviser W. A. Herrington.

Trials of One Are Tribulations of Other

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

into any city of the United States, wherever you will, and you see feverish building activity, the development of great residential districts and the tearing down of old but usable business blocks to make room for sky-scrapers to rise in their foundations. Go out through the country, and observe the contrast. There you see unpainted buildings, a wearing down of the capital plant and equipment that means an unbalanced economic life in this country and nothing else. Over half the farm sales in this great state of Illinois last year were forced sales. I could tell you a story of farm mortgage foreclosures in this state and our great neighboring state of Iowa that would amaze you, but lack of time will not permit. I want to suggest to the railroads that "newspaper prosperity" will not pay their freight bills, and what is just as essential, will not enable their best customers, the farmers, to buy loads of freight for them to haul back to balance the freight movement out of the farming districts.

Surplus Sets Price

I am glad to acknowledge that some beneficial price increases have taken place recently, but I ask you gentlemen to distinguish between the actual and the nominal improvement. The difficulty that contronts the farmer is that he always has a surplus to sell of that which brings the lowest price.

Last year the farmers of Illinois had hogs to sell in great abundance, but the price was below the cost of production, and they had to be finished on high-priced corn, which was a short crop. This year hogs are high, but we find we are short on hogs, and long on corn, and you know what is happening to the corn price right now. Oats are selling at far below the cost of production. Last year's wheat price was satisfactory, but reached its level after most of the farmers had sold their crop, and the price increase was abnormal, due to general crop failures, particularly severe on our neighbors to the north. A partial failure in winter wheat started this season's market off on a satisfactory level, but it did not last. But such price for wheat as we do get this season will be due to the fact that drought and winter kill made the year's wheat production the lowest in decades.

Large Crop—Low Prices

So it has been with cotton. It has required disaster here or abroad to bring a living price to the American farmer, and it is unthinkable that we should consider prices resulting from it as evidence of the fundamental correction of the farm situation when normal corps next year or the year after will bring a return of the old disadvantage in price relationships.

The fixed charges of farming are inelastic and inescapable. Taxes, wages, interest and the cost of non-agricultural commodities make a total which has no relation whatever to the price the farmer gets when he hauls his crop to market. His only possible response is to strive for the utmost production from his land. If Nature is kind, we witness the paradox of low prices and an unprofitable year.

Quotes Lowden's Article

I know of no better statement on this question than the article written by our former governor, Frank O. Lowen, and published in the October number of World's Work. Every man here who is sincere in his interest in the welfare of farming ought to read that article. Governor Lowden says:

"A year ago this summer there was a drought in the Southwest which was injuring the cotton crop. The government estimated the crop of the year at 13,486,000 bales. And then the drought was broken. The government got out another report and this time estimated the yield at 13,900,000 bales, an increase of less than 5 per cent. Prices at once fell about 20 per cent. If these prices reflected real values, the loss to the cotton farmers of the South, due to timely rain, was something like $300,000,000. And yet there was a dearth of cotton such as had not existed since the Civil War. The press had been filled with fears of a cotton famine.

"Two years ago there was a bumper crop of corn. As a result, the price declined so low that it was cheaper in some parts of the Dakotas and Nebraska, and even Iowa, to burn corn than to haul it to be sold. Last year, owing to a cold, wet summer, the corn crop was small in yield and inferior in quality. The government estimated the crop at 2,900,000,000 less than the bumper crop of the year before. As a result, according to the government's figures, the smaller crop of defective corn was worth $300,000,000 more in the markets than the crop of the year before.

"Some economists see nothing illogical or evil in such a situation. They say that it is an inevitable result—the result of the law of supply and demand. I cannot quite accede to this proposition. It answers itself. For, under the law, if the world will pay a larger price for ten bushels of wheat than it will pay for fifteen, it must be because it prefers ten bushels of wheat to fifteen bushels, and the supply, therefore, will adjust itself to meet that demand. This means a constantly increasing cost to the consumer."

Normal Production Cannot Be Reduced

It is sometimes hard to be patient with the man who, recognizing this problem, says: "Well, let the farmers reduce their production, and grow only what our domestic market can absorb." This can be done in a factory. It cannot be done on a farm where from long before planting time, until after the crop is marketed, elements over which the farmer has no control make or break it.

Asks Assistance to Secure Equality

Let me quote you an illustration. We cut our wheat acreage in 1924 by four and one-half million acres below that of 1923, but our wheat crop was 70,000,000 bushels more in the year with the smaller acreage. The same is true of corn, or cotton, or pigs, or calves.

Of course the farmers and farm organizations want to make adjustments in farming to meet changing conditions; and want to improve methods of growing and selling crops. But there has been no sign to thoughtful men that these improvements can balance the scales in the system, where every conceivable device in organization and legislation has been employed to stabilize industry successfully. This is why we want the railroads to face this problem with us squarely, and help us to a place of equality with other forms of industry in the American protective system, if we are to retain that system.

Says Railroads Ignore True Situation

You may ask what this has to do with transportation, and I repeat that the railroads of the West will be sound and prosperous just so the degree that

Watch for Cholera! States Warning to Illinois Stockmen

Iowa Authority Reports Increase of Disease This Year; Illinois Farmers

"Watch your hogs for cholera symptoms," states a warning to Illinois farmers sent out by Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of the livestock marketing of the I. A. A.



Wm. E. Hedgcock

"This is the time of year when hog cholera is most likely to break out, states Director Hedgcock," and so far this year more than 10 counties of this state have reported cholera cases. As yet cholera reports in Illinois are not unduly alarming but every hog feeder or breeder should be on the lookout for the disease. If cases are reported in his community he should vaccinate his herd immediately.

"Vaccination for cholera is not a cure but a preventative. It is the cheapest insurance that a hog feeder can procure. Farmers who attempt to carry hogs to maturity without first vaccinating are running a risk that may prove very costly. This can best be done with the least when the animals are young and light in weight. If the feeder waits until the epidemic breaks out in his country he may be forced to spend more money for vaccination and lose about two weeks of his feeding period or sell his herd at a probable loss.

"According to Dr. K. W. Stouder, extension veterinarian of Iowa State College, more hog cholera is to be found in Iowa as a whole this year than a year ago. This is probably due to neglect to immunize the hogs by vaccination because the disease may not have appeared in certain communities for some time. Conditions in our sister state are generally similar to those found in Illinois and that reason farmers of this state may well take heed and be extra careful in watching for hog cholera symptoms this fall."

farming in these great surplus-producing districts prospers. Rail income from farm business during the past five or six years has come from exhaustion of farm capital, rather than from farm net income. And as I see on every hand the tremendous improvements in the city properties of railroads—the colossal passenger stations, the electrified, systems built for city comfort out of earnings, and compare it with what I know is taking place in my own farm neighborhood, I wonder if the railroads, after all, recognize the situation in which the farmers have been, and I fear, still are.

I am about to get over into the second part of my discussion, and probably is is about time. There is so much to be said about the post-war agricultural condition that I find it difficult not to use up my allotted time on that.

Farmers Close Students of Railroads

The farmers, on the whole, are friendly to the railroads. Each farmer is a property owner, a manufacturer, a laborer and a shipper for himself. His contact with railroads is immediate and personal. Therefore, he is a much closer student of railroad problems than the average man in town. The conflict which in the past has marked the relations of agriculture and transportation has not found farmers fighting railroads in their proper functions, but the abuse of railroads to foster favoritism and preserve inequalities.

So it is now. The farmer favors a square deal for the railroads. He recognizes his need for ample and adequate rail service. By nature the farmer is a conservative. He is an independent capitalist with an inbred love of property and respect for property rights. Let me call your attention to the fact that for several generations the farmers of the middle West have been voting right along with the manufacturers for protective tariffs, and with insurance companies and banking interests for financial legislation. But let me drop a word of warning right here. The farmer is now thoroughly awake to the fact that he must compete with the world and see his home markets governed by prices established by the labor of peasants abroad. His conservative colleagues have not given him any favors comparable to the favors they have appropriated to themselves.

Fears Railroads Alienating Farmers

If the railroads themselves pursue a policy that alienates the support of this great agricultural group whose interests are so close to theirs, where in America, I want to ask, do they expect to replace

Business men in general, and I am tempted to add, railroad men in particular, have exercised freely the right to criticise and advise agriculture concerning readjustments to meet its crisis. There will be no objection raised then, I am sure, when I say that there are many things in the transportation situation with which the farmers are not satisfied, and many points on which they want information. They can be depended upon to make up their minds fairly if they are given accurate and trustworthy information.

Farmers Question Railroads' Actions

The farmer wants to know why rate increases should be made horizontally and if rail rates are such a jumble that no more scientific mode of increase is possible. He wants to know why promoters are permitted to make millions through consolidation of broken-down railroads, and, if that is possible, why do the railroads need an increases in rates?

If motor transport companies make so much money that the railroads suffer great loss, the farmer wants to know why one system of transportation should be permitted to fatten off another system, and the general public asked to come to the rescue of the one thus weakened?

Who Pays For New Equipment

What is the truth about the enormous additions to equipment and rolling stock which the railroads advertise they are making now? Are they paid for out of current income?

If we glance back over railroad history, we will recall that the Interstate Commerce Commission was created to give the public the facts on just such questions as the one here raised. Has the Interstate Commerce Commission become merely a court before which public interest has to fight special interests? Certainly that is not the function for which it was established. The Interstate Commerce Commission should represent the public in every rate case, and by impartial investigation should give the public all the facts in matters of railroad policy.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission will not help in this way, then it becomes necessary for agriculture to conduct its own investigation, and to co-operate with trade bodies such as the Illinois Chamber of Commerce in looking after the public interest.

Farmers Want the Truth

These questions are not asked in any unkindly or critical spirit. It would be possible to raise many others involved in the modern transportation problem on which the farmers want the truth. I assure you they can be depended on to judge and act fairly upon it.

In conclusion I am tempted to point out that the attitude of agriculture toward the railroads, in recognizing the need for their proper maintenance and support, is fairer than that of the average business view of agriculture. Am I wrong in saying that the typical attitude of the cities toward this farmer may be summed up about as follows? "Your income is shrinking, therefore, reduce the valuation of your farms, lower your living standards, increase your hours of labor and those of your family, until your income suffices; you are overexpanded, so reduction is inevitable decreed by economic law, and even though reduction must be attended by foreclosure and bankruptcy, nothing can be done about it."

Prosperous Agriculture—Prosperous Railroads

A prosperous agriculture will do more to rebuild railroads, then increased freight rates; a human understanding of our common problems must precede a solution of the difficulties of either the railroad or the farmer, or of both. These are the two thoughts I want to leave with you this morning, above all else.

Business intercourse is moving along on higher levels than before the war. A prevalent view among leaders of business and industry is that these higher levels are here to stay. It is not my purpose to discuss that with you today further than to say that they cannot permanently be maintained for some groups if others are to be excluded. They can only be maintained by the co-operation of all groups, and the putting into practice of the golden precept which has come down through the ages as the guide for men's relations, one with another:

"Whatsoever ye would that men shall do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Farmers' Poultry Meeting Holds Up Passenger Trains

B. & O. Officials Co-operate With Southern Illinois Farmers in Selling Eggs on New York Market

Seldom does a farmer's meeting become so important as to hold up a passenger train, but such was the case in Flora on October 8 when approximately 25 farm advisers, farm bureau officials and officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad met to discuss and study the packing of eggs and how they should be loaded into refrigerator cars. Two trains were improperly delayed an hour and half an hour because of the meeting.

It was the third of a series of meetings held in Flora on fundamentals of co-operative poultry and egg marketing by Frank A. Gougler, I. A. A. director. Flora is a point that has been selected after thorough study as being advantageous for a farmers' poultry and egg marketing organization.

Not only is it in the heart of a rich poultry section, but is the junction point for the B. & O. north and south and east and west lines. An egg car is served by the E. St. Louis to Mattoon Flora which stops at various stations along the way picking up eggs of dealers and farmers en route to New York and other eastern points.

Flora is Reloading Point

Similarly, cars are routed toward Flora from Vincennes, Ind., Shawneetown and Beardstown, all scheduled to arrive there the same day. Here the partially filled cars are reloaded, filling as many refrigerator cars as are required, and dispatched immediately to the East.

Anyone with two cases of eggs or more can ship this way, and many farmers are taking advantage of it, according to Mr. Gougler. He cites one instance in which J. C. McElyea, a prominent farmer living near Flora, shipped three cases to a commission firm in New York, October 5, and by this means saved approximately 50 per cent in transportation charges under express rates. Furthermore, Mr. McElyea reaped a price of 47 cents a dozen, laid down at New York. After deducting freight, cartage and packing expense, his net return was 43 cents. Farmers were receiving from 25 to 35 cents from dealers in this territory for the same period.

Railroad Officials Interested

Officials of the B. & O. were interested in the farm bureau meeting because they are desirous of carrying more poultry and eggs out of southern Illinois. They predict an increase in poultry husbandry in this section of the state.

Mr. Gougler thinks that a corps of a farmers' shipping organization may be developed at Flora and other points by first organizing the heaviest farm-shippers. With a strong desire already manifest by the leading farmers in this locality, some definite action may be expected. However, the primary purpose of this meeting, and other meetings being held by Mr. Gougler over the state, was to acquaint farm advisers and leading farmers with first-hand information on some of the problems which must be met by any co-operative poultry and egg marketing organization.

OFFICE VISITORS

Chris Christenson, in charge of the division of agricultural co-operation, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Elmer E. Lyon, Georgetown; W. V. Jones, Georgetown; J. J. Lintner, in charge of tuberculosis eradication, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Chicago; J. J. Sullivan, Consumer's Company, Chicago; T. F. Quilty, president, Superior Stone Company, Chicago; Herman Steen, secretary, Indiana Wheat Growers' Association, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. L. Wilson, bureau of farm management, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, Washington, D. C.; S. A. Miller, legal counsel, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., New York; Frank Evans, general marketing council, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago; J. P. Larson, Farmers' National Grain Dealers Association, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; A. W. MacKay, division of agricultural co-operation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; J. P. Tocher, general western freight agent, Southern Railway System; Stanley M. Powell, assistant Secretary, and legislative representative of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan; Mr. Collins of West Frankfurt, Ill.; J. W. Goemans of the Grain Dealers National Association; Rev. Elmer Olson, Watsga, Illinois; Dr. C. E. Nourse, Washington, D. C.; E. L. Corbin, organizer for the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation; N. W. Strother, office manager and director of information department of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation; John M. Crebs, chairman advisory committee of the American Red Cross White County; O. R. Waddle, assistant general livestock agent, Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railway Company; Mr. Cowling, Plainfield, Illinois; John N. Davis, assistant commissioner of agriculture, Hamilton, Mont.; F. E. Harris, in charge of co-operative auditing, department of agriculture, St. Paul, Minn.

Farmers Co-operate in Marketing Eggs

(Continued from page 1)

of the different grades in a pool, and the range of price received by members. The last pool for example graded and netted members as follows:

GRADE	PER CENT	PRICE RECD
Hennery	32%	42c
Standards	56%	34c
Trades	9%	27c
Checks	1.8%	20c
Rejects	.4%	

Get Five Cents Additional Profit

The average price received by the members during this pool (Sept. 1-15) was 35.7 cents and the average current receipt and price paid to non-members for this period in these four counties was 30 cents per dozen. Thus it is seen that the members received a premium of five cents per dozen through their association. This does not take into consideration the amounts received by the association for a reserve. For one single pool the members of the association enjoyed the privilege of having no less than $3,450 more money to their credit than they might otherwise have had.

This extra gain, however, is not the only thing to hold up as the goal of the association. Being able to sell eggs on grade is of far greater importance. The above table clearly points out that better eggs bring the most money for there was a margin of 15 cents a dozen between the top grade and the lowest grade outside of checks. This difference is a strong stimulus for producers to improve quality.

Have Forty-four Receiving Stations

Set-up of the Ohio organization and its method of assembling and handling eggs is very similar to those found in Minnesota, which have already been explained in these columns. This one organization of 1800 members covers four small counties in the northwest corner of the state, an area about 40 by 50 miles square. These 1800 members take their eggs to some 44 receiving stations in this manner the produce moves every other day from any one of the receiving stations to the concentration point where the produce is graded and packed for shipment.

At present poultry is handled alive in carlot shipments. Taking all conditions into consideration, there seems to be no outstanding reason why this method of marketing these commodities should not be just as practical for Illinois as for Ohio. This is particularly true for such areas of Illinois that correspond in every way to the northwest section of Ohio.

Insurance Totaling $681,000 Received

(Continued from page 1, Col. 3)

Name	Address
Jos. E. Edwards, Virginia	
H. H. Carls, Beardstown	
Felix Krohe, Beardstown	
F. E. Irgin, Virginia	
McNeill Bros., Chandlerville	
Henry J. Kornmeyer, Arenzville	
Wm. B. Harris, Beardstown	
H. V. Wilcox, Virginia	
Thos. F. Schaad, Virginia	
C. E. Hosted, Virginia	
F. C. Wallbaum, Ashland	
Wm. Satorius, Ashland	
O. W. Gentner, Ashland	
J. W. Lonan, Oakford	
John H. Taylor, Virginia	
Geo. A. Charles, Knoxville	
R. R. Ingram, Gilson	
Alden Snyder, Hillsboro	
Chas. Baxter, Hillsboro	
R. R. Sheppard, Mt. Auburn	
Arthur Shallberg, Orion	
Chas. J. Robinson, Shelbyville	
R. R. Endicott, Villa Ridge	
I. E. Lingenfelter, Ullin	
E. O. Schoembs, Villa Ridge	
Villa Ridge Grange, No. 1616, Villa Ridge	
O. L. McBride, Villa Ridge	
Wm. E. Rife, Villa Ridge	
James Gould, Villa Ridge	
E. J. Koonce, Villa Ridge	
A. J. Schoenborn, Olmstead	
M. E. Crawford, Aurora	
L. E. Endicott, Villa Ridge	
J. A. Hogendobler, Villa Ridge	
W. J. Heinhorst, Forest City	
Mrs. Jessie Richardson	
Chas. R. Finley, Hoopeston	
W. J. Thompson, Rushville	
H. Roberts, Waterman	
W. A. Congdon, Waterman	
Wm. L. Nelson, Peoria	
Geo. J. Wolf, Henry	
F. E. Smith, McNabb	
H. R. Morris, Magnolia	
Chas. E. Hay, Taylorville	
John H. Warner, Forest City	
H. W. Wins. Hume	
Daniel Thomas, Brocton	
Emily H. & Geo. W. Fair, Ullin	
August Wiese, Brocton	
Madison Co. Mutual Auto Insurance Co., Edwardsville	
Jersey County Farm Bureau, Jerseyville	
White County Live Stock Shipping Ass'n., Carmi	
White County Farm Bureau, Carmi	
E. W. Creighton, Carmi	
E. L. Knebel, Highland	
Chas. A. Rogier, Highland	
John O. Hoyt, Highland	
John Bernhardt, Troy	
Maggie Virgin, St. Jacob	
Chas. B. Lee, Highland	
Fred Wildbaher, Highland	
A. R. Foreman, Pittsfield	
John S. Felmley, Griggsville	
C. F. Dunham, Griggsville	
J. A. Miller, Milton	
G. Walter Boothby, Pittsfield	
J. M. Strong, Hoopeston	
Wm. B. McFarland, Hoopeston	
Oscar Arnold, Hoopeston	
C. Jones, Ridge Farm	
A. E. Reuing, Stanford	
Richard Watts, Milton	
H. H. Hoffman, Glenview	
G. R. Pearce, Jerseyville	
Watson Randolph, Jerseyville	
John Offenhiser, Pearl City	
L. R. Marchant, Galesburg	
John W. Antrim, Lacon	
Chas. Osterbloom, Lynn Center	
Geo. W. Ferguson, Orion	
R. C. Zimmerman, Verona	
Fred Robinson, Timewell	
W. S. Chapman, Timewell	
Wm. Leung, Mt. Sterling	
E. E. McCoy, Mt. Sterling	
Geo. Peterson, New Windsor	
James Gibbons, Hoopeston	
C. W. Scholl, Polo	
Henry Graebling, Polo	
Mrs. Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore	
F. W. Pfingston, Itasca	
Carl Oran, New Lenox	
Madison County Farm Bureau, Edwardsville	
C. B. Von Ohlen, Leland	
Alwine Von Ohlen, Leland	
Geo. H. Stratton, Leland	
Isaac Arnold, Leland	
Guy Herrick, Waterman	
Alex B. Atkins, Ferris	
H. N. Moore, Carthage	
Harry Hanson, Hamilton	
Ben Bockman, Hamilton	
W. E. Miller, Vandalia	
J. L. Naughton, Ottawa	
Geo. C. Mattes, Vandalia	
O. L. Lawton, Vandalia	
Wm. G. Nollau, Belleville	
J. L. & Flora Whisnand, Charleston	
J. J. Doorschuk, Libertyville	
J. W. Coale, Holder	
Mrs. Jessie Ray, Normal	
E. J. Carmody, Towanda	
R. A. Cowles, Chicago	
Jesse Wood, Redmon	
B. M. Huffman, Paris	
Melvin Thomas, Charleston	
Washington Memorial Presbyterian Church, Elgin	
Will C. McQueen, Elgin	
Chas. Foss, Prescott	
Niemeyer Threshing Ring, Humboldt	
J. F. Farrar, Mattoon	
Fd. Niemeyer, Humboldt	
Walter Niemeyer, Humboldt	
Henry Meeks, Humboldt	
Mason County Farm Bureau, Havana	
Andrew Smith, Argyle	
H. H. Gregory, Argyle	
Wm. Ziegler, Murphysboro	
Joseph Jacquot, De Soto	
H. E. Fraley, Naperville	
C. O. McChesney, West Chicago	
T. F. Keating, Wapella	
R. H. Bennett, Mason	
Wm. Tuggle, Clinton	
John Ryan, Heyworth	
W. F. Burns, Heyworth	
O. M. Allyn, Clinton	
De Witt County Farm Bureau, Clinton	
E. P. Hinton, Clinton	
Tazewell County Farm Bureau, Pekin	
O. T. McCullough, Gurnee	
Arthur Lansberg, Grays Lake	
Chas. J. Robinson, Shelbyville	
Wm. H. Brubaker, Freeport	
L. M. Swansey, Freeport	
Guy A. Mitchell, Freeport	
W. Frank Reid, Rockford	
J. A. McCulloch, Rockford	
Stark County Farm Bureau, Wyoming	
H. Hostetler, Mt. Carroll	
John A. Downey, Grayville	
O. E. Beal, Lancaster	
S. S. Beiler, Mt. Carmel	
Lyman Funk, Salem	
W. H. Lyon, Buffalo Hart	
E. H. Lyman, Farmingdale	
E. M. Breckenridge, Rockford	
John P. Lisgenfelter, Canton	
Earl C. Smith, Detmit	
Geo. C. & W. A. Pickus, Rockford	
Matthew L. Ralston, Rockford	
S. E. Hoisington, Stillman Valley	
Robt. N. Colville, Argyle	
Chas. A. Kleckner, Rockford	
James Greenlee, Argyle	
David Stokes, Argyle	
Hugh Smith, Argyle	
L. H. Kab'e, Granite City	
J. E. W. Miller, Edwardsville	
John J. Ewald, Mt. Carmel	
E. C. Williamson, White Heath	
W. Edward Hurt, Louisville	
M. S. Ogider, Pleasant Plains	
M. M. Campbell, Pleasant Plains	
Andy Haas, Mascoutah	
D. J. Gillick, Benton City	
G. R. Williams, Salem	
Fred J. Blackburn, Salem	
Leigh F. Maxey, Farmingdale	
Ezra Wooley, Iuka	
Sangamon County Farm Bureau, Springfield	
Geo. T. Swaim, Gibson City	
Ford Co. Dairy Mktg. Ass'n. Inc., (% James Courtright), Gibson City	
R. F. Horner, Paxton	
E. E. Bishop, Piper City	
Green Co. Farm Bureau, Carrollton	
Rev. C. Ewald, Mt. Carmel	
Trustees, School District No. 68, J. A. Harmon, Clerk, Wabash Union	
John M. Jordan, Enfield	
Alex Jordan, Enfield	
Henry W. Homann, Altamont	
Clarence Shoger, Naperville	
E. A. Carnarone, Wheaton	
E. E. Gillet, Benton	
H. H. Webb, Christopher	
Matt Houss, Benton	
J. A. Freeman, Benton	
Mrs. J. C. Seiler, Mt. Carmel	
Wm. L. Waters, Godfrey	
Grover C. Leipold, Mt. Carmel	
Emma T. Grundes, Mt. Carmel	
John Seis, Mt. Carmel	
O. W. Beckett, Stronghurst	
Wm. Hartquist, Stronghurst	
Fort Brothers, (% H. B. Fort), Stronghurst	
Frank Last, Stronghurst	
Chas. F. Reuter, Stronghurst	
Frank Last, Stronghurst	
J. A. Gill, Biggsville	
W. T. Weir, Gladstone	
L. T. Thomas, Hamilton	
W. C. Ewing, Elvaston	
Alva Walter Dee, Hamilton	
Susan P. Potter, Hamilton	
Louis Miller, Carlinville	
Lenora & W. C. Robinson, Alhambra Hill	
Otto Hauschild, Gillespie	
J. M. Rodeney, Gillespie	
O. L. Rodeney, Gillespie	
J. P. Denby, Carlinville	
H. W. Rice, Gillespie	
Thos. Elliman, Gillespie	
A. W. Lawton, Gillespie	
L. P. Gross, Gillespie	
J. D. Bilsborrow, Urbana	
Henry Reinhart, Piscotun	
Q. M. Dennis, Tallula	
C. C. Steir, Petersburgh	
John W. Behrens, Petersburgh	
J. Colby Beekman Petersburg	
John Reinders, Athens	
V. Vaniman, Urbana	
W. E. Woods, Carlinville	
Edwards County Shipping Ass'n., % Lyman Bunting, Albion	
G. W. Groves, Carlinville	
J. W. Armstrong, Carlinville	
S. S. Brubaker, Virden	
Ben L. Mayes, Albion	
W. T. Miller, Carmi	
Frank J. Chinberg, Orion	

FARM ADVISER BURNS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY represented the Illinois advisers at the National Conference of County Agents at Indianapolis.

THE I. A. C. A., CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING service, has opened a branch office at Champaign. Fifteen farmers' business organizations will be served from this point, thus cutting overhead expenses to a minimum.

Marketing Problems Main Topic at 23rd District Conferences

Cowles, State Treasurer, Tells Necessity of Concerted Action On National Farm Legislation

Discussion of the marketing and production projects carried on in the various counties formed the major portion of the program of the 23rd District conference of the Illinois Agricultural Association, held at Effingham, October 14.



W. L. Cope

Eighteen farm leaders and farm advisers from Wabash, Richland, Jefferson, Marion, Crawford and Effingham counties were present. Following the election of W. L. Cope of Salem, executive committee man of the 23rd district of the I. A. A., as chairman and Bliss E. Loy, secretary of the Effingham County Farm Bureau, as secretary of the meeting, the farm advisers were asked to give a short review of the work in their respective counties.

Membership Drive Promising

This was followed by open discussions with a view of assisting in solving the common problems. These talks covered such subjects as tuberculosis eradication, the purchase of limestone, discussion of poultry, egg and cream marketing, membership drives, boys and girls club work, experimental plots, and live-stock marketing. Farm Adviser Wascher stated that the membership drive of the Effingham County Farm Bureau is progressing rapidly and indications are that the campaign will go over 100 per cent.

R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. state treasurer, gave the address of the meeting. Besides answering many of the questions put forth by the leaders present regarding state policies and problems, Mr. Cowles emphasized the need of co-operation and concerted action regarding the national legislative problems of the American farmer and particularly those of the Middlewest.

"Agriculture must have a voice in directing the progress and political trend of this country," stated Mr. Cowles, "and this can be accomplished most effectively through co-operation in the state and county Farm Bureaus." If we do not unite in making known our needs and desires our mid-western farmers can expect the same disaster that the farmers of England met following the abolition of the English corn laws in 1847. At that time the English government decided that England was predominately an industrial country and practically destroyed her rural people by the industrializing laws that were passed in an effort to get cheap food for her laboring class.

Membership Drive Promising

"We must realize that the people of our eastern states are principally interested in getting their food at the lowest cost and we cannot expect them to defend our farmers in the efforts to get greater agricultural returns. It is for us to work together through the farm bureaus, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the American Farm Bureau Federation in stating and directing our legislative and industrial needs before our governmental bodies.

"I am pleased to state that, in general, the farm organizations and leaders of the Middle West are co-operating for the good of agriculture.

Tornado Relief Work Told

Mr. Cowles, who is also trustee of the $182,000 farm bureau fund for relief work in the tornado stricken district of Illinois, told of the efforts and money that are being expended to assist the farmers of that district to reconstruct their buildings and purchase animals so that the devastated area may be restored to its former productiveness. The committee in charge of the fund is working with the American Red Cross in the rehabilitation.

Among those present were: W. W. Bunn, farm adviser, and D. H. King, president of the Richland County Farm Bureau; J. R. Spencer, farm adviser of the Wabash County Farm Bureau; L. G. Stillwell of Mt. Carmel; L. R. Caldwell, farm adviser of Jefferson County Farm Bureau; F. J. Blackburn, farm adviser of Marion County Farm Bureau; J. L. Parks and G. R. Williams of Marion County; N. F. Elder of Saline County; W. L. Cope of Salem; David McClary of Lawrence County; George Knierim of Shumway; Charles Evans of Mason; Otto Braasch of Altamont, and F. W. Miller, president. F. W. Wascher, Farm Adviser, and Bliss E. Lop, secretary of the Effingham County Farm Bureau.

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FARM BUREAU FINDS ERRORS IN RAILROADS' TESTIMONY

Farm Bureau Members Must Reserve Places At A. F. B. F. Meeting

Farmers Should Notify Farm Bureau if They Plan to Hear President Coolidge Talk at Chicago

Special arrangements are being made by the American Farm Bureau Federation to provide "hearing and seeing" space for every farm bureau member who attends its seventh annual meeting at the Sherman hotel, Chicago, when President Coolidge speaks on December 7.

Members of each County Farm Bureau wishing to attend, should make reservations through their County Farm Bureau either by phone, personal call or letter.

Seats are being allotted to each state in proportion to the number of members it has in the national organization. This entitles the Illinois Agricultural Association to approximately 300, which does not include farm advisers, there being a special section reserved for them.

Seats For 200 Members

With 92 presidents of county farm bureaus invited by the Illinois Agricultural Association to attend a state-wide prexy conference during the national convention, seats are available to slightly over 200 Illinois farm bureau members.

Special railroad rates are effective for those attending the meeting. The fare amounts to one and one-half round trip. Tickets should be purchased to Chicago the regular way, but a certificate of purchase must be obtained from the local station agent. Through the transportation department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the certificate will be properly validated so a return ticket can be purchased at one-half fare. There will be no reduced fares to those who forgot their certificates.

Puncturing Their Testimony





Railroads' Picture of Return of Prosperity, Painted Last September, Gets Severe Reversal Under Cross Examination by Farm Bureau

I. A. A. Gathering Data Direct From Counties and Country Banks to Give Interstate Commerce Commission an Actual Picture of Farm Conditions Which Will Be Introduced at Kansas City in January

THE story of the grand return of farm prosperity which was told the Interstate Commerce Commission in September by economists employed by the western railroads was thoroughly punctured by the Farm Bureau during the cross examination proceedings at Chicago which began Oct. 26. One of the important basis for rate-making is to charge "what the traffic will bear," consequently the railroads introduced testimony in the hearing at Chicago in September to show that the farmers could afford an increase in freight rates—namely, that the farmers' purchasing power has been fully restored to the pre-war basis, and that a depression in agriculture no longer exists. The carriers hoped that, had their testimony prevailed, it would have had the effect of completely eliminating the possibility of reduction in rates on farm products under the Hoch-Smith resolution.

Railroads' Testimony Punctured

It was this testimony which was punctured in cross examining Dr. David Friday, formerly president of the Michigan Agricultural College, and H. W. Moorhouse, of the Brookmire Economic Service, both of whom were employed by the railroads to prepare statistics and to testify on the agricultural situation. In their direct testimony, both painted a rosy picture of the return of agricultural prosperity, a situation that is not believed by those who are close to the farms, and a picture which has raised considerable ire among farmers.

Reveal Faulty Figures

Perhaps the most important revelation in the Farm Bureau's cross-examination was the bringing to light of the erroneous figures of Dr. Friday which had been used to show that the farmers' purchasing power in 1924 and 1925 had risen to as high a point as was reached in 1913, the highest pre-war year. When this testimony was given by him in September, the impression was taken by the public from the press reports that agriculture had regained its pre-war condition, which was taken for granted as having returned to a prosperous condition.

In direct testimony during the hearing in September, Dr. Friday said:

"Agricultural products in the year 1924, according to this computation, as well as according to the computation of the department of agriculture, have regained, within a fraction of a per cent, the relative purchasing power of 1913, the highest pre-war year."

Farm Bureau Points Out Errors

Fred S. Jackson, attorney representing the American Farm Bureau Federation and Illinois Agricultural Association interests, in cross-examining Dr. Friday, pointed out errors in figuring, and substituted the correct ones as prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, which were compiled upon request of and in cooperation with the Farm Bureau.

A part of the record of the cross examination reveals this important point:

Q.—(by Mr. Jackson) Dr. Friday, has your attention been called to the fact that beginning with 1909 errors occur in your divisions?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—And that the defects increase from there on down to the end of the column?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Your attention has not been directed to that, Doctor, you say?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Well, if those were corrected, they would read as follows.—If I may be permitted to read them, Mr. Chairman—

Chairman Atchison: Commencing with what?

Mr. Jackson—1909, column 5, the figure should be 129—

Introduce Correct Figures

The figures read by Col. Jackson substitute for those which Dr. Friday's exhibit showed as representing the par-

(Continued on page 4, Col 4)

Cider Effective in Extinguishing Fire When Water's Scarce

"Cider, cider everywhere" was the situation at Neoga, Cumberland county, recently, when, according to estimated reports, 40,000 gallons of processing vinegar were used to fight the fire which destroyed one of the cold storage warehouses and 30,000 barrels of apples owned by the Watson Orchard Company.

When the fire broke out in the main warehouse, on this eventful Sunday morning, the only water supply of the plant was used to fight the blaze. Sparks soon spread to a nearby warehouse where a half-million gallons of cider was stored until it would reach the proper state of fermentation. The men attempting to defeat the conflagration realized that the cider would eventually be destroyed, if the fire were not controlled, and substituted the beverage for the much needed but scarce water.

No report was made to indicate the effect of the alcoholic content of the hard cider upon the blaze.

Reinsurance Company Applies for Charter; Total Now $700,000

Applications and Books Passed Inspection By State Examiners; Henry Leading County in Campaign

All arrangements and requirements are being completed and the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois will soon be under way, according to Vernon Vaniman, I. A. A. representative of the new mutual state-wide insurance company.

Last week, W. Rufus Kendall, chief examiner, assisted by W. E. Cable and Max Beekler of the Illinois State Insurance Department, Springfield, examined the applications and books and passed sanction on the new company. Application for the state license has been made to the division of insurance of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Springfield.

Campaign Totaled $700,000

Farmers in 67 counties of this state assisted in getting the charter for the reinsurance company by sending in applications for insurance to an amount totaling over $700,000. According to Mr. Vaniman, it is expected that other counties would have assisted in the campaign but the personnel of the new company did not have time or opportunity to explain the project to the members in all counties.

In ranking the counties according to amounts of insurance subscribed during the campaign, it was found that Henry county led with a total of $48,950. LaSalle county ranked second with $40,000; Madison, third, with $35,460; and Henderson, fourth, with a total amount of $30,650.

Work has begun in signing up counties for specific reinsurance and blanket reinsurance. Six counties have already signed the contracts for specific reinsurance and the new company will be in position to take care of insurance ceded to it by the local company just as soon as they have signed the contract.

Blanket reinsurance cannot be put

(Continued on page 4, Col 2)

Illinois Real Estate Now Pays 85 Per Cent of State Tax Revenue

Land Ownership Becoming Undesirable in Illinois Due to Old Tax System—Watson

Illinois real estate constitutes less than 40 per cent of the wealth of the state but is paying 85 cent of the taxes, according to J. C. Watson, director of the I. A. A. taxation and statistics department.

"People of Illinois realize very keenly the breakdown of the present revenue laws," stated Director Watson, when discussing the proposed revenue amendment to the State Constitution which will be voted upon by the people of Illinois during the general election of November 1926.

"Farmers of Illinois realize also that unless the General Assembly is given much broader powers than it now possesses, it cannot do much to remedy the present condition. As a result of the present Illinois tax system, people are becoming more and more unwilling to own their own homes, and farm ownership has become very undesirable.

Tax Laws 55 Years Old

"The Constitution of Illinois was adopted in 1870 when practically all property in the state was tangible and could be assesed and taxed in the same manner. This is no longer the case. Under the proposed tax amendment to the Illinois Constitution, the members of the two legislative bodies of our state will be permitted to adopt methods of taxation, free from limitations in the present Constitution, adopted fifty-five years ago, which now prevent an equitable adjustment of our tax burdens. The proposed amendment will impose no new taxes or affect any existing exemptions from taxation."

Illinois County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association have been co-operating for more than three years in the work of bringing about more equitable adjustments in the taxes of this state.

M. P. Roske became farm adviser for Carroll county in October.

Red Grange Reared on Milk; Worked on Farm of Uncle, Says Father

Prisoners of the DuPage County jail should consider themselves lucky and might be expected to develop into super-athletes because they are fed by no other than Deputy Sheriff L. N. Grange, father of Harold "Red" Grange, Illinois football ace and famous gridiron sprinter of all football history.

"Harold, as his father recently told a representative of the I. A. A. RECORD, is very fond of milk. Ever since Red was a little tot and attended his first athletic event, way back in Pennsylvania, he has drunk milk with practically every meal, according to his father.

"Harold would have made a good farmer. He likes the farm and farm work says Mr. Grange, in telling how years ago before Red Grange became the famous 'Wheaton Iceman,' he worked on the farm of his uncle, E. O. Grange.

"Harold can milk, plow, disc, make hay and do all farm chores. Several years ago when we had the exceptional cold weather, Harold was one of the hands on his uncle's farm. The hard physical work of the farm appealed to him. He is a lover of animals and especially of fine horses. He would go a long way to see an exhibit of pure-bred livestock."

Chicago Producers' Buy 27,000 Montana Lambs For Feeders

A lamb-buying pool composed of approximately 27,000 head of Montana lambs has been completed by the Chicago Producers' Commission Association.

This pool was conducted by the Producers' for their patrons in Illinois and Iowa who were desirous of purchasing feeder lambs at the lowest price commensurate with good quality and condition. A. E. Adams, representing the Producers', made a special tour throughout the entire state of Montana where he purchased and loaded some 90 double-deck carloads of lambs and shipped them direct from the loading point to farmers' feed lots in Illinois and Iowa who had contracted for purchases.

Lower Prices on Farm Products Expected in Future, Economist Says

Three hundred farm bureau leaders, home demonstration agents and county agents who met at the thirteenth annual extension conference at Iowa State College recently were told by G. F. Warren of Cornell University, New York, one of the outstanding agricultural economists of the country, that a period of low prices is in prospect. He feels that there is likely to be a trend toward lower prices during the next 10 or 15 years.

Dr. Warren stated that he stands about half-way between two schools of economic thought—one saying that there will be a return of the pre-war price level, while the other believes future prices will be about 60 per cent higher than the pre-war. Dr. Warren personally believes there will be somewhere between these two, or about 20 to 30 per cent above pre-war levels.

FOR 1924 THE TAXABLE VALUATION of property in Illinois subject to ad valorem taxation was $4,090,509,504; the amount of state taxes levied was $20,452,548; and per capita levy $2.99.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th ..... William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th ..... B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th ..... R. K. Loomis, Makanda

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President, S. H. Thompson ..... Quincy
Vice-President, H. E. Goembel ..... Hooppole
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Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Co-operative Accounting ..... Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Kelker
Grain Marketing ..... Chester C. Davis
Information ..... Harry C. Butcher
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Phosphate-Limestone ..... J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

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Canada's Farmers and The Tariff

FARMERS of Canada, particularly of those great surplus-producing provinces of the West, see clearly that high tariffs which profit industrial Canada, operate to their disadvantage. This was the issue in the recent Canadian election. It is significant to note that the stubborn farmer fight against the Conservative, or high tariff party in Canada, did not stem the tide of high-tariff sentiment fostered by Canadian industrialists. The Conservatives gained more seats than any other party, but fell short of control by several votes.

This indecisive election which left the Conservatives with about 116 seats, the Liberals with 102, and the Progressives with 23, will undoubtedly be followed by another election, possibly within the year. If the Conservatives should then gain control, and enact high tariff laws, important reactions may be looked for in the United States.

The reciprocity issue will be with us again. Manufacturers of the United States who want no effective tariff between them and the Canadian market, will demand a trade under which the American market can be made free to Canadian farm products, in exchange for a free Canadian market for our industrial goods.

The industrially-minded Chicago Tribune is in the field early with its demand for this sort of a customs agreement with Canada. Right now the tariff on farm products is operating to the advantage of farmers of the United States, due to the partial crop failure in important wheat states, and to the forced reduction that has taken place in livestock.

The outlook on the tariff of the farmers of the United States and of Canada is exactly the same, even though there is an economic clash for the United States market. On both sides of the boundary there is a growing conviction that we want to be done with special privilege; that if the tariff must be ineffective for agriculture, then let us stop the tariff subsidy for those whose goods we buy.

Where there is a surplus over what the domestic market absorbs, then world prices rule, and a tariff, though it be high enough to constitute an embargo, is a teasing bit of political fiction, and the farmers know it.

Renewal of the demand for Canadian reciprocity can only be countered by a demand from the farms that the rest of the tariff wall be leveled.

Governors Favor Equality

"IF the American protective tariff is to be retained, legislation must be enacted which will give Agriculture equality with industry and labor in the American protective system," is a part of a resolution passed by the governors of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa when they held a midwest governors' conference at Sioux Falls, S. D., on October 29.

It will be remembered that the last General Assembly of Illinois memorialized Congress to take some action on this same problem. Many other states have done likewise. All of which indicates that there is strong feeling in the Middle West for some provision being made to permanently relieve American Agriculture from world competition—an accomplishment gained by both industry and labor, and largely because of farmer support.

We Repeat: Such Confidence Must be Deserved

IN addition to the news story report in this issue on the progress of organization work in the many counties which are renewing memberships this year, G. E. Metzger, organization director, reports that 33 Farm Bureaus have finished the second school of instruction stage. Twenty-seven Farm Bureaus have made reports—of these, five have completed, eight are in the "clean-up" stage, and 14 others have broken the ice.

"The total reported this year is slightly over 15,000," states Mr. Metzger. "A reasonable estimate on the number which will yet join in the remaining 14 counties is 6,000, which means a total of 21,000 members. This is about 2,500 more than the same counties had three years ago."

An increase of 2,500 means an average boost of 13.5 per cent for these Bureaus. Again we say that such confidence in the Farm Bureau must be deserved.

Overcoming Knavish Leadership

For a period of nearly twenty-five years certain politicians, lawyers, and cattle dealers in Northern Illinois have fought the tuberculin test. They have done all within their power to encourage the development of tuberculosis, to make the counties of Northern Illinois the dumping ground of reacting animals, and to increase tuberculosis among the herds and flocks of those counties. It is pathetic to read what these men say and to listen to their advice to farmers. They have seen tuberculosis spread in these counties until some herds contained 50 to 75 per cent of diseased animals. They opposed legislation which would keep reacting animals from entering Illinois. They tried to defeat the Tice Bill which makes provision for assisting cattle owners of Illinois to rid their herds of tuberculosis.

It must be pretty hard on these men to find that the farmers of Illinois are gradually discovering it is to their advantage to eradicate tuberculosis and that the state is no longer to be made the dumping ground for reacting animals; it must be pretty hard to find that few states are doing more tuberculin testing than Illinois, it must be pretty hard to realize that it is gradually growing in the minds of all farmers that they are bearing the expense of tuberculosis.

These men who have opposed tuberculin testing helped to enact a law which purports to prevent cities from enacting ordinances requiring their milk supply to come from tuberculin tested and clean herds. We presume some dairy farmers think this law is effective and will prevent cities from enacting ordinances designating conditions under which their milk supply must be produced. It is our opinion, however, the people of any city have the inherent right to determine the source of its milk supply and to demand that it come from clean herds.

The leaders among the dairy farmers of Illinois see the handwriting on the wall, for they know it is only a matter of time before the city of Chicago will enact an ordinance demanding its milk supply to come from herds free from tuberculosis. They recognize that cities have this right and they are having their herds tested so they will be in position to meet the requirements of any ordinance which Chicago or any other city may enact.

This anti-tuberculosis eradication gang of Northern Illinois has led many farmers into serious difficulties. Dairy farmers who followed this knavish leadership have paid and will pay a dear price for their folly. Light is breaking through into the minds of these producers and again we find that right practices and principles prevail. Illinois is in step with other states in eradicating bovine tuberculosis.—[*Hoard's Dairyman.*

JOHN THINKER AND EPIDERMIS FLINT. — Ep Gets His $25.00

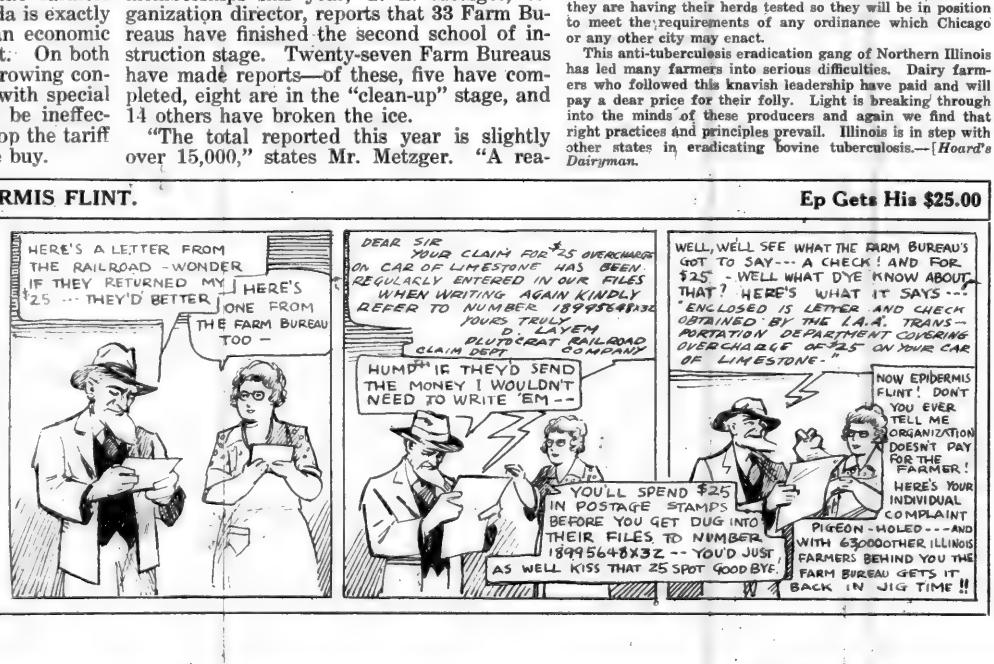
THE STORY

AFTER a long period of antagonistic resistance, Epidermis Flint joined the Farm Bureau, but not until the membership committee, of which his neighbor, John Thinker, was chairman, had declined to even solicit him. Urged on by his progressive wife, Mirandi, who sees the difference between the farm of John Thinker and that of her husband, Ep finally swallowed his pride, walked into the Farm Bureau office, and signed the membership agreement.

For years Mrs. Flint wanted a new chicken house—one built in accordance with the College of Agriculture principles. The first service she wanted rendered by the Farm Bureau was to furnish plans for the new chicken house. Ep was still suspicious of the Farm Bureau, and kicked because he couldn't get the plans immediately. Mirandi said that since they had waited years before deciding to even build, they could at least wait a few days until the best plans could be obtained from the University through the Farm Bureau. The plans came and the chicken house was built, much to the satisfaction of Mirandi.

Then Ep got "sold" on limestone, having seen the good results obtained by John Thinker. He ordered a carload through the Farm Bureau, and upon its arrival found he had been overcharged $25 on the freight. Again he was peeved, both at the railroad and at the Bureau, but went to the office where the Farm Adviser said, "Yes, There's something wrong—let me have your bill and I'll send it in to the I. A. A.—they'll find out what's wrong and if you're anything coming they'll get it."

But Ep wasn't quite sure about the I. A. A. getting his money back for him, so he decided to write to the railroad himself. Now continue—



Farm Leaders of 15th District Think Press Over Play Prosperity

Treasurer Cowles Stresses Problem of Surplus as Farm and Nation Issue

Officials and farm advisers of four county Farm Bureaus—Knox, Fulton, Henry and Schuyler—met at Galesburg Oct. 20 in a regular district conference to discuss their mutual farm problems and to reflect their views to B. H. Taylor of Rapatee, who represents this congressional district on executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and who presided.

The farm leaders in this district are not in harmony with the attitude of the city press in labeling the recent increases of farm prices as a grand return of farm prosperity.

It was brought out that the newspapers of the smaller cities, such as Galesburg, and the newspapers of small towns, are much closer to the actual farm facts and are not so often misled, intentionally or unintentionally, as their big city brethern.

Farm News is Good News

"The average capital invested in the farms around any Illinois town," said Harry C. Butcher, I. A. A. director of information who spoke at the forenoon session, "is somewhat in excess of $25,000. Walk down the street of your home town—How many businesses represent that much capital? It logically follows that it is good business upon the part of newspapers in such towns to print as much news of the farm as they can. This has proved out in practice, too. Farmers should encourage their local and county newspapers to print farm news because it helps the industry."

Radio and it's value to the farmer was also discussed, the general opinion being that the radio has become an indespensible tool for the farmer. The thought was expressed that farmers in Illinois should have their own radio station.

Cowles Stresses Problem of Surplus

After luncheon, the group re-convened in an afternoon session, which was addressed by R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"The 1925 census gives definite proof," said Mr. Cowles, "that there still is a farm problem. The census shows a decrease of five per cent in the number of farms in Illinois from 1920 to 1925. Every banker in a rural community knows the cause of this heavy fatality.

"The real cause of agriculture's difficulty, which is by no means corrected because of any temporary increase in prices, is the surplus production which is sold in the world market and which sets the price on that which is sold in the domestic market. Agriculture has assisted industry and labor to get protection under the protective system of this country, but this protection has never had the desired effect for farmers. We buy in a protected market and sell in a world market."

Those present were as follows: Knox county: Ray Arnold, W. B. Elliott, A. N. Skinner, L. R. Marchant, farm adviser and A. R. Kemp, assistant adviser; Henry: D. Downs, H. E. Goembel, vice-president of the I. A. A., F. E. Good, Henry Larsen and J. L. Whisenand, farm adviser; Fulton: B. H. Taylor, C. T. Whitnah, M. R. Starr, J. E. Shinn, farm adviser, and J. N. Price, assistant adviser; Schuyler: C. J. Thompson and L. E. McKenzie.

I. A. C. A. Membership Grows

Eight More Sign Up Without Solicitation

Contract membership in the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association, the co-operative auditing and business advisory service, has reached a new high mark—182. Without solicitation eight co-operative and marketing associations or organizations have sent in membership contracts during the past five weeks.

182

The latest organizations to join the auditing co-operative are: Fancy Prairie Co-operative Company, Fancy Prairie, Menard county; Colchester Livestock Shipping Association, Colchester, McDonough county; Williamsville Co-operative Association, Williamsville, Sangamon county; Strasburg Equity Union Exchange, Strasburg, Shelby county; Culver Farmers' Co-operative Company, Culver, Menard county; Marshall Co-operative Shipping Association, Marshall, Clark county; McLean County Farm Bureau, Bloomington; and, Winchester Mutual County Fire Insurance Company, Winchester, Scott county.

THE IOWA FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP HAS reached the highest peak in years, according to the Iowa Farm Bureau Messenger. During the month of July there was an increase of 1,500 members. This gives a net gain over previous years of approximately 7,000 members for the first six months of this year.

These Men Attended the District Conference Held at Galesburg, Oct. 20



Farmers Can Order Limestone at This Time, Says J. R. Bent

"Several of the larger limestone quarries and companies are now in a position to make prompt shipments of a good grade of limestone from current production and are desirous of receiving orders, so they may avoid, as far as possible, the necessity of storing this material in the open during the winter," states J. R. Bent, director of the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department.

"As it seems almost certain that the demand next year is going to be greater than the supply of by-product screenings, I feel that I should recommend to farmers who can use limestone this fall and winter, to place orders at this time. Orders placed now may avoid disappointment and perhaps greater costs than waiting until next summer to order.

"Of course, winter shipments must be safeguarded against bad weather and freezing conditions but if the material is loaded out of the bin in a dry condition it will stand considerable bad weather without much damage being done."

EXTEND WORK OF U. S. D. A.

Farm Leaders Agree Upon Bill to Establish Division of Co-operative Marketing

Establishment of a Division of Co-operative Marketing in the United States Department of Agriculture was one of the suggestions pointed out whereby the governmental department might extend further assistance to the American farmer, according to a report of the conference of farm leaders of co-operative marketing with Secretary Jardine at Washington on October 29 and 30.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is in favor of the proposed addition to the agricultural department and it is understood that Secretary Jardine has given his unqualified approval.

A legislative bill which authorizes the new division was agreed upon by the twenty some leaders and will be submitted to the coming Congress, including the following principles:

1. There will be no regulatory features in the legislation such as were alleged to exist or to be implied in the Capper-Williams bill introduced in the last Congress as a result of the recommendations of the president's farm commission.

2. The personnel and scope of the work of the present one man co-operative bureau in the Department of Agriculture will be increased so as to create a real governmental agency for the assistance of the co-operative movement.

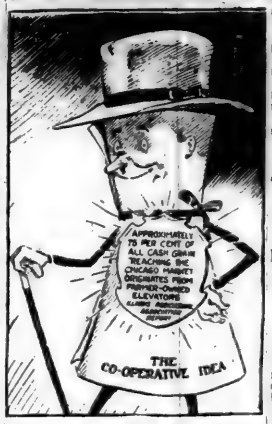
3. An appropriation will be asked of Congress of not less than $150,000, part of which will go for salaries but most of which will be expended for the assistance of experts to help the co-operatives when they ask for help.

It is said that the new measure will in no way conflict with the McNary-Haugen bill to create an exporting agency for the export of surplus farm products under governmental assistance and control.

THE PRODUCERS' LIVESTOCK COMMISSION Association will conduct a special show and sale for the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of the Midwest on December 10 and 11 at the National Stock Yards, St. Louis, according to H. D. Wright, manager of the Producers' association. Prizes will be given for the best calves shown in each class of Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford breeds. The judges at the show will be Professor Rush of the University of Illinois and Professor Trowbridge of the University of Missouri. On the day following, the calves will be sold at a special auction and premium prizes will be received.

This Boys' and Girls' calf club sale and show was originated last year by the Producers' Association. The grand sweepstake prize was won by a member of the calf club at Auburn, Illinois, and the top calf sold for 40 cents a pound.

DECORATED



By R. J. Bieger in the St. Louis Twice-A-Week Globe-Democrat.

FARM FILLERS

PEOTONE, WILL COUNTY, HAS FOLLOWED THE lead of Joliet and several other Illinois cities in adopting a milk ordinance designed to prevent the sale of milk from cattle suffering from contagious and infectious diseases. The ordinance which is directed mainly against dairy herds not tested for tuberculosis, provides that "all milk sold, bartered or exchanged in Peotone as raw milk shall be derived from animals under state and federal supervision and proven free from all contagious diseases."

THE REPORT AT THE 16TH ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Watseka Farmers Grain Company disclosed that the elevator during the past year was operated on a 2½ per cent basis. This represents the cost of handling and marketing grain which is unusually low for a successful elevator. The low cost of operation was due to the larger volume of business and the efficient management by the board of directors and the manager, according to Geo. R. Wicker, manager of the I. A. C. A.

ONE OF THE MENARD COUNTY FARM BUREAU'S activities is an annual fish fry. The event is an all day affair with wives and families attending. The fry this year was held at Petersburg on October 23. A local talent show, "Hank Homebrew Carries On," was presented in the morning and Sam H. Thompson, president of the I. A. A. spoke in the afternoon.

ON ONE FARM IN PUTNAM COUNTY IT WAS found necessary on Oct. 10 to have two radio sets going in one room. One set was used to get the Ohio-Chicago football game and the other the world series baseball game, according to the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau. The report comments that the radio will do more to keep boys on the farm than a thousand lectures. The gain from close observation of the market will more than pay the running costs of a good set, states the report.

APPROXIMATELY 190 CARS OF LIMESTONE WERE ordered by Wabash County farmers through their Farm Bureau this year, according to J. R. Spencer, farm adviser of the Wabash County Farm Bureau, Mt. Carmel, Illinois.

THE NUMBER OF FARMS IN ILLINOIS HAS DE-creased more than one per cent a year since 1920, according to a preliminary announcement of the 1925 farm census. Illinois has 225,945 farms this year, a decrease of 11,536 or over five per cent. The number of farms in the United States during this five year period decreased 75,735 or more than one per cent. The decrease was not general, some states reporting declines while increases were shown in others. Texas led with the greatest increase in the number of farms while the greatest decrease was shown in Georgia. In the Mid-West Wisconsin showed an increase.

Union County Farmers Save $2700 Annually In Purchase of Manure

Union County Farm Bureau is saving for its fruit and vegetable growers between $2700 and $3000 annually in the purchase of manure, according to George E. Fager, farm adviser. This project is still in its first year operation, it having been started early in the year with assistance from the I. A. A.

This saving was brought about by the Farm Bureau last February when the officers made a contract with a fertilizer company of Chicago to furnish manure at a reduced rate. According to Farm Adviser Fager, a canvass was made of the membership to determine the amount of manure needed each month by Union county farmers. From this solicitation it was found that an average of 15 cars would be required each month or between 4500 and 5000 tons annually.

The Farm Bureau then signed a contract with the Chicago fertilizer company for 15 cars of 25 tons each to be delivered every month. Due to this large future order the company granted a reduction in price of approximately $15 a car.

Cheaper Freight, Too.

Union County Farm Bureau then applied to the Illinois Central railroad for a reduction in freight which was granted through the efforts of the I. A. A. transportation department. The cars are delivered on railroad sidings at various points in the county and unloaded by the members.

The manure is used for application on fruit orchards and vegetable plots of about 35 members at an average of from 15 to 20 tons each.

"It is not a case of demand, but supply," stated Mr. Fager, "Union county farmers could, and no doubt would use a greater quantity of manure if more rapid deliveries could be made by the fertilizer company. Next year we will be required to increase the number of cars under our contract and thereby make a saving to more of our members."

State Commission Compliments I. A. A. For Taxation Work

Farm Bureaus Using Best Method In Finding Inequalities, Say Members of Illinois Tax Body

The work of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the county Farm Bureaus in their efforts to bring about greater equality in the tax assessment of this state was complimented highly by the Illinois Tax Commission during a hearing before that body when investigations were made regarding the complaints of the Farm Bureaus of Peoria, Kane, Clay and Franklin counties.

On Sept. 27, farm representatives of Kane and Peoria counties appeared before the commission with charges that their county boards of review had refused to consider the needed reduction in farm property assessments and that the farmers are required to pay an unduly large proportion of the taxes.

Farm Bureau Collects Facts

Lloyd Keepers, assistant farm adviser of the Kane County Farm Bureau pointed out to the state commission that the farm property of his county was assessed at 46.4 per cent of the actual sales value while the city property was assessed at 35.7 per cent. During the period of March 1, 1924, and March 1, 1925, the Kane County Farm Bureau under the direction of J. C. Watson, I. A. A. taxation specialist, made a careful study of the sales of farm and city properties which included some 500 city sales and 30 transactions of farm property. From figures compiled during this study, the Farm Bureau determined the actual values of the city and farm properties and the inequality of tax assessments.

According to Mr. Keepers, these inequalities were shown to the Kane county board of review but it refused to act and through the selection of sales of exceptional farm lands, some of which were used for subdivision purposes, attempted to show that the Farm Bureau's calculations were too low.

Commission Agrees With Bureau

Members of the tax commission stated that they believed the Farm Bureau had collected the facts in the most intelligent and honest method known and inasmuch as the board of review did not check the figures presented by the farm organization or suggest a better method of compiling the information, the board has thrown itself open to criticism because of its refusal to act.

Representatives of the Peoria County Farm Bureau told the state commission that their board of review had refused to a reduction in farm assessments but the state's attorney has prohibited such a reduction on the grounds that it would be illegal. The state's attorney did not appear before the tax commission and no decision was reached.

When the Clay county delegation appeared, they presented information and figures to show that the assessment of farm property in Clay county was 56 per cent higher than the assessments on city lots and buildings.

Eleven Appear Before Board

The state commission is considering the complaints made by the Farm Bureaus and is expected to render a decision in the near future. Those who appeared before the commission as representing the farmers were:

Kane county: J. E. Watts, farm adviser; Lloyd Keepers, assistant farm adviser; Henry McGough, W. C. McQueen and J. H. Burr.

Peoria county: Wilford Shaw, farm adviser, Sam McClagage and W. T. Conley.

Clay county: W. E. Hart, farm adviser, Curt Anderson, I. A. A. executive committeeman of the 24th district, and George McElyea, chairman of the Clay County Farm Bureau tax committee.

Potato Shortage Acute; Price 50 Per Cent Higher

I. A. A. Director Says Spud Market Is Panicky; Difficult to Secure Deliveries At Any Price

"The potato shortage in Illinois has been more acute than at first anticipated," states A. B. Leeper, I. A. A. director of fruit and vegetable marketing and manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange of Centralia.

"Sections producing the commercial crops of late potatoes have experienced the same unfavorable climatic conditions as the Illinois sections, and these conditions coupled with a drop which was considerably below normal, have kept the market in a very unsettled condition, and most of the time almost panicky. Potatoes are today selling for more than 50 per cent higher than at the beginning of the season, and it has been almost impossible to get deliveries late in the season at any price."

In response to an urgent demand, the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, co-operating with the I. A. A., offered to assist the farmers of Illinois in buying potatoes for winter use through their respective Farm Bureaus. According to Director Leeper, the Exchange has had many inquiries relative to making purchases for farm bureau members. It is understood that the Exchange will place orders for car lot shipments but its principal service has been that of keeping the county farm advisers posted as to the markets and changes in prices.

"Those who purchased potatoes early this fall were fortunate in getting the lowest price," stated Director Leeper. 'Those who ordered late, or expect to order in the future, will be lucky to get deliveries."

Better Sire Train On Tour

Dairy Exhibition Train to Stop at 19 Cities in Southern Illinois

Farmers who live near 19 towns and cities in central and southern Illinois located on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will have an opportunity to see the "Better Dairy Sire" train which will be on an exhibit tour from November 9 to 20.

This exhibit train, which is conducted by the University of Illinois in co-operation with the B & O railroad and other dairy interests, will make half-day stops at Flora, Iuka, Carlyle, Breese, O'Fallon, Fairfield, Norris City, Ridgway, Shawneetown, Lawrenceville, Sumner, Olney, Altamont, Beecher City, Cowden, Pana, Taylorville, Springfield and Beardstown. The train will consist of ten cars including an exhibit car, lecture car, a flat car for cow demonstrations, cars for the livestock which will be exhibited, four cars for purebred bulls and cars for the accomodation of the staff which will accompany the train.

In addition to the lectures, demonstrations, exhibition that will be given at each stop, farmers will be given an opportunity to buy a purebred dairy sire. For this purpose 50 bulls of the three breeds—Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey—will be carried on the train. Arrangements have been made with the local business men of the 19 towns whereby a grade heifer will be give to some farmer who visits the train at each point.

The speakers who will accompany the train are: C. S. Rhodes, dairy extension specialist of the agricultural college, A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman; and, O. K. Quivey representative of the B & O railroad. The county farm advisor and a local representative businessman will also speak at each stop. The National Dairy Council will make an exhibit showing the value of milk and its products as human food.

EVERY FRIDAY NOON A DIRECTOR IS ON HAND on the five marketing departments of the I. A. A. talks over WLS. Do you hear them?

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, IS THE TIME set for a debate over WLS on the railroads' petition for a five per cent rate increase. President Bradfute of the A. F. of L. and a member of the National Grange, will tell the farmers' side.

Davis Tells Grain Marketing Plan at Ottawa Conference

Farm Leaders Told of New Grain Marketing Association by I. A. A. Director at 12th District Meeting

"Approximately 65 per cent of all cash grain that reaches the Chicago market originates from farmer-owned elevators," declared Chester C. Davis, director of the grain marketing department of the I. A. A., in his address before 41 farm leaders and advisers from LaSalle, Grundy, Kendall, DeKalb, Boone and Winnebago counties, who attended the 12th district State Farm Bureau conference held in the LaSalle county courthouse, Ottowa, October 22.

The meeting was presided over by E. E. Stevenson of Streator, president of the LaSalle Farm Bureau, with Walter W. McLaughlin, farm adviser, acting as secretary. L. F. Tullock of Rockford, I. A. A. executive committeeman of 12th district, introduced Director Davis, who gave the address of the meeting.

"There are more than 600 farmers' elevators in Illinois and no less than 30 are located in LaSalle county alone", stated Mr. Davis, "These local and county farmers' elevators have contributed tremendously in a local co-operative way for Illinois cornbelt farmers. No one can discount the benefits that these elevators have performed in maintaining a higher local price level. However, in the past, their work has ceased at the local railroad station and they have been unable to assist the Illinois farmer in handling his product from the elevator to the point of consumption.

To Have Commission Firms on Markets

"The National Farmers' Elevators Grain Company, Co-operative, representing the national scope of grain marketing, and the Rural Grain Company, which will represent the farmers' elevators on the Chicago market, have been organized for this purpose. The Rural Grain Company, which was incorporated in May, as a subsidiary of the National Organization, has secured a seat on the Chicago board of trade. This company will handle on a co-operative commission basis, the grain from the farmers' elevators of Illinois and Iowa delivered to Chicago.

"The National Farmers' Elevators Grain Company, Co-operative, will act in the capacity of a sales agency and co-operative commission organizations in the terminal markets of St. Louis, Peoria, Indianapolis and St. Paul as the work advances.

Similar to Canadian Plan

"These organizations will not deal directly with the individual farmers, but function as agencies of farmer-owned elevators. They are built from the ground up on the firm foundation formed by the county and local organizations. They are receiving the support of the elevators because they were formed by and for the farmers' institutions. This plan is similar in many ways to the Canadian method of marketing spring wheat which has been in successful operation for several years."

Those Present at Meeting

L. A. Frisbie, president of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau stated that an effort is being made in his county to bring the farmers and city people together on a mutual understanding. Dinners, luncheons and meetings are being held and attended by both groups whereby they may learn to know each other and understand their respective viewpoints.

Those present at the meeting included:

Lasalle county—J. L. Eutis, T. W. Esmond, R. W. Cross, Walter W. McLaughlin, Geo. Grover, Jule Baker, J. J. Hornung, J. A. Anderson and Alex McFedron of Ottawa; C. H. Mudge of Peru; F. W. Klein, G. J. Elliott and E. E. Stevenson of Streator; L. A. Breuer, H. T. Marshall and D. Schedicker of Seneca; L. C. Rinker and O. D. Center of Grand Ridge and J. E. Rice of Marseilles.

Grundy county—H. E. Green, F. E. Longmire, farm adviser, Alem Anderson and E. G. Geisler of Morris; and W. R. Broderick of Verona.

DeKalb county—E. A. Nelson, assistant farm adviser, and A. W. D. Dodge of DeKalb; R. J. White of Somonauk and H. H. Bullis of Esceville.

Kendall county—Frank H. Crumm and L. S. Nelson of Newark; Earl Price, farm adviser and E. L. Matlock of Yorkville.

Winnebago county—L. A. Frisbie, C. H. Keltner, farm adviser, J. M. Rankin and L. F. Tullock of Rockford, executive committeeman of the 12th district of the Illinois Agricultural Association. J. A. Gilchrist and E. W. Carper of Coal City.

"RADIO WILL DO MORE TO KEEP THE BOY ON the farm than a thousand lectures," states F. E. Fuller, adviser for the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau, "and the gain from close observation of the market will more than pay the running costs of a good set."

WOOL HAS BEEN SOLD COOPERATIVELY IN THE United States for 40 years. The Putnam County (Ohio) Wool Growers' Association sold its first crop in 1885. Today 30,000 sheep men in the United States are selling 12,500,000 pounds of wool through 22 state-wide cooperatives. As much as 80 per cent of all American wool is sandled in this manner.

Producers' Handle 8.9 Per Cent of Livestock Sold on Chief Markets

Sales agencies of the National Live Stock Producers' Association in the 13 principal terminal livestock markets of the United States handled 8.9 per cent of the animals sold on those markets during the month of August.

The percentage of receipts handled by the Producers' sales agencies in the various markets were listed as follows:

Market	Percentage
Evansville, Ind.	53.05
Peoria, Ill.	28.88
Indianapolis, Ind.	24.11
Cleveland, Ohio	19.70
Buffalo, N. Y.	17.77
Pittsburgh, Pa.	15.41
St. Louis, Mo.	13.37
Fort Worth, Tex.	9.75
Cincinnati, Ohio	8.82
Chicago, Ill.	5.57
Sioux City, Iowa	4.41
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2.23
Kansas City, Mo.	1.74

There was considerable variation in the percentages for the different kinds of animals. In the case of cattle the Producers' co-operative sales agency at Evansville handled 54.5 per cent of cattle received. The Indianapolis sales agency was in second place with 20.26 per cent. Fifty-two per cent of the calves received at the Peoria market were handled by the co-operative, as well as 54 per cent of the hogs and 42 per cent of the sheep.

The thirteen sales agencies handled 3.6 per cent of the cattle received at the 13 markets, 10.35 per cent of the calves, 13.39 per cent of the hogs and 6.23 per cent of the sheep.

Membership Reports Show Increase From 15 to 26 Per Cent

Many County Farm Bureaus Conducting Campaigns This Year Tell of Favorable Results

Substantial increases in membership have been reported by many county Farm Bureaus who are conducting campaigns this year, according to G. E. Metzger, director of the I. A. A. organization department.

"McLean county," states Director Metzger, "holds the record so far this year with an increase of 26 per cent in membership. Iroquois and Knox counties tie for second place with reported increases of 15 per cent each, while Woodford county has an increase of 14 and one half per cent over its first three townships to report.

"In Marshall-Putnam, 700 membership renewals were obtained in seven days. In Henry county six townships still remain for canvassing, but the former membership total has been reached. A 15 per cent increase is anticipated in that county."

"Woodford county started its renewal campaign on October 21 and Mason began next day. Shelby county opened its drive on October 24, Kane the 26th, Adams the 27th, Sangamon the same day, Lake the 30th, and DeKalb November 2.

"County Farm Bureaus that will start membership drives in the near future are: Saline and Menard, November 10; Randolph, November 11; Williamson, November 12; and, Bureau, December 1.

"All renewal work in the Farm Bureaus of Illinois," states Metzger, "is being done by the farmers themselves in what is termed the 'neighbor-to-neighbor' style. Farmers are re-signing for three-year memberships all over the state with a keener appreciation of the possibilities, accomplishments and limitations of the Farm Bureau."

Reinsurance Company Applies for Charter

(Continued from page 1, Col. 1)

into force until at least twenty-five companies have signed the contract. This form of insurance operates for the local companies in the same manner that the local mutual protects the individual farmers.

Counties that contributed individual insurance applications during the campaign and the total amounts of their applications are as follows:

Adams	$ 5,000	Lee	1,000
Bond	1,000	McHenry	3,200
Boone	12,650	McLean	11,650
Brown	11,500	Macon	1,800
Carroll	2,500	Macoupin	15,340
Cass	20,000	Madison	35,460
Champaign	12,800	Marion	3,650
Christian	9,450	Marshall	7,150
Clark	6,625	Mason	6,800
Clay	1,000	Massac	12,000
Clinton	13,500	Menard	26,000
Cook	5,500	Montgomery	22,800
DeKalb	24,840	Ogle	5,000
DeWitt	20,758	Peoria	10,800
DuPage	2,500	Pike	15,340
Edgar	21,000	Pulaski	20,687
Edwards	1,400	Putnam	4,100
Effingham	2,250	Rock Island	2,000
Fayette	2,500	Sangamon	13,500
Ford	13,950	Schuyler	4,000
Franklin	1,000	Shelby	6,000
Fulton	2,450	St. Clair	1,000
Greene	2,850	Stark	1,000
Hancock	21,000	Stephenson	15,000
Henderson	30,650	Tazewell	2,000
Henry	48,950	Union	1,000
Iroquois	5,000	Vermilion	17,300
Jackson	8,500	Wabash	15,725
Jersey	6,000	Wayne	1,000
Jo Daviess	1,000	White	11,660
Kane	5,000	Will	4,000
Knox	17,250	Williamson	3,250
Lake	7,000	Winnebago	20,750
LaSalle	40,000		

THE KIWANIS CLUB OF OTTAWA IS OFFERING to the farmers of that vicinity a copy, free of charge, of the book by Chris L. Christensen, "Co-operation in Denmark". Mr. Christensen is an agricultural economist on the staff of the U. S. D. A. The agricultural committee of the Kiwanis club reports that it is taking this step as a means of aiding in the progress of cooperative farm organization.

TWO HUNDRED TWENTY FARMERS IN 38 COUNties of Ohio have made an effort to produce 100 bushels of corn to the acre. Reports are now being assembled to see how nearly they come to the mark.

Revenue Amendment Would Save Co-ops $400-$500 Yearly

I. A. A. Director Says Farmers' Elevators Have Been Denied Rightful Income Exemptions

Not one of the farmers' co-operative elevators in Illinois has been able to obtain exemption from payment of income tax or filing of annual returns, despite of the intentions of Congress at the time the revenue act was passed, according to George R. Wicker, director of the co-operative auditing department of the I. A. A. and manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association.

"Illinois farmers' elevators have been denied the exemptions intended to be granted by Congress and the present provisions of our national internal revenue act are detrimental to the promotion of more efficiency in the production and marketing of our nation's crops," declares Wicker, who has just returned from appearing before the congressional ways and means committee, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and President Coolidge, relative to drafting and promoting an amendment to the revenue act which will give definite exemption to farmers' co-operative organizations and associations.

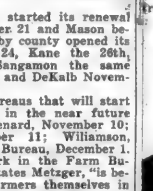
While in Washington, Mr. Wicker cited four test cases, regarding co-operative exemptions, brought before the treasury department which met with denials because of minor technicalities, representative of the leaders of agricultural co-operation in this country, he asked that specific legislation granting relief for co-operatives be included in the new revenue amendment.

"The provisions of the existing law, as well as previous revenue acts, are restrictive to members only and therefore do not accomodate the general practice of co-operative associations of dealing with both members and non-members," states Mr. Wicker, "The proposed amendment broadens the basis for exemption and in addition provides for the distribution of net incomes common to such associations which are conducted upon the actual cost of service and assessment plan."

Director Wicker, who is also chairman of the committee representing agricultural co-operatives in sponsoring the revenue amendment, states that if the new amendment is included in the new revenue act, it will save the individual farmers' elevator companies of Illinois an average of from $400 to $500 annually.

One-Fourth of Red Top Seed of World Sold Through Co-op

More red top seed is produced in central southern Illinois than any other territory of the world.



Curt Anderson

"From 85 to 90 per cent of all red top seed grown in the world is produced in 8 Illinois counties," stated Curt Anderson of Xenia, manager of the Red Top Seed Growers Association and the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange. "This percentage amounts to approximately 7,000,000 pounds of clean seed annually and is grown in Wayne, Clay, Marion, Jefferson, Hamilton, Fayette, Effingham and Richland counties.

"Approximately 25 per cent of the red top seed produced in the counties is marketed co-operatively by the 800 members of the Red Top Growers Association located at Flora, Illinois."

"Although red top seed is not one of the major farm crops of this country, the annual gross receipts from this crop last year in the eight counties amounted to between $600,000 and $700,000," stated Mr. Anderson. "Of this amount nearly $182,000 worth of the seed was sold co-operatively."

The average price received by the producers this year was 18¼ cents a pound, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Through pooling and stabilizing the delivery on the market, it is estimated that the members of the Red Top Growers Association will receive approximately 25 cents a pound for the 1925 crop.

I. A. A. Director Gives Demonstrations Before Shipping Associations

Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of the I. A. A. livestock marketing department, has been asked by many Farm Bureaus and livestock shipping associations in this state to address their members on the proper grading of their animals for the market.

"In attempting to create a better understanding of the marketing problem, we have arranged with the managers of the shipping associations and farm advisers for a county livestock grading demonstration to which the managers and officers of the shipping associations are invited to attend," states Director Hedgcock.

"At these demonstrations a representative from the nearest Producers' market assists in pointing out the various grades of livestock which have been assembled by the shipping association for shipment that day. A special effort is made to impress upon the shipping association officers the requirements of the market, with the thought that they can point out these market requirements and explain them to the livestock farmers in their respective communities. This should create more efficiency in preparing livestock and do away with a great deal of misunderstanding of the market needs and the quality of livestock which the owner should consign for shipment."

Railroads' Picture of Prosperity Denied

(Continued from page 1, Col. 6)

chasing power of farm products. Both sets of figures follow:

Year	U. S. D. A.	Dr. Friday
	Purchasing Power of Farm Products	
1909	129	125
1910	127	123
1911	125	125
1912	132	129
1913	131	128
1914	136	131
1915	138	134
1916	106	121
1917	138	134
1918	147	140
1919	143	140
1920	141	120
1921	105	105
1922	103	111
1923	110	115
1924	119	120
1925		125

Correct Figures Reverse Testimony

A moment's consideration of the two sets of figures above shows one of the ways Dr. Friday's expert testimony was punctured. It will be noted that he estimated the purchasing power of farm products for 1925 as 125, which is exactly the same as his 1913 figure, while his 1924 figure is only five points below his 1913 level. The correct figures, as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture upon request of the Farm Bureau, tell a wholly different story—namely, that the purchasing power of farm products is not as great today as it was from 1909 to 1914—pre-war year.

Following Dr. Friday, H. W. Moorhouse took the stand for cross examination. This brought out, first, that the figures and exhibits prepared and introduced by him were carefully prepared by an expert statistician; second, that many factors entering into those exhibits were merely guesses; third, that the exhibit, as introduced upon direct testimony, concerned itself up to and including the crop year ending June, 1924.

Move to Deny Increase

At the close of the hearing in Chicago, Fred S. Jackson, representing the Farm Bureau, presented a motion to dismiss the rate increase petition of the western railroads on the ground that the carriers failed to show that the present rates on agricultural products are noncompensatory and unlawful under the Transportation Act. Also, that the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the Hoch-Smith resolution, is legally required to make a full investigation in the rate structure of the country and make such changes in the rate structure as will promote the freedom of movement by the common carriers of the farm products affected by the depression, including livestock, at the *lowest possible lawful rates* compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service.

Hearings Continue In West

The western hearings will go on, nevertheless. They will open at Denver, Nov. 9. From then on there will be a constant flow of testimony against the proposed increase excepting for some brief additional testimony which Chief Counsel Dan Doren for the railroads said might be presented at the western hearings.

Considerable first-hand information concerning the prosperity of farmers in Illinois as determined from facts gleaned from county records and from county bankers, has been and is being secured by the I. A. A. This will be introduced at the hearing in Kansas City, which begins Jan. 4.

In the meantime, L. J. Quasey, director of the I. A. A. transportation department, is carefully following the hearings so as to be in touch with any situation which might affect Illinois farmers.

TB Eradication Work Discussed at I. A. A. District Conference

Fox, Bent and Hosford Speak Before Farm Leaders At Rock Island Meeting, Oct. 20

Eradication of tuberculosis in Illinois dairy herds was one of the main topics of discussion when 35 representative farm leaders and advisers of Rock Island, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Hancock and McDonough counties met at the I. A. A. conference of the 14th congressional district held at Rock Island, on October 20.

The meeting was called to order by W. H. Moody, I. A. A. executive committeeman of that district. A. Larson, president of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau, was elected chairman with Sidney S. Carney, Rock Island farm advisor, acting as secretary.

General discussion of the T. B. eradication work occupied most of the morning session.

Mercer Soon Accredited Area

Rock Island county veterinarian has completed first time over the county. Many farmers failed to test on the first trip but are anxious for their cattle to be tested in the near future. Well over 50 per cent of the cattle in the county have been tested and reactors have averaged about three per cent or less, except in a few herds.

Warren county veterinarian has tested 80 per cent of the cattle in the county with two to three per cent reactors.

Mercer county veterinarian has tested 22,000 head once, 20,000 cattle have been retested with only 2,000 head to test the second time to make the county an "Accredited Area."

Henderson county veterinarian is going over the herds of the county for the second time. The retest is 75 per cent complete with no reactors.

Illinois Uses One-Fourth Limestone

"More than 500,000 tons, or one-fourth of the total limestone used in the United States, was used by Illinois farmers last year," declared J. R. Bent, director of the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department, who made the opening talk of the afternoon session. "This year Illinois is making a more rapid race. Reasons for this remarkable lead are due to education and knowledge of the value of limestone, use of limestone stressed by Farm Bureaus as a major project, better business relations existing between the farmers and the producers of limestone, and a proper regard for the future of agriculture on the part of the farmer," stated Mr. Bent.

Questions following the talk brought out the fact that 13 per cent rock phosphate is selling at $7.00 f. o. b. Tennessee quarries and the additional cost for freight is about $4.50 a short tone.

Fox Speaks on Taxation

Geo. A. Fox, I. A. A. executive secretary, was the second speaker on the program. Instead of making a formal address, Secretary Fox gave those present an opportunity to bring up questions regarding the work of the I. A. A. and some of the problems confronting the farmers. He discussed the tax question in this state and urged that farmers become posted on the new revenue amendment to the State Constitution which will come before the voters in the general election in November, 1926.

Before adjournment, I. N. Hosford of Hamilton told of the $500,000 campaign to secure the charter for the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois which was sponsored and completed by the I. A. A. in cooperation with the Illinois Association of Farm Mutual Companies.

Farm Bureau Members Raise More Per Acre Than Non-Members

Marshall-Putman Farm Bureau is carrying on an experiment which gives tangible evidence that members of the Farm Bureau who follow the better methods as advocated by the adviser and the state experiment stations raise more corn on each acre than to the farmers who disregard the more advanced ideas of production.

Eighteen ears were taken promiscuously from members' seed corn and the same amount was taken from the seed corn of non-members. The seed from each was planted on different farms. The first test to report this year was that grown on the farm of John Stadel. The results were that the non-members corn made 55.7 bushels to the acre and the members seed corn produced 67.2 bushels an acre.

"PUT IT ON—DON'T PUT IT OFF" READS AN advertisement urging the use of limestone by American farmers that is being published by the New York Central Lines in farm papers of the central states that have a total circulation of approximately 1,700,000.

"THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION may well be used as a model for other state Farm Bureaus," stated Paul A. Eke, agricultural economist of West Virginia University in a recent letter.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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JARDINE AND LOWDEN TO SPEAK AT ANNUAL MEETING

Executive Committee Passes on Program of I. A. A. Convention, University of Illinois, Jan. 21 and 22; Open Discussion is Planned

Annual Budget, Financial Report, Grain Marketing, Constitutional Amendments and State Police Bill Discussed at November Executive Meeting

WILLIAM M. JARDINE, secretary of agriculture, and Former-Governor Frank O. Lowden have promised to address the delegates and members attending the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association which will be held again this year at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Jan 21 and 22.

The Secretary's address will be given during a luncheon between 12 and 2 o'clock on Thursday, Jan. 21 and Former-Governor Lowden's speech will be at a luncheon on Friday, according to the program submitted by Secretary Fox to the executive committee at its regular monthly meeting on Nov. 6.

This year's program is planned expressly for the purpose of giving each delegate an opportunity to express himself. To permit sufficient time for free discussion, sectional conferences are planned during which open consideration of a large variety of subjects will prevail. In addition, each Congressional district will hold a conference. Even-numbered districts will nominate executive committeemen to hold office for a two-year period, and a president and vice-president for 1926 will be elected. The secretary and treasurer are employed on a month-by-month basis by the executive committee and are not elected.

All Farm Forces Represented

For the evening program of the first day, the customary annual banquet will provide a common meeting ground. Speakers of the evening are expected to be Dean H. W. Mumford; Director S. J. Stanard, Illinois department of agriculture; Mrs. Spencer Ewing, president, Illinois Home Bureau Federation; and President S. H. Thompson. The Farmers' Institute and the Grange are also to be represented on this program. The principal address of the evening will be on the subject, "The Future of the Radio Industry and its Use by Farmers," but the speaker is yet to be selected.

Besides approving this program for the annual meeting, the executive committee also set the date of Wednesday, Jan. 20, the day preceding the annual meeting, for an all-day conference of the farm advisers, the executive committee and I. A. A. officers and directors of departments. At this time the full program of activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be gone over and discussed, the object being to permit every farm adviser in the state to become thoroughly acquainted with the extensive activities of the I. A. A.

Free-For-All-Discussion

The evening preceding the annual meeting, an open conference of all county Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers will be held with officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association presiding. No program will be arranged, this being a time for open free discussion of those in attendance. Last year such a meeting was held for the first time and resulted in a general airing of opinions and inter-change of ideas of infinite value. During last year's meeting it was voted to have a similar one again this year.

The executive committee voted to pay one-half of the necessary expenses of farm advisers who attend the Wednesday conference, the other half to be borne by the county organizations.

A budget committee, consisting of the officers and finance committee, was ordered by the executives. To these men is charged the responsibility of budgeting the finances of the association for 1926 and reporting back to the executive committee which will pass finally upon it. Members of the finance committee are: William H. Moody, Port Byron, Rock Island county, chairman; F. D. Barton, Cornell, Livingston county and Earl C. Smith, Detroit, Pike county.

(Continued on page 7, Col. 4)

Farm Bureau Members Discuss I. A. A. Work At District Meeting

Kirkpatrick, Hedgcock and Quasey Speak at 20th District Jacksonville Conference

Fifty-four farm bureau leaders, advisers and members from the counties Brown, Green, Jersey, Pike, Cass, Mason, Scott and Morgan attended the I. A. A. 20th district conference held at Jacksonville on Nov. 12 and expressed their views and wishes regarding farm problems and activities which will be forwarded on to the officers and executive committee of the state organization by Earl C. Smith, I. A. A. executive committeeman of the district.



Earl C. Smith

The meeting was presided over by C. S. Black, president of the Scott County Farm Bureau, with R. J. Liable, farm adviser of Green county acting as secretary.

Tells of Freight Rate Fight

L. J. Quasey, director of the I. A. A. transportation department made the opening address in which he discussed the traffic work of the organization and told of the fight that is being waged by the I. A. A., in co-operation with the A. F. B. F. and other state organizations, against the five per cent freight rate increase that is being demanded by the western railroads. He related the proceedings of the Interstate Commerce Commission hearings that were held in Chicago recently and are now being continued in western states.

Following Director Quasey, Wm. E. Hedgcock, I. A. A. director of livestock marketing, addressed the members. He told of the work of the shipping associations in the state and emphasized the need for federation of the local associations in the counties. Director Hedgcock urged that the associations become incorporated under the laws of Illinois and adopt a more improved system of accounting. He told of the plans that are now being considered for the organization of a livestock commission association at Springfield.

Farmers Must Keep Control

"Not only is it necessary that the county, state and nation Farm Bureaus work to secure national legislation for farmers," stated Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. legal counsel who spoke before the conference in the afternoon session, "but after these front line trenches have been taken, we must keep them from the enemy. Those who constantly fought such legislation have no right to move in, and control it."

All of the talks were followed with questions from the floor.

I. A. A. Directors On the Air

Marketing Talk Broadcast Over WLS Every Friday Noon For Illinois Farmers

Are you on the "air" every Friday noon?

Four more radio talks are scheduled for I. A. A. directors to be given over WLS every Friday noon between now and Christmas. These will conclude the first series of marketing addresses which have been conducted for the benefit of Illinois farmers during the past six months.

Those who will take part in the Friday noon programs are:

November 27, F. A. Gougler, director of the I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department; December 4, A. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and director of the fruit and vegetable marketing of the I. A. A.; December 11, Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of the livestock marketing department; and, December 18, Chester C. Davis will be on the program again.

1925 Officers and Executive Committee



Seated at table, left to right: R. A. Cowles, treasurer; H. E. Goembel, vice-president; S. H. Thompson, president; Geo. A. Fox, secretary. Standing are the district executive committeemen, left to right, G. F. Tullock, Rockford, 12th district; C. E. Bamborough, Polo, 13th district; W. H. Moody, Port Byron, 14th district; B. H. Taylor, Rapatee, 15th district; Wm. Webb, Joliet, 1st to 11th district; A. R. Wright, Varna, 16th district; F. D. Barton, Cornell, 17th district; R. F. Karr, Iroquois, 18th district; J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, 19th district; Earl C. Smith, Detroit, 20th district; Samuel Sorrels, Raymond, 21st district; Stanley Castle, Alton, 22nd district; W. L. Cope, Salem, 23rd district; Curt Anderson, Xenia, 24th district; and R. K. Loomis, Makanda, 25th district.

I. A. A. Speaker Accepts Call as Pastor of Long Beach Lutheran Church

Rev. Elmer Olson, formerly on the speakers bureau of the organization department of the I. A. A., has accepted a call to the First Lutheran Church of Long Beach, Cal. Rev. Olson was mayor of Wataga, (Ill.) and pastor of the Lutheran church of that city before accepting the California call. He was a farmer before being ordained two years ago and during the past year he has spent considerable time as a solicitor of the I. A. A. He has represented the association as speaker at many annual meetings and picnics of county Farm Bureaus and is well known in many sections of the state.

7 Things to Remember Before You Invest in Florida Real Estate

Ohio farmers have been advised against unwise speculation in Florida lands by the Ohio Farm Bureau Investment Service company which is at present conducting an energetic campaign in the interest of conservative investments. In the October issue of the Federation news the service company published "A Cure for Florida Real Estate Fever." The warning reads:

"Whenever you are tempted remember:

"1. That it is estimated that 2,000 real estate men from Ohio are going to Florida to buy real estate to sell northern prospects.

"2. That lots are sold to be resold at higher prices—not for improvements.

"3. That it is estimated that one-eighth of the entire state is staked off in lots.

"4. That if homes were erected upon these lots, they would accommodate 36,000,000 people—one-third of the population of the United States.

"5. That one company bought 17,000 acres at $10 per acre, divided it into 135,000 lots which it expects to sell next winter at $14.75 each—cost $170,000, selling price, $1,991,250.

"6. Business properties in Florida cities are offered at more per front foot than lots in northern cities with more than ten times the population.

"7. That real estate companies admit 50 per cent of the selling costs are spent for commissions, to furnish free auto rides, free lunches, free banquets, free vaudeville acts and free band concerts to all comers."

Southern Illinois Cotton Co-op Saves $2240 for Members

Members of Cotton Association Receive 5 to 6 Cents More a Pound than Non-Members

Members of the Illinois Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, Incorporated, received from 5 to 6 cents a pound more for their cotton than non-members in southern Illinois last year, according to E. A. Bierbaum, farm adviser of the Pulaski County Farm Bureau. This is the second year for the Illinois cotton pool, it having been started last year with assistance of the I. A. A.

"This amounted to an additional profit to the average members of approximately $120," stated Farm Adviser Bierbaum. "Of course, the amount of saving to the members depends upon the number of bales marketed through the pool, but it has been estimated that a saving of approximately $20 on a bale was made by the association. This equals a total saving of about $2240 annually."

The Illinois cotton Growers' Cooperative Association was incorporated with 26 members in September, 1924, and handled the crop for last year. The association is a project of the members of the Pulaski County Farm Bureau but a considerable amount of cotton has been handled for farm bureau members in Union, Johnson, Alexander and other southern counties.

Sold With Arkansas Growers

In 1924, the association handled 112 bales or approximately 60,000 pounds of cotton. The amount to be handled by the cooperative association this year is expected to be a similar figure.

The cotton is marketed in cooperation with the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Association and the members thereby receive benefits derived by the larger association. During delivery times the cotton is brought to the association's receiving warehouse where it is sampled and classed according to color, staple and grade. If the member desires, an advance of generally $70 a bale is made. The amount of this advance depends upon the market price of the grades delivered, but usually averages this amount.

Prices 26 to 33 Cents a Pound

As soon as all of the cotton of the members has been received, the bales are shipped to a reliable warehouse in Memphis, Tennessee, where the cotton is stored and sold as a unit of the Arkansas association. Members of the Association are protected at all times by a substantial amount of insurance upon their product whether in transit on the railroad or stored in the warehouse. Warehouse receipts are issued to the members and reasonable amounts may be borrowed on the cotton from a bank if the owner desires.

Prices to the members last year ranged from 26 to 33 cents a pound depending upon the grade of the product while a majority of the Association's sales average 28 to 29 cents. Total sales for the association in 1924 were said to approximate $17,000.

Officers of the Illinois Cotton Growers Cooperatives Association are:

L. E. Lingenfelter, of Ullin, president; T. A. Dubois of Cobden, vice-president; and, E. O. Schoembs of Villa Ridge, secretary-treasurer. The main office of the association is located at Mound City.

Can You Find the Eggs in Eggplant Or Cat in Catnip?

Many's the mind that has puzzled over the origin of the names of many of our common products or why certain trademarks and trade names have been adopted.

In this regard, a current issue of The Sunkist Courier, official organ of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, told of a lawyer who made application to register a trademark "Limestone Brand," a carthartic medicine, and was refused because the medicine did not contain limestone and might give a deceptive impression. The lawyer then prepared a brief which stated, in part, as follows:

"Ivory is a good trademark for soap not made of ivory. Gold Dust washing powder is not made of gold. There is no bull in Bull Durham. Peerless contains no pearls, and White Rock is water. There is no cream in Cream of Tartar, in cold cream or in chocolate, no milk in magnesia, in milkweed or in the cocoanut. These are all as remote from the cow as the cowslip.

"There is no grape in grapefruit, or bread in breadfruit. A pineapple is neither pine nor apple; a prickly pear is not a pear; and alligator pear is neither a pear nor an alligator, and a sugar plum is not a plum.

"Apple butter is not butter. All the butter is taken out of buttermilk, and there is none in butternuts, nor in buttercups, and the flies in the dairy are not butterflies."

In Clinton county, Iowa, 110 rural schools have decided to teach farm accounting as a part of regular eighth grade arithmetic.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts.)

1st to 11th ..... William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Moody, Fort Byron
15th ..... B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whitenand, Charleston
20th ..... Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th ..... R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson ..... Quincy
Vice-President, H. E. Coembel ..... Hooppole
Treasurer, F. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting ..... Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Logge
General Office ..... J. H. Kelker
Grain Marketing ..... Chester C. Davis
Information ..... Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization ..... G. B. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone ..... J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

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Grain Marketing Progressing Minus Headlines

THE grain marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association has notified all the Farm Bureaus in the state that the National Farmers' Elevator Grain Company, Co-operative, is now ready for the consideration of the farmers' grain companies of the Midwest.

It has required a great deal of time and effort to work out the form of the organization, and to gain a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade for the subsidiary, the Rural Grain Company. The national company is strictly co-operative. It will operate subsidiaries in various grain markets, and the profits or losses from these will reflect on the books of the national body. This plan permits entrance on the boards of trade, at least on the Chicago board, and at the same time will permit savings in commissions and economies in handling grain to be prorated back to the local elevators in proportion to the grain handled for each individual elevator company.

In marked contrast with other attempts of farmers to extend their control of their grain marketing, this attempt is going on slowly but surely and without the hubbub and newspaper headlines which characterized previous efforts. Perhaps the principal reason that there is a noticeable absence of headlines concerning this co-operative is that it is not particularly unusual. It is best that the company be not unusual; the plan can be better and more universally understood. It cannot be denied that the farmers elevators people know their business, for as a whole, they have been successful. A terminal marketing organization built upon this successful foundation cannot be far from right.

It should not be difficult, the leaders in the movement think, to get together the necessary amount of working capital, as it will only require a few hundred dollars from each farmers' elevator company. No company can hold more than $500 worth of stock, but the officers want none to take less than $200.

An important meeting of the directors of the company, together with representatives of stock-holding elevators who may be in Chicago at the time, will be held December 1 at the I. A. A. office. At that time the plans for the winter's organization in Illinois and Iowa will be made and arrangements perfected for the first annual stockholders' meeting to be held as soon afterward as possible.

Every effort is being made to keep down expenses of organization, and there is no method so direct and effective to bring about action in any county, by the local farmer grain companies, as joint effort on the part of the county farm bureaus and farmers' elevators themselves.

Just as the county Farm Bureaus are paramount factors in the success of the Producers, so will they figure prominently in any successful grain marketing movement.

Let's Put This Across

NOW that farmers in some 67 Illinois counties have made it possible for the Farmers Mutual Re-insurance Company to get its charter, having over-subscribed the necessary $500,000 in insurance by $215,000, the first step is completed and everything is set to gain the principal objective. The machinery has been set up, now comes the time when it shall be put in operation.

It is now up to the officers and directors of local mutual companies to take advantage of what the far-sighted individuals have made possible. Will these officers and directors place their companies in a position whereby they can: (1) handle all the insurance needs of the farmers against fire and lightning (later wind storms and hail) on a mutual basis; (2) protect the local company against those inevitable years when there are excessive losses and provide against excessive assessments through blanket re-insurance?

We believe that every director and officer of every local mutual in Illinois should get full information on the newly chartered company so they can pass intelligent judgment on it and answer any questions that their members may ask.

Both Indiana and Iowa have had a re-insurance company for many years. Let's make the Illinois re-insurance company the best in the United States!

Incidentally, the farmers whose local companies take advantage of the re-insurance company will be saved several million dollars on their insurance bills.

Farmers Lose Tax Case

THE Supreme court of Illinois at the October term handed down a decision in which the Illinois Agricultural Association was interested. In 1924, 199 farmers in Madison county filed objections to the application of the collector of Madison county for judgment and order for sale for taxes delinquent against lands of these farmers. The work of the Madison County Farm Bureau, co-operating with John C. Watson of the I. A. A. taxation department, indicated that the farm lands in Madison county were assessed for taxation purposes at one-half more than they should be. This was the basis for the filing of objections to the application of the collector.

The County court of Madison county held against the farmers and the Supreme court affirmed the decision of the County court. The Supreme court, in its opinion, finds that "the evidence justifies the conclusion that in the assessment actually made, the ratio of the assessed valuation of city and village lots to the actual value was substantially only about two-thirds of the assessed valuation of lands devoted to agricultural purposes to their actual value."

While the Supreme court finds that the facts were as claimed by the farmer objectors, it holds that the objection to applications for judgment for unpaid taxes must be made by each individual person who is aggrieved, and that the objection cannot be made by a group. Although application has been made for re-hearing of this case in the Supreme court, it has not been determined as yet whether or not the case will be carried further.

Make It the Corn Belt's National Sport

SO well was the state husking contest handled by the Montgomery County Farm Bureau folks that scarcely nothing was overlooked that could contribute to the comfort of the onlookers and to the efficiency of the competition. Even a corn-sheller style pencil sharpener attached to the business-end of the scales was provided.

Staging a husking contest, whether county or state, is no small job. The state contest required the services of 148 officials, and they worked with a will. The ladies did their bit and then some in furnishing good food, tasty and hot.

Next year we hope more Farm Bureaus will have county husking contests. With more county contests, there could be no mistake about getting the very best picker out of each county. C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, which is sponsoring the contests in Illinois, said after the Hillsboro affair that quite likely many individual entries could be eliminated next year if there are enough county contests to give a fair representation of the state. Farm Bureaus which held county contests this year seem well pleased with the sport as a morale builder.

There's nothing like a snappy huskin' contest to put a kick in the atmosphere! And farmers say that a contest benefits a whole community. One farmer in Montgomery county said his boys averaged from five to ten bushels more a day after they watched the style of the good huskers competing in a contest.

How about corn shuckin' as the National game of the Corn Belt? And hog callin' as the Corn Belt's song?

ANOTHER service of your organization is the promotion of the consumption of farm products. Recently the famous "Red" Grange and "Five Yards" McCarty testified to representatives of the RECORD as to the important part milk has had in making them football heroes. This was broadcast to the world. No need to tell you what the kids with football aspirations who read these stories will do.

St. Louis District Farm Bureaus Adopt Detroit Milk Plans

Executive Committees of Clinton, Macoupin, Montgomery and St. Clair Counties Pass Resolution

Farm Bureaus in the counties of the St. Louis district are now making definite plans for the organization of the milk producers in that territory, according to A. D. Lynch, I. A. A. director of dairy marketing. The scheme under consideration is known as the "Detroit Plan" which regulates the price of milk when the market has a surplus which cannot be bottled and sold

Recently Director Lynch met with the executive committees of four Farm Bureaus and explained the plan which will probably be adopted for the milk produced in southern Illinois and distributed through the St. Louis companies.

The following resolution was adopted by the executive committees of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau and the Macoupin County Farm Bureau on Nov. 2, the Montgomery County Farm Bureau on Nov. 3, and the Clinton County Farm Bureau on Nov. 5, and will probably be considered by other Farm Bureaus.

Resolution Adopted

"Whereas, a condition exists in this county and has existed for a number of years whereby the dependable 12-month dairy farmer with his capital invested in dairy farming has been in competition with other dairymen who are not 12-month dairymen, and who operate a dairy part of the time and usually in the period of the year when milk can be produced most cheaply, thereby creating a surplus which lowers the market value of the milk of all who are producing it.

"And, whereas, a sound, conservative sales plan for merchandising the milk so that the dairymen who are producing milk more nearly as consumers require it may be premiumized, is needed as the proper means for effectively selling the milk in our several communities in a business-like manner.

"And, whereas, such a sales plan can succeed only when all dairymen and their service organizations unite unselfishly in formulating such a plan and set it in operation under the guidance of capable persons democratically serving the interests of the membership.

Seek Help of Organization

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this executive committee approve the adoption of such a plan in the St. Louis dairy district and give it the unqualified endorsement of this county Farm Bureau.

"Be it further resolved, that we seek and request the co-operation of the State Department of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Illinois Agricultural Association, the several county Farm Bureaus, the Illinois State Grange, the Farmers' Equity Union and all buyers of milk in our communities to unite with us actively in bringing to a successful conclusion the formation and adoption of a sound, conservative milk merchandising plan for the benefit of the whole dairy industry in the St. Louis milk district."

I. A. A. to Entertain Farm Club Boys and Girls at Breakfast

"Last call for breakfast!"

This is the call that will assemble nearly 100 Illinois farm boys and girls to a breakfast entertainment on Dec. 2, which will be given by the Illinois Agricultural Association when they attend the Boys' and Girls' Club Congress and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago during the first week in December.

Club boys and girls of Illinois will not get out of the habit of rising early, as customary on the farm, when they take a short vacation trip and attend their national meeting and the live stock show, for on the second day of December they will breakfast at 7:30 a. m. in the Crystal room of the Great Northern hotel.

This annual breakfast for the boys and girls of Illinois has become an established tradition in the state farm bureau activities. Last year approximately 150 boys, girls and officers and directors of the I. A. A. attended the annual breakfast. Two years ago, the farm club members of Illinois who earned trips to the stock show as rewards for superior club work, were given a banquet and dance.

The program of the breakfast will probably include exhibits by special demonstration teams, speeches by the boys and girls, talks by President Thompson and Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary of the I. A. A., and a general introduction of the guests to the state farm bureau directors and their work.

IN CALIFORNIA, COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS are being formed to erect and operate large storage tanks for oil used in heating orchards during frost periods.

On The Job



And here's Col. L. B. Warnsing, chief manager of the state corn husking contest, and his two assistants, William Rebkaus and Wade Weller.

FARM FILLERS

CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY ARE EATING ABOUT 18 pounds more meat a year than they were consuming five years ago. During 1923 the total amount of meat consumed was 18,481,000,000 pounds. Pork lead in popularity with beef, veal, mutton and lamb and goat following in order named. The consumption of pork totaled over ten billion pounds while goat meat was consumed at the rate of three million pounds annually.

COMPLAINT HAS BEEN MADE THAT THE co-operative egg association in Oregon has been so manipulating the egg market that the cold storage interests and speculators have been getting the short end of the profits. In the spring the charge is that the price for eggs is held up so high that the ice house men cannot afford to buy them for storage stock and in October the price in Portland is so low that there is little profit in bringing them out, while the co-operative sell carloads of eggs in New York at an advance over the Portland price.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU HAS A FABRIC department which sells suits, overcoats, woolen bed blankets, auto robes and underwear to its members. The merchandise is said to be manufactured of 100 per cent wool and of the highest quality.

A RECENT INCOMPLETE SURVEY OF JUNIOR 4-H clubs in Iowa showed 18,052 club members scattered throughout the 99 counties of the state. Of this number 10,326 are enrolled in girls' clubs and the remaining 7,726 in boys' clubs.

IN THE SIXTH EGG POOL, OCTOBER 1 TO 15, OF the Ohio Poultry Producers' Co-operative Association the members received 47.5 cents a dozen for their eggs. This price was 7.5 cents above the price paid by local poultry and egg buyers during the same period when the non-members received 40 cents a dozen. By the first week in November it was expected that the Ohio co-operative would reach the $200,000 mark in total sales for the first four months of operation, according to M. L. Howell, manager of the association.

THE ALBERTA (CANADA) WHEAT POOL MEMbership is increasing more rapidly than ever a U. S. D. A. report states. A million additional acres are expected to be signed by January 1. Coarse grains may also be pooled if enough contracts are received. Some elevators are being built by the pool.

JERSEY COUNTY HAS RECENTLY EMPLOYED A county veterinarian, Dr. H. H. Seely, who will have charge of tuberculosis eradication work being started in that county with the support of the Jersey County Farm Bureau.

FORD COUNTY DAIRY MARKETING ASSOCIAtion, located at Paxton, started with 115 members and now has 201. During its first year of operation it did over $30,000 of business and paid patronage refunds of $1,391.05 to its members.

GATHERING THE CORN

THE great plumes, the ears well enveloped in their husks, the long and pointed leaves, in summer, like green or purple ribands, with a yellow stem line in the middle, all now turned dingy; the sturdy stalks, and the rustling in the breeze—the breeze itself well tempering the sunny noon—the varied reminiscences recall'd—the ploughing and planting in spring—the whole family in the field, even the little girls and boys dropping seed in the hill—the gorgeous sight through July and August—the walk and observation early in the day—the cheery call of the robin, and the low whirr of insects in the grass—the Western husking party, when ripe—the November moonlight gathering, and the calls, songs, laughter of the young fellows.—Walt Whitman.

FARM BUREAU POSTER

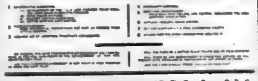
FORD COUNTY FARMBUREAU

AND HOW IT HAS PAID

WHAT IT HAS DONE



WHAT THE FARM BUREAU IS DOING



Do Not Be Misled By Statements Of Those Opposed To The Farm Bureau Or To Co-operative Marketing, But Remember The Wheel That Squeaks Is The One That Needs The Oil.

This poster, which is one of the achievements of the publicity committee of the Ford County Farm Bureau, is displayed in all public places in the county for the purpose of pointing out to both members and non-members, the activities, accomplishments and program of the organization.

Adviser Idea 200 Years Old

Letters In New Jersey Archives Show Farmers Wanted County Agents in 1723

How old is the county agent idea?

Carl R. Woodward, editor of the New Jersey extension service, found upon examing colonial documents in the New Jersey archives that more than 200 years ago a suggestion was made that a farm demonstrator be employed.

As early as 1723 a farm demonstrator was proposed for the colonial planters of flax and hemp. In November, 1719, Lewis Morris, president of the East Jersey Council, suggested the establishment of demonstration farms in a letter written to the lords of trade in which he said:

"Hemp may be easily raised in great quantities in this country; but we do not well understand the managery of it.

"I humbly submit to your Lordship's consideration whether, if a few families that understood it were plac't by His Majestie, on some propper lands in the Province of New Yorke (of which there are great quantities), and oblig'd to attend solely the raising of hemp, it would not be the best direction; and of use."

Mr. Woodward states that four years later a memorial was presented to the lords of trade which concluded that a farm demonstrator was the best means of promoting the interests of agriculture. It read:

"That they . . . humbly propose some person well Skilled in Raising and Manufacturing the several Species of Naval Stores (flax, hemp, tar), ... may be Forthwith appointed with sufficient power to instruct the Inhabitants and conduct this Affair, which is of the greatest consequence to his Maj'ts. Dominions both here and in the Plantations."

Whether or not the lords of trade ever acted on this proposal, Mr. Woodward has so far been unable to discover.

THE CHICAGO PRODUCERS' BUSINESS IS STEADILY growing, judging from the October receipts.

County Farm Bureau Presidents to Hold Breakfast Meeting

When it comes to having business breakfast conferences, President Coolidge has nothing on the county farm bureau presidents of Illinois who will attend the conference of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 7, 8, and 9.

According to an announcement sent to Presidents of the 92 county Farm Bureaus by Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary of the I. A. A., all county farm bureau presidents of the state have been called to meet at a special breakfast conference in the Crystal room of the Great Northern hotel, at 7:00 a. m., Tuesday, December 8.

This early morning conference has been called to make plans for other meetings of the county presidents which will convene during the annual convention of the national farm organization and to give the presidents an opportunity to attend the national meeting and take part in its activities.

It is understood that the presidents expect to journey to Chicago on Monday, December 7, to hear President Coolidge, who will address the farm delegates at 11:00 o'clock that morning.

The conference of the county presidents of Illinois will take up legislative, administrative and marketing problems strictly related to the farm work in this state. The discussion at this meeting will supplement the convention work of the national organization.

"Five Yards" McCarty Drinks Quart of Milk Three Times Each Day

When Austin ("Five Yards") McCarty, Chicago's famous gridiron player and human battering ram, sits down to his three square meals he finds at the right of his plate a quart bottle of milk to which is attributed considerable of his ability to gain five yards on the football field every time he carries the ball, according to information coming to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"Red" Grange, Illinois' football ace, may have had a hard time keeping his hands off of the white bottles of the lactile substance when he delivered ice to the Wheaton refrigerators last summer but to McCarty three quarts of milk is a daily present to him from his fraternity.

In the trophy room of Austin's fraternity stands a silent monument to the American cow and her contribution to Chicago's football victories, it is learned. The trophy, imposing beside the loving cups won for athletic achievements, is the first milk bottle emptied by "Five Yards" McCarty when he entered the fraternity life of his school.

McCarty's success and perfect health, through his milk diet, has been so convincing that his room-mates have taken to drinking the farm beverage. The steward of Austin's fraternity states that up until 1923, when McCarty became a member of the college organization, milk was used only for cooking purposes. However, this fall the steward finds that he must order 20 bottles of milk for each meal. Of these, 19 are pint bottles and one a quart and is to be placed before McCarty's chair at the table. Upon this diet, the steward believes, the members of the chapter will soon outgrow their present clothing measurements.

NINETY-SEVEN SHIPPERS OF THE MARION county Ill. Shipping Association visited the East Saint Louis Producers recently watching the stock go through the yards. F. J. Blackburn, farm adviser and C. C. Clifton, shipping association manager, promoted the trip.

SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF THE TOTAL RECEIPTS of livestock on the St. Louis market were handled during a recent week by the Producers. This was considerable more than any other agency handled.

I. A. A. Conferences Listed

Four District Meetings to be Held Before Close of Year

Congressional district conference meetings of farm bureau representatives and members and I. A. A. officials have been scheduled for the next four weeks with place, date, district and speakers announced as follows:

November 23—22nd district, Greenville. Speaker, Vernon Vanimas, field representative of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois.

November 24—17th district, Woodstock. Speakers, President Thompson and A. D. Lynch, I. A. A. director of dairy marketing.

December 2—17th district, Bloomington. Speakers, J. C. Watson, I. A. A. taxation specialist; President Thompson, and L. J. Quasey, director of the I. A. A. transportation department.

December 14—18th district, Wataska. Speakers, Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary of the I. A. A., and Wm. E. Hedgcock, I. A. A. director of live stock marketing.

Renewing Members of Alabama Farm Bureau Must Pool Farm Crop

A new policy toward co-operative marketing has been formulated by the board of directors of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. Hereafter farm bureau members must market their crops through commodity co-operatives.

After the expiration of the present farm bureau memberships on December 31, no application for renewal or for new membership will be accepted unless at the same time the farmer signs up a commodity contract for such crops as he is known to grow, handle or sell. This ruling applies only to the crops for which the state and county Farm Bureaus have fostered commodity marketing associations.

The resolution setting forth the new policy was adopted unanimously and official notice has been sent to every member. Better marketing is the chief purpose of the Farm Bureau, according to its directors, and farmers who are not willing to help improve marketing do not belong in the organization.

Knox Bureau Buys $10 Gas Coupon Books And Memb[illegible]s Get 'Em For $9

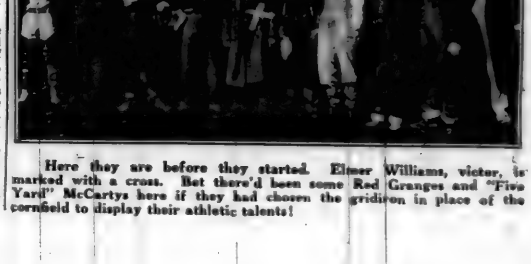
A saving of close to two cents a gallon on gasoline is now available to members of the Knox County Farm Bureau, which has used the buying power of the organization to purchase $10 coupon books at a discount, and sells them to members at $9.

"It is getting to be a difficult matter to keep gasoline on the farm without a lock or key," a statement in the Knox County Farm Bureau Bulletin reads. "In fact, a goodly number of farmers have discontinued buying gasoline in large quantities from tank wagons because of the shrinkage through evaporation and loss due to passing motorists who find their gas tanks empty at a large hour.

"Thus the Farm Bureau has opened a new way for members to buy gas at a discount. Practically every corporation using large quantities of gasoline is able to purchase it at a discount. The Farm Bureau has been able to do likewise, the only difference being that the Farm Bureau takes a large number of coupon books instead of gasoline. These are redeemable at filling stations throughout the county."

The coupons are good for kerosene, oil, grease or any products sold at filling stations. By taking advantage of the coupon book savings, members can "clip cash coupons from their membership," concludes the statement.

Aspirants for State Huskin' Title



Here they are before they started. Elmer Williams, victor, is marked with a cross. But there'd been some Red Granges and "Five Yard" McCartys here if they had chosen the gridiron in place of the cornfield to display their athletic talents!

Carterville Lions Work With Farmers In Co-op Marketing

Fruit and Vegetable Association Formed by Co-operation of Farmers and Business Club Proves Success



Logan N. Colp

MUCH of the credit of the success of the Carterville Growers' Association is due to the leadership and work of Logan N. Colp, president of the association. As a farmer, Mr. Colp knew the condition of local agriculture and as vice-president of the Lions club he was able to join the businessmen with the farmers in making the organization a success. Colp manages a 340-acre farm of which 137 acres are planted in fruit trees. He is a director of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, Centralia. Recently he has given many talks before farmers and businessmen of southern Illinois telling of the success of the Carterville association and assisting in organizing similar organizations in that part of the state.

When the business men and the farmers get together on a cooperative and mutual project things begin to happen. What is a known fact and Carterville has an example which furnishes a good proof for the axiom.

It was last year that the citizens of Carterville began to realize that all was not well around their community. Agriculture had not been doing well and Carterville depended largely upon its rural people. Farmers were badly in debt. Corn and wheat farming had not been a paying business. Mortgages were increasing and the average farmer did not have enough money to make a change if he desired.

That was the condition when the Lions Club of Carterville, through the efforts of Logan N. Colp, a local farmer, began to take a hand. Farmers were called in for consulation, a careful study of conditions was made and in October a joint tour of farmers and merchants was made through the fruit and vegetable districts of southern Illinois. This was followed by local farm meetings with the result that last December, the Carterville Growers Association, Inc., was formed with seventy-one members. Logan N. Colp was elected president.

Tomatoes Yield $300 an Acre

Twenty-five acres of tomatoes were grown by the members this year which netted them from $150 to $300 per acre after all expenses were paid. Beans, sweet corn and spinach also were planted by the members but due to the dry season, these crops did not yield as well. These were not a complete loss by any means because of the unusual climatic conditions for more than 1000 hampers of green beans, 350 sacks of corn and 300 bushels of spinach were shipped to market on a cooperative basis by the association members.

Although it is planned that the production of fruit shall be the major crop, the members decided to confine their initial efforts to vegetables the first year in order to receive immediate returns on their investment.

The tomato crop proved the big success. In all, fourteen cars or approximately 4,000 bushels were shipped by the association. The distribution was handled by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, Centralia, and the product was sold on the market in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Rochester, New York and other prominent points of consumption.

Green Wraps Profitable

Ten of the fourteen cars were shipped as green wrapped tomatoes and thus allowed a wider distribution with less spoilage or loss and greater financial returns. This was the first time that green wrapped tomatoes had been shipped out of this district and they took exceptionally well on the markets. It is believed that the Carterville farmers have established a demand for their green wrapped tomatoes that will prove of unusual financial benefit in future seasons.

Local greenhousemen co-operated with the association members this year and the tomato plants were grown in the Carterville green house on a purely cost of production basis. A local warehouse was rented at a reasonable rate for grading and packing the crops.

Lions Club to Furnish Wrappers

For the next year, the Lions Club of Carterville has offered to furnish free of charge, special printed wrappers for the green tomatoes shipped by the association. The product will be marketed under the "Illini" brand but the wrapper will bear the name of the association and a statement to the effect that the organization was sponsored by the Carterville Lions Club.

It is expected that next year the membership of the Carterville Growers Association will number more than 150 and at least 60 to 75 cars of vegetables will be handled by the association. The members were well satisfied with the results this year.

The success of the Carterville growers has come to the attention of both farmers and towns people throughout the district and it is understood that the Rotary and Lions' clubs of many towns are making arrangements to cooperate with the farmers in sponsoring fruit and vegetable associations in their respective communities.

The total sales of the Carterville Growers Association this year has been estimated at approximately $13,000 and was made up of $11,000 in tomatoes, $1,500 in beans and $500 in spinach and corn. This was a good start and with similar success next year it is expected that the total sales will reach a mark of at least four times this amount.

Officers of the association include: Logan N. Colp, president; Jay Bick, vice-president; Leo Watson, secretary-treasurer and J. W. Hayton, Matt Conner, J. B. Moulton, Claude Cox and Richard North, directors.

Williams, Stark County Member, Husks Barehanded; Wins State Shuckin' Title

"BROWN, I've got to get this news to my wife!"

So said Elmer Williams when it was announced that his 27.21 bushels which he shucked in eighty minutes in the second annual state corn husking contest, conducted by Prairie Farmer, entitled him to the title of Illinois champion.

Nineteen other fast corn pickers competed in the contest which was held on the farm of William Bergman, ten miles north of Hillsboro in Montgomery county November 12 under auspices of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau. While the corn was of good yield, the ears ran high and a long drizzling rain the night before caused considerable difficulty in getting about.

"Brown" is the farm adviser of the Stark County Farm Bureau—E. E. Brown. He played a new role for farm advisers—that of coach. Williams, the state's newly crowned champion, has been a member of the Stark County Farm Bureau since it was organized.

"I wish they'd had these contests ten years ago," declared Williams. "I'm getting so my arms begin to numb, but when I was younger I could toss 'em faster. Why about fourteen years ago I shucked 202 bushels in eight hours and twenty minutes, and one week I got over 800 bushels."

Williams is 35 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, 160 pounds in weight and a farmer.

Adviser Brown was on the job to render rubbing service if necessary, but none was.

Williams used a shucking peg and worked barehanded. The peg jabbed his left wrist badly. When the contest ended his wrist and hands were bleeding. He tossed from 37 to 42 ears into the wagon per minute.

Husking 27.21 bushels in eighty minutes is the rate of 202 bushels if that pace is maintained for ten hours, 183.6 bushels for nine hours, 163 for eight hours, or one-third of a bushel a minute.

A Close Second

Close on his heels was Walter W. Olsen, member of the Knox Farm Bureau, with 26.56 bushels. Third was Earl Niehaus, 20-year-old son of Henry Niehaus, winner of last year's state contest, who could not compete this year because of boils on his wrists. The younger Niehaus, however, turned in a remarkably clean load, having only four ounces of ribbons on the 100-pound sample taken from his load. It weighed 1778 pounds, and dividing by 89-pound bushel gave him a total of 25.40 bushels. Henry Franzen of Flanagan, Livingston county, landed fourth with 25.12 bushels. Oscar Hagemeier of Nokomis, Montgomery county, took fifth with 25 bushels.

Other placings were as follows: 6—Orville Welch, Monticello, Piatt county, 24.6 bushels; 7—M. V. Beck, Rochester, Sangamon county, 24.5 bushels; 8—Theodore Tuftin, Ottawa, LaSalle county, 23.93 bushels; 9—Wayne Umphries, Covell, McLean county, 23.74 bushels; 10—E. C. Henry, Piper City, Ford county, 23.3 bushels; 11—Pearl Mansfield, Montgomery county, 22.05 bushels; 12—O. R. Pawley, Aledo, Mercer county, 21.94 bushels; 13—William Wellenreiter, Danvers, McLean county, 21.89 bushels; 14—Gus Miller, Geneseo, Henry county, 21.66 bushels; 15—Curtis Robb, Taylorville, Christian county, 20.9 bushels; 16—Earl Marquis, Bethany, Moultrie county, 20.42 bushels; 17—Grover Leigh, Sangamon county, 20.19 bushels; 18—Souvie Harland, Marietta, Fulton county, 18.81 bushels; 19—Joe Morford, Alexis, Mercer county, 18.14 bushels; 20—Dave Spain, Armstrong, Vermillion county, 17.35 bushels.



Illinois' New Champ in Action

Penalty For Too Many Ribbons

Under the system of scoring used, a 100-pound sample was taken from each contestant's corn. All husks left on ears in this sample were removed and weighed. No penalty was made if not more than four ounces of husks were found, but for each ounce over four, three per cent was taken off the total weight of the corn. Some contestants were penalized heavily because of "dirty" husking and those who turned in clean loads were benefitted. For each pound of corn left behind in the field, each contestant was penalized two pounds from the total husked.

Several of the contestants earned the right to enter the state contest by winning in county contests, several of which were put on by county Farm Bureaus. Others entered by affidavit as to amounts they had shucked under observation of some onlooker. It is expected that more county contests will be held by Farm Bureaus next year and individual entries eliminated.

About 3,000 People

About 680 cars were counted as the onlookers left for home, and it was estimated that at least 3,000 people saw the event.

Handling such a crowd in an efficient manner, and also superintending the many details of the contest itself, was the job of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau. That this was well done was the opinion of everyone. One hundred and forty-eight men were required as gleaners, drivers, judges, timekeepers, mounted police and officials. Col. R. B. Warnsing of Nokomis was in charge. His close assistants were: Will Rebham and Louis Weller of Raymond. Farm Adviser Alden Snyder and others of the Farm Bureau deserve much credit for the efficient manner in which the contest was handled. The Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce gave good support. Appetites were appeased by the hospitable ladies of the locality who served food during the day.

The farm is owned by Garrett Pereboom and Mr. Bergman is the renter. Most of the 680 automobiles were parked on a bluegrass pasture and it was badly cut up.

"Aw, don't worry about that pasture," Bergman said after the contest, "it hasn't been in corn for forty years, so I'll plow it up next spring."

Midwest Contest Next

Both Williams and Olsen will represent Illinois in the Midwest contest in Mercer county, Illinois, November 19. There is keen desire to bring the corn belt championship to Illinois this year. State champions of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota, and perhaps representatives of Indiana and South Dakota, will compete.

W. J. Sharer, representing the Burgess Community Club, an important part of the Mercer County Farm Bureau, invited all to attend the Midwest contest in the "best county in Illinois, but if I lived in Montgomery county, I'd say this is the best one."

"Beat Iowa! Beat Iowa!" answered the crowd.

Rains, Bad Roads Slow Farm Bureau Membership Drive

Rains, snows and bad roads during the past two weeks have combined in retarding the membership renewal campaigns in many counties of the state, according to Geo. E. Metzger, I. A. A. director of organization.

"Membership drives have been in progress in many counties and their results have been encouraging," states Director Metzger. "However, when many of the roads became in such a condition that our cars mired down to the hubs, we were forced to quit and wait until the boggs freeze up or become dry enough to be passable. In counties having hard roads we have been able to complete the solicitation of the members living on the concrete highways. We are unable to complete the campaign in many counties until the side roads are in better condition.

"The recent continuous rains have caused great losses to many Illinois farmers. In our work in the country we find that thousands are unable to get in the fields to harvest their corn. These rains have been exceptionally prevalent in our southern counties. In one county, which ordinarily sows a large acreage of wheat, it is said that this fall the farmers have been able to sow less than 100 acres on the entire county.

"Under these conditions we are holding up our membership campaigns. Several of our solicitors have been withdrawn to curtail expenses."

New Game Law Makes "No Hunting" Signs Mean What They Say

Several county Farm Bureaus in Illinois are furnishing "No Hunting" signs to members. In the last legislature an amendment to the game laws was enacted which protects an owner or tenant who posts a "No Hunting" sign on his premises, or inserts a small advertisement in the local newspaper telling that no hunting is permitted.

The text is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to trap or hunt with a gun or a dog, or allow a dog to hunt within or upon the land of another or upon the waters flowing over or standing on the land of another, where notice that hunting or trespassing is forbidden, is posted or exhibited in a conspicuous place on such land, or where the owner, agent of the owner, or occupant has expressly forbidden hunting or trespassing on such land by publication in a local newspaper."

In analyzing this amendment, Legal Counsel Kirkpatrick states that it serves as a protection for those who put up signs or who advertise, yet does not lessen the protection of the owner or tenant as it stood before the game law was amended.

The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than $15 nor more than $100, or county jail imprisonment of not less than 10 days nor more than 20 days, at the discretion of the court.

Jardine and Lowden to Speak at Meeting

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

A committee to consider any proposals for amending the I. A. A. constitution, should there be any, was also appointed. The members are: B. H. Taylor, Lapatee, Fulton county; Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, Montgomery county and G. F. Tullock, Rockford, Winnebago county. Proposals to amend the constitution must be submitted 20 days in advance of the annual meeting in order that all voting delegates may be notified, according to the by-laws of the I. A. A.

Other actions taken by the executive committee in its November meeting were: approval of the treasurer's financial report which showed the I. A. A. is operating under its budget; received a report on grain marketing, a story of which is in another column, and received a verbal report from the legislative committee telling of work being done to form a citizens' protective body for the purpose of pushing a state police bill in the next legislature which would have the support of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Illinois Bankers' Association and the I. A. A.

All three organizations are co-operating in this effort to secure a state police bill which will furnish adequate rural protection and without undesirable political influences.

In a letter to the Illinois Agricultural Association concerning the Record, the Literary Digest says: "We are looking forward to receiving future issues of this interesting publication."

A recent survey of the U. S. D. A. revealed that 70 per cent of the price paid by consumers in Boston for onions was absorbed in handling costs between the producers and the consumers.

The Chicago Producers handle about 5 per cent of the total livestock receipts on the Chicago market after deducting shipments direct to packers.

Nearly two-thirds of the nation's cranberry crop is marketed cooperatively.

"No Trespass" signs are ready for delivery to all members of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau.

Gougler and Wicker Address Members at District Conference

I. A. A. and Woodford County Farm Bureau Complimented by Members at 16th District Meeting, Oct. 27

Poultry and egg marketing, principles involved in developing successful co-operative organizations and a general review of the problems and projects of the county Farm Bureaus were the chief subjects discussed at the 16th district I. A. A. conference held at Henry, Oct. 27.



A. R. Wright

Thirty-two farm bureau officers, advisers and members from Marshall, Putnam, Peoria, Bureau, Stark and Tazewell counties attended the meeting. A. R. Wright, I. A. A. executive committeeman, who will reflect the wishes and expressions of the leaders on to the state organization, presided as chairman with F. E. Fuller, adviser, Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau, as secretary.

During the morning session, F. A. Gougler, director of the I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department, told the members about the Illinois poultry and egg marketing plan that is now in the educational stage in many counties. It was the opinion of those present that most farmers will be willing to take better care of the eggs by gathering them twice a day, "swatting the rooster" and in general, produce a higher quality of eggs, provided there is a profit for doing so. Under present marketing conditions farmers get little or nothing extra for the extra work.

Woodford County Praised

Following the noon hour, the meeting was turned over to a round-table discussion of the problems and projects of the various Farm Bureaus represented. The progress of the membership drives was reviewed and the unanimous opinion was stated in the belief that, when possible, non-members should be excluded from participation in the benefits of the Farm Bureau.

Hog vaccination work which makes a saving in lower costs of serum to farmers was reported as saving more than the cost of running the Farm Bureaus of the district. Praise was given to the Woodford County Farm Bureau for its discovery of Krug corn and work in increasing the yield. Tazewell county representatives related the work with their automobile insurance for members.

I. A. A. Complimented

The work of the I. A. A. was complimented by J. E. Shanklin of Toluca, who stated that he saw the great value of the organization at the time of the hearing of the state commerce commission in defense of the farmers' elevator which he represents at Varna. This elevator company owns property along a railroad that is attempting to cease operations, thus leaving the elevator stranded for want of transportation facilities. "When these emergencies arise we see the great value of sticking together," he stated.

Geo. R. Wicker, manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association, the I. A. A. co-operative auditing and business service, made the afternoon address. He explained the necessity of a solid foundation for grain marketing founded upon farmers' elevators. He stated that now farmers' elevator associations are getting together on a plan acceptable to all.

Thirty-two Present

Those present at the meeting, according to counties represented, included:

Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau—J. E. Shanklin, John McDonald, H. H. Hastinge, A. R. Wright, I. A. A. executive committee, Charles Martin, Ben Modro, H. I. Webber, J. A. Shanklin, J. T. Mills, John Schmitt, H. H. Thierry, J. E. Carlson, Otis McClary, A. M. Stoner, F. E. Fuller, farm adviser, Louis Boyle, assistant adviser, F. E. Smith, George Wheeler, William Downey, L. F. Doyle, David Sipe and Guy French.

Peoria County Farm Bureau—Charles Ford, president; and C. R. Coultas, assistant adviser.

Bureau County Farm Bureau—Herman Madsen, William Habercorn, and W. W. Wilson, farm adviser.

Stark County Farm Bureau—Ed. Welcox and E. E. Brown, farm adviser.

Tazewell County Farm Bureau—L. E. Welk and President Morris.

Fruit trees and many spring and early summer flowers within a radius of 50 miles of Duquoin, Perry county, were in bloom or bud this fall, making two "spring seasons" for 1925.

The board of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau has expressed itself as favoring a corn husking rate of five cents a bushel for this fall and feels this is the average in central Illinois.

J. Franklin Hedgcock, farm adviser of the Will County Farm Bureau, was one of the speakers at the National Conference of County Agents which was held at the National Dairy Show, Indianapolis.

Most animals about the farm have a name. Why not give one to the farm tool?

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 3 | Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—December 5, 1925 | No. 24

750 ILLINOIS FARMERS TO ATTEND A. F. B. F. MEETING

Marketing Proves Lively Subject at Murphysboro Meet

Lynch, Leeper and Gougler Address Farmers at 25th District I. A. A. Conference

Twenty-eight farm bureau officers, advisers and members from the counties of Jackson, Union, Randolph, Franklin and Williamson attended the 25th district I. A. A. conference held at Murphysboro, Nov. 19, and united in expressing their views and wishes regarding farm problems and activities which will be forwarded to the officers and executive committeemen of the state organization by R. K. Loomis of Makanda, I. A. A. committeeman of the district and chairman of the meeting.



R. K. Loomis

The program was taken up chiefly with discussions on co-operative marketing with special talks given on the marketing of poultry and eggs, cream and milk, and fruit and vegetables.

F. A. Gougler, director of the poultry and egg marketing department of the I. A. A., explained the Illinois poultry and egg marketing plan and emphasized the importance of carefully planned educational work as a ground-breaker before actual marketing is begun.

Loomis Reviews I. A. A. Work

The second I. A. A. speaker to address the conference was A. D. Lynch, head of the dairy marketing department, who told of the co-operative cream and milk marketing organizations that are being organized or are in operation in the state. Director Lynch also pointed out the progress that has been made on the tuberculosis eradication project in Illinois.

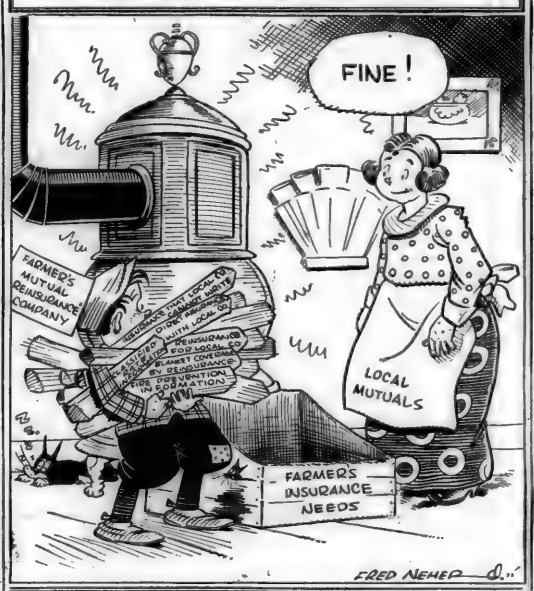
A. B. Leeper, I. A. A. director of fruit and vegetable marketing and manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, Centralia, spoke on problems of interest to the fruit men of the 25th district. He was followed on the program by Committeeman Loomis who told of the important current activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association and opened the meeting to a round-table discussion.

Those who attended the meeting were: Jackson County Farm Bureau—Herbert Young, George Smith, C. C. Logan, Charles Miller, L. D. Reickenberg, Henry Reickenberg, Henry Dickmeyer, Jesse Klein, Nick Maes, Charles Maes, H. P. Sauer, Frank Easterly, E. Melner, Fred Dietz, L. A. Dietz, Philip Dietz, Adviser C. J. Thomas, C. O. Allard, H. G. Easterly and H. Burkey. Union—R. K. Loomis; Randolph county—John Uffelman and E. C. Secor, farm adviser; Franklin county—H. H. Webb, president, and E. E. Glick, farm adviser. Williamson county—Josh Collins, J. M. Krumrey, president, and W. K. Galeener, farm adviser.

SECRETARY JARDINE, IN A RECENT SPEECH estimated that $2,500,000,000 of farm products would be marketed co-operatively in the U. S. in 1925.

IN OHIO THE FARM BUREAU RECENTLY ORGANized the Ohio Farm Bureau Corporation which is incorporated for the purpose of offering financial and managerial services to co-ops. Shares and bonds in it will be offered to the general public.

To Take Care of All Insurance Needs of Farmer



24th District Farmers Discuss Limestone R. R. Rates at I. A. A. Meeting

Resolutions urging T. B. Testing of Illinois herds, the continuance of a strong differential in the purchase price of limestone, favoring farm bureau members, and the holding of the I. A. A. district conferences next year, summarizes much of the discussion of the 22 farm leaders, officers, advisers and members from Clay, Pope, White, Gallatin, and Johnson counties, who attended the 24th district conference, held at Golconda, Nov. 19.



Curt Anderson

The meeting was called to order by Curt Anderson, I. A. A. executive committee of the district, who absorbed the opinions of the leaders present with the view of forwarding the information on the state executive committee for the purpose of directing the activities of the state organization.

Report on Wheat Pool

During the morning session, the meeting was turned over to a round-table discussion which brought out the fact that the Louisville and Nashville railroad is not making an allowance for demurrage on rainy days on cars while other roads reported on have made allowances in the past. The freight rate on limestone chat from Southern Missouri to Illinois points was discussed and a feeling shown that the I. A. A. should attempt to gain a more favorable rate from this source of supply.

Farm Advisers Creighton of White county and Simpson of Gallatin county both reported favorably on the soft wheet pool of the Indiana Wheat Growers Association but stated that the pool has not progressed far enough to throw much light on the probable future of the organization.

Resolution Urges T. B. Testing

Before the close of the meeting a committee reported on the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, in view of the vast amount of educational work on lime-

(Continued on page 3, col. 5.)

Famous Poland China Is Model For Medal Awarded Hog Caller

Because he was adjudged the most effective and persuasive hog caller of Illinois at the I. A. A. annual state picnic, which was held under auspices of the Christian County Farm Bureau at Taylorville August 27, V. E. Robison of Morton, Tazewell county, is awarded the medal reproduced here.



The medal was made from a photograph of Armistice Boy, famous grand champion Poland China boar. It is a watch charm and is one inch long. Champion Robison is a Poland China breeder. People who have seen the charm marvel at its fine detail. It is 10-karat gold.

Many National Authorities to Address Seventh Annual Meeting of A. F. B. F. at Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 7-8

President and Mrs. Coolidge to be Luncheon Guests of Farm Bureau Officials; Illinois County Presidents to Attend Breakfast Conference; Seats For All Illinoisians.

HEADLINERS including the President of the United States, Senator Capper of Kansas, representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, leaders in the fields of electricity, organization, advertising, marketing and women's work are scheduled to speak on the program of the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation which opens at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, on Monday, December 7 and continues for three days.



Senator Arthur Capper

Besides the general sessions, special sectional meetings are scheduled which are to include brief discussions covering the various types of work carried on by the state Farm Bureaus and lines of endeavor allied to farm organization activities. Although varied the program is full and complete with practically every minute of the three days taken up with convention work. It will be a school of farm organization information.

President Coolidge will open the speaking program of the convention at 11 a. m., Monday, the first day. Following this he will have lunch with the national officers and presidents of the state Farm Bureaus at which time only foods that have been marketed through co-operative organizations will be served. The First Lady of the Land, who will accompany the President, will be entertained at a special luncheon given by the farm bureau women who attend the national convention. The Coolidges will return to Washington Monday afternoon.

I. A. A. Director to Talk

During the first afternoon James O'Shaughnessy, secretary of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, New York City, will address the meeting on "The Application of Advertising to the Farming Industry." He will be followed on the program by Lucius Wilson, president, General Organization Co., Chicago, who will speak on "The Farm Bureau—Mother Organization of Agriculture."

Following President Wilson's talk, the convention will be opened for a sectional meeting on organization, membership and field service with S. H. Thompson, I. A. A. president, presiding. During this meeting George E. Metzger, director of the I. A. A. organization department, will speak on "The Intensive Sales Campaign."

"Making the Load Lighter by Electricity" is the subject scheduled for the principal address of the evening session of the first day. The speaker will be Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, New York City. Mr. Young collaborated with Vice-President Dawes on the formulation of the Dawes plan of reparation.



Owen D. Young

At 7:00 a. m., Tuesday, Dec. 8, all presidents of the county Farm Bureaus of Illinois will meet at a special breakfast conference, called by Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary of the I. A. A. At this early morning conference the 92 county presidents

(Continued on page 4, col. 5.)

Insurance Totaling $750,000 Placed in Force by New Mutual

Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois Received Charter Nov. 17

At noon, Monday, Nov. 21, approximately three-fourths of a million dollars of risks in farm mutual insurance was placed in force through the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois.

This notice was issued on receipt of the company's charter from the Illinois trade and commerce department, Springfield, on Nov. 17, following a state-wide campaign for $500,000 in individual insurance applications in which 385 Illinois farmers in 67 counties took part. This campaign, which over-subscribed the goal by $240,000, was accomplished in less than four months through the co-operation of county Farm Bureaus, the I. A. A., secretaries of local and county mutual insurance companies and individual farmers throughout the state.

A 25-Year-Old Aspiration Realized

With the starting of operations by the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois, an aspiration of mutual insurance leaders in Illinois for more than 25 years has been completed. For over a quarter of a century mutual companies of the state have realized the need of a state-wide reinsurance company to allow further development of the field and place the mutuals in a position to take care of all the insurance needs of Illinois farmers. However, it was not until this year that definite plans were adopted by the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies of Illinois and through the assistance of the I. A. A. organization efforts were started.

The new reinsurance company will in no way conflict with the activities of the local mutuals but will supplement their benefits by extending blanket reinsurance, specific reinsurance and recessional in-

(Continued on page 4, col. 1.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts.)

1st to 11th ..... William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th ..... C. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bomborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Moody, Fort Byron
15th ..... B. F. Taylor, Rapatee
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisenand, Charleston
20th ..... Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th ..... R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson ..... Quincy
Vice-President, H. E. Coonbel ..... Hooppole
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting ..... Geo. R. Wieher
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Kalkus
Grain Marketing ..... Chester C. Davis
Information ..... Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone ..... J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

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Fine! Now Support It

"WE call attention to the fact that a tariff on agricultural products is not effective when there is an exportable surplus, and call upon the business interests of the country and Congress to assist in remedying this situation, to the end that American Markets at American Prices be preserved for American farmers."

The above is a part of the resolutions adopted by the board of governors of the American Farm Congress, the most conservative agricultural group in these States. Secretary Jardine is a past president of the organization and addressed the convention at Kansas City at which this important resolution was adopted.

The coming session of Congress will no doubt give the element which fostered this resolution a splendid opportunity to back up what they say.

Quality Product + Organization = Higher Price

BECAUSE they are offering milk from tuberculin-tested cows that is of extra good quality, and also because they formed an organization and appointed a sales committee to bargain for them, the members of the DeKalb Milk Producers Association raised their price from $2.25 to $2.75 a hundred.

Quality Product + Organization = Higher Price.

A Timely Warning

IN order to guarantee fair and square treatment to the farmers in Illinois in purchases of ground rock phosphate, your association has been maintaining, for six years, a supervisional service with a branch office and chemical laboratory facilities in the phosphate field in Tennessee.

Rigid regulations and specifications have been established by the association, and any phosphate company which is able, physically and financially, to meet the requirements of the I. A. A. and shows its willingness to abide by the I. A. A.'s regulations and supervision by signing the agreement which the I. A. A. has prepared, is placed upon what is known as the I. A. A. Accredited List.

At present there are three such companies and no more. These are: Robin Jones Phosphate Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Ruhm Phosphate & Chemical Company, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.; Thomson Phosphate Company, Home Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

If, in the future, other companies are able to qualify and satisfy the I. A. A. requirements and will sign the agreement with the I. A. A., they will be added to the list and farm bureau members will be advised of the fact through the RECORD and through your respective Farm Bureaus. In the meantime, if other parties attempt to sell phosphate in Illinois and make claims or statements which might cause you to think they are operating under the I. A. A. plan, or in co-operation with the I. A. A. you should inquire about them through your Farm Bureau, or direct to the phosphate-limestone department. This department requests that you report promptly such facts to it.

Where The I. A. A. Stands

YOUR organization—and stress the *y-o-u-r*—has replied to a request from the American Farm Bureau Federation in which the Illinois Agricultural Association was asked to list, in order of importance, the subjects of far legislation which the association considers should be brought before the next session of Congress.

The reply listed the following:

1. Legislation that will place Agriculture on equality with Industry and Labor.
2. Legislation that will establish proper income tax exemptions for co-operative marketing organizations which were meant by Congress to be effective but which the treasury department has interpreted differently.
3. Legislation making it possible for fertilizers to be manufactured at Muscle Shoals with the least possible expense to farmers.

These are national objectives. Don't forget the major state legislative program, which is:

1. Adoption of the amendment to the revenue section of the state constitution which wins or loses at the polls in November, 1926.
2. Adoption of a gasoline tax in lieu of some present tax.
3. Adoption of a state police.

Why Did You Join?

WHAT was your reason for joining the Farm Bureau?

George E. Metzger, organization director, finds that the five reasons given most often by farmers who joined or re-joined this year are:

1. I believe that the farmers of the United States must become strongly organized. I am putting my belief into action by becoming a member of the Farm Bureau.
2. I believe that farmers have a legislative problem in gaining "Equality for Agriculture" which can only be solved through organization.
3. I believe that co-operative marketing is the way to a reasonable degree of price stabilization and I recognize the value of the Farm Bureau in organizing such co-operatives, as well as rendering field service and legislative services to such organizations after they have been set up.
4. I believe that the problem of ever-increasing overhead expense of farm supplies, labor and taxes can best be studied and solved by farmers through organization.
5. I believe in the study of greater efficiency in production of farm products which comes through co-operation and membership in the Farm Bureau.

Do these reasons cover your thoughts toward the Farm Bureau when you joined or re-joined? Write us your views.

Not Credit, But Price

THE finding of the official team that was sent to Iowa to see whether special credit to enable farmers to hold their corn would help the agricultural situation any, is receiving passing notice in the press. The investigators, one from the U. S. department of agriculture, the other from the federal farm loan board, undoubtedly reported much more to the Secretary of Agriculture than the published report reveals. There was nothing in the report that any farmer in the corn belt could not and no doubt many did tell them.

More credit cannot relieve a situation that is due to inadequate price. No business can pay off a debt that was incurred when all costs were inflated, with a product whose price has fallen out of proportion to costs which still stay up.

The concluding paragraph of the summary of the investigating committee's report as released from Washington is more to the point than all of the eight or ten paragraphs that precede it. It reads:

> While our mission was to survey credit and farm storage conditions in Iowa, we feel it should be added that deep interest was expressed in the problem of stabilizing the prices of farm products and in bringing about a better relationship between the price of the things farmers buy and the things they sell. The agricultural situation has improved since 1921, but it is apparent that many Iowa farmers still labor under the handicaps of large debts, high operating expenses, high taxes, high interest rates on short time loans, and also widely fluctuating and often unsatisfactory prices for their products.

In the past two years, the farmers have brought forth proposals for an export corporation or similar device to stabilize prices by caring for the surplus that follows any normal crop of certain farm products. The government has taken no pains to hide its opposition to such projects.

The problem of the surplus is recognized at Washington. The Secretary of Agriculture has repeatedly said so. The late agricultural commission, on adjournment last winter, announced that the first problem it would take up, on reconvening, would be that of the surplus. Now it is announced that the commission is not to meet again. The farmers are not disappointed over lack of effective action from the commission. They did not expect it. But they are waiting, more or less patiently, for the administration to bring forth its suggestions as to how the farmer may be included in the American protective system.

I. A. A. Cream Reports Force Local Stations to Pay Better Prices

Spread Between Butter Fat and Butter Prices Reduced Through Price Reporting Service of Department

Weekly reports issued by the dairy marketing department of the I. A. A. giving the butter fat prices paid by Illinois cream stations, have had a marked influence in reducing the spread between the price of 90-score butter and butter fat, according to A. D. Lynch, director.

This "bullish" influence on the prices paid for butter fat by Illinois cream stations was brought out in a report by Director Lynch which showed a decrease of four cents a pound in the spread between 90-score butter prices and the prices paid farmers for their butter fat over a period of 18 months.

In May, 1924, when the weekly price reports were first issued, the average difference in price between butter fat and 90-score butter was five cents a pound. Six months later the Illinois cream stations had raised their price standards and the spread was reduced to four cents. The weekly reports were then continued for another year and during October of this year, the average spread was less than one cent a pound.

Reports From 42 Counties

Figures for these reports are compiled by the I. A. A. dairy department through the co-operation of 125 members in 42 Illinois counties who send in an account of the prices paid for butter fat at their respective cream stations each Saturday in the month. These reports are summarized and a statement issued by the dairy department giving the average prices paid for butter fat in the various counties and the differences between these prices and the market quotations on 90-score butter.

These differences are brought to the attention of farm bureau members who in turn investigate the reason for the spread. This indirectly influences the cream buyer to pay a higher price for the dairy product.

"In one Illinois county," states Director Lynch, "the spread has been reduced nine cents a pound in the last 18 months and has indirectly given an additional profit of nine cents on each pound of butter fat marketed by the farmer of that county."

Co-Ops Force Price Up

Reports from the 42 counties also show that cream stations located in counties where co-operative creameries are in operation pay higher prices for butter fat than in counties where there are no co-operative cream marketing efforts. This was brought out particularly in Carroll and Stephenson counties during October of this year. Both of these counties have co-operative creameries and the average prices paid for butter fat were 47.2 cents and 49.0 cents respectively, as compared with the average price of all counties of 46.1 cents.

This result is also found in a comparison of states. In Ohio, where co-operative cream marketing is more extensive than in Illinois, the farmers receive an average of five cents more for their butter fat than those of Illinois.

"In general, it is found that through co-operative marketing operations the net return to farmers amounts to an increase of from seven to ten per cent," states Director Lynch. "This increased price, due to co-operative efforts benefits the outsiders as well as the member."

HENRY COUNTY HAS INCREASED ITS FARM bureau membership about 13 per cent.

ALEXANDER LEGGE, PRESIDENT OF THE International Harvester Company, recently stated before the National Industrial Conference Board, New York, a research organization for industrial interests, that agricultural inequality began before the war and that it is newspaper writers and so-called economists who are filling the papers with bombast as to the come-back of the farmer. He said that the farm situation is better than two years ago, but nothing has happened looking toward a permanent improvement.

A "White House" Atop a Skyscraper



Perched 300 feet above Randolph street, Chicago, on the tiptop of the new Hotel Sherman, is a new Georgian residence which is a midwestern "White House" where President Coolidge will make his headquarters when he comes to address the American Farm Bureau Federation Seventh Annual Meeting, December 7.

It is an honest-to-goodness two-story house with stairs connecting the first floor with the upstairs, where there are four master bedrooms. Downstairs there is a wood paneled living room with a wood-burning fireplace, a dining room and a kitchen. The tall west windows look out on a yard which is to be planted in grass. This yard is surrounded by an old fashioned tall brick wall.

President Coolidge will deliver his speech, which will be in the presence of approximately 750 Illinois farmers, in the "basement" to his midwestern "White House."

Illinois Farmers Sell Half of Eggs During 4 Lowest Priced Months

One half of the eggs produced in Illinois are marketed during the months of March, April, May and June, according to F. A. Gougler, director of the I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department.

"It has been noted," states Director Gougler, "that during the four months which we call our flush season, 50 per cent of the eggs move to market and the other half are distributed throughout the other eight months. This heavy movement always comes during the season of low prices. In fact, the heavy marketing is responsible for the low prices at that time of the year. Likewise, it has been noted that November is the low month of production, the average farmer selling only half a case during the month, and this accounts for the high prices for fresh eggs during the winter months."

Pacific Coast Producers Sell in Fall

Director Gougler points out that one of the important phases of a co-operative marketing association will be to educate its members to the need of changing their production methods in order to produce the largest volume of eggs during the high price months. A notable example of heavy production in months of high prices is found on the Pacific Coast where co-operative marketing of eggs has been carried out extensively. Figures from those states show that 84 per cent of the Pacific Coast eggs sold on the New York market during the winter of 1924-25 were marketed in the high price months of November, December, January and February. On the other hand during the heavy months of production in other states, the Pacific Coast producers sell less than 25 per cent of their annual production.

Sells 20 Cases Annually

The average size flock on an Illinois farm is 106 and from this, it is estimated that Illinois farmers sell approximately six dozen eggs per hen. Therefore, one farmer with an average number of 100 laying hens, will sell annually 600 dozen or 20 cases of eggs. Under present marketing and production methods these eggs are marketed by months as follows:

Month	No. of Cases
January	1
February	1½
March	2
April	3
May	3
June	2
July	2
August	1½
September	1½
October	1
November	½
December	1

THE MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS' EXCHANGE, Cadillac, Mich., has sold nearly 19,000 cars of potatoes for its affiliated local associations in seven years. The number of cars handled each season has averaged from 2,118 to 3,250.

Coolidge To Be Served Only Co-op Foods When He Dines With A. F. B. F.

It's a 100 per cent co-operative meal that President Coolidge will eat when he takes lunch with the national officers and presidents of the state Farm Bureaus at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Monday, Dec. 7.

The milk that the President will drink will be "Creamy Products" milk from tuberculin tested cows and sold by the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, a co-op that has a record of paying its members the highest price and selling to the consumers at the lowest price of any milk distributing agency in the United States. Only "Vita-Gold" cream, produced by the Stephenson County Co-operative Cream Producers' Association.

19 Counties Expect To Feature Shuckin' Contests Next Fall

Nine Others Say 'Probably" or "Maybe" and Five Answer "No"; Stark County Member World Champ

Following the state corn husking contest held in Montgomery county and the mid-west competition in Mercer county, keen interest has developed among a large number of county Farm Bureaus in "corn shuckin'" as a farm sport.

Both Elmer Williams of Stark county and Walter W. Olson of Knox county, winners of first and second in the state and mid-west contests, respectively, are members of the Farm Bureau.

Williams hung up an official world's record in the mid-west contest with 35.9 bushels, while Olson was not far behind with 34.03 bushels in the 80-minute battle.

A questionnaire sent to each farm adviser in the state asking the question, "Do you plan to have a county husking contest next fall?" resulted in 33 replies (by Nov. 28), 19 of which said "yes," 9 "probably" or "maybe" and 5 "no."

"We anticipate a big event in our county contest next year," states Adviser E. E. Brown for Stark county.

"The Rio Community Men's Club held a banquet in honor of Walter Olson last night," Adviser L. R. Marchant of Knox county writes. "Some eighty men voted to co-operate in conducting a local contest.

The Farm Bureaus which have rather definitely decided, although in some cases not officially, to hold county husking contests next fall are: Shelby, Hancock, Knox, Douglas, Carroll, Christian, McLean, Tazewell, Iroquois, Piatt, DeWitt, Ford, Warren, Henry, Clark, LaSalle, Rock Island, McDonough and Stark.

Those reporting "no": Pike, Lawrence, Crawford, Madison and Vermilion. "Probably" or "maybe": Sangamon, Peoria, Bond, Schuyler, Ogle, Grundy, DeKalb, Macon and Henderson. Other counties probably will be heard from.

MIMEOGRAPHING IS HER PET PEEVE!

This is the first of a series of stories about farm bureau secretaries of Illinois. The work of the office secretary is important to the success of every Farm Bureau. The efficiency displayed in handling the office routine, her knowledge of the work and farm problems and her courteous personality in greeting the office visitors reacts directly upon the membership. During the coming months our readers will meet some twenty of the farm bureau office secretaries who have been in the service the longest period of time.—Editor.

"WHERE will I find the cow tester (county veterinarian)?" is one of the questions asked most frequently by farmers of Lake county, according to Miss Blanche Osborne, who has held the position of office secretary of the Lake County Farm Bureau for nearly six years, in answering a questionnaire from the information department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.



MISS BLANCHE OSBORNE
Secretary, Lake County Farm Bureau, Libertyville

Another question we hear several times a day, writes Miss Osborne, is, "Where will I find the farm adviser?" From this it is readily gathered that personal service plays an important part in the work of the Lake County Farm Bureau, for when asked what she considers the most important phase of farm organization work, Miss Osborne writes:

"While it possibly should not be true, nevertheless, in our county the personal service of the farm adviser to the members is the most important. We have that demonstrated now in our membership campaign. In localities where more personal service has been rendered we are finding the least trouble in getting new members and renewing old memberships.'

"The value of tuberculosis testing to the dairymen of the Chicago district, writes Miss Osborne, "is the most important problem facing the farmers of Lake county today." To this she ads that the utilization of the various side-lines of farming that will bring the farmers considerable income beside milking cows is always a cause for more or less trouble in her section. Lake county is located in the center of the district that supplies the Chicago milk.

This secretary says that the best thing she likes about her work is the personal contact with people and their problems, and the necessity of using her wits in giving the service when she is the only one around the office. Mimeographing is her pet peeve.

Miss Osborne denies that she is married but when asked her opinion whether it is better to be a farm bureau secretary than married she writes: "That's hardly fair to ask before we've tried it. Both might be O. K."

I. A. A. Presents Club Medals

Seven State Champion Club Winners Given Medals at I. A. A. Breakfast



Seven medals were given to state champion boys' and girls' club winners by the Illinois Agricultural Association when 113 Illinois farm boys and girls, attending the club congress, were at a breakfast entertainment given by the I. A. A. in the Crystal room of the Great Northern hotel, Chicago, Dec. 2.

The medal winners were presented to the I. A. A. by Dean H. W. Mumford, of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, and the I. A. A. medals were presented by President S. H. Thompson. Following the presentation of the medals, one boy and one girl winner responded with a short talk for the guests.

Those who received I. A. A. medals were: Donald Cameron of Peoria county, was declared state champion at the livestock judging contest held at Urbana, August 17. Donald, who is president of the Hahna City pig club, has been chosen by the Peoria county boys and girls club committee as the Peoria county pig club champion for 1925.

Elmer Becker, Adrian Bullington and Donald Dean of Bureau county, members of the state champion livestock judging team which made the greatest number of points in the judging contest held at Urbana, Aug. 17.

Clifford Erickson, Donald Nelson and Leonard Lanegran, members of the DeKalb county dairy judging team, which was declared state champion dairy team.

Other state club champions who were given medals at the I. A. A. breakfast by their respective county Farm Bureaus were:

Name	County	Project
Joseph Baumgardner	Marshall-Putnam	Beef Calf
Franklin Singer	Montgomery	Alfalfa
G'en Baker	Lasalle	Garden
Forest Weseman	Kane	Dairy
Glen Bossinger	Christian	Boys' Clothing
M. T. Stephenson	Henry	Meat Pigs
Hazel Quicksall	Shelby	Poultry
Margaret Fortune	Williamson	Clothing
Ella Bliss	Gallatin	Meat Pigs
Lucile Tavener	Livingston	Baking
Lotas Beckmeyer	Adams	Room improvement

24th District Farmers Discuss R. R. Rates

(Continued from page 1, col. 3.)

stone usage, as initiated by our Farm Bureaus.

"That the limestone and transportation departments of our I. A. A. co-operate with our Farm Bureaus and the lead mines of Missouri in securing the best possible rate on limestone chat from the Missouri supply for southern Illinois;

"That we recommend that the activities of the Producers' Livestock Commission Association on all Terminal markets serving Illinois be given special mention through the I. A. A. Record as to the comparative amounts of business handled by these firms at their respective markets;

"That the T. B. testing of cattle be urged at the earliest possible date throughout the counties of the 24th district;

"And be it further resolved, that this meeting go on record as favoring a continuance of these district meetings, and that we urge a more enthusiastic interest and a better attendance."

Value Of 1925 Corn Crop Is Lower Than Short Crop Of 1924

Current Corn Prices Fall Short of Paying Cost of Production, Says I. A. A. Grain Director

Notwithstanding the size of the 1925 bumper corn crop in Illinois, its cash value to the farmers who produced it is sixty million dollars less than the value of last year's poor crop, if the price which the farmers of the state are actually receiving at country elevators in November continues through the season, according to findings of Chester C. Davis, I. A. A. grain marketing director.

The statement of Director Davis points out that November 1 estimates credit Illinois with a corn crop of $394,994,000 bushels for 1925 as compared with 293,600,000 bushels in 1924. But the 1924 crop had a farm value of $278,920,000 at the December 1 price, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, while the price which farmers are actually receiving at country points in the state this week would yield a total of only $217,246,700 if it were all sold.

Farmers who are selling their corn are receiving from fifty to sixty cents a bushel for it, with the bulk of it going at 55 cents or less. Excessive moisture in this year's corn is the factor which is holding the country cash price below contract grade quotations.

Production Costs 68 Cents

Current corn prices fall far short of paying costs of production, and entail a loss of millions to farmers of Illinois if they continue, it is pointed out. Actual cost records on a number of farms in Champaign and Piatt counties, in one of the best corn producing districts in Illinois, show a corn production cost of 68 cents per bushel for 1924 on farms having an average yield of [illegible]

If a [illegible] market rules through the season," states Director Davis, "farmers who sell their corn as their cash crop will be in much worse state than those who feed and market their corn as pork, or who buy corn to feed. Many factors enter into a calculation as to what the trend of corn prices will be this winter. Heavy discounts have ruled on the new corn crop because of excess moisture. Weather that would permit drying before the corn is marketed would help the farm price. Spoiling of cribbed corn is reported from all over the state as a result of the wet weather.

Need Way to Handle Surplus

"Farmers of Illinois are not as much interested in devices to make more credit available to enable them to hold their corn, as they are in some means to handle the surplus that follows a normal crop, so as to prevent it from breaking down prices disastrously. It is not lack of credit so much as wet corn and inadequate storage facilities that prevents farmers from holding their corn this year. The unfavorable fall, the short carry-over, and the relatively good market for hogs and best grade cattle all support the farmers' view that he ought to have a better price for corn, but no one can be certain of what the market will do."

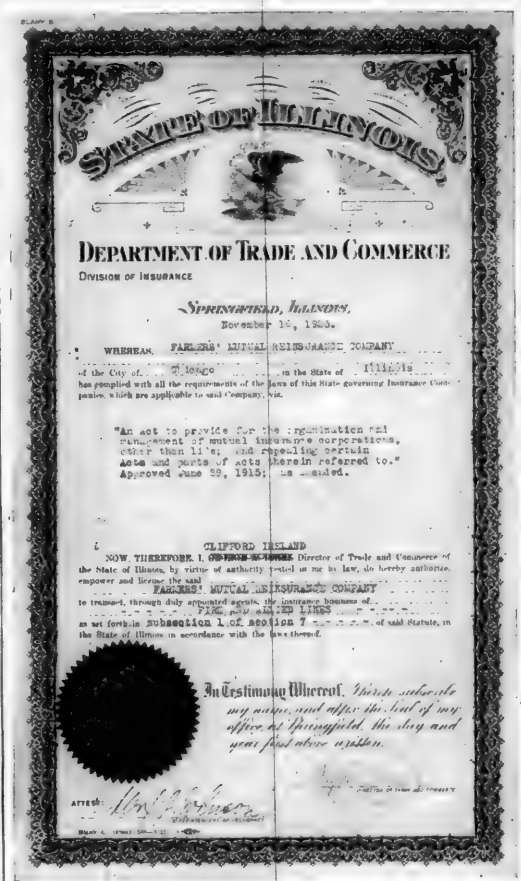
Insurance Totaling $750,000 Placed

(Continued from page 1, col. 4.)

surance. The extension of these aids to local mutuals, it is estimated, will save Illinois farmers more than $3,000,000 annually. This estimate is reached upon consideration of the greater amounts of individual risks that the mutual companies will be able to handle and the reduction in costs and additional assessments due to exceptional losses.

Individual farmers, by responding heartily to the campaign, have made the reinsurance company an actual accomplishment and it is now up to the local and county mutuals to take advantage of the organization and gain the benefits for their respective members.

The Goal of a 25-Year-Old Ambition



STATE OF ILLINOIS,

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DIVISION OF INSURANCE

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
November 18, 1925.

WHEREAS, FARMERS' MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois
has complied with all the requirements of the laws of this State governing Insurance Companies, which are applicable to said Company, viz.

"An act to provide for the organization and management of mutual insurance corporations, except farm lines, and repealing certain Acts and parts of Acts therein referred to." Approved June 29, 1915; as amended.

CLIFFORD IRELAND

NOW, THEREFORE, I, [illegible] Director of Trade and Commerce of the State of Illinois, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby authorize, empower and license the said
FARMERS' MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY
to transact, through duly appointed agents, the insurance business of
FIRE, and ALLIED LINES
as set forth in Subsection 1 of Section 7 [illegible] of said Statute, in the State of Illinois in accordance with the laws thereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I [illegible] my name, and affix the seal of my office at Springfield, this day and year first above written.

ATTEST: [illegible]

Charter of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois granted by the state department of trade and commerce, Nov. 17. A document that opens a new and larger field of insurance to Illinois farmers and mutual farm insurance companies of this state. An acknowledged need of more than a quarter of a century accomplished through the cooperation of Farm Bureaus, mutual insurance companies of the state and Illinois Agricultural Association.

Milk From Tested Herds Pays Premium

Dairymen of the Chicago District who have tested their cattle and who sell milk to the Bowman Dairy Company, one of the biggest distributors in Chicago, are receiving a premium of twenty-five cents a hundred, beginning with December 1.

The Bowman Company, along with other Chicago distributors, have been paying $2.55 a hundred for all milk, regardless of source. The new price to farmers with tested herds is $2.75. Dairymen with untested herds will be paid only $2.50.

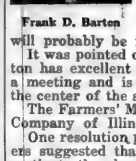
In addition to this penalty for not having tested herds, the company is paying only $2.10 a hundred for surplus but no milk going from herd under State and Federal Supervision will be classified as surplus, the company officials state.

This premium for T. B. free milk is a goal sought by the Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association for three years and now that one company has seen fit to establish a premium for the farmer who produces the higher quality and safe milk, the Illinois Agricultural Association will continue and try to get as many as possible distributors in the Chicago district to pay the premium.

Wants Next I. A. A. Convention

I. A. A. 17th District Conference Held at Bloomington, Nov. 27

Representatives of the Farm Bureaus in McLean, Ford, Livingston and Woodford counties who attended the 17th district conference, held at Bloomington, Nov. 27, passed a resolution asking the Illinois Agricultural Association to consider Bloomington as the logical place to hold its next annual convention, which will probably be in January, 1927.



Frank D. Barton

It was pointed out that Bloomington has excellent facilities for such a meeting and is ideally located in the center of the state.

The Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois was endorsed.

One resolution passed by the leaders suggested that the I. A. A. investigate the plans and programs of other state farm bureau federations with the view of bettering the service rendered in Illinois.

The proposition of the Kenneth-Murry Company to lease the C. and A. yards and operate as a livestock order buyer in Bloomington, buying through commission companies, was brought up for considerable discussion. Some farmers were not so sure as to the advisability of the scheme.

Popularity of Farm Sports Growing; Big Aid to Home Morale

Mythical All-Farm Sport Team of Mid-West Composed Entirely of Illinois Bureau Members

There has been more organized farm sport in Illinois during 1925 than in any other year in the history of the state.

Only two of the five sports which were extensively participated in by the Farm Bureaus are common to both rural and city people—baseball and horseshoes pitching. The other three are distinctly farm sports. These are hog calling, chicken calling (for women) and corn husking.

The development of sports among farmers, their sons, and even their wives and daughters is regarded by President Sam H. Thompson as a splendid condition. He says that farm sports contribute much to the happiness and contentment of farm life. Anything along the lines of competition creates more interest around farm life, he says, and, furthermore, farm sports have a bearing on the problem of keeping boys and girls on the farms.

Torberts on Team

Farm sport enthusiasts, like their city cousins who are now busy selecting, re-selecting and debating over who shall be on the All-American football team, can also point to star performers in the various farm sports field.

Walter and Harry Torbert of DeWitt county, Illinois, earned a place on the mythical All-Farm sport team by throwing the most ringers and counters in the annual state farm bureau horseshoe tournament held in connection with the state picnic of the Illinois Agricultural Association August, 27 at Taylorville. Walter and Harry are 19 and 20 respectively, and are sons of Ed. Torbert, a member of the state champion team of 1920, 21, and 22. The boys defeated Reuben G. Bright and Samuel G. Smith of McLean county, champion team of 1924. About 25 county horseshoe pitching contests were held by county Farm Bureaus preliminary to the state competition.

V. E. Robison of Morton, Tazewell county, perhaps qualifies best for the quarter-back or signal-calling position of the All-Farm sports team. He proved that "whoo-o-oey, whoo-o-oey" is the most effective way to call hogs when he was declared by the two-legged judges to be the champion swine yodeler in a contest which was also held at the state farm bureau picnic. This was the first state-wide competition ever held and was the basis for a long preliminary discussion by city feature writers and editorial expounders on the merits of "poo-o-oey" or "who-o-oey," the former being the form fancied by a metropolitan newspaper as comparable to strains of opera, but one which showed the writer was not a hog caller.

Mrs. Wooley Selected Captain

Mrs. I. N. Wooley of Iuka, Marion county, won the state chicken calling contest, and since she is the only woman rating the All-Farm sports team, she should be captain.

The baseball division of the All-Farm sport team is awarded to the Tazewell County Farm Bureau aggregation, it having won the state title after an interesting season which terminated in the championship game at the state picnic. Baseball among the Farm Bureaus is conducted through the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball league.

Elmer Williams of Toulon, Stark county, wins a prominent place on the All-Farm sports team, and is also entitled to a place on a national selection, having won both the Illinois and the Mid-West corn husking contests. On November 2 in the Montgomery county contest staged by Prairie Farmer, state farm paper, he out-shucked 19 other contestants, many of whom were winners of county contests staged by Farm Bureaus. On November 19 he Red Granged the best shuckers of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Indiana when he picked 35.9 bushels in 80 minutes in the Mid-West contest at Burgess, Mercer county, a speed equivalent to 269 bushels in 10 hours.

This stands as an official world's record—one actually established by physical, field performance in the presence of some 7,000 witnesses, whereas many higher unofficial records have been established around the stoves of country stores in the presence of hot air competitors.

The personnel of the 1925 All-Farm sports team follows:

Champion hog caller—V. E. Robison, Morton, Tazewell County Farm Bureau.

Champion chicken caller—Mrs. I. N. Wooley, Iuka, Marion County Farm Bureau.

Champion baseball team—Tazewell County Farm Bureau.

Champion husker—(Illinois and Mid-West) Elmer Williams, Toulon, Stark County Farm Bureau.

Champion horseshoe team—Walter and Harry Torbert, DeWitt County Farm Bureau.

Prizes were given by the Illinois Agricultural Association to the champions of hog and chicken calling, horseshoe and baseball. These were, for the hog calling champ, a gold miniature hog for watch chain pendant; for the chicken calling victor, a silver cream pitcher; and a silver loving cup each for the horseshoe and baseball teams. Prairie Farmer gave $100 to the winner of the state husking contest, $50 for second, $25 for third, $15 for fourth and $10 for fifth. This farm paper, in company with Wallaces' Farmer, Nebraska Farmer and The Farmer (St. Paul) gave $100 and a gold medal to the Mid-West champion, and Prairie Farmer gave $50 for the winner of second place who was Walter W. Olson of Rio, a member of the Knox County Farm Bureau.

Large Number to Attend Meeting

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

will discuss the program of the annual meeting of the I. A. A. to be held at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Jan. 21 and 22. The new plan of special sectional meetings will be explained to the county executives.

Headliners on the second day's program includes:

Capper to Speak at Banquet

Twenty-minute talks on "Co-operative Cotton Marketing" by C. O. Moser, manager, American Cotton Growers' Exchange; "Livestock Marketing" by C. B. Denman, president, National Livestock Producers' Association; "Fruit and Vegetable Marketing" by A. R. Rule, manager, Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., New York; and, "The Farm Bureau's Opportunity in Co-operative Marketing" by Dr. E. G. Nourse, chief of agricultural division, Institute of Economics.

During the annual banquet, to be held on Tuesday evening, the principal addresses will be given by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Mrs. Ivan D. Gore of Utah, authority on farm home and community work. The third day will be taken up with reports of resolution committees, election of officers, adoption of resolutions, new and unfinished business and adjournment.

Seat Requests Heavy

Demands for seat reservations to hear President Coolidge have been coming in thick and fast from Illinois farm bureau members. Officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation at first allotted 300 seats to Illinois, but this number was increased to 750 upon the urgent request of Secretary Fox, who on Dec. 1 had nearly 800 requests from county Farm Bureaus throughout the state. There are only 2600 seats in the whole hall where President Coolidge speaks and Illinois has more seats reserved than any other state. However, it seems probable that all Illinois requests will be cared for. The I. A. A. ticket booth will be open at the Sherman Hotel on Sunday and Monday morning. Members are advised to get their reserved tickets as soon as they arrive in the city. At 10:30 Monday morning the booth will be closed and all seats not called for will be given to those not holding reservations.

A DECREASE OF FROM 10 TO 15 PER CENT IN the production of hogs and cattle in Iowa this year as compared with 1924 has been reported by Knute Espe, secretary of the Federation of Live Stock Shippers.

McLEAN COUNTY FARM BUREAU HAS SECURED Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallaces' Farmer as principal speaker for the annual meeting to be held at Bloomington, Dec. 31.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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"OUR SAM" TAKES A. F. B. F. PRESIDENCY WITH HUMBLENESS

Sam Thompson "Came Up from the Ranks" Through Farm Bureau

Has Held Many Offices All the Way From Solicitor of Memberships to President of Farmers' Greatest Body.

Sam H. Thompson, newly-elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has "come up from the ranks" in the farm bureau organization.

He has been a leader in his home community in Gilmer township, Adams county; president of the Adams County Farm Bureau; executive committeeman of the Illinois Agricultural Association; chairman of its legislative and finance committees; president of the Illinois Agricultural Association; director of the American Farm Bureau Federation; member of its finance committee and is now president of the national organization.

Lived on Farm 54 Years

He was born August 18, 1863, on a 40-acre farm in Gilmer township, near Quincy. He was the youngest of five children, three girls and two boys. He grew to manhood on this farm and received his education in the public schools. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church when 12 years old and always has been active in church and Sunday school work.

At the age of 26 two important events took place. He married Miss Lemmie Dickhut and the same year he bought an 80-acre farm at $75 an acre, going in debt for the entire amount. On this farm there were born to the Thompsons seven children, four boys and three girls. Five are now married and living on farms in the neighborhood of their father and grandfather. Two of the children live at home, the youngest having graduated last year at the Agricultural College of the University of Illinois.

Has 500-Acre Farm

Mr. Thompson engaged in grain and live stock farming. The 80-acre farm was paid for and adjoining land was acquired which enlarged the old home place to 500 acres. Two of the sons are now farming it under the eye of Mr. Thompson.

He was tax collector at 22 years of age. Since then he has always taken an active part in the public affairs of his neighborhood, township and county. He was commissioner for nine years and supervisor for six years. In 1916 he was elected to the 50th General Assembly of Illinois.

It was back in 1915 that Mr. Thompson got active in Farm Bureau work. He became a strong advocate for the organization of farmers. He was president of the Adams County Farm Bureau and was a charter member in the organization of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1917. Although he had moved in to Quincy in 1918 and was elected president of the Broadway Bank of Quincy, which position he now holds, he gave considerable time in helping the Illinois Agricultural Association get on its feet. Even though a bank president, he spent weeks out in the country as a solicitor.

He became an executive committeeman of the Illinois Agricultural Association representing the 22nd congressional district, serving for three years. He was also chairman of the finance and legislative committees. Mr. Thompson also helped organize the American Farm Bureau Federation and has been, for two years, a member of its executive committee.

Mr. Thompson has had 54 years of actual farming experience. He has business experience as president of the Broadway Bank of Quincy. The deposits of that bank have doubled since he became president and in the financial depression which has hit farming communities so hard, the bank of which Mr. Thompson is president suffered no loss of any kind. In public affairs, Mr. Thompson has had wide experience, first, in his township and county affairs; second, as a public legislator in the General Assembly and third, through official position of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation, where he has had direct experience in state and national agricultural problems.

President Thompson Pinning Medals on Illinois Club Winners



The University of Illinois, through Dean H. W. Mumford and E. I. Pilchard, state leader of boys' and girls' work, and the Illinois Agricultural Association gave medals to winners in club competitions when the Illinois boys and girls who were attending the International Live Stock Exposition were breakfasted by I. A. A. officials, executive committee and directors. Left to right: Sam H. Thompson; Adeline Spragg, Sangamon county, Donald Cameron, Peoria county; Dean H. W. Mumford and Forrest Weseman, Kane county.

Chef Got 'Ze Great Kick' in Cooking Co-op Luncheon for Calvin Coolidge

THOMAS MAGLIANO, a former subject of the Prince of Monoco and who learned his cooking in Monte Carlo, his native land, was the chef who supervised the cooking of the co-operative luncheon served to President Coolidge guests during the American Farm Bureau convention at Chicago last week. Three assistant chefs helped him.

Chef Magliano took great pride in cooking for the president. On two previous occasions he has prepared food for presidents, in both instances for the late Theodore Roosevelt, once in Colorado in 1901, and the other time in Arizona in 1911.

"I got ze big kick out of getting this great meal for ze President," said Senor Magliano, who is chef de caisine at the Sherman Hotel, where the convention and luncheon was held. "And deed you bear what the President he say? He say hemself it was a great luncheon. It should be—you know the quality of food was tres bon—excelente—it came from farmers themselves.

"We cooked all of it in a special kitchen apart from all food for ze regular customers of the hotel. We had nothing but new utensils. And ze secret service men! Aha. They stand around looking to see that no poison get in. They found none, I assure you. And Dr. Bundesen of the Chicago health department he send inspectors! They asked about the milk—it was good milk—I found it came from Quincy and the farmers' cows are all tested for ze tuberculosis. They say 'fine.'"

Senor Magliano has been in the United States 25 years and has become a naturalized citizen.

The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange furnished apples for the co-op luncheon, but the Stephenson County Co-operative Cream Producers' Association is experiencing such a demand for its "Vita-Gold" butter that no cream could be spared.

Besides the luncheon to President Coolidge, a co-op luncheon was also served the next day.



Senor Thomas Magliano, the chef who cooked the co-operative luncheon for President Coolidge.

Telegrams and Letters Pile on Thompson's Desk Saying "We're With You"

"We're with you, Sam!"

That's the sentiment expressed in a big pile of telegrams and letters which tumbled onto President Thompson's desk after his election to the national presidency. One telegram was a resolution of congratulation from the Illinois State Grange which was in session at the time in Champaign-Urbana. It pledged full co-operation, as did the scores of other letters and telegrams which came from all over the country.

I. A. A. Leader Elected President of American Farm Bureau Federation for 2-Year Term Which Began Immediately

Hopes He Can Serve Humbly Enough So He Will Always Be Close to "the Folks Back On the Farms"; E. A. O'Neal of Alabama Re-elected Vice-President; Thompson Gives His Future Policy in Statement in This RECORD.

"I HOPE and trust I can serve humbly enough so I always will be close to the folks back home on the farms," fervently declared "Our Sam" Thompson in his first speech as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation before the delegates at the national organization's seventh annual meeting in Chicago last week after he had been elected, in a warm contest, to become "Our Sam" to the farm bureau farmers of the nation.

"And I want to promise you who represent the states which make up this great federation," he said, "that from now on my viewpoint is primarily a national one. As a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation I have had a splendid opportunity to see agricultural problems in a national way, and it is my duty, in co-operation with the new board of directors, to act in the best interests of all the farmers in America."



Frank D. Barton
Illinois Delegate

Three candidates were pushed by their respective backers in what developed into a three-cornered contest. They were: O. E. Bradfute of Xenia, Ohio, who has been president for three years; E. A. O'Neal of Birmingham, Alabama, vice-president during 1925 and president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation and Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, who has been president of the Illinois Agricultural Association during 1923-24-25 and a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation for the same period. Eight secret ballots were cast, the ninth being a vote by acclamation, upon motion by President Palmer of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, which was made unanimous.



Earl C. Smith
Illinois Delegate

The majority gained by Mr. Thompson on the eighth ballot. The eighth ballot stood: Mr. Thompson, 24; Mr. Bradfute 19 and Mr. O'Neal 1. Then the vote was made unanimous.

Bradfute Pledges Co-operation

E. A. O'Neal was then elected vice-president to succeed himself. President Bradfute, in addressing the delegates later, warmly bespoke the co-operation of all states for the new president and pledged himself to serve the Farm Bureau in any manner in which he could be of service.

President Thompson assumed the duties of his new office immediately. The next day, Thursday, the newly elected board of directors met in the American Farm Bureau offices, where Frank Evans, general marketing counsel and acting secretary for the past year, was re-elected, as was A. R. Simpson, treasurer. The next meeting was set for Feb. 9.



J. L. Whitesell
Illinois Delegate

Representatives of the Mid-West states elected to serve on the board

(Continued on page 4 Col 5)

After His Election Sam Was Sad Because He'd Be At Home Less

Upon learning of his townsman's election as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the editor of the Quincy Herald wired President Thompson for a word to the folks back home." He replied as follows:

"To my friends at home:

"After being elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the distressing thought came to me as I sat at supper with a group of congratulating friends that my new duties would pull me more and more away from Quincy and the Adams county folks with whom I have lived all the years of my life. The thought made me sad.

"But with this sadness I also feel that I must assume this new responsibility as a sacred duty to American agriculture and that I can be of wider service to the farmers. In the future I hope to continue the principles which have made the Illinois Agricultural Association such a strong and useful organization.

"My prayerful hope is that I will be able to serve humbly enough to be always close to the folks on the farm and home. Sincerely,

Sam. H. Thompson."

Another County Group of Mutuals Okehs the New Reinsurance Body

"We hereby endorse the plan of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company for direct insurance, specific reinsurance, blanket reinsurance and also recession reinsurance and authorize the La Salle County Reinsurance committee to put on record our endorsement of said Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company."

Thus comes indorsement from another county group of farm mutuals for the new reinsurance company. La Salle county has more fire and lighting companies than any other county in the state—13. Representatives of these have met several times during the last two years studying reinsurance.

"Therefore," says Vernon Vaniman, field representative, "they are glad that a company has been organized that will cover the entire state, thereby putting their companies in a position whereby they can take care of all the insurance needs of their farmers against fire and lightning."

Many other mutuals in Illinois have endorsed the new company. Madison county recently gave it a strong indorsement.

Value Of 1925 Corn Crop Is Lower Than Short Crop Of 1924

Current Corn Prices Fall Short of Paying Cost of Production, Says I. A. A. Grain Director

Notwithstanding the size of the 1925 bumper corn crop in Illinois, its cash value to the farmers who produced it is sixty million dollars less than the value of last year's poor crop, if the price which the farmers of the state are actually receiving at country elevators in November continues through the season, according to findings of Chester C. Davis, I. A. A. grain marketing director.

The statement of Director Davis points out that November 1 estimates credit Illinois with a corn crop of 394,994,000 bushels for 1925 as compared with 293,600,000 bushels in 1924. But the 1924 crop had a farm value of $278,920,000 at the December 1 price, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, while the price which farmers are actually receiving at country points in the state this week would yield a total of only $217,-210,700 if it were all sold.

Farmers who are selling their corn are receiving from fifty to sixty cents a bushel for it, with the bulk of it going at 55 cents or less. Excessive moisture in this year's corn is the factor which is holding the country cash price below contract grade quotations.

Production Cost 68 Cents

Current corn prices fall far short of paying costs of production, and entail a loss of millions to farmers of Illinois if they continue, it is pointed out. Actual cost records on a number of farms in Champaign and Piatt counties, in one of the best corn producing districts in Illinois, show a corn production cost of 68 cents per bushel for 1924 on a [illegible] basis.

[illegible] rules through the season," states Director Davis, "farmers who sell their corn as their cash crop will be in a much worse state than those who feed and market their corn as pork, or who buy corn to feed. Many factors enter into a calculation as to what the trend of corn prices will be this winter. Heavy discounts have ruled on the new corn crop because of excess moisture. Weather that would permit drying before the corn is marketed would help the farm price. Spoiling of cribbed corn is reported from all over the state as a result of the wet weather.

Need Way to Handle Surplus

"Farmers of Illinois are not as much interested in devices to make more credit available to enable them to hold their corn, as they are in some means to handle the surplus that follows a normal crop, so as to prevent it from breaking down prices disastrously. It is not lack of credit so much as wet corn and inadequate storage facilities that prevents farmers from holding their corn this year. The unfavorable fall, the short carry-over, and the relatively good market for hogs and best grade cattle all support the farmers' view that he ought to have a better price for corn, but no one is certain of what the market will be."

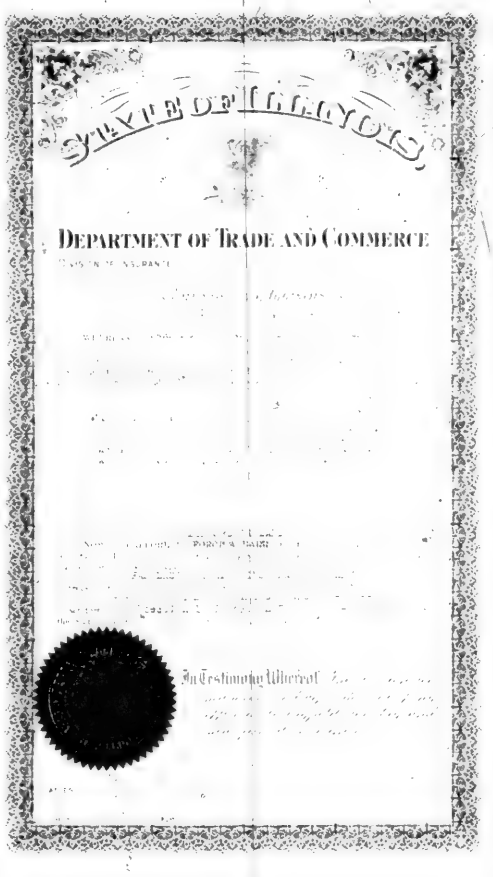
Insurance Totaling $750,000 Placed

(Continued from page 1, col. 4.)

[illegible]ance. The extension of these [illegible] to local mutuals, it is estimated, will save Illinois farmers more than $1,000,000 annually. This estimate is reached upon consideration of the greater amounts of individual risks that the mutual companies will be able to handle and the reduction in costs and additional assessments due to exceptional losses.

Individual farmers, by responding heartily to the campaign, have made the reinsurance company an actual accomplishment and it is now up to the local and county mutuals to take advantage of the organization and gain the benefits for their respective members.

The Goal of a 25-Year-Old Ambition



Charter of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois granted by the state department of trade and commerce, Nov. 17. A document that opens a new and larger field of insurance to Illinois farmers and mutual farm insurance companies of this state. An acknowledged need of more than a quarter of a century accomplished through the co-operation of Farm Bureaus, mutual insurance companies of the state and Illinois Agricultural Association.

Milk From Tested Herds Pays Premium

Dairymen of the Chicago District who have tested their cattle and who sell milk to the Bowman Dairy Company, one of the biggest distributors in Chicago, are receiving a premium of twenty-five cents a hundred, beginning with December 1.

The Bowman Company, along with other Chicago distributors, have been paying $2.55 a hundred for all milk, regardless of source. The new price to farmers with tested herds is $2.75. Dairymen with untested herds will be paid only $2.50.

In addition to this penalty for not having tested herds, the company is paying only $2.10 a hundred for surplus but no milk going from herd under State and Federal Supervision will be classified as surplus, the company officials state.

This premium for T. B. free milk is a goal sought by the Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association for three years and now that one company has seen fit to establish a premium for the farmer who produces the higher quality and safe milk, the Illinois Agricultural Association will continue and try to get as many as possible distributors in the Chicago district to pay the premium.

Wants Next I. A. A. Convention

I. A. A. 17th District Conference Held at Bloomington, Nov. 27

Representatives of the Farm Bureaus in McLean, Ford, Livingston and Woodford counties who attended the 17th district conference, held at Bloomington, Nov. 27, passed a resolution asking the Illinois Agricultural Association to consider Bloomington as the logical place to hold its next annual convention, which will probably be in January, 1927.



Frank D. Barton

It was pointed out that Bloomington has excellent facilities for such a meeting and is ideally located in the center of the state.

The Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company of Illinois was endorsed.

One resolution passed by the leaders suggested that the I. A. A. investigate the plans and programs of other state farm bureau federations with the view of bettering the service rendered in Illinois.

The proposition of the Kenneth-Murry Company to lease the C. and A. yards and operate as a livestock order buyer in Bloomington, buying through commission companies, was brought up for considerable discussion. Some farmers were not so sure as to the advisability of the scheme.

Popularity of Farm Sports Growing; Big Aid to Home Morale

Mythical All-Farm Sport Team of Mid-West Composed Entirely of Illinois Bureau Members

There has been more organized farm sport in Illinois during 1925 than in any other year in the history of the state.

Only two of the five sports which were extensively participated in by the Farm Bureaus are common to both rural and city people—baseball and horseshoes pitching. The other three are distinctly farm sports. These are hog calling, chicken calling (for women) and corn husking.

The development of sports among farmers, their sons, and even their wives and daughters is regarded by President Sam H. Thompson as a splendid condition. He says that farm sports contribute much to the happiness and contentment of farm life. Anything along the lines of competition creates more interest around farm life, he says, and, furthermore, farm sports have a bearing on the problem of keeping boys and girls on the farms.

Torberts on Team

Farm sport enthusiasts, like their city cousins who are now busy selecting, reselecting and debating over who shall be on the All-American football team, can also point to star performers in the various farm sports field.

Walter and Harry Torbert of DeWitt county, Illinois, earned a place on the mythical All-Farm sport team by throwing the most ringers and counters in the annual state farm bureau horseshoe tournament held in connection with the state picnic of the Illinois Agricultural Association August, 27 at Taylorville. Walter and Harry are 19 and 20 respectively, and are sons of Ed. Torbert, a member of the state champion team of 1920, 21, and 22. The boys defeated Reuben G. Bright and Samuel G. Smith of McLean county, champion team of 1924. About 25 county horseshoe pitching contests were held by county Farm Bureaus preliminary to the state competition.

V. E. Robison of Morton, Tazewell county, perhaps qualifies best for the quarter-back or signal-calling position of the All-Farm sports team. He proved that "whoo-o-oey, whoo-o-oey" is the most effective way to call hogs when he was declared by the two-legged judges to be the champion swine yodeler in a contest which was also held at the state farm bureau picnic. This was the first state-wide competition ever held and was the basis for a long preliminary discussion by city feature writers and editorial expounders on the merits of "poo-o-oey" or "whoo-o-oey," the former being the form adopted by a metropolitan newspaper as comparable to strains of opera, but one which showed the writer was not a hog caller.

Mrs. Wooley Selected Captain

Mrs. I. N. Wooley of Iuka, Marion county, won the state chicken calling contest, and since she is the only woman rating the All-Farm sports team, she should be captain.

The baseball division of the All-Farm sport team is awarded to the Tazewell County Farm Bureau aggregation, it having won the state title after an interesting season which terminated in the championship game at the state picnic. Baseball among the Farm Bureaus is conducted through the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball league.

Elmer Williams of Toulon, Stark county, wins a prominent place on the All-Farm sports team, and is also entitled to a place on a national selection, having won both the Illinois and the Mid-West corn husking contests. On November 2 in the Montgomery county contest staged by Prairie Farmer, state farm paper, he out-shucked 19 other contestants, many of whom were winners of county contests staged by Farm Bureaus. On November 19 he Red Granged the best shuckers of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Indiana when he picked 35.9 bushels in 80 minutes in the Mid-West contest at Burgess, Mercer county, a speed equivalent to 269 bushels in 10 hours.

This stands as an official world's record and actually established by physical field performance in the presence of some 7,000 witnesses, whereas many higher unofficial records have been established around the stores of country stores in the presence of hot air competitors.

The personnel of the 1925 All-Farm sports team follows:

Champion hog caller—V. E. Robison, Morton, Tazewell County Farm Bureau.

Champion chicken caller—Mrs. I. N. Wooley, Iuka, Marion County Farm Bureau.

Champion baseball team—Tazewell County Farm Bureau.

Champion husker—(Illinois and Mid-West) Elmer Williams, Toulon, Stark County Farm Bureau.

Champion horseshoe team—Walter and Harry Torbert, DeWitt County Farm Bureau.

Prizes were given by the Illinois Agricultural Association to the champions of hog and chicken calling, horseshoe and baseball. These were, for the hog calling champ, a gold miniature hog for watch chain pendant; for the chicken calling victor, a silver cream pitcher; and a silver loving cup each for the horseshoe and baseball teams. Prairie Farmer gave $100 to the winner of the state husking contest, $50 for second, $25 for third, $15 for fourth and $10 for fifth. This farm paper, in company with Wallaces' Farmer, Nebraska Farmer and The Farmer (St. Paul) gave $100 and a gold medal to the Mid-West champion, and Prairie Farmer gave $50 for the winner of second place who was Walter W. Olson of Rio, a member of the Knox County Farm Bureau.

Large Number to Attend Meeting

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

will discuss the program of the annual meeting of the I. A. A. to be held at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Jan. 21 and 22. The new plan of special sectional meetings will be explained to the county executives.

Headliners on the second day's program includes:

Demonstration by Club Boys Harold Rubiger and Geo. Bohnstin, Bureau county, state championship team of Illinois.

Capper to Speak at Banquet

Twenty-minute talks on "Co-operative Cotton Marketing" by C. O. Moser, manager, American Cotton Growers' Exchange; "Livestock Marketing" by C. B. Denman, president, National Livestock Producers' Association; "Fruit and Vegetable Marketing" by A. B. Rule, manager, Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., New York; and, "The Farm Bureau's Opportunity in Co-operative Marketing" by Dr. E. G. Nourse, chief of agricultural division, Institute of Economics.

During the annual Banquet, to be held on Tuesday evening, the principal addresses will be given by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Mrs. Ivan D. Gore of Utah, authority on farm home and community work. The third day will be taken up with reports of resolution committees, election of officers, adoption of resolutions, new and unfinished business and adjournment.

Seat Requests Heavy

Demands for seat reservations to hear President Coolidge have been coming in thick and fast from Illinois farm bureau members. Officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation at first allotted 300 seats to Illinois, but this number was increased to 750 upon the urgent request of Secretary Fox, who on Dec. 1 had nearly 800 requests from county Farm Bureaus throughout the state. There are only 2600 seats in the whole hall where President Coolidge speaks and Illinois has more seats reserved than any other state. However, it seems probable that all Illinois requests will be cared for. The I. A. A. ticket booth will be open at the Sherman Hotel on Sunday and Monday morning. Members are advised to get their reserved tickets as soon as they arrive in the city. At 10:30 Monday morning the booth will be closed and all seats not called for will be given to those not holding reservations.

A DECREASE OF FROM 10 TO 15 PER CENT IN the production of hogs and cattle in Iowa this year as compared with 1924 has been reported by Knute Lister, secretary of the Federation of Live Stock Shippers.

MCLEAN COUNTY FARM BUREAU HAS SECURED Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallaces' Farmer as principal speaker for the annual meeting to be held at Bloomington, Dec. 31.

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Bradfute Pledges Co-operation

E. A. O'Neal was [illegible] vice-president to succeed himself. President Bradfute in addressing the delegates later, warmly bespoke the co-operation of all states for the new president and pledged himself to serve the Farm Bureau in any manner in which he could be of service.

President Thompson assumed the duties of his new office immediately. The next day, Thursday, the newly elected board of directors met in the American Farm Bureau offices, which Frank Evans, general marketing counsel and acting secretary for the past year, was re-elected, as was A. R. Simpson, treasurer. The next meeting was set for Feb. 9.

Representatives of the Mid-West states elected to serve on the board

(Continued on page 4 Col 5)



J. L. Whisnand
Illinois Delegate

After His Election Sam Was Sad Because He'd Be At Home Less

Upon learning of his townsman's election as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the editor of the Quincy Herald wired President Thompson for a "word to the folks back home." He replied as follows:

"To my friends at home:

"After being elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the distressing thought came to me as I sat at supper with a group of congratulating friends that my new duties would pull me more and more away from Quincy and the Adams county folks with whom I have lived all the years of my life. The thought made me sad.

"But with this sadness I also felt that I must assume this new responsibility as a sacred duty to [illegible] agriculture and that I could render wider service to the farmers. In the future I hope to continue the principles which have made the Illinois Agricultural Association such a strong and useful organization.

"My prayerful hope is that I will be able to serve humbly enough to be always close to the folks on the farm and home. Sincerely,

Sam. H. Thompson."

Another County Group of Mutuals Okehs the New Reinsurance Body

"We hereby endorse the plan of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company for direct insurance, specific insurance, blanket reinsurance and also reinsurance and authorize the La Salle County Reinsurance Committee to put on record and endorse said Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company."

Thus comes indorsement from another county group of farm mutuals for the new reinsurance company. La Salle county has more fire and lightning companies than any other county in the state—265. Representatives of those have met several times during the past two years studying reinsurance.

"Therefore," says Vernon Vanaman, field representative, "they are glad that a company has been organized that will cover the entire state, thereby putting their companies in a position whereby they can take care of all the insurance needs of their farmers against fire and lightning."

Many other mutuals in Illinois have endorsed the new company. Madison county recently gave it a strong indorsement.

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A Changing Attitude?

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"Mr. Coolidge came out to Chicago the other day to address the American Farm Bureau federation, at the invitation of O. E. Bradfute, its president. The farmers heard Mr. Coolidge, and apparently were not much impressed by his proposals for improving their lot. They took the first opportunity to show their displeasure by refusing to reelect Mr. Bradfute, who had held office for three terms. Instead they chose S. H. Thompson, whose criticism of agricultural policies laid down by the President was most outspoken.

"We think it would be a grave error to attempt to minimize the incident. It shows clearly that an influential section of the agricultural community in this country is dissatisfied and insistent upon governmental help in fixing prices of crops. The idea takes form in a number of proposals for more or less direct subsidies, which the President attacked with vigor, offering substitutes. The delegates heard him and were unconvinced. It is, perhaps, not an overstatement to say that many of them cared so little for remedies he proposed as to be indifferent to their success or failure in congress.

[illegible]ation may become a critical one for the President and his party. Agriculture is underpaid in this country today, and the farmers know it. They are not [illegible] to accept whatever fate may offer them. They have been airing their difficulties and asking for remedies ever since the post-war deflation. They have received higher tariffs on farm products and a somewhat improved credit machinery, but these measures apparently have failed to do all that was hoped of them.

"There has been little sympathetic understanding in the east of the farmers' troubles. There seldom has been. Generally speaking, the east does nothing until the farmers, goaded to desperation, demand some unsound measure of direct relief, such as free silver or greenbacks, whereupon the industrial and financial interests unite in saying no. The east has frequently defeated the farmers' program and offered no substitute. It is time the business interests of the country, and particularly those of this section, realized that the prosperity of the farmers is a matter of direct concern to city dwellers. If there is no prosperity on the farms there can be no prosperity in the cities.

"All this does not mean that congress should accept whatever the farmers propose and turn it into law. That would be as unwise as it would be to adopt every proposal made by manufacturers in their own interest. The alternative, however, is not inactivity. Looking at the farm question as we do, from the center of the nation's most productive farming district, we conclude that congress has been neglectful of its duty. The men on the land will not be content any longer with a sop, and they ought not to be. If congress disapproves of the farmers' own remedies it must come forward with something constructive to take their place."

We Never Asked For Subsidy

THE Chicago Daily Drovers Journal in captious comment upon the resolution adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, asking that agriculture be given a place of equality with other interests in the American protective system through legislation directed at the problem of the surplus, seems to find great significance in the closing phrase "not involving government subsidy."

The RECORD is glad this point has been raised, since it gives opportunity to drive home the point that neither the Illinois Agricultural Association nor the American Farm Bureau Federation ever asked for legislation involving direct government subsidy.

Contrary to the misrepresentations circulated by some of its opponents, the McNary-Haugen bill did not call for a government subsidy as that term is understood. The public understands a government subsidy to mean financial payment out of the public treasury for the benefit of some particular group or class. The McNary-Haugen bill provided for a government loan, to be repaid out of the proceeds of an equalization fee or tax paid by the farmers themselves, on the commodities directly benefited in price by the operation of the corporation which the bill proposed to create.

What the farmers want is enabling legislation to put them in position to handle the surplus in the interest of a stabilized, American price, not fixed, as far as the home market is concerned, by the low costs of production in other countries.

This is entirely in harmony with the resolution, and the Drovers Journal's glee over the words "not involving government subsidy," lacks point.

It carries its comment further to say that advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill never answered the question of how production could be limited if it were made profitable. The Journal's very statement implies its own answer since it shows that what the Journal is arguing against is not the McNary-Haugen bill, or any legislation aimed at control of the surplus, but a profitable price for farm production. Obviously, the farmers' response to a profitable price level would be the same in all cases, whether that price resulted from voluntary reduction of acreage, an act of God, or the segregation of the surplus as provided under the McNary-Haugen bill.

As a matter of fact, farmers rob their land, and work themselves and their families longer hours than they otherwise would when farm prices are generally low in order to meet their fixed charges.

Where The A. F. B. F. Stands

THERE were about 5,000 words of resolutions passed by the delegates at the seventh annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau. To print them in full would require most of the space of this RECORD, consequently they have been boiled down to give only the gist. Copies of the official resolutions may be obtained by writing the information department of the A. F. B. F. The resolution of most interest to Illinois members follows in full:

We endorse the enactment of a federal law based on the principle of a farmers' export corporation, providing for the creation of an agency with broad powers for the purpose of so handling the surplus of farm crops that the American producer may receive an American price in the domestic market and we instruct our officers and representatives to work for the early enactment of such a law founded upon sound economic policy and not involving government subsidy.

Other official pronouncements of the American Farm Bureau Federation are:

Approves and endorses the proposed amendment to the Federal Revenue Act of 1924 making effective the exemption of agricultural co-operative marketing associations from the payment of income tax and the filing of annual returns. (The I. A. A. has been particularly interested in obtaining this exemption.)

Confirms previous resolutions in favor of deep channel waterways from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, as well as general improvement of navigation and power conditions as might be brought out in a survey made by the chief engineers of the United States Army.

Approves of the services now being rendered by the government under the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 which provides for the development of shipping lines to a paying basis and then selling them to citizens of the United States to be operated under the American flag and under a guarantee of continued service.

Endorses the McNary-Woodruff bill authorizing the appropriation of $3,000,000 a year for five years and $5,000,000 a year for the succeeding five years for purchasing national forest lands and urges its early passage by Congress.

Urges the complete construction and disposition of Muscle Shoals for the utilization of the largest portion of the hydro-electric power to manufacture concentrated nitrogen fertilizers with a farmer board to pass upon the cost of production, distribution and profit, assuring low cost to farmers.

Petitions Congress to continue the co-operation with the states in constructing roads as rapidly as the economic conditions of the country will permit.

Summarized its position on federal taxation by suggesting that the new revenue law, now before Congress, include the following points: (a) tax, at proper rates, undistributed profits of corporations; (b) tax stock dividends; (c) sharply curtail nuisance taxes, particularly on auto accessories, autos, trucks and forms of sales tax found to be generally objectionable; (d) federal government should stay in the inheritance and estate tax field; (e) opposition to the abolition of the gift tax; (f) tax no incomes under $5,000; (g) reduction in normal tax rates as the total reduction decided upon will permit; (h) retain capital stock tax; (i) increase personal exemption and decrease tax rate; (j) remove restriction of states to tax national banks; (k) retain differential in favor of earned income.

Recommends immediate congressional action on the Vestal Standard Container bill which would eliminate hundreds of odd-sized and unnecessary off-standard containers of fruits and vegetables.

Demands that the administration of the national forest should continue with the Secretary of Agriculture and regulation of grazing privileges should not be placed elsewhere.

Requests that the tariff commission make a study of the cost of frozen eggs, meats and dried eggs in this country and in China with the view of increasing the tariff the full 50% allowed under the flexible provisions of the tariff law.

Requests Congress to readjust postal rates to approximately the 1924 level, to take positive steps toward safeguarding the parcel post system, and to effect a reorganization of the postal service with a view to greater economy and efficiency.

Requests Congress to enact legislation preventing the importation into the United States non-adapted and worthless Italian red clover and alfalfa seed, and of Argentinian, Arabian, South African and other seed from regions of mild climate, as well as a law authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to stain by some non-injurious method all imported red clover and alfalfa seed excepting Canadian-grown.

Petitions the United States Department of Agriculture and the extension service departments of the land grant colleges of this country to instruct their employees, agents and teachers to lend their influence and support in teaching the principles and practices of co-operative marketing and assisting existing co-operative associations in their operation policies and membership relations.

Calls attention to the need for unbiased livestock market news service from the cities of Detroit, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Buffalo similar to that given from other cities by the U. S. D. A. and petitions Congress to include this item in the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture.

Reminds the state Farm Bureaus that the question of an amendment to the Federal constitution which would grant power to Congress to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age is still before the states for ratification. The American Farm Bureau unsuccessfully opposed this measure in Congress and asks state Farm Bureaus to be on watch in their respective states to defeat renewals of attempts to get state ratifications.

Asks that Congress consider favorably the Capper-French bill, known as the truth-in-fabric measure, requiring the labeling of woolen goods so as to show the amount of virgin wool, shoddy, or re-worked wool, cotton, silk or other fibers which they contain.

Recommends the creation in the Department of Agriculture a division of co-operative marketing that will assist in an educational way the farm co-operative marketing associations in this country.

Recommends as a part of the A. F. B. F. work of 1926 the study of co-operative insurance as it relates to life, indemnity, fire, automobile and liability and to submit the findings to the member states for consideration.

Endorses the proposal for a National Agricultural Day.

Endorses the principles of protection against introduction of foreign pests and diseases through quarantines as provided by present laws and asks the Secretary of Agriculture to do all in his power to maintain the effectiveness of such protective laws.

Suggests the appointment of a permanent committee on boys' and girls' club work in the A. F. B. F., including representatives from the National Home and Community committee, and that proper action be taken to secure more club leaders.

Recommends the appointment of a farm woman leader to be placed in charge of home and community work in the department of organization of the A. F. B. F. and that adequate money be set aside in the budget of the national organization to carry on the work.

Demands that the railroad rates on agricultural products, including livestock, be restored to what they were prior to the World War and that A. F. B. F. stand opposed to the five per cent increase in freight rates now being asked by western carriers.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ADDRESSES FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

Senator Capper Says Congress Must Aid in Farm Surplus Problem

National Authorities Speak Before Delegates at American Farm Bureau Federation Convention.

FOR the first time in the history of farm organizations, in fact for the first time in the history of this country, the Chief Executive of the United States made a special trip of 2000 miles to greet and address a meeting of America's farmers.

On Monday, Dec. 7, at exactly 11 o'clock President Coolidge, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, O. E. Bradfute, president and E. A. O'Neal, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, entered the ball room of the Sherman hotel where he addressed nearly 4,000 farmers representing approximately all the states of the Union, over a thousand of whom were from Illinois.

Fifty newspaper and motion picture cameramen were crowded around the speaker's platform. Four microphones were arranged to broadcast the message to the farm people of the United States who could not attend. Two telegraph instruments ticked out the story to thousands of newspapers in all corners of the land. On the platform were also Governor Small, Mayor Dever of Chicago, Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, military aides and secret service men.

Slaps McNary-Haugen as Unsound

President Coolidge predicted that, in spite of past and present adversities, agriculture as a whole will lead industry in future prosperity. Assailing legislative proposals savoring of paternalism, he promised to approve any agricultural relief plan "devised in accordance with sound economic principles."

"I propose," he added, "actively and energetically to assist the farmers to promote their welfare through co-operative marketing."

He opposed tampering with the tariff with any intention of aiding the farmers, and condemned proposals which would bring the government into the field of buying and selling farm products, or of fixing prices.

To Assist Co-operative Marketing

The President's audience listened attentively to the address, which he read with few gestures. Only a half-dozen times was he interrupted by applause. His defense of the tariff as an aid to agriculture and his arraignment of proposals that the government engage in the marketing of farm products or in price fixing direct or indirect were greeted with silence.

With an assurance that his administration will assist farmers in disposing of their products and providing better storage facilities and credit, the President expressed the view that agriculture could thus be placed "on a sound and independent business basis."

"To have agriculture worth anything, it must rest on an independent business basis," he added, "it cannot at the same time be part private business and part government business. I believe the government ought to give it every assistance, but it ought to leave it as the support, the benefit and the business of the people."

Opposes Direct or Indirect Price-Fixing

The President launched into an attack of proposals that the government engage in buying and selling of farm produce and direct or indirect price fixing with the following observations:

"This would be a dangerous undertaking, and as the emergency is not so acute, it seems at present to have lost much of its support. No matter how it is disguised, the moment the government engages in buying and selling, by that act it is fixing prices.

"Moreover, it would apparently destroy co-operative associations and all other marketing machinery, for no one can compete with the government. Ultimately it would end the independence which the farmers of this country enjoy as a result of centuries of struggle and prevent the exercise of their own judgment and control in cultivating their land and marketing their produce.

"Government control cannot be divorced from politicsl control. The overwhelming interest of the consumer, not the smaller interest of the producer, would be sure to dominate in the end."

Co-operatives Promise Greatest Success

Referring to the co-operative movement as the most important development of late years in the agricultural field, and emphasising the crop surplus problem as a vexing factor in the farm price situation, Coolidge expressed the opinion that with the economic information furnished by the Department of Agriculture, with better warehouses and storage facilities and a better credit structure much can be done to take care of the ordinary surplus.

"The leaders in the co-operative movement with the advice of the Department of Agriculture have prepared what is believed to be an adequate bill embodying these principles, which will be presented to the Congress for enactment.

"For a more orderly marketing calculated to secure a better range of prices the co-operative movement promises the greatest success. Already they are handling $2,500,000,000 of farm produce, or nearly one-fifth of the annual production.

Points to Tariff as Assisting Farmers

"The initiative of the farmers themselves, with such assistance as can be given by the government without assuming responsibility for business management through financing and through the co-operative movement, would appear to be a wise method of solving this problem. **Of course I should be willing to approve any plan that can be devised in accordance with sound economic principles."**

Turning to the question of tariff, President Coolidge, as a defender of Republican policies, pointed out that the import duty on products that the farmer purchasers and the general increase in price of non-agricultural necessities advances the cost to the farmer less than from two to three per cent. He said that many economists consider this contribution of farmers to the tariff is over estimated. On the other side he told how the protective tariff on agricultural products benefited the farmer and tended to hold the domestic agricultural markets above the world or foreign price levels. He stated that $780,000,000 of agricultural products imported last year had paid $260,000,000 for the privilege of coming into competition with our own farm production.

"But the largest benefits accruing to the farmer come from supplying him with home markets," he stated. "What the farmer raises must either be sold at home or sent abroad. Our per capita consumption of butter, sugar, meats, eggs, milk and tobacco is far above those of foreign countries. When the depression of 1920 came and 5,000,000 of our wage earners were unemployed, their consumption of the more expensive agricultural supplies fell 18 per cent below what it had been before and what it became again when employment increased. This was more than the amount of our exports.

"Prosperity in our industries is of more value to the farmer than the whole export market for foodstuffs. Protection has contributed in making employment plentiful with the highest wages and highest standards of living in the world. General economic stability is of the utmost importance to the farmer and a depression in industry with the attendant unemployment would do the farmer an incalculable injury.

Farm Loan Banks Help

"If the price fixing and tariff revision do not seem to be helpful, there are other proposals that do promise improvements. For financing the farmer we are developing the farm loan and intermediate credit banks. These have put out about $1,200,000,000 of loans at moderate rates to about 350,000 farmers. In addition, there is the general banking system, national and state. All of these agencies need to give more informed attention to farm needs. They need more energy in administration. They should be equipped to supply not only credit, but sound business advice and the farmers to a much better extent should learn to use all these facilities."



So much was going on during the seventh annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation that the only suitable time that could be found for the presidents of the county Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. officials to hold a conference was at breakfast. Can you pick out the president of your Farm Bureau? Most all of them attended. Plans were made for the I. A. A. annual meeting which will be held Jan. 21-22 at the University of Illinois. It's to be the biggest and best so far, the presidents decided. Howard Leonard, former I. A. A. President, was present also, and gave a short talk.



And here's the hope chest of the future—the boys and girls of the farms. These are the ones who were entertained by the I. A. A. at a breakfast affair during the International Live Stock Exposition when they were cashing in on their hard earned trips to Chicago. Dean Mumford made a talk and said, among other things, that Red Grange has the best wishes of everybody at the U. of I. and they all hope he will make barrels of money, but the real question is: Will he be as good a moral character as he would have been if he had not become a professional? The Dean said each of the leading boys and girls represented here is a kind of Red Grange in his or her own community and now each must live up to his or her success. Success brings greater responsibility, he said.

CAPPER SPEAKS

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas, who addressed the members attending the annual banquet, Tuesday night, Dec. 8, on the subject, "The Farmer and the New Congress," spoke in a more optimistic and promising manner than did the President. Although stating that he was in agreement with the statements made by President Coolidge, Senator Capper showed a more sympathetic understanding of the farm problem and offered in a stronger manner to assist in getting greater "equality for agriculture." In part he said:

"The farmer is fully justified in asking of Congress that the economic rewards of agriculture shall be on a parity with those accorded 46 industry. He is justified in asking that agriculture is sufficiently remunerative for him to maintain a comfortable home and educate his children according to the best standards. In asking this, he is not demanding special privileges; equality of opportunity is all.

"The tariff helps the manufacturer, immigration restriction helps labor, the Esch-Cummins act helps the railroads and the Federal Reserve act helps the banks and the farmer pays a good part of the cost without receiving his fair share of the benefits of much of this legislation. It cannot be emphasized too often nor too strongly that what the farmer really needs is not the chance to borrow more money, though adequate credit facilities mean a great deal to him—but first and above everything else he must have better prices, a fair profit for his products.

Capper Says Congress Must Help

"The farmer is encouraged by the temporary relief afforded by circumstances and is paying off debts, but allowing for the recent change in price levels, he can buy today with his dollar only about 85 per cent as much as he could before the war. And the most generous figures yet disclosed show he earns a net income of less than 4 per cent annually on his investment.

"Even in taxes farmers are not on an equality with the rest of the world. Last year in most farming states taxes absorbed one-third of farm income compared with less than one-tenth in 1913. All other business passes on its increased taxes to the consumer, but the farmer cannot do this.

"These and many other facts show that if the producer is to receive anything like a fair return for his labor and his risks, Congress should go as far as it can to provide some means by which an equality with other groups in our industrial life may be attained. The agricultural industries must be reconstructed and stabilized. A permanent policy for agriculture must be worked out with the farmer himself a large factor in the program.

Surplus Big Problem

"I want to see this government, so far as it can, put through an aggressive policy for advancement of the interests of agriculture, but after six years at Washington, I am convinced that the best government can do for farmers is of little importance compared with what, by carefully thought out and loyal co-operation, they can do for themselves.

"But even after all that is done the problem of the surplus will still be with us, although it may not always be quite so evident. We will still have wonderful wheat years, like 1914 for example, when all of nature seems to co-operate in a delightful way to produce a real bumper crop, far larger than the home market, no matter how prosperous it may be, can ever absorb. When this occurs the surplus must be sent abroad. **We should see to it if possible that this is done in a way so the surplus of 10 or 15 or 20 per cent will not set the price for the entire yield. This means that some system must be worked out so it can be moved into foreign channels, sold for what it will bring, and the loss distributed properly among the producers, who will then be able to sell their remaining crop at home, free from the weight of this excess production. We must give the farmer the same kind of market to sell in that he is obliged to buy in. And this must be**

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"We think it would be a grave error to attempt to minimize the incident. It shows clearly that an influential section of the agricultural community in this country is dissatisfied and insistent upon governmental help in fixing prices of crops. The idea takes form in a number of proposals for more or less direct subsidies, which the President attacked with vigor, offering substitutes. The delegates heard him and were unconvinced. It is, perhaps, not an overstatement to say that many of them cared so little for remedies he proposed as to be indifferent [illegible] r success or failure in congress. on may become a critical one for rty. Agriculture is underpaid in e farmers know it. They are not ept whatever fate may offer them. They have been airing their difficulties and asking for remedies ever since the post-war deflation. They have received higher tariffs on farm products and a somewhat improved credit machinery, but these measures apparently have failed to do all that was hoped of them.

"There has been little sympathetic understanding in the east of the farmers' troubles. There seldom has been. Generally speaking, the east does nothing until the farmers, goaded to desperation, demand some unsound measure of direct relief, such as free silver or greenbacks, whereupon the industrial and financial interests unite in saying no. The east has frequently defeated the farmers' program and offered no substitute. It is time the business interests of the country, and particularly those of this section, realized that the prosperity of the farmers is a matter of direct concern to city dwellers. If there is no prosperity on the farms there can be no prosperity in the cities.

"All this does not mean that congress should accept whatever the farmers propose and turn it into law. That would be as unwise as it would be to adopt every proposal made by manufacturers in their own interest. The alternative, however, is not inactivity. Looking at the farm question as we do, from the center of the nation's most productive farming district, we conclude that congress has been neglectful of its duty. The men on the land will not be content any longer with a sop, and they ought not to be. If congress disapproves of the farmers' own remedies it must come forward with something constructive to take their place."

We Never Asked For Subsidy

THE Chicago Daily Drovers Journal in captious comment upon the resolution adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation, asking that agriculture be given a place of equality with other interests in the American protective system through legislation directed at the problem of the surplus, seems to find great significance in the closing phrase "not involving government subsidy."

The RECORD is glad this point has been raised, since it gives opportunity to drive home the point that neither the Illinois Agricultural Association nor the American Farm Bureau Federation ever asked for legislation involving direct government subsidy.

Contrary to the misrepresentations circulated by some of its opponents, the McNary-Haugen bill did not call for a government subsidy as that term is understood. The public understands a government subsidy to mean financial payment out of the public treasury for the benefit of some particular group or class. The McNary-Haugen bill provided for a government loan, to be repaid out of the proceeds of an equalization fee or tax paid by the farmers themselves, on the commodities directly benefited in price by the operation of the corporation which the bill proposed to create.

What the farmers want is enabling legislation to put them in position to handle the surplus in the interest of a stabilized, American price, not fixed, as far as the home market is concerned, by the low costs of production in other countries.

This is entirely in harmony with the resolution, and the Drovers Journal's glee over the words "not involving government subsidy," lacks point.

It carries its comment further to say that advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill never answered the question of how production could be limited if it were made profitable. The Journal's very statement implies its own answer since it shows that what the Journal is arguing against is not the McNary-Haugen bill, or any legislation aimed at control of the surplus, but a profitable price for farm production. Obviously, the farmers' response to a profitable price level would be the same in all cases, whether that price resulted from voluntary reduction of acreage, an act of God, or the segregation of the surplus as provided under the McNary-Haugen bill.

As a matter of fact, farmers rob their land, and work themselves and their families longer hours than they otherwise would when farm prices are generally low in order to meet their fixed charges.

Where The A. F. B. F. Stands

THERE were about 5,000 words of resolutions passed by the delegates at the seventh annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau. To print them in full would require most of the space of this RECORD, consequently they have been boiled down to give only the gist. Copies of the official resolutions may be obtained by writing the information department of the A. F. B. F. The resolution of most interest to Illinois members follows in full:

We endorse the enactment of a federal law based on the principle of a farmers' export corporation, providing for the creation of an agency with broad powers for the purpose of so handling the surplus of farm crops that the American producer may receive an American price in the domestic market and we instruct our officers and representatives to work for the early enactment of such a law founded upon sound economic policy and not involving government subsidy.

Other official pronouncements of the American Farm Bureau Federation are:

Approves and endorses the proposed amendment to the Federal Revenue Act of 1924 making effective the exemption of agricultural co-operative marketing associations from the payment of income tax and the filing of annual returns. (The I. A. A. has been particularly interested in obtaining this exemption.)

Confirms previous resolutions in favor of deep channel waterways from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, as well as general improvement of navigation and power conditions as might be brought out in a survey made by the chief engineers of the United States Army.

Approves of the services now being rendered by the government under the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 which provides for the development of shipping lines to a paying basis and then selling them to citizens of the United States to be operated under the American flag and under a guarantee of continued service.

Endorses the McNary-Woodruff bill authorizing the appropriation of $3,000,000 a year for five years and $5,000,000 a year for the succeeding five years for purchasing national forest lands and urges its early passage by Congress.

Urges the complete construction and disposition of Muscle Shoals for the utilization of the largest portion of the hydro electric power to manufacture concentrated nitrogen fertilizers with a farmer board to pass upon the cost of production, distribution and profit, assuring low cost to farmers.

Petitions Congress to continue the co-operation with the states in constructing roads as rapidly as the economic conditions of the country will permit.

Summarized its position on federal taxation by suggesting that the new revenue law, now before Congress, include the following points: (a) tax, at proper rates, undistributed profits of corporations; (b) tax stock dividends; (c) sharply curtail nuisance taxes, particularly on auto accessories, autos, trucks and forms of sales tax found to be generally objectionable; (d) federal government should stay in the inheritance and estate tax field; (e) opposition to the abolition of the gift tax; (f) tax no incomes under $5,000; (g) reduction in normal tax rates as the total reduction decided upon will permit; (h) retain capital stock tax; (i) increase personal exemption and decrease tax rate; (j) remove restriction of states to tax national banks; (k) retain differential in favor of earned income.

Recommends immediate congressional action on the Vestal Standard Container bill which would eliminate hundreds of odd-sized and unnecessary off-standard containers of fruits and vegetables.

Demands that the administration of the national forest should continue with the Secretary of Agriculture and regulation of grazing privileges should not be placed elsewhere.

Requests that the tariff commission make a study of the cost of frozen eggs, meats and dried eggs in this country and in China with the view of increasing the tariff the full 50% allowed under the flexible provisions of the tariff law.

Requests Congress to readjust postal rates to approximately the 1924 level, to take positive steps toward safeguarding the parcel post system, and to effect a reorganization of the postal service with a view to greater economy and efficiency.

Requests Congress to enact legislation preventing the importation into the United States non-adapted and worthless Italian red clover and alfalfa seed, and of Argentinian, Arabian, South African and other seed from regions of mild climate, as well as a law authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to stain by some non-injurious method all imported red clover and alfalfa seed excepting Canadian-grown.

Petitions the United States Department of Agriculture and the extension service departments of the land grant colleges of this country to instruct their employees, agents and teachers to lend their influence and support in teaching the principles and practices of co-operative marketing and assisting existing co-operative associations in their operation policies and membership relations.

Calls attention to the need for unbiased livestock market news service from the cities of Detroit, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Buffalo similar to that given from other cities by the U. S. D. A. and petitions Congress to include this item in the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture.

Reminds the state Farm Bureaus that the question of an amendment to the Federal constitution which would grant power to Congress to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age is still before the states for ratification. The American Farm Bureau unsuccessfully opposed this measure in Congress and asks state Farm Bureaus to be on watch in their respective states to defeat renewals of attempts to get state ratifications.

Asks that Congress consider favorably the Capper-French bill, known as the truth-in-fabric measure, requiring the labeling of woolen goods so as to show the amount of virgin wool, shoddy, or re-worked wool, cotton, silk or other fibers which they contain.

Recommends the creation in the Department of Agriculture a division of co-operative marketing that will assist in an educational way the farm co-operative marketing associations in this country.

Recommends as a part of the A. F. B. F. work of 1926 the study of co-operative insurance as it relates to life, indemnity, fire, automobile and liability and to submit the findings to the member states for consideration.

Endorses the proposal for a National Agricultural Day.

Endorses the principles of protection against introduction of foreign pests and diseases through quarantines as provided by present laws and asks the Secretary of Agriculture to do all in his power to maintain the effectiveness of such protective laws.

Suggests the appointment of a permanent committee on boys' and girls' club work in the A. F. B. F., including representatives from the National Home and Community committee, and that proper action be taken to secure more club leaders.

Recommends the appointment of a farm woman leader to be placed in charge of home and community work in the department of organization of the A. F. B. F. and that adequate money be set aside in the budget of the national organization to carry on the work.

Demands that the railroad rates on agricultural products, including livestock, be restored to what they were prior to the World War and that A. F. B. F. stand opposed to the five per cent increase in freight rates now being asked by western carriers.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ADDRESSES FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

Senator Capper Says Congress Must Aid in Farm Surplus Problem

National Authorities Speak Before Delegates at American Farm Bureau Federation Convention.

FOR the first time in the history of farm organizations, in fact for the first time in the history of this country, the Chief Executive of the United States made a special trip of 2000 miles to greet and address a meeting of America's farmers.

On Monday, Dec. 7, at exactly 11 o'clock President Coolidge, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, O. E. Bradfute, president and E. A. O'Neal, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, entered the ball room of the Sherman hotel where he addressed nearly 4,000 farmers representing approximately all the states of the Union, over a thousand of whom were from Illinois.

Fifty newspaper and motion picture cameramen were crowded around the speaker's platform. Four microphones were arranged to broadcast the message to the farm people of the United States who could not attend. Two telegraph instruments ticked out the story to thousands of newspapers in all corners of the land. On the platform were also Governor Small, Mayor Dever of Chicago, Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, military aides and secret service men.

Slaps McNary-Haugen as Unsound

President Coolidge predicted that, in spite of past and present adversities, agriculture as a whole will lead industry in future prosperity. Assailing legislative proposals savoring of paternalism, he promised to approve any agricultural relief plan "devised in accordance with sound economic principles."

"I propose," he added, "actively and energetically to assist the farmers to promote their welfare through co-operative marketing."

He opposed tampering with the tariff with any intention of aiding the farmers, and condemned proposals which would bring the government into the field of buying and selling farm products, or of fixing prices.

To Assist Co-operative Marketing

The President's audience listened attentively to the address, which he read with few gestures. Only a half-dozen times was he interrupted by applause. His defense of the tariff as an aid to agriculture and his arraignment of proposals that the government engage in the marketing of farm products or in price fixing direct or indirect were greeted with silence.

With an assurance that his administration will assist farmers in profitably disposing of their products and providing better storage facilities and credit, the President expressed the view that agriculture could thus be placed "on a sound and independent business basis."

"To have agriculture worth anything, it must rest on an independent business basis," he added, "It cannot at the same time be part private business and part government business. I believe the government ought to give it every assistance, but it ought to leave it as the support, the benefit and the business of the people."

Opposes Direct or Indirect Price-Fixing

The President launched into an attack of proposals that the government engage in buying and selling of farm produce and direct or indirect price fixing with the following observations:

"This would be a dangerous undertaking, and as the emergency is not so acute, it seems at present to have lost much of its support. No matter how it is disguised, the moment the government engages in buying and selling, by that act it is fixing prices.

"Moreover, it would apparently destroy co-operative associations and all other marketing machinery, for no one can compete with the government. Ultimately it would end the independence which the farmers of this country enjoy as a result of centuries of struggle and prevent the exercise of their own judgment and control in cultivating their land and marketing their produce.

"Government control cannot be divorced from political control. The overwhelming interest of the consumer, not the smaller interest of the producer, would be sure to dominate in the end."

Co-operatives Promise Greatest Success

Referring to the co-operative movement as the most important development of late years in the agricultural field, and emphasizing the crop surplus problem as a vexing factor in the farm price situation, Coolidge expressed the opinion that with the economic information furnished by the Department of Agriculture, with better warehouses and storage facilities and a better credit structure much can be done to take care of the ordinary surplus.

"The leaders in the co-operative movement with the advice of the Department of Agriculture have prepared what is believed to be an adequate bill embodying these principles, which will be presented to the Congress for enactment.

"For a more orderly marketing calculated to secure a better range of prices the co-operative movement promises the greatest success. Already they are handling $2,500,000,000 of farm produce, or nearly one-fifth of the annual production.

Points to Tariff as Assisting Farmers

"The initiative of the farmers themselves, with such assistance as can be given by the government without assuming responsibility for business management through financing and through the co-operative movement, would appear to be a wise method of solving this problem. **Of course I should be willing to approve any plan that can be devised in accordance with sound economic principles."**

"Turning to the question of tariff, President Coolidge, as a defender of Republican policies, pointed out that the import duty on products that the farmer purchases and the general increase in price of non-agricultural necessities advances the cost to the farmer less than from two to three per cent. He said that many economists consider this contribution of farmers to the tariff is over estimated. On the other side he told how the protective tariff on agricultural products benefited the farmer and tended to hold the domestic agricultural markets above the world or foreign price levels. He stated that $780,000,000 of agricultural products imported last year had paid $260,000,000 for the privilege of coming into competition with our own farm production.

"But the largest benefits accruing to the farmer come from supplying him with home markets," he stated. "What the farmer raises must either be sold at home or sent abroad. Our per capita consumption of butter, sugar, meats, eggs, milk and tobacco is far above those of foreign countries. When the depression of 1920 came and 5,000,000 of our wage earners were unemployed, their consumption of the farmers' [illegible] more expensive agricultural [illegible] 18 per cent below what it had been before and what it became again as employment increased. This would more than [illegible] amount of our exports.

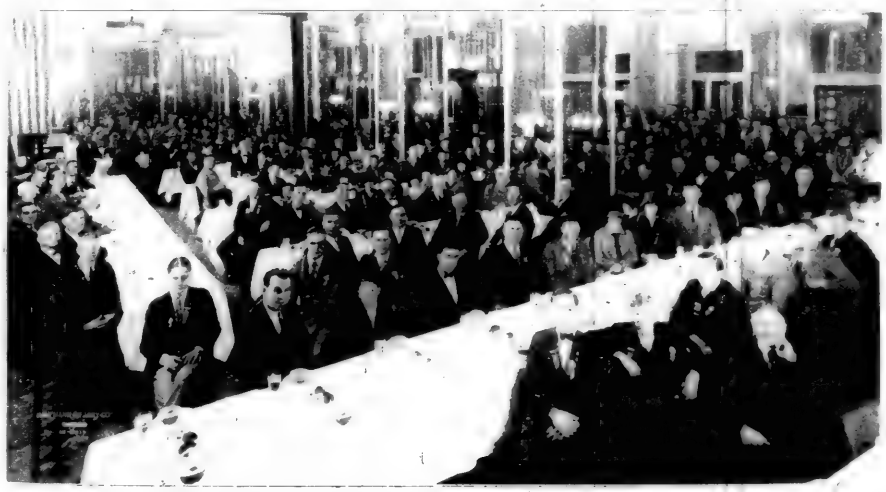
"Prosperity in our industries is of more value to the farmer than the whole export market for foodstuffs. Protection has contributed in making employment plentiful with the highest wages and highest standards of living in the world. General [illegible] business a[illegible] ought [illegible] the same [illegible] which other [illegible]

Farm Loan Banks Help

"If the price fixing [illegible] revision do not seem to be [illegible] other proposals that do promise improvements. For financing the farmer we are developing the farm loan and intermediate credit banks. These have put out about $1,400,000,000 of loans at moderate rates to about 350,000 farmers. In addition, there is the general banking system, national and state. All of these agencies need to give more informed attention to farm needs. They need more energy in administration. They should be equipped to supply not only economic stability is of the utmost importance to the farmer and a depression in industry with the [illegible] ment would do the [illegible] mary.



So much was going on during the seventh annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation that the only suitable time that could be found for the presidents of the county Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. officials to hold a conference was at breakfast. Can you pick out the president of your Farm Bureau? Most all of them attended. Plans were made for the I. A. A. annual meeting which will be held Jan. 21-22 at the University of Illinois. It's to be the biggest and best so far, the presidents decided. Howard Leonard, former I. A. A. President, was present also, and gave a short talk.



And here's the hope chest of the future—the boys and girls of the farms. These are the ones who were entertained by the I. A. A. at a breakfast affair during the International Live Stock Exposition when they were cashing in on their hard earned trips to Chicago. Dean Mumford made a talk and said, among other things, that Red Grange has the best wishes of everybody at the U. of I. and they all hope he will make barrels of money, but the real question is: Will he be as good a moral character as he would have been if he had not become a professional? The Dean said each of the leading boys and girls represented here is a kind of Red Grange in his or her own community and now each must live up to his or her success. Success brings greater responsibility, he said.

CAPPER SPEAKS

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas, also addressed the [illegible] farmers' problem [illegible] night. He said the [illegible] farmer and the New [illegible] poke in a new spirit [illegible] and promising [illegible] and the President [illegible] saying that he was in agreement with the statements made by President Coolidge. Senator Capper showed a more sympathetic understanding of the farm problem and offered in a stronger [illegible] assist in getting [illegible] parity for agriculture. In [illegible] he said:

"The time is fully accepted [illegible] ing of Congress that the [illegible] rewards of agriculture [illegible] on a parity with those [illegible] of industry. He is [illegible] in asking that agriculture [illegible] sufficient remuneration [illegible] to maintain comfort [illegible] home and other [illegible] keeping to the best standards [illegible] In doing this, he is not [illegible] special privileges [illegible] of opportunities [illegible]

"The tariff helps the manufacturer, immigration restriction helps labor, the Esch-Cummins law helps the railroads and the [illegible] and the farmer pays a good part of the cost without receiving his fair share of the benefits of much of this legislation. It cannot be emphasized too often nor too strongly that what the farmer really needs is not the chance to bottle up his surplus, though adequate credit facilities mean a great deal to him—but first and above everything else he must have better prices, a fair price."

Capper Says Congress Must Help

"The farmer is encouraged by the temporary relief afforded in certain cases and is paying off [illegible] of the recent change in price levels [illegible] ten times worse than with his dollar only about 55 per cent as much as he could before the war. And the cost [illegible] figures [illegible] this [illegible] shows a net increase [illegible] less [illegible] per cent annually on his [illegible] investment [illegible] men on [illegible] farmers are not on an equality with the rest of the wage [illegible] Last, [illegible] most farming states taxes [illegible] ated first of farm income compared with [illegible] less than one-tenth in 1913." All other [illegible] losses on the farmer's investment [illegible] the cost [illegible] but the farmer cannot [illegible] the [illegible]

"[illegible] other facts show that [illegible] the producer is to receive anything like a fair return [illegible] his labor and his risks [illegible] so far as it can to provide [illegible] which an equality [illegible] in our industrial [illegible]

"The agricultural industry [illegible] must be reconstructed and [illegible] A permanent policy [illegible] for agriculture must be worked [illegible] with the farmer himself [illegible] in their program.

Surplus Big Problem

[illegible] government [illegible] solar as there is enough [illegible] surplus [illegible] relation [illegible] attitude [illegible] as at Washington. I [illegible] clear that the [illegible] control [illegible] farm [illegible] surplus [illegible] with which [illegible] Canada [illegible] changed [illegible] and I can [illegible] not [illegible] to [illegible] for [illegible] themselves.

"But [illegible] that is [illegible] the problem of the surplus will still be with us, although it may [illegible] be quite so evident. We [illegible] still have bumper crops [illegible] which [illegible] years like 1914 for example, [illegible] all of which seems to indicate [illegible] in a general way [illegible] a normal [illegible] crop, for [illegible] the [illegible] harvest [illegible] for [illegible] prospects [illegible] Washington.

We should see to it if possible that this is done in a way so the surplus of 10 or 15 or 20 per cent will not set the price for the entire yield. This means that some system must be worked out so it can be moved into foreign channels, sold for what it will bring, and the loss distributed properly among the producers, who will then be able to sell their remaining crop at home, free from the weight of this excess production. We must give the farmer the same kind of market to sell in that he is obliged to buy in. And this must be

done in a way which is practicable, and which the American people will accept. Up to this time the various plans presented to Congress have not been found workable, but equality for agriculture is an issue that will not down.

Must Find Better Market

"Agriculture must be placed squarely under our protective system. Our tariff must apply to agricultural surpluses, otherwise its beneficient protection is likely, I fear, to be removed from our surpluses of manufactured products. Very few farmers, I am glad to say, subscribe to a program of arbitrary price-fixing by the government, or purely political expedients that are unsound and impractical. While the government should not engage in the buying and selling of commodities, nor the arbitrary fixing of prices, it can take a more active part in finding a better market for our agricultural surplus, that prices of farm products shall not continue to be out of line with the general price level.

"Another thing which Congress will consider this winter is co-operative marketing. I endorse all that President Coolidge said to you yesterday on *this subject* in his splendid address on the problems of agriculture. To reorganize our farming industry on modern lines we must have a better marketing system in the hands of the producers of the basic commodities. **Farmers are subject to the organized wiles of big buying interests with the disposition and the facilities for securing the products at the lowest possible prices and in absolute disregard of production costs. Agriculture must create and use the selling machinery that general industry has found so necessary. Co-operative marketing can be made to shorten the spread between producer and consumer, eliminate waste and benefit all. Evidence of the success of co-operation, where it is set up on a sensible, business basis and so conducted, continues to pile up."**

METZGER ON PROGRAM

GEORGE E. METZGER, director of the organization department of the I. A. A., addressed the convention on "The Intensive Method of Selling Membership." Director Metzger emphasized the necessity of having a definite program in the state and county Farm Bureaus and that it must include certain activities that will reap direct benefits to the membership in a dollar and cents manner. To sell the idea to farmers, stated Mr. Metzger, the salesmen must have something to sell, must believe in it and be able to explain to the prospect.

In conclusion, he stated, "we are quite firmly convinced that to secure membership the farm bureau program must first of all be pretty thoroughly understood by a good sized group of leading men in each county. To attain this end we have attempted to make organization one of the regular projects of the county Farm Bureau. When a piece of work is projected, two things essentially happen. First, a definite set of rules is laid down which will govern in a business way the carrying out of the piece of work in question. Second, a number of men are interested in the proposition to the extent that they will take those rules, put them into action, and carry out the work so as to arrive a certain conclusion."

WOMEN HAVE PROGRAM

THE women members of the Farm Bureau were not without a program and interesting speakers on subjects of particular interest to them, for on Tuesday afternoon, Grace E. Frysinger, extension home economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, addressed the wives and daughters who attended the convention. In telling of the projects of the Home Bureau and farm community work for 1926, Miss Frysinger, threw out this challenge: "It seems to me," she said, "that you women members of the Farm Bureau have a two-fold function to perform. As an individual, a citizen, and a co-ordinate farm owner or operator you may well be interested in matters of legislation, tax reduction rate fixing, co-operative marketing and the many and one other economic matters contained in the program of the American Farm Bureau Federation. But as a woman, as the one who throughout the centuries has been responsible to carry on from generation to generation those values which develop soul and heart as well as mind and body, you must feel it your especial function to stress without cessation the need of giving greatly increased attention in the programs of community, county, state and national Farm Bureaus to such factors as health, recreation, music, reading, religious education, training for parenthood, better schools community centers, civics and other considerations for the common weal."

LIVE STOCK MARKETING

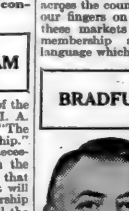
C. B. DENMAN, president of the National Livestock Producers Association, spoke before the delegates on livestock marketing. In speaking of the problem of marketing co-operatively the great volume of livestock produced in the mid-west states of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas Colorado, and Illinois, he said:

"I have not come to boast, but I think that we, as farm bureau folks, have a right to feel proud of the fact that the 13 terminals operating under the National Livestock Producers Association, are more nearly approaching the handling of this volume than any other organization in this country. The fact that during 1924 we handled more than 92,000 cars of livestock valued at more than $121,000,000 for approximately 240,000 members, justifies our pride. Thus we have an organization of producers from the range country of the west and southwest, the cornbelt feeder and breeder, with markets located entirely across the country in which today we have our fingers on the pulse of the trade on these markets and are able to tell our membership about these markets in language which they can understand."



After President Coolidge's address before some 3,000 delegates and farmers, of which over 1000 were from Illinois, he was treated to a luncheon on products marketed co-operatively. The President pronounced the food as "great." Illinois products were represented by "Creamy Products" milk from the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers' Association and "Illini" apples from the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, Centralia.

BRADFUTE'S MESSAGE



O. E. Bradfute

PRESIDENT Bradfute's message to the convention was made up of a review of the various activities of the federation and recommendations for future work. He stated that the former debt of $47,418.46 has been completely wiped out and organization now has a surplus of more than $10,000. In speaking of the financial expenditures of the federation, he said:

"When we stop to think that the results attained by the American Farm Bureau Federation during its six years of operation has cost the individual member but $3 each all told, we begin to realize that the work has been done at a minimum cost." Of the 50 cents which went to the Federation during 1925 from each member, the money was spent as follows:

President's office and general administration work	8.5c
Organization work	8.8c
Department of Marketing and Secretary	4.0c
Treasurer and Department of Finance	2.0c
Transportation Department	2.2c
Legislative work by our department at Washington	4.2c
Department of Information	3.6c
General office expenses	7.0c
Miscellaneous—such as Women's Home and Community work; Boys' and Girls' Club work; Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture	2.4c
Board of Directors	2.8c
Annual Meeting	2.8c
Used in payment of old debts	7.7c

In referring to the importance of taxation work to American farmers, Mr. Bradfute mentioned particularly the taxation activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association, calling attention to the annual saving in this state of over $2,000,000. In this regard he stated:

"We also should be making some special studies along the lines of federal taxation, and should, therefore, have a specialist working on these problems. Some of the most valuable services rendered by a number of our state Farm Bureaus have been through this means, of which Illinois is a notable example. If it is not possible to have a specialist, we should by all means have a special committee with sufficient funds available to begin such work."

FARM FIRE LOSSES

DIRECTLY in line with the recent accomplishment of the Illinois farmers, Farm Bureaus, and mutual fire and lightning insurance companies in the organization of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, as well as former work in this field by other state Farm Bureaus, Wallace Rogers, chairman of the fire prevention committee of the Farm Fire Association, Chicago, addressed the convention on "Farm Fire Losses" and the prevention of such losses. In this he stated:

"The loss by fire to farm property, real and personal, in America has attained the astounding figure of $150,000,000 annually. The toll which the fire demon exacts from American farmers will pay their annual interest bill on all borrowed capital with more that $50,000,000 left to be applied on principal each year.

"It amounts to $26.29 for each farm in America. It is equivalent to one-half the value of all crops raised in the State of Indiana in one year. Its approximation the total value of all annual crops in such states as Michigan and South Dakota. The building material thus consumed materially discounts the combined efforts of the Government and other bodies to conserve the forests and other natural resources of the nation. If, as believed, one-half of this loss comes from the destruction of buildings, our forests are depleted to the tune of 7,500 acres annually.

"But, while fire losses are showing a per capita decrease for the nation and a decrease in certain cities, they are still increasing on the farm. Figures compiled by the Farm (Insurance) Association, which includes practically all business transacted by legal reserve companies on farm property in twelve of the middle western states known as the Heart States, indicate an increase of 29 per cent in fire losses for the five-year period ending December 31, 1924."

Farm Bureau Members Get $15 Discount on Phosphate Next Year

Beginning Jan. 1, 1926, Farm bureau members in Illinois will have an opportunity to save $15 on every 30-ton car of phosphate that they order, due to a recent agreement with three phosphate companies accomplished through the efforts of J. R. Bent, director of the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department, and his advisory committee.

This phosphate discount amounting to 50 cents a ton is given as a special recogniation to farm bureau members by means of a farm bureau membership credit certificate similar in principle to the one used in ordering limestone during the past two years. The phosphate discount will be applied as a credit at the time of paying for the material.

One minimum carload ordered by a farm bureau member allows him a saving of $15 or an amount equal to his membership dues in the county and state organization for an entire year or will justify a non-member in joining due to this one item alone.

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done in a way which is practicable, and which the American people will accept. Up to this time the various plans presented to Congress have not been found workable, but equality for agriculture is an issue that will not down.

Must Find Better Market

"Agriculture must be placed squarely under our protective system. Our tariff must apply to agricultural surpluses, otherwise its beneficient protection is likely, I fear, to be removed from our surpluses of manufactured products. Very few farmers I am glad to say, [illegible] arbitrary fixing by the government or party politics experiments [illegible] unsound and impractical. While the government should not engage in the buying and selling of commodities or the arbitrary fixing of prices, it can take a more active part in finding a better market for our agricultural surplus, that portion of farm products shall not be controlled by the [illegible] world.

"Another [illegible] which Congress will consider this winter is cooperative marketing. I endorse all that President Coolidge said to you yesterday on this subject in his splendid address on the problems of agriculture. To organize our farming industry on modern lines we must have a better marketing system in the hands of the producers of the basic commodities. Farmers are subject to the organized wiles of big buying interests with the disposition and the facilities for securing the products at the lowest possible prices and in absolute disregard of production costs. Agriculture must create and use the selling machinery that general industry has found so necessary. Co-operative marketing can be made to shorten the spread between producer and consumer, eliminate waste and benefit all. Evidence of the success of co-operation, where it is set up on a sensible, business basis and so conducted, continues to pile up."

METZGER ON PROGRAM

GEORGE E. METZGER, director of organization development of the I. A. A., addressed the County Membership Intensive Method of Membership. Director Metzger emphasized the necessity of having a definite program in the state and county Farm Bureau and that it must include certain activities that will bring direct benefits to the membership in a regular and certain manner. To sell the idea to farmers, stated Mr. Metzger, the organization must have something to sell [illegible] to explain [illegible] we are quoting [illegible] any interest that to [illegible] membership [illegible] farm bureau people must first [illegible] a county organization [illegible] a good sized group of leaders [illegible] in each county. To attain this [illegible] we have attempted to [illegible] organization [illegible] one of the regular projects of the County Farm Bureau. When a piece of work is projected, [illegible] essential. First a definite set of rules is laid down which will govern in a basic way the carrying out of the piece of work in question. Second, a number of men are interested in the proposition to the extent that they will take those rules, put them into action and carry out the work so as to [illegible] a successful conclusion."

WOMEN HAVE PROGRAM

THE women members of the Farm Bureau were not without interesting and interesting speakers on subjects of particular interest to them, for on Tuesday afternoon Grace E. Frysinger, extension home economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, addressed the women and daughters who attended the convention. In addressing the project—the Home Bureau and farm organization work for 1926, Miss Frysinger threw out this challenge: "It seems to me," she said "that you women members of the Farm Bureau have a twofold function to perform, as an individual, a citizen, and as the [illegible] farm owner or operator you may well be interested in matters of legislation, a tax reduction rate fixing, cooperative marketing and the many and various economic matters contained in the program of the American Farm Bureau Federation. But as a woman, one who realizes that the centuries has been responsible to carry on from generation to [illegible] those values which development and heart as well as mind and body, you must feel your especial function to stress without ceasing the need of giving greatly increased [illegible] to the problems of community, county, state and national Farm Bureau [illegible] such factors as health, recreation, music, reading, religious education, training for [illegible] hood, better schools, community centers, [illegible] and other considerations for the country as a whole."

LIVE STOCK MARKETING

C. B. DENMAN, president of the National Livestock Producers Association spoke before the delegates on livestock marketing. In speaking of the problem of marketing cooperatively the great volume of livestock produced in the rapid-west states of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, and Illinois, he said:

"I have not come to boast, but I think that we, as farm bureau folks, have a right to feel proud of the fact that the 13 terminals operating under the National Livestock Producers Association are now nearly approaching the handling of this volume than any other organization in this country. The fact that during 1924 we handled more than 92,000 cars of livestock valued at more than $121,000,000 for approximately 100,000 members, justifies our pride. Thus we have an organization of producers from the range country of the west and southwest, the corn belt feeder and breeder, with markets located entirely across the country in which today we have our fingers on the pulse of the trade on these markets and are able to tell our membership about these markets in a manner which they can understand."

BRADFUTE'S MESSAGE



O. E. Bradfute

PRESIDENT Bradfute's message to the convention was made up of a review of the various activities of the federation and recommendations for future work. He stated that the former debt of $47,418.46 has been completely wiped out and organization now has a surplus of more than $10,000. In speaking of the financial expenditures of the federation, he said:

"When we stop to think that the results attained by the American Farm Bureau Federation during its six years of operation has cost the individual member but 83 cents all told, we begin to realize that the work has been done at a minimum cost." Of the 50 cents which went to the Federation during 1925 from each member, the money was spent as follows:

Legislative work at Washington, D. C.	5¢
Organization work	18¢
Department of Marketing	3¢
Insurance and Department of	2¢
Transportation Department	2¢
Publication work [illegible] Washington, D. C.	5¢
Department of Information	1¢
Overhead expenses	7¢
Miscellaneous such as Wood [illegible]	1¢
Community work, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.	1¢
Contribution to the Federation of Labor	1¢
Board of Directors	2¢
Annual Meeting	2¢
Interest on amount of old debt	2¢

In referring to the importance of taxation work to American farmers, Mr. Bradfute mentioned particularly the taxation activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association, calling attention to the annual saving in this state of over $2,000,000. In this regard he stated:

"We also should be making some special studies along the lines of federal taxation, and should, therefore, have a specialist working on these problems. Some of the most valuable service rendered by a number of our state Farm Bureaus have been through the means of which Illinois is a notable example. If it is not possible to have a specialist, we should by all means have a special committee with sufficient funds available to begin such work."

FARM FIRE LOSSES

DIRECTLY in line with the recent accomplishment of the Illinois farmers, Farm Bureaus, and mutual fire and lightning insurance companies in the organization of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company, as well as former work in this field by other state Farm Bureaus, Wallace Rogers, chairman of the fire prevention committee of the Farm Fire Association, Chicago, addressed the convention on "Farm Fire Losses" and the prevention of such losses. In this he stated:

"The loss by fire to farm property, real and personal, in America has attained the astounding figure of $150,000,000 annually. The toll which the fire demon exacts from American farmers will pay their annual interest bill on all borrowed capital with more than $50,000,000 left to be applied on principal each year.

"It amounts to $26.29 for each farm in America. It is equivalent to one-half the value of all crops raised in the State of Indiana in one year. It approximates the total value of all annual crops in such states as Michigan and South Dakota. The building material thus consumed materially discounts the combined efforts of the Government and other bodies to conserve the forests and other natural resources of the nation. If, as believed, one-half of this loss comes from the destruction of buildings, our forests are depleted to the tune of 7,500 acres annually.

"So that, while fire losses are showing a per capita decrease for the nation and increase in certain cities, they are still increasing on the farm. Figures compiled by the Farm (Insurance) Association, which includes practically all business transacted by legal reserve companies on farm property in twelve of the middle western states known as the Heart States, indicate an increase of 29 per cent in fire losses for the five-year period ending December 31, 1924."

Farm Bureau Members Get $15 Discount on Phosphate Next Year

Beginning Jan. 1, 1926, Farm bureau members in Illinois will have an opportunity to save $15 on every 30-ton car of phosphate that they order, due to a recent agreement with three phosphate companies accomplished through the efforts of J. R. Bent, director of the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department, and his advisory committee.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 4 — Issued Every Other Saturday for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—January 2, 1926

1926 FINDS PUBLIC MORE AWARE OF PROBLEM OF SURPLUS

PROGRAM OF ANNUAL MEETING ANNOUNCED

Jardine, Lowden and Davis Will Address State Farm Bureau

Plan Largest I. A. A. Annual Meeting to be Held at Champaign-Urbana, Jan. 21-22.

Arrangements are being made to accommodate the wives of delegates to the Annual meeting; and the women folks are especially invited.

There will be lots to hear, much to do and many meetings to attend when the farm bureau officers, members and advisers gather at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association to be held at University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana on Jan. 20, 21 and 22.

It will be a great state farmers' event, comparable only to the state I. A. A. picnic or the annual meeting of the A. F. B. F. when President Coolidge made his trip to Chicago last month.

William M. Jardine, secretary of Agriculture, Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, and Hon. Stephen Davis of the U. S. Department of Commerce are scheduled as headliners who will address the members and delegates attending the annual gathering. Besides the meeting of the I. A. A., the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, the annual conference of the I. A. A. staff and Illinois farm advisers and the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, it will be Farmers' Week at the University of Illinois.

County President Enter Jan. 20.

Secretary Jardine will address the delegates at a luncheon between 12 and 2 o'clock on Thursday, Jan. 21. Former Governor Lowden's speech will be made at a similar luncheon on Friday noon and Mr. Davis will talk on "The Future of Radio Industry and Its Use by Farmers" at the annual banquet to be given on the evening of Jan. 21.

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association has scheduled its meeting for 9:00 a. m. Tuesday, Jan. 19, while the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association will hold its meeting during the afternoon of the same day. On Wednesday, Jan. 20 all the farm advisers of the state will gather in the assembly room of the Illinois Union building at the University of Illinois for an all-day conference with the I. A. A. officers, directors and executive committeemen to consider and map out the program of cooperative work for 1926.

Special Sectional Conferences.

The program for this year's annual meeting of the I. A. A. which will open in the auditorium of the University at 9:00 a. m. on Thursday, Jan. 21, is planned expressly for the purpose of giving each delegate an opportunity to express himself. To permit sufficient time for free discussion, sectional meetings conferences are planned during which open consideration will be given to a large variety of subjects. In addition, each congressional district will hold a conference. The even-numbered districts will nominate executive committeemen to hold office for the next two-year period and a president and vice-president will be elected.

In a notice sent to the 92 county Farm Bureaus of the state particular mention was made that for the sectional conferences on Thursday and Friday, each Farm Bureau should have not less than four representatives—one for each of the four conferences in session at the same time. This was suggested so that each representative could be assigned by his county to the particular conferences which it is desired that he should attend and thus be able to report on at the next county board meeting following the annual I. A. A. meeting.

Publish Complete Program.

Farm Bureaus should notify Geo. A. Fox, executive secretary of the I. A. A., of the number of representatives from the respective counties not later than Jan. 15, and specify the conferences to which each representative has been assigned.

The I. A. A. will pay one-half of the county president's expenses and one-half of the farm advisers expenses to

(Continued on page 3, Col. 4)

Fairness Demands They Be All Up or All Down, Uncle Sam!



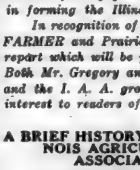
I. A. A. Will Be 10 Years Old This Month; Farm Editors, Who Watch Growth, Comment

It was in January 10 years ago that the Illinois Agricultural Association was born. When the forthcoming annual meeting is held at Champaign-Urbana January 21 and 22, it will be almost exactly 10 years since a small group of farm advisers, then known as county agriculturists, in co-operation with leading farmers and farm paper men met at the University and took the preliminary step in forming the Illinois Agricultural Association. That was January 26, 1916.

In recognition of the 10-year birthday, the editors of Orange Judd ILLINOIS FARMER and Prairie Farmer have contributed brief comments for the annual report which will be placed in the hands of all delegates at the annual meeting. Both Mr. Gregory and Mr. Page have followed and watched the Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. grow and it is thought their comments will be of particular interest to readers of the RECORD.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

By C. V. Gregory, editor, Prairie Farmer



C. V. Gregory

HERMAN DANFORTH of Tazewell county, Illinois, went to the short course at the University of Illinois in January, 1916, with one idea firmly in his mind. He believed that the county soil improvement associations (they were not called farm bureaus in those days) ought to join hands to form a state association.

When Danforth gets an idea he sticks to it persistently. So on January 26 he got a group of farm advisors and farmers together in the Agricultural Building and the Illinois Agricultural Association was formed.

A few weeks later (March 15) at a meeting at Ottawa, a constitution and

(Continued on page 4, Col. 1)

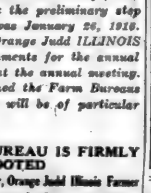
THE FARM BUREAU IS FIRMLY ROOTED

By Arthur C. Page, editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer

WE HAVE learned from watching the processes of Nature how an ideal organization should develop. A fertile soil, a seed, and a small growth mostly of roots come first. As the plant grows above ground, the roots strike constantly deeper into the soil.

That is the way the Illinois Agricultural Association started; that is the way it has grown.

The farm bureau idea in a single county was the seed. The great farming public of Illinois, entering a period of tremendous importance in its history, and needing public representation, was the soil. The Illinois Agricultural Association in its present stature is the tree, with roots reaching back into almost every county and every township and into thousands of farm homes throughout the state. The organization has grown in the ideal way, supplying a need.



Arthur C. Page

Whole branches might be cut off from this great tree, and it would still live. Even if some of its roots should now be cut away it would go on growing and bearing fruit.

The greatness of the Illinois Agricultural Association has always depended, and depends today, on its responsiveness to the thoughts and desires of its membership.

Among the achievements of the I. A. A. one of the most important has been the development and education of leaders. Agriculture has its full share of intelligent and thoughtful men, but it has lacked men trained for public leadership. In training a few such men through their organization, who have been contributed to the nation, the farmers of Illinois have performed a great service.

Coolidge's Blunt Dismissal of All Farm Relief Proposals as "Price-Fixing" Gets Fiery Come-back in Des Moines Conference

And Next Day Secretary Jardine Announces: "Now that the Plan to Aid Co-operative Organizations Has Been Placed Before Congress I Feel that Further and More Definite Attention Can Be Directed to the Agricultural Surplus Problem."

THE year 1926 starts off with excellent prospects for a real consideration by Congress of agriculture's major problem—the disposal of the abnormal surplus.

Ever since President Coolidge's failure to recognize this problem adequately in his speech before the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the triumph of the export corporation idea as a means of obtaining equality for agriculture, which is characterized by the election of Sam H. Thompson as president, there has been a wide and startling awakening in the city press and by the public to the fact that *there is a farm problem.*



Frank D. Barton, Representative at Des Moines Meeting

Before that event the city press frequently referred to the truly representative spokesmen of the farmers as "calamity howlers" and labelled practically all attempts of the farmers to get national legislation designed to place them on a level with other classes as "nostrums" and every kind of quackery.

Washington Getting Busy

But since that event a wave of realization that agriculture is not getting its fair share of the national income has swept the country—*and has stirred Washington.* Several measures have been introduced in Congress embodying the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill which, briefly, provided for the abnormal surplus to be segregated and sold abroad in the world market in order that world price levels would not set the price on the whole American production (as is now the case). Any losses incurred through the sale of the surplus abroad was to be borne equally by those producers who benefited.

Several other plans have been suggested. Now the problem is to run all suggested plans through a hopper of sound judgment and grind out an effective one which Congress will pass and which will do the job for which it is intended. It must be effective on cotton, as well as for wheat and corn.

Red Blooded Meeting at Des Moines

On Dec. 21 and 22, representatives of every grain belt farm organization of consequence, including in their membership about 1,000,000 farmers in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, met at Des Moines, Iowa, and passed bristling resolutions demanding effective export control of abnormal surplus crops. It was a joint meeting of the Corn Belt committee, representing 23 farm organizations in the west and northwest, and the executive committee of the American Council of Agriculture which has for its one and only objective securing "equality for agriculture." Frank D. Barton of Cornell, Livingston county, chairman of the I. A. A. legislative committee, represented the Illinois Agricultural Association. R. A. Cowles, I. A. A. treasurer, also attended, but in capacity of secretary-treasurer of the American Council.

Fear Co-op Bill Only Gesture

Although the Illinois Agricultural Association has the word of Secretary Jardine that the administration's bill which has been introduced by Senator McNary and Representative Haugen, providing for creation of a division within the department of agriculture to give advisory service and assistance to co-operative marketing will in no way take the place of some measure meeting the surplus problem, there was a

(Continued on page 4, Col. 3)

Reinsurance Company Sustains First Loss In Franklin Co. Fire

The first loss of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company occurred on Monday morning, Dec. 21, when the granary of J. S. Webb of Ewing, Franklin county, was burned to the ground. The losses included the building, about 1500 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats and machinery valued at $700.

Grain and implements were insured for $500 each in the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, while the Franklin County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company carried $500 each on the building and implements and $200 on the grain.

The fire originated in a country store building of A. N. Webb and Sons, located some 200 or 300 feet from the granary. Clues point to the belief that the fire was started by burglars who were rifling the store.

Mr. Webb is a farm bureau member and a charter member of both the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company and the Franklin County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Insurance settlements for the losses were made in a few days after the loss.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts.)

1st to 11th ..... William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Mendy, Port Byron
15th ..... B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Earl C. Smith, Detroit
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Stanly Castle, Alton
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Curt Anderson, Xenia
25th ..... R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, S. H. Thompson ..... Quincy
Vice-Presidents, H. E. Coenibel ..... Hooppole
Treasurer, F. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting ..... Geo. E. Wicker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Keiker
Grain Marketing ..... Chester C. Davis
Information ..... Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone ..... J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quesey

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Policy Holders in Mutuals Please Note

WOULDN'T it be wonderful for the year 1926 to be the most successful year of your insurance company?

Wouldn't it be a great satisfaction for your directors to say, "Our mutual company can now take care of all the insurance needs of our farmers against fire, lightning and windstorm on a mutual basis. Our company is backed by over 240 other mutuals that have over $600,000,000 insurance in force! Just as you insure your building, likewise we have our mutual company insured. That will increase the amount of insurance and also the confidence in our mutual, as our assessments will be more uniform."

The new Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company can place your local in this position.

A Chance to Practice What They Preach

WITH OFFICIALS in administration circles in Washington singing "Halleluiah! Halleluiah! Co-operative Marketing" as a love toast to the farmers, there ought to be more real honest-to-goodness consideration given by the treasury department to exemptions of farmers' co-operatives from federal income taxes.

The intent of the Federal Revenue Act is that farmers' co-operatives shall be exempt from income taxes, the idea being that any profits accruing to a co-op are pro-rated back to the individual members and are there caught by the income tax collector.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, through our department of co-operative accounting, has had several income tax cases up for consideration, all of which have been turned down by treasury department officials.

When the Congressional ways and means committee met early last fall and held hearings on tax matters, our Director Wicker of the co-operative accounting department appeared before them asking that the committee recommend to Congress certain clarifying clauses to the revenue act which would erase the red-tape haze which persisted in befogging the issue with the treasury officials. Mr. Wicker's suggestions were received favorably and they appeared to have won the case, but later treasury officials appeared before the committee and stated that all of the proposed amendments were being carried out in actual execution of the act—which was not true. But the committee didn't know it and Mr. Wicker was back in Chicago. Consequently the clarification was not included in the ways and means committee's tax bill recommended to the House and since passed.

This is the only request of the farmers concerning the amendments to the federal revenue act, but there are requests from other interests for exemptions on articles ranging from chewing gum to pogo sticks.

But the cause is not yet lost. The I. A. A. stand was backed up by a resolution passed by the American Farm Bureau Federation in its last annual meeting. Senator Capper will sponsor the amendments on the floor of the Senate and they will have the support of other prominent senators from the Mid-West. Senator Capper writes the following:

"I am heartily in favor of the amendments to the Federal Revenue Act relating to the exemption of co-operative marketing associations as proposed . . . I will be pleased to handle the matter on the floor of the Senate if you wish and will do everything in my power to secure favorable action."

The attitude of the administration toward co-operative marketing as a cure for all farm ills and the coldness of certain officials of the administration toward exemptions for co-ops puts that particular element in the same boat with the fellow who doesn't practice what he preaches.

This is a test of the good faith of the administration toward co-operative marketing. Will it ring true?

False Economy

NOT CONTENT with refusing to increase the federal appropriation for t. b. eradication, the director of the budget bureau went further and sliced off a half million.

Such economy is false economy. With tuberculosis on the run it is not economy to let up on the campaign. T. B. eradication is like killing quack grass—the only way to get rid of it is to keep everlastingly at it. If a little patch is left, it will soon spread itself to its former area, and perhaps farther. Slowing up on tuberculosis eradication—the result of decreased federal appropriation—is not conducive to early and efficient eradication of the dreaded disease.

This is a case of a dollar in time will save nine. A half million dollar slice may look fine for economy propaganda, but in the end it will be false economy.

Co-operation Not So New

CO-OPERATION is not so new, after all. When the Pilgrims came over on the Mayflower, they drew up a contract and agreement in which they agreed to pool all of their resources for seven years after landing. They adopted the one-man one-vote policy, which is a fundamental of successful co-operatives today.

Through the troublesome days that followed, the colony was preserved largely because of mutual helpfulness and support—in other words, through co-operation.

T. B. Eradication Should Not Stop

BECAUSE the federal appropriation for t. b. testing in Illinois is exhausted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, an order was issued on Dec. 23, by J. J. Lintner, federal supervisor, discontinuing all testing under the co-operative plan in Illinois where obligations for payments of indemnities are involved.

By this order 77 veterinarians in 67 counties ceased their testing activities. Washington officials also requested the names and addresses of the veterinarians in order that they might be transferred to some other state.

This deplorable situation arose out of the state's refusal to continue, as it had done in the past, to pay the federal one-third of indemnities. Governor Small wants a larger federal appropriation, as does the I. A. A., but that is no justifiable reason for discontinuing all testing. The testing should continue on the state's money in-so-far as it will go. The $2,000,000 appropriation made by the last General Assembly to indemnify cattle owners will permit considerable testing to be done even though the federal government is out of indemnifying funds.

Testing cattle for t. b. and elimination of those found diseased should continue. Economic production demands it. The thinking farmer and the consumer demand it and humanity requires it.

According to the act adopted by the last General Assembly governing t. b. eradication, the Illinois department of agriculture has the control and supervision of it and is directed to co-operate with the federal department of agriculture. When federal funds are exhausted, the act further states, the state shall continue to supervise this work and shall pay both the state and federal shares. A $2,000,000 appropriation was made to accompany the t. b. law with such a possibility in mind.

The testing program should be continued under joint federal and state supervision as heretofore because of the inter-state traffic in cattle and for uniform efficiency in eradicating the disease. Such co-operation is absolutely necessary to maintain modified accredited areas and accredited herds in Illinois.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is urging Washington officials to pass an emergency appropriation. The association stands four-square that Governor Small and the state department of agriculture should continue the co-operative plan between federal and state departments.

T. B. eradication should not stop. The fight to clean up our herds has been vigorously waged in No Man's Land until the enemy is on the run. Holding up the indemnity fund at this stage of the campaign is like delaying the ammunition when all are ready to go over the top for victory.

Insurance In State Mutual Approaching Million Dollar Mark

Scott County Farmers Form County Mutual Similar to State Reinsurance Company.

With the total amount of insurance in force rapidly nearing the million dollar mark, activities of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company are now being directed toward the development of specific reinsurance, blanket reinsurance and recessional insurance. Direct insurance in the new state company, which is chiefly the result of the recent campaign, in which farmers in 67 Illinois counties took part, now totals $817,997. To be added to this figure is $40,850 in specific reinsurance, the total of 27 applications from mutual companies in 5 counties.



Vernon Vaniman
Field Representative

Twelve mutual companies, according to Vernon Vaniman, field representative of the reinsurance mutual, have signed contracts for specific reinsurance and eight other companies have made out the application subject to the approval of their respective boards of directors.

Blanket Reinsurance to Be Feature

Applications for blanket reinsurance are also being considered by the local companies throughout the state. So far eight companies have signified their intentions of applying for this benefit from the state mutual while many others are waiting the approval of their boards of directors and members. This form of reinsurance has not shown as rapid progress as the specific form due to the fact that such action must be considered and passed upon by the local memberships and boards of directors which usually hold their annual meetings during the first month of the new year. Mr. Vaniman points out that during the coming spring months blanket reinsurance will probably prove one of the most popular forms.

Six mutual companies have now received recessional insurance totaling $286,275 from the state mutual. This type of insurance is used when the state company has more insurance than it wishes to carry and cedes part of it to certain local or county mutuals who are not carrying their maximum amount and are desirous of increasing their total amount of insurance in force.

Scott County Farmers Form Mutual

Following the organization of the state mutual company, the farmers of Scott county formed the Winchester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This new company is modeled in many respects after the state organization and is so organized that it can work with the state organization in direct harmony. The Winchester company started operations on Nov. 16 with $160,000 insurance in force. The rates of the Winchester Mutual are based on the same classification of property as the state organization. No dwelling will be insured unless it has proper access to the attic. Registered livestock will be insured by name and number and the new company is encouraging its members to install fire extinguishers, realizing that fire prevention is an important feature.

Scott County Farm Bureau has actively assisted in the formation of the Winchester company and the relationship between the two organizations is 100 per cent co-operation with mutual advantage to all, according to Mr. Vaniman. Miss Ferry Coultas, office secretary of the county Farm Bureau, is acting secretary of the insurance company. Geo. H. Vannier of Bluffs is president of the new local mutual and the board of directors is composed of the president and H. H. Fletcher, Winchester; E. M. Chrisman, Jacksonville; Fred Korty, Bluffs; Carl Ritter, Naples; B. F. Webster, Winchester; R. P. Allen, Winchester; W. D. McEvers, Winchester; R. S. Coon, Winchester; F. H. Allen, Winchester; Albert Rolf, Bluffs; Wm. S. Fletcher, Winchester; Roe Smothers, Naples; Chas. D. O'Donnell, Winchester, and Ralph Curtis, Manchester.

Jo Daviess County Favors Reinsurance

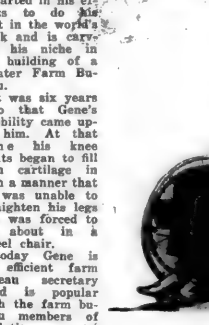
Officers and directors of the farmers mutual insurance companies of Jo Daviess county met on Dec. 23 and enthusiastically endorsed all four phases of insurance offered by the state re-insurance company. The insurance companies included in the endorsement were: Jo Daviess Mutual Fire Insurance company; Menominee, Vinegar Hill and Dunleith Insurance company; Thompson and Guilford Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance company; Woodbine Mutual Fire Insurance company and the Stockton and Wards Grove Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance company.

Surmounts Handicap of Wheel Chair

ALTHOUGH working under a permanent physical handicap, Gene Barter, office secretary of the Gallatin County Farm Bureau, has refused to be thwarted in his efforts to do his part in the world's work and is carving him a niche in the building of a greater Farm Bureau.

It was six years ago that Gene's disability came upon him. At that time his knee joints began to fill with cartilage in such a manner that he was unable to straighten his legs and was forced to go about in a wheel chair.

Today Gene is an efficient farm bureau secretary and is popular with the farm bureau members of Gallatin county. His rare wit, a smile, and his extreme personal interest in farmers and farm bureau work have won the respect and confidence of his employers—the farmers of Gallatin county. Although he has held the position only since the first of February, Gene is well informed on all current farm bureau work in the county, state and nation.



Gene Barter

Gene says that his pet peeve is making out a federal farm loan application for a slow-thinking, undecided-minded farmer who is without a sense of value of his personal property. He states that this duty would "tax the patience of an old maid trying to flirt with the 'last chance.'"

In talking of the present day farm problems, Secretary Barter states that, in his opinion, the biggest national problem facing the farmers today is the job of marketing the surplus products produced. However, in Gallatin county, he points out, farmers are most interested in the problem of permanent soil fertility, for questions asked most often are about use of limestone, its price, and use of sweet clover.

I. A. C. A. Members Increase

Three More Co-operatives Join During Past Month

Contract Membership of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association, the co-operative auditing and business service of the I. A. A., reaches a new high mark this month—185. Without solicitation three organizations joined the association during the past month and others have signified their intentions to sign the membership contract as soon as the opportunity permits.

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The three latest to join the auditing co-operative are: Farmers Co-operative Supply Company, Taylorville, Christian county; Bath Co-operative Grain Company, Bath, Mason county; and the Hilladale Livestock Shipping Association, Hilladale, Rock Island county.

Illinois Farmers Again Break Record in Use of Agricultural Limestone

More than three-fourths of a million tons of agricultural limestone were supplied on over 250,000 acres of Illinois land by farmers of this state in 1925, according to an estimated report of J. R. Bent, director of the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department.

This 750,000 tonnage of limestone, when if loaded on a single train of freight cars would extend 123 miles, breaks all records for use in any one state in the United States during the past year. It exceeds by 50 per cent or 250,000 tons the Illinois record of 1924 which was also greater than any other state in the country. Illinois farmers, according to government statistics, in 1924 used more than one-fourth of all agricultural limestone spread on farm lands in the United States.

"The amount of agricultural limestone used by Illinois farmers in 1925," states Director J. R. Bent, "increased to such a large quantity that many of the limestone plants and quarries used their entire reserve supply and were from 20 to 30 days behind on orders.

"In fact the flood of limestone orders resulted in such a delay at a few of the production plants that several farmers were forced to cancel their orders as the late deliveries would have arrived during the busy fall season. This increasing demand for agricultural limestone has caused several farmers and Farm Bureaus in various parts of the state to consider the possibility of producing their own community needs from some possible local limestone deposits."

Due to the increased use of this product in Illinois, the Illinois Agricultural Association secured a $10 reduction in freight rates to 21 counties located on the Wabash railroad lines. This reduction has saved the farmers of these counties approximately $9,000 in the past four months.

Farmers in 48 Counties Used 19,625,000 C. C. of Cholera Serum in 1925

If all the hogs that were vaccinated with hog cholera serum distributed by the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association during the past year were formed in a single line, the column would extend such a distance that the first hog might be rooting at the gates of the Chicago stockyards while the last of the line would be standing hock-deep in mud on the banks of the Ohio river at Cairo, Illinois.

This somewhat 'lengthy' illustration was brought out in a recent announcement which stated that 19,625,000 cubic centimeters of hog cholera serum were purchased and administered by farmers in 48 Illinois counties during the past year. This amount of serum, which if based on the number of cubic centimeters of serum injected into the average 120-150 pound hog, would vaccinate 356,818 head of animals. It was distributed by the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association composed of 48 county Farm Bureaus. These Farm Bureaus in turn delivered the serum to their members who vaccinate their own swine.

During the past year, according to Director Hedgcock who is a member of the board of directors of the serum association, the officers of the organization inspected nine serum companies and contracted with seven to furnish serum to the association's members at prices ranging from 50 to 65 cents a hundred cubic centimeters. Farm bureau members whose county organizations are not members of the serum association were charged five cents a hundred more for the serum. The total of 19,625,000 c. c. does not include the amount of serum contracted by county Farm Bureaus not members of the association.

"The success of farmers administering serum and virus has exceeded expectations in Illinois, as the majority of farmers have been under the impression that this vaccination cannot be done successfully by other than a graduate veterinarian," states Director Hedgcock. "The farmer is conscious of the necessity of extreme care in vaccination in order that his year's work may not be lost.

Dairymen To Give Prize

Illinois State Dairymen's Association Offers Calves to Boys and Girls Securing Most Members

Six registered heifer calves will be given as prizes to the six Illinois boys or girls who are able to secure the most memberships in the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, which is holding its annual meeting at Galesburg, Jan. 26-28.

The contest is open to boys and girls under 21 years of age who apply for application blanks to the secretary, George Caven, Illinois State Dairymen's Association, 136 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A 15 per cent commission on all memberships is paid to every boy and girl with the exception of the prize winners. The six winners will each receive a pure bred heifer of the breed they like best as a prize.

Stock Solicitation For Farmers' Grain Company Started at Pontiac, Ill.

Solicitation of subscriptions for $250,000 in capital stock for the National Farmers' Elevator Grain Company, Co-operative, a grain marketing organization being organized through the co-operation of some 1200 farmers' elevators in Illinois and Iowa, is now getting well under way, according to C. C. Davis, director of the I. A. A. grain marketing department, who has been assisting in an advisory capacity with the formation of the new organization.

M. L. Hunt, field representative of the grain marketing organization, is now working in Livingston county in co-operation with Geo. L. Potter, president of the Livingston County Farm Bureau and member of the board of directors of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association of Illinois and the National Farmers' Elevator Grain Company.

On Tuesday, Dec. 22, a meeting, attended by members of the boards of directors of the 25 farmers' elevators in the county, was held in the courthouse at Pontiac. At this meeting the organization and operating principles were discussed and the plans completed. Several of the elevator companies represented became members of the national co-operative and subscribed for stock. Before this meeting 12 of the county's farmers' elevators had become affiliated with the association. Other farmers' elevators of the county are expected to act favorably upon the projects proposed by the new grain company.

During the next few weeks Mr. Hunt will attend a number of meetings comprising representatives of many farmers' elevators in central Illinois, where he will explain the work of the grain co-operative.

"Voluntary stock subscriptions have been coming in from elevators in Illinois and Iowa in considerable number during the past month," states Director Davis. "A large field organization has not been organized as yet and no definite time has been set for the completion of the stock campaign. Mr. Davis points out that this work will depend entirely upon the local farmers' elevators.

Program of Annual Meeting is Announced

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

the meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 20. If the president is a regular delegate to the I. A. A. meeting the entire traveling expense and other expenses for Jan. 21 and 22 will be paid by the I. A. A.

The outline of the program of the four days is as follows:

Tuesday, January 19

9:30 a. m. to 2:00 p. m.—Annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association. Illinois Union Building.

2:00 p. m. to 5.00 p. m.—Annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, Illinois Union building.

Wednesday, January 20

9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.—Annual conference of I. A. A. staff and farm advisers. Illinois Union building.

6:00 p. m.—Annual I. A. A. dinner (Beardsley hotel) for county farm bureau presidents.

Thursday, January 21

I. A. A. Annual Meeting

9:00 a. m.—Invocation.—Dr. I. R. E. Hieronymous, community adviser.

9:30 a. m.—Address of welcome.—Dean H. W. Mumford.

10:00 a. m.—President's address.—Sam H. Thompson.

10:30 a. m.—Secretary's report.—Geo. A. Fox.

11:00 a. m.—Treasurer's report.—R. A. Cowles.

11:30 a. m.—Announcements.

12:00 m. to 2:00 p. m.—Luncheon. Address by Wm. M. Jardine, secretary of agriculture. Place—Stock Pavilion.

2:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.—Twelve sectional conferences covering the co-operative marketing of livestock, grain, dairy products, poultry and eggs, fruits and vegetables, as well as such subjects as auditing and accounting, finance, organization, information, taxation, transportation and phosphate-limestone.

5:00 p. m.—District meetings.—Separate meeting for the representatives of each I. A. A. district. Includes nomination of executive committeemen for the 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, and 24th districts. General business conference for the representatives of other districts.

7:00 p. m.—Banquet, Music.—University Gymnasium Annex.

8:00 p. m.—Responses, Dean H. W. Mumford, college of agriculture, University of Illinois; S. J. Stanard, director, state department of agriculture; S. H. Thompson president, I. A. A. and A. F. B. F.; L. C. Brown, president Farmers' Institute; E. A. Eckert, master, Illinois State Grange; Mrs. Spencer Ewing, president, Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

9:00 p. m.—Address, "The Future of Radio Industry and Its Use by Farmers," by Hon. Stephen Davis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Friday, January 22

8:00 to 9:30 a. m.—Two sectional conferences covering insurance and legislation.

9:30 a. m. to 12:00 m.—General assembly meeting. Reports from sectional conferences.

12:00 to 2:00 p. m.—Luncheon; Address by Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois. Place—Stock Pavilion.

2:00 p. m.—Business meeting. Reports of committee on amendments to constitution, report of committee on resolutions, election of executive committee, election of president and vice-president. Adjournment.

State Tax Increase Partly Overcome By Reduced Valuations

J. C. Watson Tells How Lower Valuations Save Farmers $1,912,500 as Compared to 1920 Rate

In spite of the fact that the Illinois state tax rate for 1925 has been increased from 65 to 85 cents on the $100, an increase requiring land owners to pay about $2,000,000 more in state taxes this year than they paid last year, they will pay approximately $1,912,500 less than would have been required, if the high tax valuations of 1920 had not been reduced through the efforts of the county Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"The valuations on farm lands since 1920 have been reduced about $225,000,000," states J. C. Watson, director of the I. A. A. taxation and statistics department, who has conducted tax investigations and aided in securing reductions in many Illinois counties. "This reduction has made a savings in state taxes on farm lands this year, as compared with what would have been true under the former high valuations, of about $1,912,500.

"The increase in saving comes chiefly in state taxes, although the reductions in valuations of farm lands for county and local purposes in the state as a whole now amount to more than $120,000,000. Lower county valuations also resulted in lower taxes but due to the differences in tax levies for various county and local purposes, it is impossible to compute the amount of such savings until after taxes are extended.

112½ Per Cent Increase Since 1920

"The state tax rate for 1924 was 65 cents to $100. For 1925 it is 85 cents. The increase in the last year alone, if applied to the high valuations of 1920, would have cost the land owners about $450,000 more in state taxes than they will have to pay this year.

"It cannot be claimed that the cut in valuations of lands caused much of the increase in state tax rates. The total reduction in state valuations from 1920 to 1924 was a little more than 5½ per cent of the valuation of all classes of property in the state. The increase in state tax rates for this year alone is more than 30 per cent, while the increase as compared to 1920 is 112½ per cent."

Illinois Farmers Sold 82,909 Pounds of Wool Thru Co-ops Last Year

Wool sufficient to clothe 10,000 men in all-wool suits was marketed co-operatively by farmers in 25 Illinois counties in 1925.

This estimate was reached following an announcement of Wm. E. Hedgcock, director of the I. A. A. livestock marketing department, to the effect that 82,909 pounds of wool were pooled by 352 Illinois farmers during 1925.

Of this amount approximately 81,000 pounds were sold by 345 producers through the National Wool Exchange of Boston, Mass., a wool commission company organized by northwestern wool growers to market their fleeces co-operatively. In one Illinois county 7 growers desire to sell through the Ohio Wool Growers' Association and 1908 pounds were shipped to that state.

During the past 7 years the livestock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association has aided Illinois farm bureau members, who were interested in pooling their wool, to market it through the most profitable channels. This year the amount of wool pooled was somewhat less than former years. This was due, Director Hedgcock points out, to the extreme activities of the commission companies who are opposed to co-operative marketing of wool, the general high level of prices offered by the speculative buyers, and the reduction in number of sheep being raised.

A Brief History of the I. A. A.

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

by-laws was adopted and officers were elected. Herman Danforth was elected president, and E. T. Robbins, then farm adviser in Tazewell county, secretary. Lyle Johnstone of McLean county was elected vice-president and Howard Leonard of Woodford county, treasurer. The dues were fixed at $100 a year from each county farm bureau, and even that small amount was hard to get. But an organization had been formed that was destined to play a major part in the future history of Illinois Agriculture.

Slow Progress During War

In 1917 came America's entrance into the war, and for nearly two years Illinois farmers were too busy growing crops to devote much attention to organization. During these two years J. W. Kirkton of Livingston county was president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and Adviser Roy Bishop of the same county, secretary. The chief work of the association was legislative. A pure-seed law which it sponsored failed of passage in 1917, but the pioneer work done at that time insured its passage at the next session.

The close of the war, which brought with it a multitude of pressing farm problems, many of which are still unsolved, was followed by a reorganization to make it a factor of major importance in Illinois and the nation originated with W. G. Eckhardt, then farm adviser in DeKalb county. At that time I had been for a year a member of the executive committee of the association—long enough to learn that without ample funds its usefulness could not be great. I talked this matter over many times with Eckhardt.

"Let's Build a Real Organization"

"What we need is a big vision of what such an association can do," he said. "Make the membership fee $5 a year for each farm bureau member, hire the best man that can be found for secretary, and build up a real organization."

The idea of asking for $5 a year from every farm bureau member in the state was startling. I told Eckhardt that it could not be done and suggested that we start with one dollar a year. He persisted, however, and I was finally convinced that he was right.

Before the next session of the executive committee I sold the idea to Howard Leonard and Lyle Johnstone, and with their help the entire executive committee was converted to the plan. The executive committee presented this plan to the delegates at the meeting January 21—22. It was warmly defended and just as warmly attacked. After two days of discussion, which at times grew so heated as to threaten to break up the meeting, the new plan was adopted.

Personal Notes Not Needed

Three hundred farmers signed notes for $100 each in order that the organization might launch its new plans at once. So liberally and quickly did farmers rally to the support of the association, however, that these notes were never collected and were later returned to the signers. Many of them are now filed away among the treasured family possessions.

Harvey Sconce of Vermillion county was elected president of the reorganized association, and J. C. Sailor of Iroquois county vice-president. Howard Leonard was retained as treasurer. An executive committee of one representative from each congressional district was elected and the association was ready for business.

The new executive committee immediately employed D. O. Thompson, who had been doing outstanding work as farm advisor in McLean county, as secretary. A state-wide membership campaign was launched.

80,000 Members a Year Later

A year later when 900 enthusiastic farmers again gathered at Peoria for the annual meeting (Jan. 13-14) the association had 50,000 paid members and its net assets had grown from $1,800 to $574,000. The meeting was devoted strictly to business. The only set speech was made by J. R. Howard, president of the newly-organized American Farm Bureau Federation.

Howard Leonard was elected president and Z. M. Holmes of Peoria county vice-president. Geo. Fox of DeKalb county was elected as treasurer.

At the next annual meeting, Jan. 13, 1921, 106,413 members were reported. During the year the association had engaged heavily in cooperative marketing enterprises and had added a number of special men to its staff to handle this work, chief among them being W. G. Eckhardt as director of grain marketing, H. W. Mumford as director of livestock marketing, and J. R. Bent as director of the phosphate-limestone department. Leonard and Holmes were re-elected.

The annual meeting the following year was held at Springfield, Jan. 11-12. Howard Leonard was re-elected president. S. H. Thompson of Adams county replaced Z. M. Holmes as vice-president. Shortly after this meeting D. O. Thompson resigned as secretary and George Fox was hired to take his place, which position he has held since. R. A. Cervine of McLean county took Fox's place as treasurer.

The hard times on the farm which began during the later part of 1920 had their effect on the membership of the Illinois Agricultural association. When the delegates gathered at Chicago for the eighth annual meeting early in January, 1923, the membership had shrunk to 70,000. S. H. Thompson was elected president, which position he has held since. A. O. Eckert of St. Clair county was elected vice-president.

The ninth annual meeting was held at Galesburg during the third week in January 1924, Mr. Thompson was re-elected president and C. B. Watson of DeKalb county was elected vice-president. The chief features of this meeting were the decision to devote more attention to co-operative marketing in view of the lessened efforts of the American Farm Bureau Federation along this line, and refusal to endorse the McNary-Haugan bill. This measure was endorsed by the executive committee later in the year, however, after it was better understood.

At the tenth annual meeting, held at Champaign in January, 1925, Mr. Thompson was elected president for the third time and H. E. Goembel of Henry county was elected vice-president. The treasurer reported assets of over $250,000.

Enthusiasm Replaced by Spirit of Business

The Illinois Agricultural Association seems to be now established on a stable basis. Its membership is far below the high point of 1921, but with improving farm conditions there is reason to hope that it will grow. The initial enthusiasm has been replaced by the spirit of a business organization. While the association has grown more conservative with age, this is a natural development. In the long run the association may be expected to reflect the wishes of the majority of its membership in the future as it has for the most part in the past.

As a soundly financed and stable business organization of farmers the Illinois Agricultural Association has attracted nation-wide attention, and has become an organization that is a constant source of pride to the farmers of Illinois.

Warns Against New Movement

Hedgcock Tells Farmers That Too Many Small Local Stockyards May Kill Co-operative Movement

From the standpoint of Illinois farmers, the establishment of small stockyards or livestock sales agencies throughout the various districts of the state may eventually work a loss to livestock producers, according to Wm. E. Hedgcock, I. A. A. director of livestock marketing.

"The recent movement on the part of a few private interests to encourage the building and operation of local stockyard sales agencies will bring about the disselling or wrecking of local co-operative shipping associations and a general decline in our large terminal markets and producers commission associations may be expected," states Director Hedgcock.

If the livestock which is delivered to the small stockyards, Mr. Hedgcock points out, is purchased by local speculators who are forwarded to our large terminal markets, which is highly possible, it means that a large number of the farmers will pay two selling commissions, two yardage charges, two feed charges and perhaps an additional freight cost. This in itself means that the farmers would receive less for their livestock than they would have received if it had gone direct to the larger market.

Danger in Lack of Buyers

"Other problems confronting the farmers who choose to market their livestock through the small stockyards," Mr. Hedgcock states, "are the scarcity of buyers, an absence of buying competition and the lack of packing facilities at the local yards which will require shipping to distant points for slaughter. On the small yards there is a danger that only one or two buyers will be represented.

"The livestock producer must remember that in order to have a good outlet for his product he must have active competitive buyers present at the sale. He must also bear in mind that if the co-operative commission companies have a large bulk of the livestock in their control they will be in a better position to deal with the buyers than they would have if the livestock is in the control of a large number of small commission companies."

The price to the farmer, it is pointed out, depends upon the ratio of buyers to sellers. Under the local stockyards movement, Mr. Hedgcock believes, the farmers in the community will be at the mercy of so few buyers that their returns for livestock will be decidedly reduced.

1926 Finds Public Aware of Problem

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

strong feeling that, after passing the bill, the administration might say, "why, we've given your farm legislation!" This thought, as expressed in resolutions lambasting this bill as "a means of salving the farmer with information, of which farmers never had so much in their lives."

No particular export corporation bills now pending in Congress were indorsed, but a committee was named to present the export corporation in the simplest form, compatible with effectiveness. Frank D. Barton was placed on this committee. Congress was asked to postpone all action on export corporation bills until the committee's bill is drafted.

Specific mention was made in the resolutions "that the agricultural question is fundamentally economical rather than political," which was a reiteration of the stand taken at the St. Paul conference in 1924.

Westerners Severely Criticize Coolidge

"We are obliged to differ from the administration," the resolutions read in a particularly vigorous section which followed criticism of the reasoning of President Coolidge before the A. F. B. F. convention, "not only in his statements in Chicago, but also in that portion of his message to Congress which dealt with agriculture.

"We protest against such a misrepresentation of the movement for equality in which the people of the great staple growing empire of America are enlisted with all their hearts.

"We protest against the abrupt dismissal of a petition in the formulation of which the best intelligence in agriculture has put in so many years of devoted and sincere study.

"We protest respectfully, but none the less with every ounce of power, that it is incumbent upon anyone who comes into the agricultural forum to thwart a constructive and practical program to have an equally constructive and practical program to suggest in its place.

Say Tariff Favors Other Classes Most

"We submit that, in view of the pitiable conditions exisiting among men who have spent a lifetime in hewing a destiny from the soil, anything less is a betrayal of faith.

"Wherever one turns, except in the price of the great staples of agriculture," the resolutions declared in expressing surprise at Coolidge's statements in Chicago, "the influence of the protective tariff is encountered. The farmer, consequently, while himself deriving almost none of the benefits, bears the burden and shares in adverse economic implications of protection to the full.

Why Not Protect Agriculture, Too?

"If it was wise on the part of Congress to stabilize our banking system through the federal reserve act and our transportation system through the Esch-Cummins act, then why not indulge the same solicitude for the 40,000,000 people who live upon the farm and whose purchasing power is so vital to our myriad of mills and factories?

"Finally we desire to say to Congress on this score that the time has come when it must choose between one of two alternatives—if industry insists that it cannot exist without the tariff, then it must take agriculture in on the deal. And, failing to do this, it should not blame the farmers if they invoke the principles that self-preservation is the first law.

Coolidge's Tariff Plea Denounced

"If the existing tariff is such a boon to agriculture then how can the fact be explained that, although this tariff has been in operation for five years, agriculture is at this hour staggering on the brink of complete collapse?

"With all due respect to the President, we desire to say that the farmers of this country know the source of their difficulties—they know that on the one hand they are carrying the heavy burdens of the protective system and sustaining the generous wage scales of organized labor, while on the other hand they are meeting world competition which industry and labor refuse to meet, and in these premises we demand of the sixty-ninth Congress that it enact legislation that will assure the same degree of equality for agriculture that industry and labor have so uncompromisingly demanded and received for themselves.

Labor and Industry Protected

"If it is not unsound to fix prices on steel, textiles and other similar commodities by protective legislation, then why is it unsound to fix them for agriculture by the same process? If it were not unsound to vouchsafe the Adamson law to organized labor, then why be so horrified at specific legislation for the nation's great basic industry?

"Already hundreds of thousands of farmers have been sold out by the sheriff, while many thousands of others will suffer a similar fate before relief can possibly come. Already more than 2,000 rural banks have been forced to close their doors, while the shadow of insolvency is hovering over hundreds of other banks which only a little while ago were the pride of their communities. Therefore let those who by plausible pretext seek to minimize the wrongs of the farmers pause before it is too late—let them have a care lest their attitude not only assure the final and complete collapse of agriculture but also a condition of affairs which in the not distant future will bring distress to every great industrial center.

Ridicule Co-op Bill

"In this connection and with a degree of amusement which shows that, despite our tragic condition we still have a sense of humor left, we note that the new measure sponsored by Secretary Jardine is to prove a means of salvation to the farmer by supplying him with a new and expert fund of information about the mysteries of co-operative marketing. And in these premises we desire to assure the secretary that it is not information that we need, but a fair price. As a matter of fact we have never had so much information in our life—it is about all we have left. But we wonder if when the Fordney-McCumber act in Congress someone had moved to substitute a bureau of information, whether this would have been satisfactory to industrial New England? Also we wonder whether organized labor would have been content with mere information in lieu of the Adamson law?

"This meeting desires to take cognizance of the enheartening action of the legislatures of 12 western states (including Illinois) which have lent the strength of their indorsement to the demand of a method of making the tariff effective for agriculture.

Commend Governor's Action

"We commend the governor of South Dakota in calling a conference of the midwest governors, which has resulted in the unqualified adherence to the proposition that the protective system should be extended to include the crops of agriculture of which we produce a surplus if the protective tariff is to be retained for industry. The voice of these men is the voice of the great agricultural region for which they speak. We consider that such a pronouncement cannot be ignored."

News of the Des Moines meeting evidently traveled fast. The following statement was issued at Washington by Secretary Jardine for publication Dec. 23:

Jardine Announces Consideration of Surplus

"Now that the plan to aid co-operative organizations has been placed before Congress, I feel that further and more definite attention can be directed to the agricultural surplus problem.

"During the past several weeks, I have had under consideration with co-operative marketing organizations a plan for aiding and assisting cooperative effort. A bill embodying this plan and carrying practically the unanimous endorsement of the entire co-operative movement in this country has been introduced in both branches of Congress. This plan, as I have oftentimes stated, should stand upon its own merit and not be confused or considered in connection with other agricultural measures.

"Discussing agricultural surpluses in my Annual Report released on December 7, I laid down certain broad principles which in my opinion, constitute the basis of any plan for the solution of this perplexing problem now facing the agricultural industry. Dealing broadly with the subject I stated that it "is one of the major economic problems of the nation. It does seem essential that this issue should receive broad recognition as a problem of national importance and, second, that public agencies should make every proper effort to co-operate in sound workable programs looking to its solution." I am opposed, as stated in my report, to any plan of government price-fixing or the handling of farm products by government agencies or officials. On the other hand, I said that "farmers through their organizations have a most powerful instrument to control the movement of surpluses into consumptive channels."

Surplus Remedies Coming to Common Ground

Again referring to my annual report, I stated that "the discussion of the problem of surpluses is entering more and more upon common ground and I look forward to an agreement upon the principles of a solution along the broad lines here suggested." I believe that, as things stand today, the most effective machinery in sight exists in the co-operative marketing movement. Any sound plan directed to the surplus question will be practically certain, in my judgment, to recognize the co-operative movement and carry the approval of cooperative leaders.

Refers to Lowden Plan

"A number of plans have been proposed which warrant thoughtful attention. Former Governor Lowden of Illinois has referred to a plan which, as I understand it, would have surpluses handled by co-operative organizations assisted by a Federal Farm Board of parallel importance to the Federal Reserve Board but in which there would be no governmental price-fixing and no buying and selling of farm products under the control of government officials. Secretary Hoover made an almost exactly similar proposal two years ago with the idea of giving agriculture the same stability as in industry. C. R. Noyes, of St. Paul, also has given a great deal of thought to this question and has worked out the details of a plan. Other proposals have been introduced in Congress and others are in the course of preparation.

To Call Conferences on It

"With the sincere feeling that a further crystallization of thought and development of a common aim can and should be secured on this vital problem, I have decided to call to Washington from time to time a number of leaders who can make a contribution looking to the laying down of a sound and effective plan. I have already issued an invitation to the agricultural editors of the country to come to Washington to discuss the surplus problem among other things in order that I might have the value of their knowledge and experience as reflected in different sections. I propose to call other leaders, starting immediately."

THERE ARE NOW 578 RADIO BROADCASTING stations in operation in the United States. Today every solitary channel of the air is occupied by at least one broadcasting station and there are now pending before the U. S. Department of Commerce more than 175 applications for new licenses. Experience and experiments have found that there are only 80 distinct wave lengths to serve all who wish to use the air at one time. It is estimated that $50,000 is spent every night to fill the radio ears of this country.

THE RUHM PHOSPHATE AND CHEMICAL COMpany is situated at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., instead of Nashville, Tenn. as stated in the last Record.

Woman Judged Best Feeder

Farm Bureau Tour Shows Mrs. Virgie Mathews Is Best Lamb Feeder in Montgomery County.

The best lamb feeder in Montgomery county is a woman—Mrs. Virgie Mathews. That was the consensus of opinion of the county's lamb feeders following a tour of the flocks on Dec. 19.

This tour was an unique demonstration in the proper feeding of lambs and was conducted under the auspices of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau, with Farm Adviser Snyder and Manager Roberts of the shipping association as directors. Starting at the farm bureau office with two or three members in one car, they drove to the farm of the first feeder, Nathan Wescott. Then he joined in and went to the next feeder, and so on until by the time the tour was well under way about eight automobile loads of interested feeders had joined the demonstration.

There were approximately 7,000 sheep and lambs on feed in Montgomery county. After the tour, which lasted from 7:30 in the morning until 6:00 at night it was considered that Mrs. Mathews had the best lambs of any seen on the trip. She personally supervises the feeding operations.

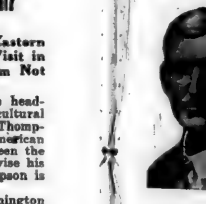
Is Sam Thompson Radical?

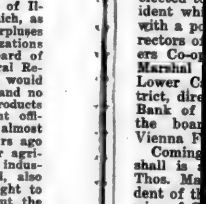
Farm Writer for 40 Big Eastern Papers Tells World That Visit in I. A. A. Office Proves Him Not

"Anyone who has visited the headquarters of the Illinois Agricultural Association, of which Sam H. Thompson, the new head of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been the executive officer, will have to revise his idea of a 'radical'—if Mr. Thompson is to be so designated."

So states O. M. Kile, Washington farm correspondent who writes for about forty big Eastern city papers on "How Things Look to the Farmer."

"Occupying some 15 or 20 nicely furnished, glass partitioned offices in a high grade office building in Chicago, the Illinois unit of the Farm Bureau has built up a large, efficient and most business-like business organization. It is thoroughly departmentalized, budgeted and audited in the most approved style. Its co-operative departments supervise the handling of millions of dollars of farm products each year—it is at least seven years old—its tax department has gone before nearly all the county tax boards in the state and effected readjustments in farm land assessments that have saved Illinois farmers millions of dollars in taxes. A dozen other service features might be mentioned. It seems a little harsh to call such organizations 'radical' merely because it insists on legislative assistance in carrying out one feature of its co-operative marketing business."





ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOC RECORD

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EARL SMITH OF PIKE COUNTY IS NEW I. A. A. PRESIDENT

Convention Elects Three New Members To I. A. A. Committee

Members of 20th, 22nd and 24th Congressional Districts Nominate New Men for Executive Committee

Three new men were elected to the executive committee of the association at the close of the annual meeting held at Champaign – Urbana, Jan. 21 and 22. They are: Chas. Borgelt to represent the 20th congressional district in place of Earl C. Smith, Frank Oexner to succeed Stanly Castle of the 22nd district and Chas. Marshall as successor to Curt Anderson for the 24th district.



Chas. Marshall

Chas. Marshall was born in the Blue Grass district of Kentucky. Forty-two years ago he moved to Mason county, Ill., where he took up a farm near Belknap and has remained a tiller of the soil to the present day. By following the livestock and grain principle of agriculture Mr. Marshall has developed his holdings until he now owns 2600 acres of land and manages 1000 acres of adjoining territory.

Marshall An Active Worker

When the Johnson County Farm Bureau was organized Mr. Marshall became a leader in organization work and has served on the executive committee since its origin. Three years ago he was elected to the office of county president which he now holds together with a position on the board of directors of the Illinois Cotton Growers Co-operative Association. Mr. Marshal is commissioner of the Lower Cache River Drainage District, director in the First National Bank of Vienna and president of the board of directors of the Vienna Farm Loan Association.

Coming from Kentucky, Mr. Marshall is a descendent of the late Thos. Marshall, former vice president of the United States, and likewise of Chief Justice Marshall, formerly of the supreme court.

"Chas. Borgelt gives more time to farm bureau work than any farm bureau president in the state." That is the reputation Mr. Borgelt holds with his neighbors and members of the Mason County Farm Bureau. Mr. Borgelt lives in Havana and owns and manages a half section of land just outside of the city where he grows acres and acres of alfalfa. Besides the Havana farm he operates another one in Fulton county just across the county line.

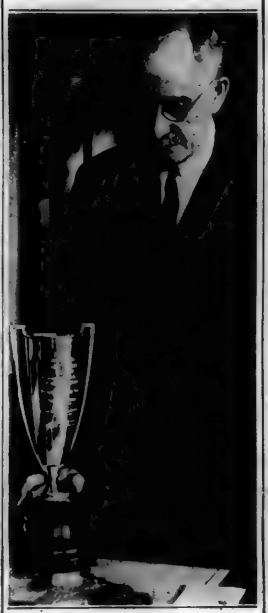


Frank Oexner

Mr. Borgelt has served as president of the Mason County Farm Bureau since its organization and is a strong disciple of farm organization and the production principles advocated by the University of Illinois. He is also a partner in a grocery store located in Havana.

(Continued on page 4, Col. 3.)

"OUR SAM" DONATES CUP



"To the Farm Bureau having the best information service to members and general public," is a part of the engraving on this sterling silver loving cup which Sam H. Thompson is personally donating as a farewell affair. Mr. Thompson thinks the fundamental requirement of a good farm bureau member is that he be well posted on the activities of his organization. From this it follows, Mr. Thompson thinks, that each county Farm Bureau and the state and national bodies should develop the very best possible information service.

A committee is to be selected by President Thompson soon which will take care of the details. It will be given to the lucky county at the annual meeting in January, 1927. When won three times by one Farm Bureau, it shall become its permanent possession.

Jardine Defines His Position on 8 Points; Tosses Some Bouquets

Secretary Tells 1,700 Delegates and Visitors That Surplus Problem Underlies Whole Farm Situation

Secretary Jardine, speaking before some 1,700 people at the Thursday luncheon during the I. A. A. annual meeting, hit seven points before coming to the one in which Illinois farmers are principally interested—the surplus. This was his eighth point.

At the outset, however, the Secretary made some statements concerning the Illinois Agricultural Association which should kindle the pride of every member of the association who has placed his faith and financial backing into it. Said he:

(Continued on page 3, Col. 4.)

Lowden Talks Surplus Amid Hearty Cheering at Annual Convention

Says Federal Farm Board Could Stabilize Farming Like Federal Reserve Board Stabilized Banking.

Former Governor Lowden, speaking before the largest assembly ever gathered at an annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association —some 2,300 people—was received with a tremendous ovation and scarcely a minute passed during his hour of discourse without general applause and cheering.

In introducing "Farmer" Lowden, President Thompson said that Lowden knows farm problems from actually bumping into them, that he has been next to the soil for a long time and that he has been consistent in his attitude toward national legislation for farmers.

Proud of I. A. A.

"I am proud of the Illinois Agriculture Association," Mr. Lowden said. "When I am in other states I point out the achievements of the I. A. A. as examples of what farmers can do by organizing.

"And I hope that under the new leadership of Sam Thompson, the American Farm Bureau Federation will become as effective in its field as the I. A. A. has been."

* * *

Lowden had prepared a written address, but he tossed it away and did not refer to it excepting when he needed certain statistics.

Lowden's talk was especially significant because he gave the viewpoint endorsed and followed by the Illinois Agricultural Association on the relation of the export corporation idea and the co-operatives. The association's viewpoint was reflected in the endorsement of the general principles of the Dickinson bill later in the day. Lowden has also given a similar endorsement of the Dickinson bill, and even Secretary Jardine has stated, and repeated it at the annual meeting, that the Dickinson bill contains substantial ground for agreement.

* * *

Dickinson Bill Presents Feasible Plan

In the Dickinson bill is proposed a federal farm board with power to segregate abnormal surpluses, through co-operatives if they be sufficiently represented in the given surplus commodity, but if co-operative machinery is insufficient, the board would encourage the organization of co-operatives, and in the meantime use existing facilities for quickly skimming off the surplus in order to preserve the American price for the share of the crop consumed in America.

* * *

Lowden's theme was the surplus problem and reiterated his suggestion of a federal farm board, as is now incorporated in the Dickinson bill.

Lowden Wants Federal Farm Board

His idea is that a federal farm board could operate in farm produce similar to the federal reserve board in adjusting nation-wide credit facilities for the industrial world.

Acting through co-operative groups representing certain crops, such a farm board, Lowden said, might expect to prevent the ruinous over-production which, from time to time confronts agricultural producers "turning the surplus of the very essentials of life from a burden into a blessing."

(Continued on page 3, Col. 2.)

Eleventh Annual Meeting Proves Largest And Best One Ever Held; Delegates O. K. General Principles of Dickinson Measure

Of the Seven Even-Numbered Districts Which Were Due for Electing Executive Committeemen, Four Re-elected and Three Chose New Representatives.

THE tenth anniversary of the formation of the Illinois Agricultural Association was celebrated at the annual meeting in Champaign-Urbana, Jan. '21 and 22 with the biggest birthday party of any of the association's eleven annual events.

For at some of the sessions as many as 2,300 people were in attendance, and the trekking to the University from the farms in 92 counties was so heavy that the railroad officials were not sorry they had given fare-and-a-half rates for round trips.

OUR NEW LEADER



Meet your new president!

Here's what his home folks tell about him and, after all, home folks know a man best.

He was born in Pittsfield, Pike county, Feb. 19, 1886. His father was a college professor at Macon. In 1907 President Smith moved on the farm and has been there ever since. Mary Sanderson, a farm girl, was his bride. They were married in 1909.

The 160 acres upon which the Smith's now live is only a mile and a half from Mrs. Smith's girlhood home. This 160 was obtained by Smith's grandfather by grant from the government and has been in the family since then. In addition to this 160, there are 388 more acres, making the home farm of 548 acres which Smith lives on and actively operates. In addition, Smith has the active management of 578 acres.

Local People Give Him Their Responsibilities

Smith has been a member of his home school board at Detroit for 12 years and has been chairman of the board of the Christian church for seven. After passage of the 60 million bond issue, a mass meeting of the citizens of Pike county chose him as one of seven to look after the county's interest in that issue. When the 100 million bond issue was passed, a similar meeting selected him for the same capacity.

Smith joined the Farm Bureau in the original organization and became vice-president in 1921, president in 1922 and was elected by the 20th Congressional district, comprising nine I. A. A. counties, to the I. A. A. executive committee for the years 1923-24-25. He has been a member of the finance committee of the I. A. A., an important post.

Earl Smith New Chief

Chief among all business done by the delegates was the election of Earl C. Smith of Detroit, Pike county, as president to succeed "Our Sam" Thompson, who now wields the gavel of the American Farm Bureau Federation. As a result of friendly campaigns conducted by friends, three men were nominated —Earl C. Smith, Frank D. Barton of Cornell, Livingston county, and H. H. Taylor of Rapatee, Fulton county, in the order named.



Chas. R. Finley

Smith received 126 votes, Barton 64 and Taylor 3. Immediately after announcement of the outcome of the balloting, Barton jumped to the floor and moved that the election be made unanimous for Smith, which was done.

"This thing is bigger than Smith or me or any personalities," Barton fervently declared, "and I want you men who thought I was *it* to support Smith to the last ditch."

Finley Is Vice-President

Chas. R. Finley of Hoopeston, Vermilion county, a former executive committeeman, was elected vice-president over W. C. McQueen of Elgin, Kane county, 95-69, in an equally sportsmanlike competition.

Even-numbered Congressional districts were the ones which fell due at this meeting for election of new executive committeemen. Districts 12, 14, 16 and 18 re-elected their men. District 20, formerly represented by President Earl C. Smith, elected Charles Borgelt of Havana, Mason county. District 22 put in Frank Oexner of Waterloo, Monroe county, to succeed Stanly Castle of Alton, Madison county. Charles Marshall of Belknap, Johnson county, succeeds Curt Anderson of Xenia, Clay county, for the 24th district. These men hold office for two years and at the next annual meeting odd-numbered districts will be due for elections.

Earl's a Disciple of Sam

After his election, President Smith, who is known as a disciple of Sam Thompson, made the following statement:

"I have been a hearty supporter of the policies of the past administration and contemplate no changes at this time."

The I. A. A. meeting was scheduled by the University of Illinois as a feature of its annual Farmers' Week, which was also acclaimed a tremendous success.

(Continued on page 4, Col. 3.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th ..... William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th ..... B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th ..... R. K. Loomis, Makanda

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Vice-President, Charles R. Finley ..... Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

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Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Kelker
Grain Marketing ..... Chester C. Davis
Information ..... Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone ..... J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J Quasey

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Edited by Department of Information, Harry C Butcher, Director, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925 at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1926. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy, please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

The I. A. A.'s Greatest Meeting

NEVER in the history of the association has there been such a splendid, fine-spirited meeting as the one just concluded at Champaign-Urbana—and this is written with the knowledge that there have been good meetings in the past.

On this page are the resolutions passed by the 194 delegates, each of which received their unanimous indorsement.

You owe it to yourself and your organization to read the resolutions carefully. The resolutions stand as guide posts for the officers to follow during the year. They are the dictates of the delegates.

The resolutions:

Thanks to the Hosts

1. The visitors and delegates to the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, held in Champaign and Urbana, Jan. 21-22, 1926, hereby express their appreciation for the courtesy and co-operation extended to them by the University of Illinois, the Champaign County Farm Bureau, Champaign and Urbana Chambers of Commerce, and all citizens of the Twin Cities and organizations thereof that have contributed to making this annual meeting a success from every standpoint.

Commend New Grain Company

2. We commend the spirit of co-operation now being manifested by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association in the establishment of an agency for securing better marketing facilities for grain, crops in the terminal markets of the country, and [illegible] reference to co-operative marketing of farm products and urge our members to continue their efforts toward the perfecting of more direct agencies for the handling of our farm products.

Co-ops Should be Exempt From Income Tax

3. Agricultural co-operative marketing associations in Illinois are largely barred from benefits of exemption under the Federal Revenue Act because of the law's restrictive language, and of unfavorable regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Illinois Agricultural Association has been active in proposing certain amendments to secure for co-operative associations of this state, the benefits which Congress evidently intended to grant but which have not been accorded under interpretations of the act. Since we consider these amendments of great importance, we ask our officers to continue to press them in every proper way, and we urge members of Congress from Illinois to work for their early adoption.

Raise Tariff on Onions

4. Production of pickling onions has been an important farm industry in counties surrounding Chicago, but now faces extinction because the American farmer cannot compete with cheap foreign labor in this field without additional and effective protection. We urge, therefor, the enactment by Congress of a tariff amendment providing a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem, American valuation at port of entry, in place of the existing duty based on foreign valuation.

T. B. Testing Should Continue As Before

5. The Illinois Agricultural Association emphatically reaffirms its position, long maintained, with reference to the need and desirability of effectively eradicating the plague of bovine tuberculosis. We commend the work that has been done heretofore to that end.

We call for the continued adequate appropriation from both State and Federal governments to carry forward the work to the earliest possible conclusion. We further urge an emergency appropriation from the Federal government to meet the emergency now existing in Illinois.

Because of the nation-wide character of the work and the necessity for uniform administration, we urge the continuance of this work under Federal supervision, on the same basis as heretofore.

We further urge that the money already appropriated by the State of Illinois be made available for the payment of condemned cattle as rapidly as the testing of cattle can be effectively administered. In view of the emergency existing with reference to the milk supply of the city of Chicago we urge the fair minded and earnest co-operation of all the people of Illinois to meet the situation in justice to all parties concerned.

Protect Members from Thievery

6. Theft of live stock, poultry and other farm property results in a tremendous loss to the farmers of Illinois which we believe can be greatly reduced by organized protective effort through the Farm Bureaus for farm bureau members. We urge, therefore, that the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association undertake at once a study of ways and means to accomplish this, leading as soon as possible to the adoption of some workable plan, applicable to all parts of the state, to be put in operation by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the county Farm Bureaus.

Commend New Reinsurance Company

7. We commend the organizations, namely,—Illinois State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, Illinois Agricultural Association, County Farm Bureaus and local insurance companies for their co-operation in the organization of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company. We believe every Farmer Mutual Insurance Company in the state will be rendering a real service to Mutual Insurance by using one or more of the insurance services offered by the State Company.

Support Amendment to State Constitution

8. The present taxing system of this state has proved unworkable and unfair. It has thrown at least 85 per cent of the burden of supporting public institutions and functions on real estate which is probably not more than one-half of the property in the state and produces an even smaller proportion of the wealth of the state. This inequitable condition, under the limitations of the present constitution, cannot be corrected by the General Assembly. Until it is corrected, it is certain to grow worse. It is already interfering with the desirability of owning homes and farm lands and with their values. The certain end, if it continues long enough, is confiscation of property values of real estate.

We, therefore, pledge our support to the pending amendment to the revenue article of the State Constitution submitted for approval or rejection by the voters of the state at the general election of November, 1926. We regard the proposed amendment as embodying the changes necessary to permit the General Assembly to broaden and modernize our taxing system. We believe that it properly safe-guards the just rights of every citizen of the state in any new forms of taxation which may be established under its provisions.

Want Gas Tax As Lieu Tax

9. A tax on gasoline is generally recognized as fairly distributed on owners of motor vehicles, the chief beneficiaries of highway improvement, according to their use of the highways. Recognition of this fact, and the demand for better improvement of the highways, have led to the establishment of a tax on gasoline in all but four of the states of the Union.

We favor a tax on gasoline in Illinois on condition that the proceeds of the tax are used in improving and maintaining the secondary highways of the state known as State Aid roads, and on condition that it is used in lieu of some other highway tax and not in addition to other taxes. These principles were embodied in the Cuthbertson gasoline tax bill, which we supported in the 56th General Assembly. We hereby declare our continued support of a bill embodying these principles. Even with a gasoline tax which we here propose, property—chiefly farm property—will continue to carry the entire burden of improving and maintaining more than two-thirds of the public highways of the state.

Check Up On Legislators

10. Whereas, at the nominating primaries in April and at the general election in November of this year representatives to the Congress and State General Assembly will be nominated and elected at the first sessions of which matters of especial concern to agriculture will be pending, and

Whereas, it not only becomes but behooves organized agriculture in a more positive way to interest itself in the nomination and election of such persons.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Illinois Agricultural Association and the county Farm Bureaus during these coming primary and election campaigns earnestly search the past records and sympathies of all candidates along lines of legislation affecting agriculture and solicit from such candidates statements of position and commitments of action thereon.

Want Annual Meetings In Logical Order

11. We recommend the rearrangement as speedily as possible of the time of holding the Annual Meetings of County Farm Bureaus, of the Illinois Agricultural Association and of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the order as to time of the organizations so named. We believe that by this arrangement the wishes of the smaller units in the Farm Bureau Federation could be more effectively expressed, both as to the selection of delegates to such meetings and as to suggesting policies for consideration.

12. We favor such legislation as may be necessary to eliminate unfair discrimination against the use of corn sugar as a means of assisting in the absorption of the surplus of corn in Illinois.

13. We commend the work that has been accomplished with reference to the improvement of the Lakes to Gulf Deep Waterways and we urge adequate appropriation and speedy administration looking toward completion of that project.

We urge that due consideration be given to the protection of health and property of the people living adjacent thereto.

We also commend the proposed St. Lawrence waterway.

Indorse Principles of Dickinson Bill

14. The unfavorable situation of agriculture since the war has been due in large part to the working out of national policies which have expanded farm production to the utmost above domestic needs, on the one hand, while they have maintained a high level of farm production costs, on the other. Because of this, the responsibility of establishing a new national policy aimed to correct existing disparities and to promote economic equality for agriculture rests on the nation as a whole. Attempts to include the American farmer in the protective system by tariffs have been largely futile because the normal surplus of the important cash crops holds the domestic price to world levels regardless of tariffs.

Therefore, the farmers of Illinois join with the farmers of the other agricultural surplus states in asking the Sixty-Ninth Congress, as part of a definite national farm program, to create an export board or corporation under which producers can, at their own expense, control the marketing of their surpluses abroad in such manner as to sustain an American price for that portion consumed in America.

Many plans for dealing with the surplus problem have been proposed to Congress, some of which are now in the form of bills providing for export bounties, foreign credits, and other means and agencies.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, while reiterating its willingness to support any sound and workable plan to accomplish the desired ends, recognizes its responsibility to express its general judgment on the relative value of the several plans, some of which are:

1. Export bounty on each of several farm commodities approximately equal in amount to the import duty provided in each case, financed by an excise tax on the units of each commodity that move in trade.

2. Export bounty on each of several farm commodities approximately equal in amount to the import duty provided in each case, the bounty payable in form of due bills acceptable by the United States Treasury in payment of import duties.

3. Government loans to buyers abroad to provide funds for foreign purchase of our farm surplus.

4. Federal board to assist farm producers to control, segregate or dispose of surpluses abroad or at home, the actual buying and selling to be done wherever practicable through corporations created by associations of producers themselves, but financed as to sales abroad by an equalization fund from an excise tax similar to that proposed for the export bounty.

An export bounty, not administered by a central body empowered to segregate and control the surplus movement, would, in our judgment, be less effective than other proposals in adjusting domestic supply and demand at a fair price. The plan to finance bounty payments either from the United States Treasury or from diverted import duties in effect proposes a public subsidy against which the American Farm Bureau Federation has gone on record. The plan to loan additional funds to finance foreign purchases could not materially change the world price level at which the sales would be made, could not operate to maintain an American price for that portion consumed in America, and does not appear to be a proper solution for the further reason that since the war our farm exports have not been curtailed but on the contrary have found ready buyers at a world price and in volume greater than pre-war. The bounty and loan proposals do not tend to bring the organized producers into the market in control of the handling of their surplus.

(Continued on page 3, col. 3.)

Illinois Co-ops Sold $200,000,000 In Farm Products During 1925

Farmers' Elevators Handled Over Hundred Million Dollars in Grain; Livestock 31 Million

Nearly two hundred million dollars worth of farm products was handled by farmers' co-operative marketing associations in Illinois during 1925. With the exception of the farmers' elevators, all other marketing agencies which contributed to this tremendous turnover were 'mothered' by the association.

This total amount of co-operative business, which is comparable to the amount of business done by the largest industries in the state, is estimated at $181,928,000 for the past year. The figure was reached following a survey by the I. A. A. of the total sales of more than 1,000 co-operatives in the state including the co-operative marketing of corn, wheat, oats, livestock, dairy products, fruit, cotton, red top seed and wool.

The figure does not include all of the products sold co-operatively by all the farmers in the state for during the past year $5,161,070 worth of Illinois livestock was shipped to and sold by the Producers Commission Association at Indianapolis, a smaller amount by the Producers at Evansville, Ind., as well as $200,000 worth of Illinois soft wheat which was marketed co-operatively through the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association.

Farmers' Elevators Lead

A large portion of this Illinois co-operative business was done by some 600 farmers' elevators in the state, a total amounting to $104,250,000 during the past year. In a recent investigation by the co-operative auditing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association it was revealed that approximately $174,000 worth of corn, wheat and oats is handled annually by the average farmers' elevator in this state.

Livestock ranked second in the amount of co-operative business done, totaling $58,000,000. Of this amount $31,000,000 worth of livestock was handled by the Producers Commission Association on the Chicago stockyards, $22,000,000 by the Producers on the National stockyards, East St. Louis and $5,000,000 by the Producers at Peoria. This gross total includes approximately 15 per cent of all livestock handled on the three major yards of the state and represents a decided increase in the amount of business as compared to 1924.

Third in the amount of co-operative business in Illinois stands the distribution of fluid milk, table cream, farm and factory butter and cheese. This amount of business for 1925 totaled $19,100,000, an increase of approximately 5 per cent over the previous year when the total figure was $18,035,000.

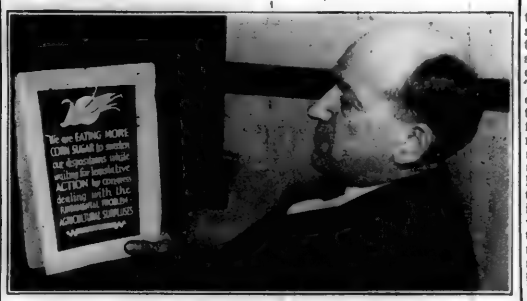
Fruit Business Increased

With somewhat less impressive figures but of equal importance to the farmers of Illinois is the amount of fruit, red top seed, cotton and wool handled by the co-operatives. Last year approximately $300,000 worth of fruit was sold co-operatively by southern Illinois farmers through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, Centralia. This represents an increase of $50,000 over the total of 1924 and six per cent of all fruit sold in the southern part of the state.

In 1925 close to 83,000 pounds of wool was sold co-operatively by Illinois farmers. This was collected through the various county Farm Bureaus of the state, and through the livestock marketing department of the I. A. A. was sold at an amount totaling in the neighborhood of $35,000. Cotton amounting to approximately $18,000 was handled co-operatively by the Illinois Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, a small but effective organization formed by the farmers in the extreme southern counties of Illinois.

THE COMBINED VOLUME OF BUSINESS OF THE cotton co-operatives of this country, since their organization five years ago, is approximately $400,000,000. They are doing a combined annual business of nearly $125,000,000.

Sweeten Your Disposition with Corn Sugar



George A. Fox, executive secretary, is seen here looking over the original drawings from which stickers have been made and are being placed on letters leaving the office of the I. A. A. The stickers say, "We are eating more corn sugar to sweeten our dispositions while waiting for legislative action by Congress dealing with the fundamental problem—agricultural surpluses."

Lowden Talks Surplus at Annual Convention

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

"The federal reserve board seeks to do, in reference to space—what a farm board should accomplish, in reference to time, with the seasonal surpluses of the farm," the former Governor said.

"A surplus of the staple farm products is inevitable and necessary," said Lowden. "The farmer asks why, if this seasonal surplus is a good thing for everyone else, it should result in a loss to him. The farmer must always plan to raise more than just enough if the world is to be fed and clothed. Everyone recognizes this need.

The Farmer's Dilemma

"Business responds to the promise of a bountiful crop. The farmers' gladness, however, is tempered with the bitter thought that maybe these seeming blessings of a kindly Providence may bring him ruin. He is always confronted with this dilemma. If he produces too little, the world will go hungry and naked; if he produces too much, the surplus for the time may break the price he receives for his product to a point where it would have been better for him to have left his fields lie fallow.

* * *

"In the South we say cotton is king; in the Middle West, it is corn we have crowned. But these royalties are buffeted about by the traders of the world. They have been made to yield immense profits to everyone but those who produce them. And all the while we have been marketing not alone these great staples of the North and the South, but also each year a part of the fertility of the soil itself.

Needs Help in Burden

"If the farmer alone must bear the crushing burden of a surplus, under the slow operation of economic laws the time will come when there will be no surplus and they will go hungry and but half clothed. In the interest, therefore, of society as well as the farmer, we must contrive some method by which the surplus of the very essentials of life shall become a blessing and not a burden.

* * *

"There seems to be an analogy between the seasonal surplus of staple farm crops and the surplus credit resources of the banks before the adoption of the Federal Reserve System. The resources of the banks as a whole were adequate for the business of the country as a whole. It frequently happened, however, that an unusual demand at some particular place exceeded the resources of that community, while in other sections there were ample credit resources in excess of their need.

WILL COUNTY FARM BUREAU ORDERED POtatoes for its members at a laid down price of $1.42 a bushel. For the members who took advantage of this offer to the amount of 10 to 15 bushels, a saving equal to one year's membership fee was secured.

Don't Blame Mailman If You Missed Record; It's Once a Month Now

You'll notice that the line under the "flag" on page one says, "Issued Every Month for 63,000 *Thinking* Farmers," instead of "every other Saturday" as it has stated in the past.

The change is due to curtailment in the general budget.

The decision to eliminate a half of the issues of The RECORD as an economy measure came after the Jan. 2 issue was mailed, consequently no advance announcement could be made. So if you missed The RECORD of Jan. 16, it wasn't the mailman's fault. The RECORD is to continue in its present size, but monthly.

Greatest Meeting of the I. A. A.

(Continued from page 2, col. 3)

Therefore, be it resolved that the Illinois Agricultural Association endorse the general principles set forth in the Dickinson Bill now before Congress; a measure which provides for a federal board to administer an equalization responsibility for the surplus farm commodities, the finances to be put up by the producers themselves in the most practical manner, through excise tax or equalization fee, and the actual buying, storing and selling involved in handling the surplus to be done, with the support of the board, by corporations created and controlled by the producers themselves.

We're With You, Sam!

15. Whereas, Sam H. Thompson has for three years ably served the Illinois Agricultural Association as its president, and

Whereas, the farmers of America have recognized his sterling qualities and able leadership in calling him to the presidency of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and

Whereas, by reason of such position it becomes necessary for him to retire from the presidency of the Illinois Agricultural Association in order to assume the vast responsibilities imposed upon him by his new position.

Therefore, be it resolved that we hereby express our hearty appreciation for the service he has rendered and for the personal sacrifice which he has made in behalf of the interests of agriculture during his term as President of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Be it further resolved, that we extend our heartiest wishes to him in such efforts as he may put forth for the cause of agriculture in particular and the American people in general, as he takes up his duties in his new position, and

Be it further resolved, that we pledge him our earnest support and our hearty cooperation in such endeavors as he may make as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation for the cause of agriculture.

Jardine Defines His Position on 8 Points

(Continued from page 1, col. 2)

"I have followed the progress of this association with real interest and I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the strong, forward-looking character of the work of your organization. The men who founded and developed this association sensed clearly the trend of modern needs in the field of farm organization. They need not only the vision to see what such an institution might mean to the farmers of Illinois; they had the sound, practical sense that financed it securely and shaped its activities out into those fields where they were genuinely effective. It was my pleasure last summer to spend a brief time hastily surveying the different projects then carried on by your association. Your activities in marketing, taxes, auditing and along numerous other lines manifestly react to the benefit of the men on the farm."

* * *

Summarized briefly, his eight points were:

1. Taxes. Farmers tell the department of agriculture that high taxes is their second most important concern, next to low prices, which comes first. I firmly believe that our system of valuation can be materially improved and the tax burden of farmers can be substantially lightened by reducing present inequalities in assessments and by giving greater consideration to the earning power of the land in making such assessments. Your own association has done a fine piece of work in this state in ironing out inequalities between the assessment of farm lands and in other property and in building a foundation for a more satisfactory administration of the general property tax.

* * *

2. Land Policy. Not in favor of aggravating the crop surplus problem by the government helping develop new lands any further than is necessary to complete present projects. It's better to reforest than to develop new and competing farm lands.

* * *

3. Farm Credit. Much remains to be done in bringing all credit facilities to farmers. This is especially true of the federal intermediate credit system. It is necessary to develop credit machinery which serves the farmer adequately and reasonably in times of depression as well as in times of prosperity.

* * *

4. Freight Rates. I believe we must have substantial readjustment in freight rates. High freight rates contributed to the farm depression. The whole freight-rate structure needs overhauling. Adjustments should be made which take into account the market value of farm products. On the other hand, railroads need adequate income to render efficient and adequate service.

* * *

5. Roads. It is important to the nation that highway development be so directed that it bring good roads as near as possible to every farmer. Necessary that state and federal governments co-operate.

* * *

6. Water Developments. Our navigable waterways should be made effective outlets for products of the farm. Secretary Hoover has pointed out that many competing agricultural sections of the world are close to seaboard, that ocean rates are on a pre-war basis, that our increased rate to sea-board therefore penalizes Mississippi Valley producers in foreign markets by just this amount—from five to twelve cents a bushel, that one remedy lies in improvement of our waterways, thus reducing freight costs.

* * *

7. Co-operative Marketing. As an individual the farmer can do little or nothing to improve marketing conditions, but through organization, the financing, insurance, standardization, storage and distribution of farm crops may be made more efficient and less costly. I am anxious to promote the development of co-operative marketing along sound lines. In order that the department may render co-operatives even greater assistance than in the past, I have given my support to a measure now before Congress, expanding the department's work in the field of marketing research and service. This section of the country does not lack successful co-operatives. Your farmers' co-operative elevators are among our best examples of successful co-operation. It is my opinion that you have the foundation on which to build a thoroughly effective marketing organization, and I believe the time is soon at hand when the grain producers of the middle western grain states will join in a sound grain marketing organization. Such an effort, in my opinion, is worthy of early consideration. *(The Secretary had reference in the above to the work now being done in setting up the National Farmers' Elevator Company, Co-operative, with its subsidiary selling agency on the Chicago market, the Rural Grain Company.)*

* * *

8. Surplus. No longer is it the size of the crop that counts, but its purchasing power. The surplus frequently is not a blessing to the farmer, for even a smal surplus tends disproportionately to lower the market value of the whole product. This is the surplus problem—this uncontrollable aspect of agricultural production that tends to put the farmers at the frequent disadvantage in the field of exchange relations. *It is a problem underlying the whole agricultural situation.* I believe we must recognize it on that basis.

A National Problem

The nation must recognize this problem for it is a matter of national concern. I am already on record with my belief that public agencies should make every proper effort to co-operate on sound workable programs looking to its solution.

I am opposed to price-fixing. I am opposed to government handling of farm products.

It has seemed to me, however, that something could be done toward reducing the hand[illegible] which surround certain phases of agricultural merchandising—the term merchandizing being here used in its broadest sense. It has seemed that this could and should be done by some farmer-controlled agency. When Mr. Dickinson came forth with his new bill, introduced in the House January 4, it appeared that we had approached some common ground, and I frankly and openly said so. I tried to make it plain that I want to give full consideration to constructive proposals directed to the surplus problem, even though I did not favor all the provisions of the Dickinson bill as introduced. There has been general discussion of late as to the formation of a federal farm board or commission as embodied in the Dickinson bill and other proposals. *I see in a rightly constituted agency of this nature the possibility of attacking the surplus problem in a constructive and scientific way.* Furthermore, there is as broad field of action for such a board as a powerful spokesman for American agriculture.

Conferences to Continue

I have called into conference on this surplus problem men whom I consider among the best equipped in the country to contribute to a solution. I have scheduled other conferences during the remainder of January and the fore part of February. There is a great division of opinion. The whole subject is controversial. *But the economic conditions back of this condition are undeniable.* The American people will profit in my judgment, by giving fair-minded, sympathetic consideration to those conditions. We should bury all bitterness in these discussions. Men are sincere and we will only have success when we pound out every proposal upon the anvil of constructive debate. *I look forward to ultimate action on this problem which will be sound, constructive, and in the interest of the nation.*

IN A CHECK-UP OF THE ASSESSMENTS ON FARM lands as compared to city property in Franklin county by D. C. Watson, I. A. A. taxation specialist, in co-operation with the Franklin County Farm Bureau, it was found that farm lands were assessed at 38.6 per cent of their sale values and city lots and houses at 29.5 per cent. These facts were brought to the attention of the County Board of Equalization but no action was secured. The Farm Bureau then appealed to the State Tax Commission and the case is being considered by that body.

1925 Annual Report Of Association Now Printed In Booklet

80-Page Illustrated Review of Year's Work Ready for Distribution to Bureaus and Members

"What Happened in Illinois Farm Organization Circles in 1925" might well have been the title of the annual report of the I. A. A. recently printed in a most comprehensive 80-page booklet and now ready for distribution to Farm Bureaus and members.

This publication, which reviews the many fields of the association's activities, includes 38 pictures and illustrations placed to add color and clearness to the facts as reported in a concise manner by each director of the 15 departments.

From time to time the association has received many requests for information concerning "What is the I. A. A. and What has it Done?" In this booklet may be found the answers and the member or solicitor by gleaning certain paragraphs finds the information that he needs in explaining the benefits of farm organization to a prospective member.

Special Features Included

Opening with a drawing on the front page depicting the growth of the I. A. A. from the first meeting in 1916 to the tenth anniversary the recent annual meeting held at Champaign-Urbana, there may be found pictures of the officers and executive committee; the departmental directors; the office staff; the county farm bureau president's breakfast, Chicago, Dec. 8; the boys' and girls' club breakfast, Chicago, Dec. 2; the I. A. A. fair exhibit; the picnic issue of THE RECORD; and maps of Illinois showing the location of farmers' elevators, county Farm Bureaus, livest[illegible] associations [illegible]

[illegible] Brief History of the Illinois Agricultural Association" by C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer; [illegible] Farm Bureau is Firm [illegible] by Arthur C. Page, edito[illegible] Judd Illinois Farmer and the annual crop review [illegible] mitted through the co-operation of the United States and Illinois departments of agriculture.

Sam H. Thompson, president of the A. F. B. F. and former president of the I. A. A., has included a message to the 63,000 Illinois farmers and extends admonition for future progress. In the introduction, Secretary Fox points out:

Divided Into Five Sections

"The material for this, the Eleventh Annual Report, has been assembled under five main divisions to indicate the general character of service which is attempted by the various members of the staff of workers. The field of service is that of a general farm organization extending its usefulness into the fields not covered by other agencies of a public, semi-public or private nature. These five divisions characterizing this service are administraton, organization, public relations, financial business service and marketing. The accomplishments in the fields of service outlined fully justify the costs involved and the vast amount of personal effort which many over the state have so generously given to bring about more tolerable conditions for the farmers today and to lay the foundation for a prosperous and contented agrarian population in the future."

Turning over the pages from department to department certain facts may be found as follows:

More than 600,000 pieces of mail were handled by the general office of the association during 1925, not including the general routine of office work.

In 1925 the organization department supervised membership drives in 50 Illinois counties. Under the association's campaign plan this work was so arranged that the local men signed, on an average, 75 per cent of the membership, the remainder being signed by state solicitors going over the territory, following the local men.

Reserve Fund Over $273,000

The financial report shows the association's general reserve fund totaling over $273,000, an accomplishment that has gained for the organization the reputation of being the most strongly founded farm association in this country. It is also shown that the expenses of the organization for 1925 were $21,545.97 less that the income for the same. period, thus giving an addition to the reserve of that amount.

During the 12 months of 1925, 12,982 clippings bearing the name "Illinois Agricultural Association" were returned by a commercial clipping bureau which clips news articles in a large portion of the newspapers of the United States, according to the report of the information department. This gives a general idea of the news of the association's activities distributed through the press. The amount of clippings returned last year was 50 per cent more than 1924, 400 per cent more than 1923 and 300 per cent greater than the clipping returned in 1922.

Report of the legislative committee for 1925 includes work of state legislation including the proposed amendment to the state constitution concerning taxation, a state gasoline tax law and a bill to facilitate the eradication of bovine tuberculosis as well as analyzing all bills that were introduced in the legislature to protect Illinois farmers against detrimental law-making.

Tax Department Saves $2,000,000

The legal department functioned chiefly as a legal counsel for the various departments and activities of the association with special work being done on tax hearings, grain problems and legislative matters.

Accomplishments of the taxation and statistics department have saved for Illinois farmers approximately $2,000,000 annually. This was gained through securing reductions in the tax assessments on farm lands to an amount [illegible] the Re- [illegible] ductions as [illegible] were secured in several counties.

The transportation department collected 594 claims totaling over $16,000 for Illinois farmers during the last year. Other work of the department included investigations in freight rate structure, reduction in limestone rates, represented the farmers in hearings regarding the installation of light and power lines as well as telephone rates and service.

Reduces Auditing Costs

During the last year 73 farmers organizations joined the Illinois Agricultural Co-operation Association, the auditing and business advisory service of the association. This brings the total membership up to 185. One hundred eighty-nine examinations were made at a reduction of 20 per cent in costs as compared to the previous year and decidedly lower than the general commercial costs of equal ability.

Through the limestone-phosphate department, farm bureau members in Illinois during 1925 were able to secure approximately 750,000 tons of limestone at a contract price.

By co-operation of the association, the county Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company was organized with over $700,000 direct insurance in force. In a few years it is estimated that this organization will save the farmers of this state two million dollars annual in insurance costs.

Dairy Marketing Service Rendered

The fruit and vegetable department which functions as the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, Centralia, handled approximately $300,000 in fruits and vegetables for southern Illinois Farmers in 1925. This volume was distributed in 105 different cities in 25 states including points as far south as Jacksonville, Fla., and north to Portland, Me.

Last year the dairy marketing department assisted in organizing five co-operative associations. Field service was rendered in eight counties. Seventy-one organization problems were handled in 18 counties. In 32 counties merchandising service was rendered.

The grain marketing department completed arrangements with the Indiana Wheat Growers Association, so that the soft wheat of Illinois farmers could be marketed co-operatively. It was largely through this department that the formation of the National Farmers' Elevators Grain Company has been made possible.

Poultry Marketing to Start Next

More than $104,000,000 in livestock was marketed co-operatively in Illinois in 1925 by the Producers Associations, livestock commission companies formed and fostered by the I. A. A. livestock marketing department. This department also handled 82,909 pounds of wool and assisted in the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association.

Educational work preparatory to the organization of poultry and egg marketing associations in many Illinois countjes was carried on by the poultry and egg marketing department of the association.

You Can Get Full Text of Important Speeches if You Write For Them

Space does not permit printing more than excerpts from the addresses made at the annual meeting, but anyone who wants a copy of any of the principal ones can get one as long as the supply lasts by writing the information department of the I. A. A., 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

You can also get a copy of the annual report for 1925 and the report of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee.

Convention Elects Three New Members

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

Many farmers of this state need little or no introduction to Frank Oexner, newly elect committeeman from the 24th congressional district. For the last three years Mr. Oexner has worked with the organization department of the I. A. A. in the solicitation of membership in more than half of the counties of Illinois. He lives near Waterloo and has served as secretary of the Monroe County Farm Bureau.

Mr. Oexner owns and operates an 80-acre farm and has developed its fertility to more than four times its original produciveness. Several years ago the land, of which Mr. Borgelt's farm is a part, produced about seven or eight bushels of wheat to the acre. During the last season Mr. Borgelt's wheat yielded an average of 32 bushels. He credits this increase due to the use of limestone and sweet clover.

Earl Smith is New I. A. A. President

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

Outstanding among the official [illegible]tions taken by the delegates was [illegible]e endorsement of the general [illegible]inciples set forth in the Dickinson [illegible]ill, now pending in Congress, which was mentioned by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine in his speech at the Thursday luncheon as the one measure offering substantial ground for agreement. It is also the bill which contains the federal farm board idea suggested by former Governor Lowden in the past and reiterated by him amid hearty applause by 2,300 people at the Friday luncheon.

A summary of all the resolutions will be found on the editorial page.

Conference at Carmi Feb. 12 Will Discuss Future of Wheat Pool

Whether or not the Indiana Soft Wheat pool shall be extended further into White, Gallatin, Edwards and Wabash counties and other parts of southeastern Illinois will be decided in a conference of all interested parties at Carmi, Feb. 12, according to Chester C. Davis, director of grain marketing of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Reports from the first year's operations of the pool in the four counties named are generally satisfactory.

I. A. A. Increased Its Financial Reserve in 1925, Auditor's Certified Report Shows

THE most outstanding point of interest about the Illinois Agricultural Association as seen by other organizations and business interests is its extraordinary financial stability.

During 1925 the association lived within its income and saved the excess of income over expense, which was $21,545.97. This sum was invested in safe securities by the treasurer, R. A. Cowles. The total of the general reserve fund is now $273,606.85 and it is invested in Liberty and other safe bonds.

The financial standing as found by the independent auditors, Frazer and Torbet, is as follows:

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET

As at December 31, 1925

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash on hand and in Banks	$11,977.21		
Illinois Farm Relief Fund	12,292.08	$ 24,269.29	
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:			
County Farm Bureaus for dues	$13,599.54		
County Farm Bureaus—Miscellaneous	484.02		
Phosphate Account	254.70		
Co-operative Accounting Accounts	4,500.68		
Producer Comn. Co.'s for field service	1,169.42		
Others	3,378.90	23,487.26	
Inventory of Signs		5.55	
Advances to Employees—Bonded		2,125.00	
Accrued Interest Receivable		1,651.56	
Illinois-Missouri Co-op., Inc. (secured)		16,000.00	
U. S. Liberty Bonds		131,808.45	
Federal Land Bank Bonds		15,131.25	
Total Current Assets			$214,477.36
LONG TERM LOANS:			
Due from Agricultural Organizations	$19,781.56		
Less: Reserve for doubtful items	6,500.00		13,281.56
FIXED ASSETS:			
Furniture and Equipment	$29,349.53		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	13,677.86	$ 15,671.67	
Automobiles	$ 2,053.54		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	701.16	1,352.38	
Total Fixed Assets			$ 17,024.05
ORGANIZATION EXPENSES (chargeable to 1926 and 1927)			42,091.64
DEFERRED CHARGES:			
Prepaid Rent	$ 4,033.32		
Prepaid Insurance	323.01		
Inventory of Supplies	1,029.75		5,386.08
			$292,216.19
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	$ 2,951.24		
Accounts—Credit Balances	110.00		
Baseball Fund—Farm Bureaus	220.33		
Illinois Farm Relief Fund	12,292.08		
Total Current Liabilities			$ 15,573.65
Unearned Membership Income			250.00
Illinois Agricultural Co-op. Assn. Reserve			2,720.69
GENERAL FUND RESERVE			273,606.85
			$292,251.19

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

For the year ended December 31, 1925

INCOME:			
Dues—Current		$228,030.37	
Dues—Past Due		47,330.42	
Total		$275,360.79	
Interest on Bank Balances	$2,517.26		
Interest on Note	966.23		
Interest on Bonds	6,634.96		
Discount earned	2,163.96	12,281.41	
Total Income			$287,642.20
EXPENDITURES:			
Administration:			
General Office		$23,828.89	
Executive		22,817.51	
Secretarial		11,289.37	
Finance		21,357.72	$ 79,293.40
Service Bureaus:			
Legal		$ 7,072.36	
Statistical		9,348.99	
Transportation-Claims		11,375.58	
Special Projects		20,061.96	
Phosphate-Limestone		9,443.25	
Organization Expense		21,045.82	
Speakers Bureau		1,469.30	
Information		24,658.49	
Legislation		5,671.08	
Co-operative Accounting		11,916.09	$122,061.92
Co-operative Marketing:			
Poultry		$ 4,898.01	
Livestock		9,754.57	
Dairy		10,916.23	
Grain		7,287.60	
Fruit and Vegetable		5,751.91	38,608.32
Total Departmental Expense			$239,963.73
Add: Membership Dues remitted to American Farm Bureau Federation			26,132.50
Total Expenditures			$266,096.23
Excess of Income over Expense			21,545.97

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

We certify that the Balance Sheet, Exhibit A, correctly states the financial position of your association, on December 31, 1925, and that the Income and Expense of the year 1925 are correctly shown in Exhibit B.

(Signed) FRAZER & TORBET,
Certified Public Accountants.

Chicago, Jan. 11, 1926.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 4 | Issued Every Month for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—March 1, 1926 | No. 3

REAL BATTLE FOR EQUALITY FOR FARMERS BEGINS MARCH 1

I. A. A. Wins Long Fight in New Federal Tax Bill

Co-ops Exempted From Income Taxes; Saving Over Million $s a Year

Two Years' Persistent Effort by I. A. A. Ends in Victory; Revenue Law is Clarified After Much Opposition.

Due largely to the persistent efforts of the Illinois Agricultural Association through George R. Wicker, director of the department of cooperative accounting, the new federal tax bill as agreed upon by the conference committee appointed by the House and Senate to conciliate points of difference between their respective bills, a clarification of the exemption rules concerning farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations has been obtained which means an annual saving to Illinois farmers' elevators of approximately $75,000.



George R. Wicker

The victory represents nearly two years of effort by the Illinois Agricultural Association. In the past, farmers' cooperatives have experienced an interpretation of the exemption clause which has been out of harmony with the intent of the cooperative marketing laws as enacted by Congress, consequently many cooperative organizations paid from $200 to $300 taxes a year when they should have been exempt. The clause was re-worded through suggestions of the association and the American Farm Bureau Federation, whose support was enlisted, and when Congress gives its final O. K. to the conference tax bill, the exemptions will be clarified and definite.

Illinois Saves $75,000 Annually.

About half the farmers' elevators in Illinois pay income tax, Mr. Wicker finds, these paying from $200 to $300 a year. The clarification exempts them and results in a saving estimated at $75,000 annually. There are about 4,500 farmers' elevators in the United States, Mr. Wicker says, and about half of these have been paying income taxes. Combining the saving to the nation's farmers' elevators and that given other cooperatives, a total annual saving of about $1,125,000 results.

The I. A. A. has had representatives at Washington on several occasions in behalf of the exemption problem. Mr. Wicker appeared before the House ways and means committee last fall urging a clarification, but due to opposition from the treasury department officials who claimed the changes unnecessary, the House committee did not include the I. A. A. changes in the original bill recommended to the House and subsequently passed.

Victory Followed Defeat.

Although defeated before the House ways and means committee, the I. A. A. persisted. The case was brought to the attention of the Senate finance committee where, after considerable effort, favorable action was accorded it and an amendment was made to the tax bill in the Senate covering the I. A. A. request. This amendment was subsequently adopted by the conference committee, which means enactment when the entire tax bill is finally passed by Congress, which is now considered a mere formality.

25 States Reached by Illinois Fruit Grower's Exchange

During 1925 the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange at Centralia, "mothered" by the I. A. A. and Farm Bureaus, handled products from 35 shipping points which were sold direct to 105 markets located in 25 states.

Not more than 1500 cars of peaches will be signed for 1926 and it was decided at the Exchange's annual meeting. By limiting the amount handled, the quality can be bettered, producers who are chronic kickers can be left out and a general increase in efficiency will result, it is believed.

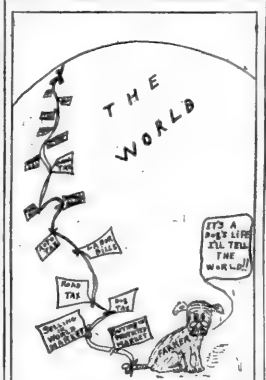
Sam Thompson's Silver Cup Arouses Interest of Many Farm Bureaus

Information about what your county, state and national Farm Bureaus are doing in your behalf ought to be more prevalent this year than ever before, judging from the interest shown by the county Farm Bureaus in the silver loving cup to be awarded by Sam H. Thompson to the Farm Bureau having the "best information service to members and general public."

The information service of each Farm Bureau which enters the contest will be judged next January by a committee yet to be named by Mr. Thompson. In judging, the committee will use the following scorecard:

Farm Bureau official organ	40 points
News in papers of county	40 points
State news	10 points
Special features (posters, radio speeches, special postcards, stickers, etc.)	10 points
	100

ANYTHING ELSE?

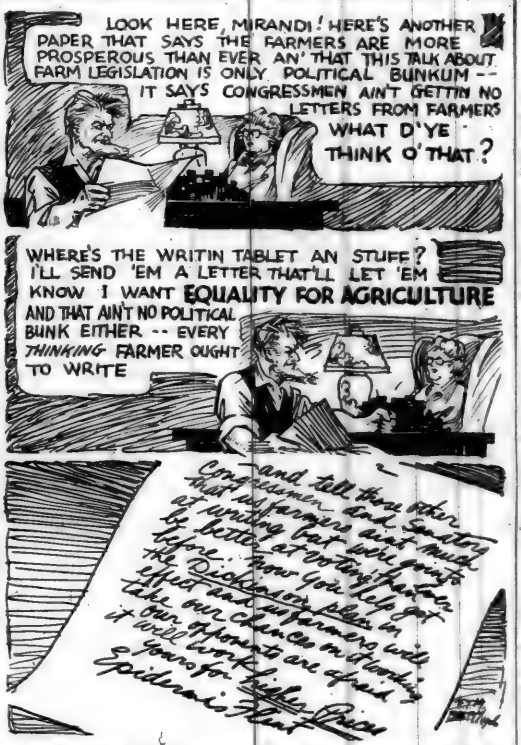


WHAT ELSE CAN WE TIE TO HIS TAIL?

Miss Lillie Brandt, 16 years old, won first place on this cartoon in a contest in the Sibley High School in Ford county. Excuse us, Miss Brandt, but we couldn't resist adding two more signs to your dog's tail—the first two.

A "JUNIOR FARM BUREAU" IS ONE OF THE major projects of the De Witt County Farm Bureau this year.

If You *Feel* The Same, *Do* The Same!



Every letter to a Congressman or Senator from an Illinois farmer is a bullet that hits its mark in this great battle for "Equality for Agriculture." Use your pen—it is mightier than a sword—and do *your* bit to win this economic war! *Your* organization can be no stronger than the moral support behind it from the members. Do *your* bit NOW!

New I. A. A. President Announces Committees To Serve During 1926

Number of Advisory Committees Reduced to Save on Traveling Expenses; 13 Departments Under 5 Divisions

The advisory committees which will guide the work of the Illinois Agricultural Association during 1926 were announced by Earl C. Smith, new president, at first meeting of new executive committee.

The number of advisory committees is cut down this year in order to economize on traveling expense, each of this year's committees being given more responsibility. The 13 departments, each of which had a separate advisory committee last year, are brought under five functional headings.

The committees and personnel: Finance—William H. Moody, Port Byron, Rock Island county, chairman; Charles R. Finley, Hoopeston, Vermilion county; A. R. Wright, Varna, Marshall county. Organization—C. E. Bamborough, Polo, Ogle county, membership acquisition; Frank Oexner, Waterloo, Monroe county, membership collections; R. F. Karr, Iroquois, Iroquois county, information; L. R. Marchant, Galesburg, Knox county, farm adviser.

Public relations—Frank D. Barton, Cornell, Livingston county, legislation; R. K. Loomis, Makanda, Jackson county, transportation; J. L. Whisnand, Charleston, Coles county, taxation; E. W. Rusk, Carlinville, Macoupin county, farm adviser.

Financial business service—G. F. Tullock, Rockford, Winnebago county, insurance; Charles Borgelt, Havana, Mason county, farm supplies; B. H. Taylor, Rapatee, Fulton county, accounting; Ralph E. Arnett, Pekin, Tazewell county, farm adviser.

Marketing—C. R. Finley, Hoopeston, grain; Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, Montgomery county, livestock; William Webb, Joliet, Will county, dairy; Charles Marshall, Belknap, Johnson county, poultry; W. L. Cope, Salem, Marion county, fruit and vegetable; J. H. Lloyd, Carthage, Hancock county, farm adviser.

Dickinson Bill's the Flag; Sam Thompson Fires Opening Volley

House Committee on Agriculture Begins Hearings; Gossip Says Bill Will Be Reported Out Favorably

MARCH 1 in the date set for the beginning of hearings on the Dickinson bill by the House committee on agriculture at Washington. And the economic war for "Equality for Agriculture" with industry and labor is on at close range!

Every member of the Farm Bureau will be represented by Sam H. Thompson as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who fires the opening volley. Other representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation and of other farm organizations will then have their say.

Business Interests Back Farmers

Backing up the farm organizations in their fight for the Dickinson bill is the "Executive Committee of 22," appointed to carry on the pledge to the Dickinson plan given by the All-Agricultural Area Conference at Des Moines, which represented business interests closely allied to farming in 11 states of the Middle West. Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is on this committee representing Illinois in company with George N. Peek of Moline who is chairman and also president of the American Council of Agriculture which was formed at St. Paul after the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill in the spring of 1924 for the sole purpose of securing "Equality for Agriculture."

The House committee on agriculture has expressed itself as not wanting to hear any testimony concerning the seriousness of the agricultural situation. Members of the committee say they know what it is. The thing they want to hear is some feasible plan which will give agriculture equality with industry and labor.

Strong Front for Dickinson Plan

The Dickinson plan, which really is a plan worked out by farm leaders in cooperation with Representative Dickinson of Iowa, represents the most substantial common ground for agreement of any relief bill in Congress, and for that reason has the best chance of passing. Eastern farm organizations have endorsed it and a more united front prevails for this plan than for the McNary-Haugen bill.

Gossip from Washington already has it that the House committee on agriculture will vote the Dickinson plan out with a recommendation that it pass—but that is gossip.

All indorsements of the Dickinson plan—including that given it by the Illinois Agricultural Association at the annual meeting—have been general and apply to the general principles, which, briefly, call for creation of a Federal Farm Board in connection with which the producers can control and dispose of the surplus above domestic needs of the major farm commodities in such manner as to maintain an American price in the home market, the finances to be derived in the most practical manner from all producers, and the actual buying, storing and selling involved in handling the surplus to be done by associations or corporations created and controlled by the producers themselves. These are the principles sought to be established in the Dickinson bill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th	William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th	G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th	C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th	W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th	B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th	A. R. Wright, Varna
17th	F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th	R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th	J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th	Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st	Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd	Frank Oezner, Waterloo
23rd	W. L. Cox, Salem
24th	Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th	R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith	Detroit
Vice-President, Charles R. Finley	Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles	Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox	Sycamore

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting	Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing	A. D. Lynch
Finance	R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing	A. B. Leeper
General Office	J. H. Kelker
Grain Marketing	Chester C. Davis
Information	Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel	Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing	Wm. B. Hedgcock
Organization	G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone	J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing	F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics	J. C. Watson
Transportation	L. J Quasey

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The Chicago Producers Situation

THE hearing on the citation concerning the Chicago Producers Commission Association has been concluded. The reams of testimony, much of which was simply hearsay on the part of some witnesses and would not have been admitted as evidence in a regular court, now lies before Secretary Jardine for his review and final decision which is expected shortly.

During the nine-day hearing, three hog salesmen—Fred Zeiss, George Parmenter and Bob Cranston—confessed to receiving money from John Reilley and R. Shefler, yard traders, for the privilege of operating in their alleys, and for receiving "throw-outs."

Immediately following their confession, they were discharged. In order to continue taking care of the Producer hog business, the St. Louis and Indianapolis sister organizations loaned hog salesmen who are serving until permanent, competent salesmen are secured.

Cooperative marketing is a comparatively new system, but it must necessarily, at least in the beginning, draw its employees from among those who have received their training in the employ of old-line commission firms. Unfortunately a few of these men have proven to be dishonorable and dishonest. In this case it is the misfortune of the farmers' organization to have had to shoulder the blame—and they are not dodging their share of it—and the employee's moral downfall is being used by old-line interests against the principles of cooperative marketing.

The facts disclosed by the hearing sink home the ever existing responsibility of any board of directors and the management to whom it delegates authority. The management and directors who hold the reins of authority and have the responsibility of guiding a cooperative dare not let those reins escape their constant attention, or else the organization will get off the road which the members want it to travel. The Chicago Producers board of directors is meeting its responsibility courageously, has the confidence of the farm organizations and I. A. A., and merits the utmost confidence of the country.

The interest of the Illinois Agricultural Association in this matter is that our cooperative marketing enterprises shall be conducted honestly and efficiently. There is absolute necessity of employing men who are thoroughly informed on the principles of cooperative marketing and who have the ability and courage to honestly represent the farmers' interests.

Speaking of the 1925 annual report of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Springfield Journal recently stated: "Every farmer would find something in this report to interest him; certainly it is enough to inspire hope in the ability of farmers to conduct so great an association for their mutual benefit. The pity is that every farmer in the state is not a member and giving aid to the movement."

Emphasize the Last Sentence

EMPHASIS should be placed on the last sentence of the story on the opposite page concerning the secret subsidy given the "County Agent and Farm Bureau" magazine. If the exchanges have a legitimate fight against cooperative marketing, why not come out in the open?

"Serving 63,000 *thinking* farmers, the Illinois Agricultural Association, through five divisions, those of administration, organziation, public relations, financial business service and marketing, seems to have gone far during the year 1925 towards its declared object of bringing about more tolerable conditions and of laying the foundation for a prosperous and contented agrarian population. . . . It *pays* to organize."—Rock Island Argus.

Are Farm Bureau Members "Real Farmers"?

USUALLY the Illinois Agricultural Association does not reply to published attacks upon the organization because nine times out of ten an attack is its own answer.

In the case reprinted below, however, George E. Metzger, I. A. A. organization director, could not bear remaining silent. The first letter was written to and printed in Prairie Farmer of Feb. 13 and the second is Mr. Metzger's answer, submitted to Prairie Farmer.

We Are All Wrong

How does it come that you recommend policies advanced by the farm bureau and not those advanced by the real farmers?

Did you know that the farm bureau represents about one-tenth of the farmers, and they have not done, or recommended anything that has the approval of real farmers?

The bill to take care of the surplus that you say has the best chance of passing in congress is one to reimburse exporters for any loss they may sustain in exporting grain.

How much of it do you think would reach the farmers? I think the best bill yet introduced in congress is the one by McKinley to use grain as collateral to borrow money so we can hold grain off the market.

Douglas Co., Ill. JOHN E. MAX.

We can borrow money on grain without any new laws.—Editor.

Editor, The Prairie Farmer:

I want to take the liberty to ask John E. Max of Douglas County, Illinois, writing in your issue of February 13, 1926, just who the "real farmers" are. He insinuates that our farm bureau men are not "real farmers."

First of all, Mr. Max's statement that the Farm Bureau represents one-tenth of the farmers is incorrect, insofar as Illinois is concerned. Our paid-up memberships in 1925 represent approximately 25 per cent of the farmers in the state, based on the number given by the census, which includes all farms from three acres up.

Apparently Mr. Max does not belong to a farm organization. If he represents the "real farmers," then certainly the "real farmers" do not believe in organization. The Farm Bureau has had in its program for several years the development of cooperative marketing on such a scale that the farmer can have some hope of stabilizing the price of his products. Agencies for this purpose have been established for the handling of livestock, fruits, dairy products and grain, but there are a lot of Mr. Max's "real farmers" who do not see fit to patronize those agencies. Apparently those "real farmers" are not in favor of stabilizing the price of their products.

The Farm Bureau is standing solidly for some sort of a Government Board which can assist in stabilizing the price of various farm commodities, so that the farmer may take advantage of the protective system in this country and prevent a little surplus of some commodity from depressing the price of the whole crop. Apparently Mr. Max, if he represents the "real farmers," is not in favor of making the protective system available to the American farmer, and thus increase his prices.

The Farm Bureau has been active in legislative affairs, and its work since the opening of the American Farm Bureau office in Washington has been largely responsible for the passing of 26 bills favorable to agriculture. The results of this work helps every farmer in America, including Mr. Max's so-called "real farmers" as well as the farm bureau members.

The Farm Bureau has also been very much interested in tax reduction and its work in Illinois has been responsible for a decrease of $225,000,000 in the full assessed valuation of farm lands, and a saving in taxes during 1924 of $8.04 per farm, based on the high valuations of 1920. Apparently Mr. Max's "real farmers" are not interested in tax reduction.

The Farm Bureau has also stood solidly for a program of efficiency in farm operations, tending to cut down the cost of production. Apparently the "real farmers" are not interested in lowering production costs.

They say that a real man when he sets forth destructive criticism always has constructive criticism to offer. We take it that if this is true of a real man it should be true of a "real farmer." After all of Mr. Max's destructive criticism will he kindly come through and offer a constructive program, stating in concrete terms what the "real farmers" want?

Yours very truly,
(Signed) GEORGE E. METZGER.

EXPOSE EXCHANGE'S SECRET SUBSIDY TO ANTI-CO-OP PAPER

National Producers Have Facts on Attempt of Old Line Interests to Kill Farmers' Selling Own Products

Farmers Who Have Received "County Agent Farm Bureau" Magazine in Their Mail Boxes Without Subscribing Will Now Know Why.

FARMERS who have received the "County Agent and Farm Bureau" magazine in their mail boxes, and have wondered at its persistence in reaching them even though no subscription fee was ever collected from them can now have their questions answered for the so-called friend of the farmer has been exposed. To many this expose is simply proof of well-founded suspicions.

There is substantial evidence in possession of the National Livestock Producers Association proving that the livestock exchanges of several of the principal markets of the United States are secretly subsidizing the "County Agent and Farm Bureau," which has been bitterly and viciously against farmers marketing their own products. The purpose of the secret subsidy has evidently been to defeat the farmers of the country in their efforts to have a voice in the marketing of the products which they grow.

Exchanges Represent Old-Line Interests.

The livestock exchanges are the organizations of the old-line proprietary commission houses. There is an exchange on each market, and the group of exchanges have a national organization called the National Livestock Exchange. The farmers' cooperative organizations are not members of the exchanges.

"The County Agent and Farm Bureau" sails under false colors. Instead of flowing a banner openly representing the old-line interests which are subsidizing it, it sails the high seas through second-class mailing privileges under the name "County Agent and Farm Bureau" which is intended to give it a friendly approach to the would-be cooperative shippers and persons generally interested in the farmers' welfare. Yet it has been denounced, disclaimed and condemned by the National Association of County Agents and the American Farm Bureau Federation, as well as by county and state Farm Bureaus.

Old-Liners Scared at Co-ops Growth.

The growth of the cooperative selling of livestock by the farmers themselves on the principal market of the United States has cut into the business of the old line commission houses to the extent that the livestock exchanges of Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Buffalo and Sioux City are known to be working against the farmers' interests by subsidizing and furnishing a selected mailing list for the "County Agent and Farm Bureau."

This magazine is mailed to livestock shippers, managers and officers of the livestock shipping associations, farm advisers or county agents, officers of county Farm Bureaus, and many others in positions of responsibility in farmers' organizations. This is done for the sole purpose of attempting to shake their faith in cooperative marketing. Thus the old-line interests are working under cover to clamp the brakes on the present healthy growth and progress of cooperative marketing.

Many Advisers Get it Free.

The magazine is published by the Lightner Publishing Corporation at 2721 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, which claims the subscription rate is $1.50 a year. Reports from Illinois farm advisers in response to an inquiry sent out by the Illinois Agricultural Association show that the majority of them receive it month after month and year after year and yet pay no subscription fee. The same is true as regards managers of shipping associations and farmers' elevators in Illinois and many other states.

The total circulation is approximately 10,500. The bona fide subscription is only a small fraction of the total circulation. The South St. Paul exchange has been especially active in circulating the paper. It is reported that this exchange is paying for 1000 subscriptions and has paid something like $750 in advance for this privilege. The rate in this case was 75 cents per copy per year in this instance, but the advertised rate is $1.50.

Fights Co-ops for Own Profit.

When the "County Agent and Farm Bureau" was established several years ago, its publishers tried to represent the thought of the farm bureau movement. However, a few years later it changed hands, the present publisher, the Lightner Publishing Corporation of which O. C. Lightner is president, gaining control. The motive for publishing anti-cooperative marketing articles is defined as simply one from which the corporation can reap commercial gain.

Gloats over Failures.

Certain interests opposed to the producers and the cooperative movement generally were found ready and willing to assist the paper in a financial way. The name "County Agent and Farm Bureau," gave these old-line interests, especially their field men, a fine opportunity to quote propaganda from that paper and say, "and that's from the 'County Agent and Farm Bureau,' your own paper."

To get articles and information to fill up the paper, the corporation subscribes to the United States Press Clipping Bureau at 538 South Clark St., Chicago, for clippings on activities or reorganizations of cooperative marketing concerns. These are edited in such a way that only the unfavorable side of cooperative marketing is printed. Other times information is printed that is furnished by the enemies of cooperatives. And, at the same time, information is also printed that comes free to any farm paper editor from agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture. In these the paper is cloaked with a certain air of authority.

Old-line commission houses subscribe liberally for advertising space. Much of this is printed under a heading of "Direct Marketing."

Sister Paper Excluded from P. O.

The "Peanut Promoter," one of several trade papers published at one time or another by the Lightner Publishing Corporation, was recently excluded from second-class mailing privileges from the Chicago post office by action at Washington.

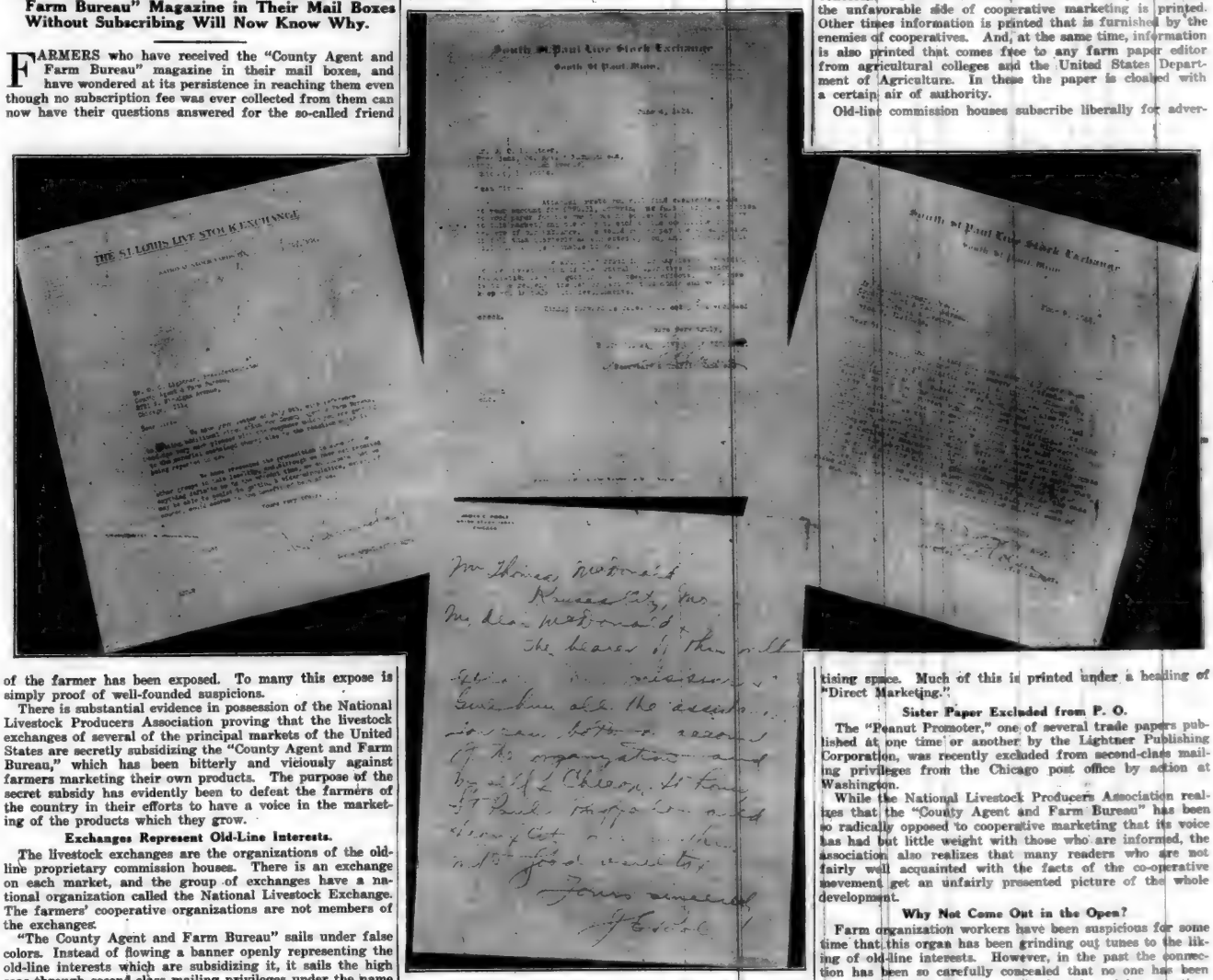
While the National Livestock Producers Association realizes that the "County Agent and Farm Bureau" has been so radically opposed to cooperative marketing that its voice has had but little weight with those who are informed, the association also realizes that many readers who are not fairly well acquainted with the facts of the co-operative movement get an unfairly presented picture of the whole development.

Why Not Come Out in the Open?

Farm organization workers have been suspicious for some time that this organ has been grinding out tunes to the liking of old-line interests. However, in the past the connection has been so carefully concealed that no one has been able to establish definite proof of a financial connection. Now the connection has been definitely established.

If the old-line interests have a legitimate fight against cooperative marketing, why not come out in the open?

Here Is the Evidence— You Are Judge and Jury



Five Bureaus Getting Into Poultry and Egg Marketing as Project

The first week in March was set as the time to hold a series of educational meetings at 14 points in Clay county on the poultry and egg marketing plan sponsored by the Clay County Farm Bureau and I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing department. A committee of 40 men and women have been named by Curt Anderson, president of the Bureau, to make a study of the project and assist with the meetings.

Ford and Fulton County Farm Bureaus have been considering poultry and egg marketing nearly a year, but other important projects have delayed action. counties now report that plans are being made to beg active organization work soon, according to Frank A. Gougler, director of the department.

Knox and Warren counties have voted poultry and egg marketing into their programs as projects for 1926 and contemplate an organization with its concentration point at Galesburg. Meetings were scheduled at Monmouth Feb. 25 and Galesburg, Feb. 27 to explain the plan to representatives from each community in the two counties.

ONLY 10,840 HENS WERE WITHDRAWN FROM THE PACIFIC CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY Producers, Portland, Oregon, during the withdrawal period, out of the 307,400 hens under contract in 1924. The reason given by the owners of more than half of the number withdrawn was that they have sold out or quit the poultry business.

HOW WISCONSIN SEES IT



When Farmers' Week was held at the University of Wisconsin not long ago, the Farm Bureau was pictured like you see above.

The men are: I. M. Wright, secretary of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau, Orrin Fletcher, former president, and Sam H. Thompson, also a former president."

I. A. A. Urges Higher T. B. Appropriation Through Congressmen

Energetic action by the Farm [illegible] to get favorable action from the Senate for an increased appropriation from Congress for eradication of bovine tuberculosis. The amount was set at $6,000,000 and Illinois' share is expected to be $1,000,000.

Secretary Fox wrote each Congressman and Senator representing Illinois as follows:

"The officers and executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association regard an increase in the federal appropriation for the eradication of tuberculosis as very important and necessary. We believe that Congress should appropriate not less than $6,000,000 for this purpose.

"We, therefore, urge that you use your influence and give your full support to an increase in the appropriation."

This association stood for a state appropriation of $3,000,000 during the last legislature which was cut to $2,000,000.

The following Illinois Congressmen responded promptly to Secretary Fox's letter and pledged themselves whole-heartedly behind an increased appropriation as endorsed by the Illinois Agricultural Association:

Congressman	District
A. J. Sabath	5
Stanley H. Kunz	8
Frank R. Reid	11
Charles E. Fuller	12
William R. Johnson	13
William E. Hull	16
William P. Holaday	18
Charles Adkins	19
Henry T. Rainey	20
T. S. Williams	24
E. E. Denison	25
Henry R. Rathbone	Congressman

Senator Deneen acknowledged receipt of the letter but failed to indicate his position.

IT IS ANNOUNCED AT BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, that the Queensland government has decided to form a cotton control board which will function for a period of five years beginning Jan. 1, 1927. Wonder if the U. S. A. will have an export corporation by then?

INCREASED FARM PRODUCTION THIS YEAR "will undoubtedly end this favorable economic position," meaning the present "farm prosperity," states the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In other words, increased production in 1926 means still less income than 1925.

Illinois Accredited Hatcheries Announced by State Department

Thirty-eight Hatcheries of More Than 180,000 Birds Have Passed Required Rules and Regulations

Thirty-eight hatcheries, including 180,000 birds, are now listed as accredited institutions by the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

This plan of government inspection to insure a higher quality of baby chicks hatched and distributed in Illinois, a movement of less than three years, was originally promoted by the joint action of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the poultry department of the University of Illinois, the Illinois Baby Chick Association and the Illinois Poultry Association.

In 1924 there were 36 hatcheries inspected and placed on the accredited list. These inspections totaled 800 flocks of approximately 120,000 birds. The inspection is made by a representative of the division of standards and markets of the Illinois Department of Agriculture. Hatcheries are not compelled to subject themselves to the examinations but are volunteering to gain the guarantee advertising prestige.

Accredited hatcheries as announced by H. W. Day, superintendent of the division of standards and markets of the state Department of Agriculture, are:

Walnut Ridge Hatchery, Butler; Stouffer Egg Farms, Mount Morris; Chestnut Hatchery, Chestnut; Rock River Hatchery, Rockford; Egyptian Hatchery, Summerfield, Eldorado Hatchery, Eldorado; Rochelle Egg Farms, Rochelle; Great Eight Poultry Farm, Carlyle; Brenner Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Freeburg; Danville Baby Chick Co., Danville; Edward L. Parker, New Athens; Joseph Mueth, New Athens; Elso Saunders, Belleville; Dean and Son Hatchery, Jacksonville; Eureka Hatchery, Belleville.

New Era Hatchery, Pittsfield; Chas. W. Norgren, Monticello; Farmers' Cooperative Hatchery, Elizabeth; Fairmont Farms, Fairfield; Mrs. Ross Bartholomew, Vermont; Kemp Creme, Albion; Clinton Hatchery, Clinton; Clyde Smith, Golden Gate; Chandler Hatchery, Macomb; Marion J. Porter, Pittsfield; J. E. Elsesser, Amboy; Moultrie County Farm Bureau Hatchery, Sullivan; Southern Illinois Accredited Hatchery, Murphysboro; Roscoe Hatchery, Roscoe; J. S. Pennington, Plainfield; Corn Belt Hatcheries, Gibson City, Oakcrest Fruit and Poultry Farm, Dundas.

Albert Atwood, Davis Junction; Millway Hatchery, McNabb; Brooks Hatchery, Mt. Sterling; Helena Browning, Perry; J. D. Garren, Centralia; A. Clyde Parfrey, Spring Grove.

Women in Many States Proposing Marriage to Cornhusking Champion

Young women in many cities have been pestering Elmer Williams of Toulon, Stark county, with offers of marriage and expressions of admiration ever since he won the world's cornhusking championship last fall at Burgess, Mercer county.

Reaching the Toulon post office recently was a letter from a Kentucky widow, who, E. E. Brown, the farm advisor of Stark county, wrote to the Illinois Agricultural Association, was anxious "to enlist for a second term."

Still another was from Elmira, N. Y., and apparently was written by two young women who expressed themselves as glad to find some one interested in something beside "Charlestoning." Their letter read:

"Dear Champion:

"Please accept our congratulations on your wonderful record of corn husking, which was published in a local paper. We were delighted to learn that there was some one interested in attaining a record in a line of this kind rather than Charlestoning. We envy the dames who were around when the red ears were found. East is east, and west is west, but should the twain ever meet, it would be a pleasure for us to show you our beautiful Chemung Valley."

The only difficulty with Elmer's growing mail is that he is married. Mrs. Williams destroyed the last letter he received—but she enjoys reading them.

For Members Only

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
and
ILLINOIS COUNTY FARM BUREAUS
Cooperating

Phosphate Credit Certificate

This Certifies that Mr. _____ (Purchaser)

_____ (Address)

being a member, in good standing of the undersigned

County Farm Bureau
and of
The Illinois Agricultural Association

Is Entitled to a credit of fifty cents (50c) per ton when paying for the Ground Rock Phosphate which he has ordered from one of the Phosphate Companies on the Illinois Agricultural Association accredited list.

This Certificate being in accordance with an agreement between the TENNESSEE PHOSPHATE ROCK ASSOCIATION and THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, will be accepted by an accredited member of the said Phosphate Association as part payment to the extent of fifty cents (50c) per ton on the regular current price for said Ground Rock Phosphate, providing the balance of the account is paid, or arranged for in a manner satisfactory to the Company making the sale, within fifteen (15) days following the date of the invoice (although not necessarily earlier than two (2) days following arrival of shipment).

_____ (County Farm Bureau)

By _____

Title _____

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE PHOSPHATE ROCK ASSOCIATION ACCREDITED BY THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

ROBIN JONES PHOSPHATE COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn.
RUHM PHOSPHATE & CHEMICAL COMPANY, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.
THOMSON PHOSPHATE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill

Farm Bureau Member please fill in form on reverse side of this Certificate

THIS is a reproduction of the phosphate credit certificate now in use by county Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. which, when properly filled in at your farm bureau office, will save you 50 cents a ton on phosphate bought under the I. A. A. accredited plan. This lower price is for members only.

Complete instructions for ordering can be obtained from your Farm Bureau. Three of the principal phosphate producers are cooperating—they are known as "I. A. A. accredited companies." These are:

Robin Jones Phosphate Co., 156 Fourth Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Ruhm Phosphate & Chemical Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

Thomson Phosphate Co., 137 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

"Any one of these companies is in position to take care of any member's order," states J. R. Bent, director of the phosphate-limestone department. "They are backed up by I. A. A. guarantee as to accuracy of quality, weight and service. All purchasers should specify that they desire I. A. A. service when ordering and they will receive a report direct from the I. A. A. Branch Phosphate Supervisional office located at Columbia, Tenn."

Another Monument Meaning Stability



THE stability of the Farm Bureau is reflected in the increasing number of office buildings built and owned by the organization.

In McDonough county the Bureau has a new home, 30x64, cost $12,000 (lot and building), steam heated, front office 15x30, assembly room 15x30, and a rear room 30x32, which is filled with seed corn brought in by members to be tested. A freight elevator carries it to the basement which is 8 feet in the clear, and 30x64 feet. The seed testing room is 13x22 and is built of shiplap lined inside with roofing paper. Hot water heat keeps a temperature of around 85 degrees. Its 80 trays hold 300 ears each.

The Bureau is testing about 150 bushels a week and expects to turn out 1,500 bushels before planting time. Of the sack-picked corn from McDonough county fields, reports are that about 85 per cent will be unsuitable for planting and only 10 per cent disease free and only 50 per cent of crib-selected corn is suitable for planting.

Offices such as this one make business interests respect the Farm Bureau more than ever, according to M. L. Hunt, president, who sent in the photograph.

Chicago Dairymen Who Have Tested Organize to Protect Themselves

Pure Milk Association Formed; Object is to Protect Own Interests and Furnish Consumer Commodity Wanted

Will April Fool's Day have a stinger in it for dairymen in the Chicago district?

April 1, 1926 is the date when the Chicago milk ordinance goes into effect which bars all non-tested milk from being sold in the city. Dairymen who have not tested their herds by that date will be excluded from the Chicago market, according to the ordinance. Dairymen who have tested will not be barred.

Dairymen in the Chicago milk belt who have tested are carefully preparing for the deadline day—now only a month away. Their preparation is organization and their organization is the Pure Milk Association, which is being formed to protect their interests and to give Chicago the kind of milk its consumers want.

Membership in the Pure Milk Association is limited strictly to farmers whose herds have been tested for bovine tuberculosis or those who have filed applications for testing with authorities in charge.

This is the entrance requirement set up by the board of directors of the association, which grew out of the recent controversy between non-testing dairy farmers and health authorities of Chicago.

"We dairymen who had tested our cattle and were in shape to sell Chicago consumers tested milk as the health department demanded, felt the need of an organization to speak for our interests, so we formed one, and it is the Pure Milk Association," says W. C. McQueen of Route 3, Elgin, president.

"The principal object of the association is to protect dairymen who have had their herds tested or who will have had them tested by April 1, 1926, and, in addition, our object is to furnish Chicago milk consumers the kind of milk they want, which we feel is not only good business practice, but absolutely necessary from a health standpoint," Mr. McQueen states.

Here is Secretary Jardine's Attitude

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Mr. C. A. Stewart, Executive Secretary,
National Livestock Producers Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

February 1, 1926.

My dear Mr. Stewart:

Through the medium of your letter of January 16th my attention has been directed to the December issue of the County Agent and Farm Bureau. This publication carries an item on the charges recently issued under the Packers and Stockyards Act in a citation to the Chicago Producers Commission Association. This article has been arranged so that the editorial comment, interspersed with the text of the citation, all appearing over my signature, may create the impression that the observations of the editor are expressions of this Department. In fact, communications which both you and we have received bear out this conclusion.

There can be, of course, no objection to the complete publication of such official documents as may be issued by the Department in connection with action similar to that pending against your organization but it is both objectionable and unfair to supplement the text of such documents by statements of the publisher in a manner to create possibly the impression that they are a portion of the text. While it is not apparent to me that any action can be taken by the Department against the publishers, I do not hesitate to express in this form to you, for whatever disposition you may care to make of it, my condemnation of the arrangement of this article.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Jardine
Sec.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 4 | Issued Every Month for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—April 1, 1926 | No. 4

HERE'S TEXT OF FEDERAL FARM BOARD MEASURE; STUDY IT!

Report of Industrial Economists on Farm Supports Our Position

National Board Finds Agriculture's Plight Largely Due to Buying in Protected Market and Selling in World Market.

A report on the farm situation was made public recently by the National Industrial Conference Board. This is not a farm organization. It is an organization of engineers and economists sustained by the transportation, manufacturing, mining and other interests for the scientific investigation of economic questions pertinent to these industries.

These industries, having come to the realization that agriculture has a very direct relation to themselves, have undertaken an extended inquiry to find out just what the economic status of the farmer is. The study upon which the report is based has been in progress about a year. It substantiates the position of the I. A. A. and many other farm organizations.

The report shows that there has been:

"A progressively declining tendency ever since 1900, excepting during war years, when there was a temporary respite."

Farming Lagging Behind.

Again in the report comes this significant statement:

"It is no more a question of what ails the farmer than of what will be the consequence for all the rest of the nation, for industry, finances and general business, for all the urban population, if American agriculture continues to lag behind in comparison with the general development of the country."

A capital decrease from 47 billion dollars in 1920 to 32 billion dollars in 1925 is shown by the report. The rate of farm failures from 1910 to 1924 shows an increase of over 1,000 per cent in contrast to that in commercial failures which has remained practically the same. Farm acreage and farm production declined, and overhead capital costs, including taxes and interest, increased about 100 per cent from 1900 to 1910 and nearly 600 per cent between 1900 and 1920. Combined costs per unit of production rose over 300 per cent, while wholesale prices increased only 120 per cent.

Farmers' Earnings Lowest

Of startling significance, the report shows that actual earnings of farmers average only $780 in 1924, as against the average earnings of $1,256 per wage-earner in the manufacturing industries; of $1,572 among transportation workers; of $2,141 by clerical workers; of $1,295 by teachers; $1,650 by government employes, or an average of $1,415 per worker in groups other than farmers.

All this is due, the National Industrial Conference Board finds, to the fact that 60 per cent of the farmer's income depends on world conditions of supply, demand and costs, which are out of his control, while the expense of operating the farm is determined by domestic conditions "which place the costs for the farmer on a higher level of values than the world level of values which determines the bulk of the farmer's income."

Of the 12 Producer agencies functioning on livestock markets of the United States which reported their standings during the first part of March, six were first in volume of business done and one was second.

Another Remedy for Surplus: Let U. S. A. Give Liquor Gratis

Of the many plans offered to the Illinois Agricultural Association for solving the problem of the surplus, a particularly unusual one was explained recently by S. Cohn, age 76, "soft drink" manufacturer of 116 N. Keeler Ave., Chicago, who stopped in at the office.

"The government should pass a law stopping all this temperance business," Mr. Cohn suggested. "Prohibition has cut down by millions of bushels the demand for farmers' corn and barley. Cut out the temperance business, then the government would save enough on its budget for enforcement that it could manufacture whiskey, beer and wine and give it away free, which would get rid of the surplus."

Appeal to I. A. A. for Help in Dealing With Thieving from Farmers

An appeal to the I. A. A. to inaugurate some state-wide move to stop thieving from farmers was made by Samuel Sorrells, executive committeeman for the 21st district, who presented a resolution from Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery and Macoupin counties, which comprise that district.

The executive committee referred the resolution to the sub-committee dealing with public relations with the request that definite consideration and recommendations be laid before the executive committee at its next regular meeting, which will be April 9.

Why Farmers Should *Support* the Tax Amendment to Illinois Constitution

(To be voted on in November, 1926)

1. Real estate, although less than one-half—many say less than 40 per cent—of the property in the state, is now paying about 80 per cent of all of the taxes for most purposes.

2. Tangible property, although probably not more than one-half of the property in the state, is now paying more than 92 per cent of all of the taxes for most purposes.

3. A minority of the people of the state are now paying all of the taxes for most purposes.

4. Owners of some kinds of property easily can and do add their taxes to the prices of their services or products. Owners of other kinds of property, notably land, cannot shift their taxes to others to pay.

5. Owners of mortgaged property are now paying double or multiple taxes. They pay taxes not only on their equities, but also on the value of the mortgages, and pay a higher rate of interest on taxable mortgages whether the mortgages pay taxes or not.

6. Lack of personal interest on the part of most people in the economical and efficient use of tax moneys, and their belief that they are paying no taxes of any kind, promote extravagance and a rapid increase of deferred taxes in the form of bonded indebtedness.

7. Taxes are rapidly increasing in Illinois partly because the population is increasing, but chiefly because of the demand for new forms of service.

8. Under the present constitutional limitations none of the inequalities of the present taxing system described above can be fairly or properly corrected. The proposed amendment is a grant of power to the General Assembly, enabling it from time to time to correct inequalities in taxation and to establish a modern and equitable system of taxation.

Earl C. Smith

President, Illinois Agricultural Association.

[Brief articles in support of the points stated above will be printed in later issues of The Record. Questions relative to the proposed tax amendment are invited and will be answered through The Record.]

More Voluntary Support

SUPREME COURT
STATE OF ILLINOIS

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE CLYDE E. STONE

Peoria, Illinois,
March 4th, 1926.

Mr. A. R. Wright,
Varna, Ill.

My dear Mr. Wright:

I am in receipt this morning of a copy of the Illinois Agricultural Association Record and notice on its editorial page that individual membership fee in the Illinois Agricultural Association is $5.00 a year. I am wondering whether or not membership privileges would extend to a person who farms through a tenant. If so, I should like to join the Association and assist in any way I can to further the interests of that organization as I understand them to be.

The necessity for such an organization in the agricultural industry is so very apparent in order to secure a fair place for that industry that I trust it will grow very rapidly in numbers and influence.

Awaiting your convenience, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde E. Stone

WHEN A. R. Wright of Varna, representing the 16th district on the I. A. A. executive committee, received the letter reproduced above from Clyde E. Stone, justice in the Supreme court of Illinois, needless to say he was pleased. Mr. Wright informed Justice Stone that it would be necessary to join the county Farm Bureau in his home county, which is Peoria, and the fee is $15 for a joint membership. Justice Stone replied saying he was joining in Peoria county.

National Association of Grain Dealers Set to Help(?) Farmers

If You Don't Believe it, Read What Has Been Sent All Their Members Concerning Dickinson Bill Principles.

The official organ of the Grain Dealers National Association, well-known *friends* of the farmers, contains the following significant paragraph in bold face type which concludes a long editorial tirading against the farmers' efforts to secure better prices for their crops:

"It may be necessary for the Association to call upon its members, direct and affiliated, for assistance in the fight before Congress. If the Dickinson bill is reported out, and indications point to its serious consideration by the House, then it will be up to YOU to do your duty! You will be kept posted and when President Horner issues the call for your aid you will be expected to respond as you did when the McNary-Haugen bill was snowed under. You are duty bound to fight such legislation, from the standpoint of patriotism as well as SELF-INTEREST."

Some of the 75 Chicago members of this association are: Armour Grain Co.; Bartlett, Frazier Co.; Rosenbaum Bros. and the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, which, it will be remembered, were anxious some time back to assist the farmers by selling them a $26,000,000 "cooperative" grain company.

The Association is maintaining a representative at Washington who is carefully watching developments.

The Executive Committee of the Crawford County Farm Bureau recently decided that all service be limited to members only, and they have called on the members to help carry out the new policy.

Measure Embodies Broad Principles of Dickinson Bill

President Smith Says Members Can Do Nothing More Important for Cause Than to Study Bill Now.

THE complete text of the "Federal Farm Board Measure" is printed in this issue of The Record so that every member can carefully study this proposal which contains the general principles of the Dickinson bill which were endorsed by delegates at the annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Champaign-Urbana in January. In addition to the text, there is a chart-diagram which pictures the measure in an understandable manner.

Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, your national organization that is on the job at Washington guarding and advancing your interests, has the following to say about the measure:

"Farmers, themselves, and not members of Congress, nor any committee thereof, have drafted and presented this bill on farm relief which is epochal in character. Not often in Congressional history has such a burden been thrown upon farm leaders. Congress realizes that there must be farm relief, but seems either indisposed or unable to present a solution in definite form. It is into this breach that farmers have thrown themselves in offering this measure, which need not be presented as being perfect but which represents a sincere and conscientious effort to solve the perplexing problem of surpluses in a way which is economically sound."

Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., urges that every member read with considerable care the entire bill as presented in The Record.

"There is nothing more important that individual members can do at this time in helping win the battle for 'Equality for Agriculture' than to make themselves fully conversant with this measure and thus be able to talk intelligently with their neighbors about it," President Smith declares. "Keep this issue for future reference."

The measure begins on page 2.

Executive Committee of I. A. A. Offers Proposal to Farmers' Elevator Co.

At the March meeting of the I. A. A. executive committee, a resolution was passed to the effect that the committee is willing to enter a contract with the directors of the National Farmers' Elevator Grain Company, to furnish a man and pay his expenses to sell the stock of the company in Illinois. The other terms of the proposed agreement are the same as the general practices among other business institutions.

At a meeting on March 15 of the board of directors of the National Farmers' Elevator Grain Company, Cooperative, a committee to consider the proposal was appointed, consisting of D. H. Allen, Delavan; Fred Mudge, Peru; F. W. Hall, Leland, and Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington.

Further progress will depend upon action of this committee.

Samuel Insull, public utility genius of Chicago who has successfully directed and promoted gigantic traction, power, gas and light enterprises throughout the Middle West, has lost heavily for 20 years in operating his 4,000 acre Lake county farm, Frank Ridgway narrated in the Chicago Tribune recently. The farm itself is divided and kept separate from the Insull home estate, which is not expected to earn its way, but the farm is operated under approved methods with efficiency stressed to the limit, yet it lost an average of $18 an acre last year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....Williams Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....Ambborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Garrell, Capwell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st.....Samuel Serrella, Raph, Pond
22nd.....Frank Oezner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Bellknap
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Charles R. Finley.....Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox.....Sycamore

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. H. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone.....J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J Quasey

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Address All Communications to Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Tentative Draft of Farm Relief Bill

(Committee Print No. 1)

March 16, 1926

69th CONGRESS—1st Session

H. R.

In the House of Representatives

March —, 1926

Mr. ..... introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed:

A BILL

To establish a Federal Farm Board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surpluses of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Declaration of Policy

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress, in order to promote the general welfare of the United States, to promote the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities; to enable producers of agricultural commodities to stabilize their markets against undue and excessive fluctuations and minimize speculation and unsound practices in marketing; to encourage the organization of producers of agricultural commodities into co-operative associations; and to protect domestic markets against world prices by providing for the control and disposition of the surpluses of agricultural commodities.

Federal Farm Advisory Council

Sec. 2. (a) There is hereby established a Federal Farm Advisory Council (hereinafter referred to as the "council") to consist of five members from each of the twelve Federal land bank districts. The members of the council from each district shall be elected by the bona fide farm organizations and co-operative associations in such district at a convention of such organizations and associations, to be held at the office of the Federal land bank in such district or at such other place in the city in which such Federal land bank is located as the convention may adjourn to.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall annually, with the advice and assistance of the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the master of the National Grange, and the president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, (1) fix the date on which such conventions shall be held, (2) designate the farm organizations and co-operative associations in each district eligible to participate in such conventions, and (3) designate the number of representatives and the number of votes to which each such organization or association shall be entitled. The Secretary of Agriculture shall mail, at least fifteen days prior to the date on which a convention is to be held, to each organization and association eligible to participate in such convention, notice of the date and place of such convention. The conventions first held after the date of enactment of this Act shall be held within forty-five days after such date. The Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe uniform regulations for the procedure at such conventions and for the proper certification of election of the members of the council.

(c) The term of office of each member first elected shall expire one year from the date of his election, and the term of office of all successors shall expire one year from the date of the expiration of the preceding term. Any member in office at the expiration of the term for which he was elected may continue in office until his successor takes office.

(d) The members of the council shall serve without salary but may be paid by the Federal Farm Board (established in section 4 and hereinafter referred to as the "board") a per diem compensation not exceeding $25 for attending meetings of the council. Each member shall be paid by the board his necessary traveling expenses to and from the meetings of the council and his actual expenses while engaged upon the business of the council.

Duties of Council

Sec. 3. (a) The council shall—

(1) Meet and organize as soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act and select a chairman, secretary and such other officers as it deems necessary.

(2) Nominate to the President three individuals from each of the twelve Federal land bank districts, eligible for appointment to the board.

(3) Meet thereafter at least twice in each year at a time and place designated by the Secretary of Agriculture; or upon a petition duly signed by a majority of the individuals elected to the council at a time and place designated therein.

(4) Nominate individuals to fill vacancies occurring in the board.

(5) Submit to the board such recommendations, and co-operate with the board in such manner, as the council deems most effective to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) The individuals to be nominated for appointment to the board from any district shall be selected by the members of the council from such district.

Federal Farm Board

Sec. 4. (a) There is hereby established in the Department of Agriculture a board to be known as the Federal Farm Board and to be composed of twelve members, one from each of the twelve Federal land bank districts, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate from the individuals nominated as provided in section 3.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall be ex-officio member of the board

Appointment and Qualification of Members

Sec. 5 (a) The terms of office of the appointed members first taking office after the enactment of this Act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, four at the end of the second year, four at the end of the fourth year, and four at the end of the sixth year, after the date of the enactment of this Act. A successor to an appointment member shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the individuals nominate, as provided in subdivision (d) of this section, for a term expiring six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.

(b) Any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

(c) Any member in office at the expiration of the term for which he was appointed may continue in office until his successor takes office.

(d) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the board or whenever, in the opinion of the chairman of the board, a vacancy will soon occur, he shall notify the council thereof and request that the council nominate three individuals qualified to fill such vacancy. Upon receipt of such nominations he shall submit their names to the President as the nominees for such vacancy.

(e) Vacancies in the board shall not impair the powers of the remaining members to execute the functions of the board, and a majority of the appointed members in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the board.

(f) Each of the appointed members shall be a citizen of the United States, shall not actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the board, and shall receive a salary of $10,000 a year, together with necessary traveling expenses and expenses incurred for subsistence, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, while away from the principal office of the board on business required by this Act.

General Powers of Board

Sec. 6. The board:

(a) Shall annually designate an appointed member to act as chairman of the board.

(b) Shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia.

(c) Shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(d) Shall make an annual report to the Congress.

(e) May make such regulations as are necessary to execute the functions vested in it by this Act.

(f) May (1) appoint, and fix the salaries of such experts and, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923 and subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, a secretary and such other officers and employees, and (2) make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, the law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding), as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the board. All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemised vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

Special Powers and Duties

Sec. 7 (a) The board shall meet at the call of the chairman at least weekly, and at such other times as the Secretary of Agriculture or the chairman deems advisable.

(b) The board is authorized—

(1) To obtain from any available sources, information in respect of crop prospects, supply, demand, current receipts, exports, imports, markets, transportation costs and facilities, and prices of agricultural commodities, and economic legal and financial information in respect of the organization, progress, and business methods of co-operative associations in the United States and foreign countries.

(2) To disseminate any such information, or analyses or summaries thereof, from time to time, among co-operative associations and farm organizations in the United States.

(3) To advise co-operative associations, farm organizations, and producers in the adjustment of production in order to secure the maximum benefits under this Act.

Control and Disposition of Surplus

Sec. 8 (a) The board shall keep advised by investigations, from time to time, made upon its own initiative or upon petition of any co-operative association or farm organization, of the domestic and world prices and the existence or the probability of the existence of a surplus of any agricultural commodity or any food product thereof.

(b) The board shall furnish, upon request, to any co-operative association or farm organization, or to any producer of any agricultural commodity, or to any person owning or controlling any of such commodity, its recommendations upon the disposition of such commodity, or any surplus thereof, and upon the available methods of financing. Whenever the board is of opinion that the provisions of this Act applicable to a basic agricultural commodity (as defined in subdivision (e) of this section) should be made applicable to any other agricultural commodity, it shall submit its report thereon to Congress.

(c) Whenever the board finds (1) that there is or may be during the ensuing year a surplus above domestic requirements of cotton, wheat, cattle, or swine (hereinafter referred to as "basic agricultural commodity"), or any food-product of wheat, cattle or swine, and (2) that substantial number of co-operative associations or other organizations representing the producers of such basic agricultural commodity are in favor thereof, the board shall determine upon and declare an operation period and prepare for its operations in respect of such basic agricultural commodity.

(d) During such operation period the board shall assist in removing or withholding from the domestic market the surplus above domestic requirements of such basic agricultural commodity or food product by entering into agreements with co-operative associations engaged in handling such basic agricultural commodity, or with a corporation or association created by one or more of such co-operative associations, or with persons engaged in processing such basic agricultural commodity, for the payment, out of the equalization fund hereinafter established, or losses, and the payment into the equalization fund of profits, arising out of the purchase, storage, sale, or other disposition, and or contracts for the purchase, storage, sale or other disposition (after such agreement has been entered into and in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof) of such basic agricultural commodity of food product, except that—

(1) If the board is of the opinion that there is no such co-operative association capable of carrying out any such agreement, the board, prior to the expiration of two years from the enactment of this Act, shall enter into such agreements with other agencies; and

(2) Such agreement shall provide, among other things, that no payment of losses shall be made under any purchase or contract for the purchase is made at a price which in the opinion of the board is not in excess of a fair and reasonable price, and that no sale or contract for sale shall be made in respect of which a loss would be sustained unless such sale or contract is authorized by the board.

(e) If the board is of the opinion that there are two or more co-operative associations capable of carrying out any such agreements the board, in entering into such agreements, shall not discriminate unreasonably against any such association and in favor of any other such association.

Purposes of Equalization Fee

Sec. 9. In order that the producers of each basic agricultural commodity may pay ratably their equitable share of the losses and expenses to be paid by the board in respect of such operation period; in order to prevent any unjust discrimination against any direct burden or undue restraint upon, and any suppression of, commerce in basic agricultural commodities with foreign nations in favor of interstate or intrastate commerce; and in order to encourage and stimulate the normal and usual current of foreign and interstate commerce in basic agricultural commodities, an equalization fee shall be apportioned and paid, as hereinafter provided, during the operation period in respect of such basic agricultural commodity.

Determination of Amount of Fee

Sec. 10. Prior to the operation period in respect of any basic agricultural commodity, the board shall estimate the probable losses and expenses to be paid in respect of such operation period. Having due regard to such estimates, the board shall determine and publish the amount for each unit of weight, measure, or value designating by it to be collected upon the processing of such basic agricultural commodity during such operation period. Such amount is hereinafter referred to as the "equalization fee."

Payment and Collection of Fee

Sec. 11 (a) During the operation period in respect of any basic agricultural commodity, the equalization fee shall be paid, under such regulations as the board may prescribe, upon the processing (as hereinafter defined) of such basic agricultural commodity.

(b) The board may by regulation require any person engaged in processing such basic agricultural commodity, during such operation period, to file returns under oath and to report, in respect of his purchases and processing of such basic agricultural commodity, the amount of the equalization fees payable thereon, and any other facts which may be necessary for the payment or collection of the equalization fees.

(c) Every person who, in violation of the regulations prescribed by the board, fails to account for any equalization fee shall be liable for such fee and to a penalty equal to one-half the amount of such fee. Such fee and penalty may be recovered together in a civil suit brought by the board in the name of the United States.

Equalization Fund

Sec. 12. (a) In accordance with regulations prescribed by the board, there shall be established an equalization fund for each operation period and for each basic agricultural commodity, into which the equalization fees and the profits for such operation period shall be deposited.

(b) The board, in anticipation of the collection of the equalization fees for any operation period, and in order to provide for the prompt payment of the losses agreed to be paid, of the salaries and expenses of experts, and of the refunds on exportation (as provided in section 16), in respect of such operation period, may advance to the equalization fund of any basic agricultural commodity, out of the revolving fund hereinafter established, such amounts as may be necessary.

(c) From such equalization fund, the losses agreed to be paid in respect of such operation period by the board shall be disbursed, the salaries and expenses of such experts as the board determines should be payable therefrom shall be disbursed, and any amounts advanced from the revolving fund (hereinafter established) and remaining unpaid (together with interest on such amounts at the rate of 4 per centum per annum) in respect of such basic agricultural commodity, shall be repaid. Any balance remaining in such fund shall be transferred to the equalization fund of such basic agricultural commodity for the next operation period.

Audits of Books and Accounts of Board

Sec. 13. The books and accounts of the board showing the payments of the losses and profits under agreements entered into under section 7, salaries and expenses of experts, and refunds on exportation shall be audited at least once every year at such times and by such auditors as the board may direct. The report of such auditors shall be included in the annual report to the Congress.

Co-operation With Executive Departments

Sec. 14 (a) It shall be the duty of any governmental establishment in the executive branch of the Government, upon request by the board, or upon Executive order, to co-operate with and render assistance to the board in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act and the regulations of the board. The board may, in co-operation with any such governmental establishment, avail itself of the services and facilities of such governmental establishment in order to avoid preventable expense or duplication of effort.

(b) The President may by Executive order direct any such governmental establishment to furnish the board with such information and data pertaining to the functions of the board as may be contained in the records of such governmental establishment. The order of the President may provide such limitations as to the use of the information and data as he deems desirable.

(c) The board may co-operate with any State or Territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person.

Definitions and Short Title

Sec. 15 (a) As used in this Act—

(1) In the case of wheat, the term "processing" means the milling for

market of wheat, or the first processing in any manner for market of wheat not so milled.

(2) In the case of cotton, the term "processing" means the milling for market of cotton, or the first processing in any manner (other than ginning) of cotton not so milled.

(3) In the case of cattle and swine, the term "processing" means slaughter for market.

(4) The term "person" means individual, partnership, corporation, or association.

(5) The term "United States," when used in a geographical sense, means continental United States.

(6) The term "co-operative association" means an association of persons engaged in the production of agricultural products, as farmers, planters, ranchers, dairymen, or nut or fruit-growers, organized to carry out any purpose specified in section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize association of producers of agricultural products," approved February 18, 1922, whether or not such association is qualified under such Act.

(b) This Act may be cited as the "Federal Farm Board Act of 1926."

Revolving Fund and Appropriation

Sec. 17 (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $250,000,000, which shall be administered by the board and used as a revolving fund, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b) For expenses in the administration of the functions vested in the board by this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $300,000, to be available to the board for such expenses (including salaries and expenses of the members and the per diem compensation and expenses of members of the council) incurred prior to July 1, 1927.

Separability of Provisions

Sec. 18. If any provisions of this Act is declared unconstitutional or the applicability thereof to any person, commodity, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, commodities and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Refund on Exportation

Sec. 16 (a) Upon the exportation from the United States of any product of a basic agricultural commodity in respect of which an equalization fee has been paid, the board shall allow and pay, out of the proper equalization fund, a refund in an amount equal to the amount of such equalization fee properly allocable to such product.

(b) The board shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for determining the amount of such refund, the identity and quantity of such basic agricultural commodity, and the payment of such refund to the exporter or to the person to whom the exporter shall in writing order such refund to be paid.

Relief of Corn Emergency

Sec. 19 (a) The board is authorized and directed to enter into agreements, under the conditions applicable in the case of a basic agricultural commodity, for the payment of losses arising out of the purchase (as soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act), drying, storage, sale or other disposition, of corn, or products thereof, except that—

(1) Such losses shall be paid out of, and any profits shall be paid into, the revolving fund:

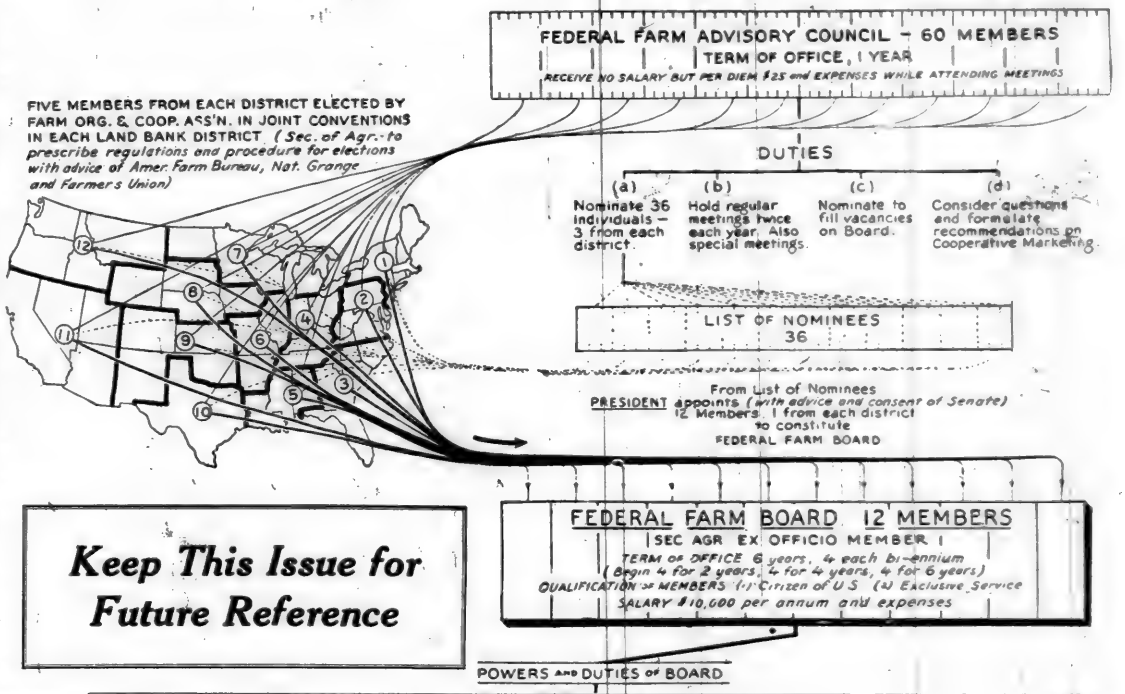
(2) No operation period shall be declared, and no equalization fee shall be paid or collected; and

(3) Such agreement shall provide among other things, that corn purchased prior to November 1, 1926, shall not be sold in the United States prior to January 1, 1927.

(b) So much of the revolving fund as may be necessary, but not exceeding the sum of $100,000,000 shall be available for carrying out the provisions of subdivision (a).

(c) On and after the tenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act and until the expiration of one year from such date it shall be unlawful to import into the United States any article included in paragraph 724 of the Tariff Act of 1922.

PROPOSED MEASURE FOR RELIEF OF AGRICULTURE



Keep This Issue for Future Reference

Farmers Are 1-3 of U. S. Population; We Own 1-5 of U. S. Capital, But We Get Only 1-7 of National Income. That's Why We Are Fighting for *Equality for Agriculture*.

THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARM BUREAU is in the oil business. A farmers' company was started at Raymond March 1 with $5,500 subscribed for preferred stock at $50 a share, which is to bear 7 per cent interest. As soon as profits of the company warrent, it is to be taken up at 5 per cent premium.

Every farm bureau member is to receive a share of common stock which entitles him to dividends in proportion to the amount of business done by his own company. Oil trucks are being maintained to deliver gas, kerosene and lubricating oil. The net profit for the first two weeks was $115.

THE OFFICE OF THE SANGAMON COUNTY Farm Bureau has been moved into the $100,000 building and plant of the Producers Dairy Company, which was formed by the Springfield Milk Producers Association, sponsored by the Farm Bureau. The building occupied by the Farm Bureau is 40'x140'. A space 40'x50' is used for offices and seed germination, with 40'x90' space for storage.

MEMBERS OF THE FARM BUREAU WHO WANT to buy dairy cows to replace reactors or build up their herds can get information as to where to buy them through their own Farm Bureau. It is obtained by the dairy marketing department of the I. A. A. and passed on.

FARM BUREAUS INTERESTED IN HAVING THIS year's I. A. A. picnic will be interested in knowing that the executive committee expects to decide on its location April 9.

Slim and Spud Join I. A. A.

JOINT MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENT

No. A

Peppy COUNTY FARM BUREAU and the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The undersigned farmer hereby makes application for membership in the Peppy County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association, for the three year period beginning April 1, 1926 and ending March 31, 1929, inclusive.

If this application, agreement and concurrent orders attached hereto are not returned to the undersigned within five (5) days from the date hereof, it shall be conclusively presumed that this application has been accepted, and the undersigned entitled to full rights of membership.

If accepted for membership, I agree to abide by and conform to the by-laws of the said organizations, pledge to pay to the County Farm Bureau in membership dues Fifteen Dollars ($15.00) on April 1, 1926 Fifteen Dollars ($15.00) on April 1, 1927 and Fifteen Dollars ($15.00) on April 1, 1928.

Written orders duly executed evidencing then obligations for the three (3) years are herewith delivered to the Associations, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged. The Treasurer of said County Farm Bureau shall receive in trust for and remit to the Treasurer of said Agricultural Association Five Dollars ($5.00) out of the First payment, and Five Dollars ($5.00) out of each of the succeeding payments aforesaid as membership dues in the State Association. Out of each payments, fifty cents (50¢) of the dues each year to the Illinois Agricultural Association is to cover subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record, of the dues each year to the County Farm Bureau is turnover subscription to the

In case of any permanent retirement from all farming interests, this membership shall terminate, conditioned, however, upon my promptly so the official board of the Farm Bureau proper written notice and evidence of such fact and having removed favorable action thereon such recess to be finally and conclusively evidenced by the return of all signed obligations given to the Farm Bureau. In case of my death this membership shall automatically terminate.

Acres farmed no limit Township Porkshank

P.O. Cassarole Illinois

Date April 1, 1926 Slim and Spud

NO PROTEST

No. B 4/1 1926

Green River Bank Cassarole Illinois

Pay to the order of Peppy County Farm Bureau $15.00

FIFTEEN and No/100 DOLLARS

192_

Slim and Spud



TWO well-known gentlemen of Illinois, the Honorables Slim and Spud, cartoon characters of Prairie Farmer who find fun, mystery and adventure about an ordinary farm at the beck and call of the pen of Cartoonist E. Ray Inman, have joined the Peppy County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Proof of their membership is furnished in the reproduction of the joint membership agreement shown above.

Recently Hon. Slim had the good fortune to sell a plug horse for $50,000.

"Now that you've got all that money, what are you going to do with it?" asked his partner, Hon. Spud.

"Well, first of all, I think I'll join the I. A. A.," declared Slim.

"Join the I. A. A.!! . . . Gee, me . . . I can't figure you the Sam Hill you th A. A."

"Well, for one thing, I'm a THINKING farmer!" rejoined Slim.

"Oh-ho-ho-ho-ho—a *thinking* farmer! Har-har-har—Where do you get that noise? You, a *thinking* farmer!"

"Say!" returned Slim, hotly, "Didn't I sell an ol' horse that wasn't worth more'n a dime for $50,000. That's 500,000 per cent on your money, isn't it? I guess that makes me a THINKING farmer."

"I never thought of that."

"In fact, I think I am almost a Master Farmer!"

So Slim took Spud to the farm bureau office where they got a special joint membership for both of them. Both are prominent and favorably known in their home community, which is Porkshank township, near the town of Cassarole, Peppy county, "somewhere in Illinois."

With $49,985 still in his possession, Slim has turned his thoughts to the solution of the problem of the surplus. It is understood that the financial wizard of Porkshank township will have a definite solution to the agricultural problem in a week or so. Anyway we welcome Slim and Spud into the ranks of the Farm Bureau, and trust that Slim's efforts to solve the problem are more successful than many who have tried before him.

First Week of Chicago Producers' Suspension Brings More Shipment

Although the thirty days' suspension order against the Chicago Producers' went into effect March 20, more business was done the first week of the suspension than the week before it went into effect. The St. Louis Producers', with authority of Secretary Jardine, established a branch in Chicago, using the Chicago Producers' personnel under the management of C. D. Denman, president of the St. Louis and National Producers.

At the special meeting held March 18, in Chicago, attended by over six hundred representatives of the 90,000 shippers to the Chicago Producers' located in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana, the resignations of the seven directors and manager, S. W. Doty, were tendered; but those of the board were vigorously refused. Five new directors were added to the board, however, and the executive committee was instituted, consisting of the president, secretary and three directors, to be elected by the twelve directors. The executive committee is to keep closely in touch with the business during the intervals between board meetings. Lyle C. Johnston, Bloomington, is the additional director from Illinois.

The board meets April 15, to elect officers and the executive committee. Resolutions of the six hundred commended the honesty of the seven directors and managers who placed the case before the meeting so the farmers themselves could be judged and juried. In the meantime, Secretary Jardine is encouraged to carry on the same stringent clean-up process all over the yard, and indications are that he is doing so.

Reinsurance Company Announces Crop Hail Insurance; Low Cost

Crop hail insurance for Illinois farmers is now available on a mutual basis, it is announced by the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, the state-wide organization formed about a year ago by joint action of the Illinois Association of Farm Mutual Insurance Companies and the I. A. A.

"In order that Illinois farmers may receive this insurance service at the cheapest possible cost, it will be written by agents of local mutual insurance companies and by Farm Bureaus," says Wm. B. McFarland, secretary.

"Arrangements have been made to reinsure the crop hail insurance with one of the largest mutual hail insurance companies in the world. The farmers will be protected against excessive assessments.

"The policy will be for one year with an automatic renewal privilege for four more years, making five in all. The cost for the first year will be based on experience tables and in all probability will not exceed $24 per $1,000 of insurance. On an average for the five years, the cost is expected to be around $20 to $22 per $1,000. The greater the volume of business, the less the cost. This rate means a saving to the farmers who take advantage of it of from 20 to 30 per cent in premium cost."

Policy blanks and agent's instructions were sent out from the I. A. A. office last week.

THE DEKALB COUNTY FARM BUREAU successfully defended a number of its members against a seed company which sold them seed oats at $2 per bushel. Upon learning that the oats were not as represented, the order was cancelled. Then it was found they had signed a combination note and order.

THE JACKSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU is fostering a tomato marketing cooperative.

Milk Consumption Increased by Dry Law, Survey Shows

Fifty-one Dairy Authorities Answer Questionnaire; 33 Say "Yes," 7 "No" and 11 are Non-Committal.

Prohibition has been a principal factor in the 27 per cent increase in milk consumption from 1918 to 1924 according to a nation-wide questionnaire-survey conducted by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Fifty-one leading dairy experts employed as heads of dairy departments of agricultural colleges, agricultural agents of railroads, managers of cooperative milk distributing agencies and milk dealers answered the questionnaire which was sent out by A. D. Lynch, director of the association's department of dairy marketing.

Of the 51, 33 definitely stated that prohibition has had an effect upon the increasing consumption of milk by the American public, 7 said "No" and 11 were non-committal.

The opinions as to the degree of effect of the Volstead act varied from 50 per cent to "very little" with a majority attributing about one-fourth of the increase to scarcity of beer, wine and other intoxicating liquors. Educational advertising was given most of the credit.

More Phosphate Used During 1925 Than in Any Year Since 1920

During 1925, 26,270 tons of phosphate were used by Illinois farmers, which is more than has been used during any other year since 1920 when 32,000 tons were applied to the soil.

The I. A. A. maintains a branch of its phosphate-limestone department at Columbia, Tenn., in the heart of the phosphate-producing country, where analyses are made and reports made direct to farmer-purchasers. Members get this service free as well as a 50-cent per ton lower price than non-members due to group-buying advantages used by the I. A. A. The five outstanding phosphate-consuming counties during 1925 were: Will, Iroquois, Livingston, Grundy and McLean.

THE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION of Quincy, representing the banks, is offering $595 for prizes, premiums and trips to members of Adams County Boys' and Girls' Clubs during 1926. The move is sponsored by the Farm Bureau.

Lived Nearly a Century on One Farm



ABOVE is pictured the gentleman who is thought to be the oldest member of the Farm Bureau and I. A. A. in Illinois. He is William Marvin, age 93, of West Union, Clark County. The lady is Mrs. Marvin. The picture was taken only last August, so you can see that Mr. Marvin bears his years well.

"William Marvin was born, raised and has lived his entire life on the farm which he now owns," states Worth W. Merritt, farm adviser of the Clark County Farm Bureau. "He is rated as a successful farmer by his many friends in York township. Excepting the time which he spent in the Union army during the Civil war, he has spent his entire life on this farm. At a corn culling demonstration held at West Union recently, Mr. Marvin was an interested spectator, coming with some of his tenants, bringing his corn and remaining during the entire forenoon session.

"Judged from all standpoints, Mr. Marvin has been a success. He has lived in the same community nearly a century, and he can well be classed as an asset on the balance sheet of mankind."

Mr. Marvin joined the Farm Bureau in January at the solicitation of H. A. Bramlet of Eldorado, Saline county, who has been doing membership work in that county.

In the spring of 1924, Mr. Marvin planted a peach orchard by himself, and recently purchased a stump puller. This past winter he has been supervising the clearing of 12 acres of brush land. He is also making preparations to sow 12 acres of alfalfa.

"He is remarkably active for a man of his age and takes a keen interest in the affairs of life," says Mr. Bramlet.

If any reader knows of an older member of the Farm Bureau, or one who is approximately the age of Mr. Marvin, THE RECORD would be glad to have the information.

Farm Bureau Saved From $45,000-$60,000 On Limestone In 1925

More limestone was used by Illinois farmers during 1925 than ever before. The amount was 800,000 tons, which is comparable with 525,000 tons used in 1924, a record at that time. During 1925 Illinois farmers used about one-third of all that was applied in the United States. Indications are that 1926 will see 1925's record broken.

Members get a 10-cent per ton lower price on limestone which amounted to a saving during 1925 of between $45,000 and $60,000. Lower prices, brought about by group bargaining, resulted in an additional saving, other than the 10-cent per ton differential, of over $100,000, according to J. R. Bent, director of the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department.

THOMAS CUMMINGS, PRESIDENT OF THE Jersey County Farm Bureau, spoke right from his heart in a message sent by the Farm Bureau to every member recently. It was addressed "To the Men Who Made Every Fellow Rich Save Himself."

"Farmers talk too much and think too little," he said. "We need less talking, more thinking and more willingness to give our problems mature consideration of our best judgment. We should have a greater willingness to sit down and work these problems over together and out of this cooperation we can come to a definite agreement of ways and means to help ourselves. Organization is the means for this."

THE ADAMS COUNTY FARM BUREAU HAS gone on record against old age pensions and daylight savings.

FOR THE ELEVENTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR, B. H. Taylor, of Rapatee, has been elected president of the Fulton County Farm Bureau. Mr. Taylor is also an executive committeeman of the I. A. A. His 11 years of continuous service is thought to be a record in Illinois. Anyone knowing of longer service by any official of a Farm Bureau would bestow us a favor by so informing this office.

ORGANIZATION WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDly in Edwards, White and Wabash counties in behalf of the Indiana Wheat Growers Association. Membership in the pool is being limited to members of the Farm Bureau, and dues are to be taken out of proceeds from sales of wheat. About 150,000 bushels of soft wheat in Wabash Valley counties were marketed through the pool last year, and the growers are enthusiastic.

A COOPERATIVE OIL COMPANY HAS BEEN started by the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau which is expected to operate in parts of La Salle and Bureau counties as well. Capital stock is $25 a share, totaling $25,000. There are 2,000 shares of common stock to be held by farm bureau members. Preferred stock will pay 8 per cent before refunds are made to members in proportion to their purchases.

THE E. ST. LOUIS PRODUCERS' HANDLE between 18 and 20 per cent of the total receipts on that market every week.

MACOUPIN COUNTY LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS contributed the most business to the E. St. Louis Producers during 1925, this county having a refund recently of $1,816.29. Twenty per cent of the paid-in commissions was refunded by the St. Louis co-op totaling $17,694.22. The total Illinois refund was $18,756.94.

Exactly Our Sentiments



ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 4 | Issued Every Month for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—May 1, 1926 | No. 5

PRESIDENT SMITH URGES EVERY FARMER TO WRITE CONGRESSMEN!

Smith Gives Reason Why Tincher Bill Is No Good for Farmers

Says Administration's Farm Relief Proposal Would Place Entire Burden of Stabilization on Cooperatives, Thus Making Membership Undesirable.

THE Coolidge administration's program for farm relief as embodied in the Tincher bill, referred to in Washington as a measure "everyone knows has the endorsement of the administration," and which has the open support of Secretary Jardine and the endorsement of "the spokesman of the White House" is unqualifiedly disapproved by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Speaking for the association's 63,000 farmer-members, Earl C. Smith, Detroit, Pike county, president, issued the following statement:

"The appearance of the Tincher bill in the House and its companion bill in the Senate, draws a clear picture of the tremendous gap between the national agricultural program which the farmers are working for and what the administration offers as its program.

"Now that the House committee on agriculture has reported out both the farmers' measure, which is the Federal Farm Board bill and the Tincher bill, bringing both to the attention of the whole House, it is time that we clearly state our position.

Would Not be Effective.

"In our opinion the Tincher bill fails utterly to address the basic problem of agriculture besides embodying in it most objectionable provisions.

"The reasons why the Tincher bill has the unqualified disapproval of the Illinois Agricultural Association are:

"(1) It provides no mechanism or funds for making the tariff effective.

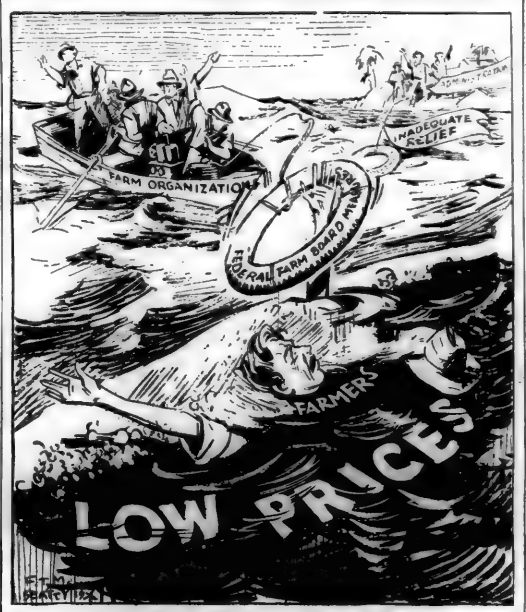
"(2) It makes no provision of any kind for handling the surplus or stabilizing markets or prices.

"(3) It provides no aid for carrying over surplus production from one year to the next or for finding markets.

"(4) The revolving fund provided in the bill cannot be used except to make loans to cooperatives which must be repaid with interest. Cooperatives do not need government loans for their regular marketing operations. If they need loans for handling the surplus they will unfairly impose upon their members the entire cost of stabilization, and, therefore, they will not accept such loans. In other words, this bill provides for an additional method for cooperatives to get into debt. If cooperatives undertake to handle a crop surplus so as to stabilize prices, to make the tariff effective, or to regulate the world price, (as in the case of cotton) the costs of the endeavor and the risks they run would be borne by the members only of such cooperative associations. The cooperative which attempted to do this would certainly destroy itself for it would in effect be placing a penalty on membership in that organization.

"The Federal Farm Board measure which is supported by the farm organizations of the Corn Belt, of the North, the West and of the South, truly representative of the producers and in substantial agreement, and has been reported on favorably by the Senate committee on agriculture, places the cost of caring for the surplus on every producer. It is not price-fixing any more than the tariff is price-fixing or the immigration law, or the transportation act. It does not place the government in business, and does make the tariff effective."

No Use Throwing a Life Saver That Won't Reach



225 of Illinois' Best Farmers Earned 3.21 Per Cent on Investment in 1925

THE first annual report of Farm Bureau-Farm Management service conducted under auspices of the department of farm organization and management of the University of Illinois and the Farm Bureaus in Livingston, McLean, Tazewell and Woodford counties, shows that the 225 farmers whose records were used in preparing the report, after paying all expenses of operating their farms, without including any allowance for their own labor, lacked $382 of making 5 per cent on their investment.

M. L. Mosher and H. C. M. Case are authors of the report, the former acting as field man for the 225 farmer-cooperators who keep records.

The average investment per acre, states the report, including buildings, livestock and other equipment, was $258.15 per acre. Expressed in another way, these men earn 3.21 per cent on their investment, after deducting all expenses of operating their farms and $720 for the value of their own labor.

"In addition to the wages allowed a man for his own labor, these farms on an average received the use of produce from the farm which at farm prices was worth $430 per farm. Also the house they lived in was worth $446 per farm each year based on depreciation, upkeep and interest charges. The total value of the living furnished from the farm at farm prices amounted to $876 per farm.

These Farms Much Above Average.

"In considering the earnings on these farms it must be recognized that these farms do not represent the average farm conditions and average farm earnings. Most of these men own their own farms or else are renting them from relatives, and on the whole they are more productive than the average of all farms of a community in this section of the state. A survey was made of all the farms of one township in the center of the area represented by the 225 farms securing information which would determine the approximate farm earnings. It was found that the 225 cooperators in this project received a return of more than a thousand dollars greater net income per farm for 1925 than those in the one township where very few farm records were kept."

Farmers' "Lead Pencil" Letters Needed Down at Congress NOW; Says Farm Board Bill Only Hope to Quickly Boost Prices

EVERY farm bureau member is urged to write letters to his Congressman, the two Congressmen-at-large and the two Senators, by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"In the last issue of THE RECORD," says President Smith, "we printed the full text of the Federal Farm Board measure which is the definite form of the general principles of farm legislation endorsed by the delegates at the annual meeting at the University of Illinois last January.

"We asked at that time that members study the bill and be in position to act when called upon. It has developed, with the drawing of definite lines in this fight, that the administration leaders who do not want the Federal Farm Board measure are saying that the real farmers in the country do not want the equalization fee, which makes it possible to skim the surplus production off the domestic market and dispose of it abroad at world prices and place the loss on the producers of the commodities benefited.

Equalization Fee Necessary.

"I am convinced, as are the others who have given this problem close study, that the equalization fee is absolutely necessary to make the plan effective; to avoid direct government subsidy and to strengthen our cooperative marketing organizations.

"I know that Congressmen and Senators give more weight to letters from farmers within their district than a half-dozen telegrams from outside. The more letters each member writes, the greater is his realm of influence and usefulness in this fight.

"The following Congressmen and Senators should be written IMMEDIATELY:

1. Senators Charles S. Deneen and William B. McKinley of Illinois.

2. Congressmen-at-large Richard Yates and Henry R. Rathbone.

3. Your own Congressman.

"Address these men care of the Senate or House Office buildings, Washington, D. C.

What to Write.

"The points that should be stressed in letters are: (1) That Congressmen exert their utmost efforts to pass the Haugen bill, which is the name of the farm organizations' Federal Farm Board measure in the House, and, that Senators vigorously support and defend the McNary bill, as our bill is known, in the Senate; (2) Urge defeat of the Tincher bill in the House and the Capper bill in the Senate as it is evident that the administration has brought out this proposal to substitute for and to defeat the Federal Farm Board measure.

"There is no doubt that the Federal Farm Board measure is the only bill before Congress that promises to immediately enhance the value of major farm commodities."

3 Important Bodies Indorse I. A. A. Stand on Farm Legislation

Three important indorsements of the Illinois Agricultural Association's stand for "Equality for Agriculture" have been rendered recently.

The American Federation of Labor officially indorsed the Federal Farm Board bill before the proper committees at Washington. The Hamilton Club of Chicago, the largest Republican organization of its kind west of New York, passed a resolution urging Congress to "redeem the Republican pledges of 1924" by providing adequate relief legislation for the farmers. The Illinois Bankers Association, through its administrative committee and committee on agricultural relations, endorsed the Federal Farm Board measure. In a letter from Secretary M. A. Graettinger of the Bankers association to Secretary Fox, he said:

"The general sentiment was in favor of going along with the Illinois Agricultural Association and cooperating with it to the fullest extent, and with this end in view, action was taken endorsing the Federal Farm Board bill."

Many local Chambers of Commerce in Illinois have taken similar action.

Legislative Situation at Washington Rallies 500 More to Our Ranks

At least 500 new members in the Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. will result from the large number of township meetings held in some 40 Illinois counties the week of April 19 to 24, according to George E. Metzger, organization director.

"Up to Tuesday morning, April 27, 276 new members have been reported to my office," Metzger says. "There are 39 from Pike county; 25 from Rock Island; 22 from Macon; 25 from Morgan; 6 from Hancock; 12 from Henry; 22 from Sangamon; 25 from DeWitt, and 100 from McLean.

Bad Weather Interfered.

"Reports from farm advisers show that stormy weather seriously handicapped holding the meetings. The

(Continued on page 4, col. 5)

HELP US HELP YOU GET EQUALITY FOR AGRICULTURE—WRITE!

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Verna
17th.....F. D. Burton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Kerr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisenand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oerner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Bellmap
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Charles R. Finley.....Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox.....Sycamore

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Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone.....J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J Quasey

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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How the McNary-Haugen Bill Was Defeated

THE Congressional Record of April 15 contains an interesting revelation in line with the story printed in the April 1 issue of THE RECORD. In that issue we told how the Grain Dealers' National Association (old line companies) were urging through their official organ that members hold themselves in readiness to send letters and telegrams to Congressmen and Senators to defeat the Dickinson bill, which has since been slightly changed and re-named as the Federal Farm Board measure and was printed in full in the preceding RECORD.

"It may be necessary for the Association to call upon its members, direct and affiliated, for assistance in the fight before Congress," was a statement printed in bold face type in a long editorial against the farmers' efforts to secure equality, which appeared in the Grain Dealers' official paper. "If the Dickinson bill is reported out, and indications point to its serious consideration by the House, then it will be up to YOU to do your duty! You will be kept posted and when President Horner issues the call for your aid you will be expected to respond as you did when the McNary-Haugen bill was snowed under. You are duty-bound to fight such legislation, from the standpoint of patriotism as well as SELF-INTEREST!"

Some of the 75 Chicago members of the Grain Dealers' National Association are: Armour Grain Co.; Bartlett, Frazier Co.; Rosenbaum Bros. and the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, which, it will be remembered, were anxious to assist the farmers by selling them a $26,000,000 "cooperative" grain company.

Then on April 15, in the Congressional Record, we find the following:

"Mr. Summers of Washington: (Speaking before the House) Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, two years ago I led an active campaign of education in behalf of farm legislation. Our bill was known as the McNary-Haugen bill. We sent out more than 30,000 letters from my office to farm leaders throughout the United States. At one time I predicted the passage of that bill. I was not mistaken at that time. It was finally defeated but 'murder will out.' We now know 'who killed Cock Robin.' The Colorado Wheat Grower of February 20, 1926, tells a story that will interest every farmer in America. I quote from the Wheat Grower:

"*'GRAIN OFFICIALS TELL HOW FARMERS' BILLS ARE BEATEN—SECRETARY OF GRAIN DEALERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION EXPLAINS HOW McNARY-HAUGAN BILL WAS DEFEATED AFTER LOBBYISTS INTERVIEWED CONGRESSMEN; 'WE WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.'*

"'How a well-organized minority can impose its wishes on a poorly-organized majority was entertainingly explained by Charles Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Grain Dealers' National Association, speaking before the Colorado Grain Dealers' Association in Denver last week.

"'More specifically, Mr. Quinn's story described how 16,000 grain dealers have been able to maintain their marketing whip hand over 7,000,000 farmers.

"'With pardonable pride Secretary Quinn told 'what an association can do.' (He referred to an association of grain men.)

"'He told how the Grain Dealers' National Association had helped to defeat the McNary-Haugen bill. He told how the grain dealers' lobbyist in Washington carries on his work. He told how the Grain Dealers' National is always on the job and 'works while you sleep.'

"'Speaking on the work of the Grain Dealers' National, he said:

"*'When the McNary-Haugen bill was introduced, a canvass of the House showed enough votes to pass it with 95 to spare. The Grain Dealers' National Association got busy. Grain men gave freely of their time and we had from 5 to 15 men in Washington all through the danger period.*

"Killing the McNary-Haugen Bill.

"We met in the morning and each man was assigned to see certain Congressmen. In the evening each man reported the results of his interviews. Before a vote was called every Congressman had been interviewed and we estimated we had beaten the bill by 75 votes. The following day the returns showed it was beaten by 73. That is what an association can do.

"Many bills to help the farmer are before Congress now, but there is only one that is really dangerous and that it is necessary to fight—the Dickinson bill."

"'Mr. Quinn did not explain why it is necessary for the grain dealers to fight a bill which is, by his own statement, designed "to help the farmer." Neither did he say, in so many words, that the grain dealers' interests are directly opposed to the interests of the farmer. His listeners were left to draw their own conclusions.

"'Speaking on the work of the Grain Dealers' National, he said:

"*'It (the Grain Dealers' National) is always on the job looking out for the interests of the grain trade; looking out for the interests of the Colorado Grain Dealers' Association as well as those of the 18 other affiliated organizations. (There is an Illinois organization.) Every industry has lobbyists in Washington. And it is necessary that the Grain Dealers' National Association keep a man there also, which we do. He goes every morning to the clerks and finds out what bills have been introduced. Then he checks on what happens to them in all the various details and keeps me acquainted by letter and telegraph. I in turn acquaint the state organization secretaries with any developments of importance, that they may carry it to their membership.*

"I took the secretaryship of the National Association on January 1, 1914. During the last 10 years hell has broken loose!

"'Mr. Chairman, while I do not believe Mr. Quinn spoke for all millers throughout the United States, I do suggest that all members of Congress re-read and ponder his statement when general farm legislation is under consideration. Perhaps we can corral some of this fire and brimstone in behalf of the farmer.'"

This ought to make every red-blooded farmer hot under the collar. You can see now who is causing most of the opposition down at Washington, and we know they're on the job down there right this minute trying to influence votes against the farmers' bill for equality with industry and labor. They will be successful in proportion to our weakness.

The only way to meet this kind of opposition is by letters from the farmers themselves. A prominent Congressman recently said that "two or three pencil letters have more weight with Congressmen than a stack of telegrams." Therefore your voice has considerable weight and you can make good use of it by writing your Congressman. If you have written before, as many Illinois farmers have, then it won't hurt to write again, in fact the cumulative effect will be greater if you write several times. Be sure and make your letter plain in support of the farm organization's bill—the Federal Farm Board measure.

If farmers get as active now in advancing their own interests as the grain dealers have in opposing the farmers, then Manager Quinn will have more reason to believe that "hell has broken loose."

Why Farmers Should *Support* the Tax Amendment to Illinois Constitution

(To be voted on in November, 1926)

1. Real estate, although less than one-half—many say less than 40 per cent—of the property in the state, is now paying about 80 per cent of all of the taxes for most purposes.

2. Tangible property, although probably not more than one-half of the property in the state, is now paying more than 92 per cent of all of the taxes for most purposes.

3. A minority of the people of the state are now paying all of the taxes for most purposes.

4. Owners of some kinds of property easily can and do add their taxes to the prices of their services or products. Owners of other kinds of property, notably land, cannot shift their taxes to others to pay.

5. Owners of mortgaged property are now paying double or multiple taxes. They pay taxes not only on their equities, but also on the value of the mortgages, and pay a higher rate of interest on taxable mortgages whether the mortgages pay taxes or not.

6. Lack of personal interest on the part of most people in the economical and efficient use of tax moneys, and their belief that they are paying no taxes of any kind, promote extravagance and a rapid increase of deferred taxes in the form of bonded indebtedness.

7. Taxes are rapidly increasing in Illinois partly because the population is increasing, but chiefly because of the demand for new forms of service.

8. Under the present constitutional limitations none of the inequalities of the present taxing system described above can be fairly or properly corrected. The proposed amendment is a grant of power to the General Assembly, enabling it from time to time to correct inequalities in taxation and to establish a modern and equitable system of taxation.

Earl C. Smith

President, Illinois Agricultural Association.

[Brief articles in support of the points stated above will be printed in later issues of THE RECORD. Questions relative to the proposed tax amendment are invited and will be answered through THE RECORD.]

The Greatest Inequality of the Illinois Taxing System

By John C. Watson, Director, Department of Taxation and Statistics, Illinois Agricultural Association.

THE unfairness of the present taxing system in Illinois is well shown by a comparison of amounts of income received by the population of the state from different sources, and the relative direct tax burden carried by each principal source of income. The figures on income given below are taken from the book entitled "Income in the Various States," recently published by the National Bureau of Economic Research. They are for the year 1921, but there is every reason for believing that the unfairness disclosed would be worse if the figures for 1925 were available. The percentages of total income derived from each source are computed from the figures given. The percentages of total valuations of property, which are also approximately the percentages of total taxes paid by the several sources of income, are computed from the 1924 report of the Illinois Tax Commission.

Tax Burdens of the Principal Sources of Current Income Received by the Population of Illinois.

Source of Income	Income Received in 1921. Amount	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Valuation in the 1924 Assessment
Intangible Property, Interest and Dividends	$ 489,640,008	10.0	7.3
Tangible Property. Rented out or used for farming or for business	1,130,000,000	23.0	70.8
Miscellaneous—Chiefly rental values of urban and farm residences occupied by their owners	387,296,000	7.8	22.2
Personal service—Salaries, and wages	2,910,080,000	59.2	None possible

According to these figures, interest and dividends make up about 10 per cent of the total income of the population of the State. The sources of interest and dividends are 7-3/10 per cent of all valuations for tax purposes in the 1924 assessment. Tangible property, not including residences, either urban or rural, occupied by their owners, returned 23 per cent of the total income, but had 70⅓ per cent of the total assessments. Relative to income, therefore, tangible property used for farming or business, including the railroads, had 4-1/5 times as heavy a direct tax burden as intangible property. Income from miscellaneous sources, chiefly urban and farm residences occupied by their owners, must also be allowed for, since this kind of property not only saved the payment of rentals, but also paid taxes. Income of this character accounted for 7-4/5 per cent of the total and had about 22-1/5 per cent of tax valuations.

The greatest weakness in the present taxing system is its failure to tap the greatest source of income and of taxable wealth in the state. In 1921, salaries and wages accounted for more than 59 per cent of the total income of the population of the state. They paid no direct taxes and could pay none. Undoubtedly this source of income was used for actual payment of taxes on some property, especially urban residences occupied by their owners. From another and more correct point of view, taxes on this class of property were paid out of the saving in rentals. For it must be kept in mind that the general property tax is never levied on individuals, but is levied on property, and that non-payment of a property tax results in the sale or forfeiture of the property, if real estate, to the state.

On January 1, 1920, less than 37 per cent of urban residences and less than 58 per cent of the farms of the state were occupied by their owners. It is certain, therefore, that the amount of income derived from salaries and wages used in payment of taxes on owned homes was a relatively small amount of the total income.

It is true that some of the income derived from personal services is used in an indirect way for paying taxes which are shifted in urban rentals, transportation or public utility rates, in the prices of consumption goods, or in other similar ways. The amounts of taxes thus indirectly paid are a small percentage of the total income from this source. Total state, county, and local taxes in Illinois are only about 10 per cent of the total income from personal services. It is certain that indirect taxes paid out of income from this source are only a fraction of ten per cent of the total income.

Under the present taxing system in Illinois, tangible property, chiefly real estate, including the railroads, is compelled to pay at least four times as much taxes relative to what it produces, as money and credits.

Owners of land, especially farm land, cannot usually shift their taxes to others to pay. They are compelled, therefore, to pay many times as much in direct taxes as those who receive equal income for their personal services. Under the present system of taxation such inequalities cannot be removed. The situation is certain to become worse. It can be corrected only under broad powers granted to the General Assembly as in the pending revenue amendment. It must be corrected if we are to avoid confiscatory taxation of real estate.

DOESN'T FARMING MERIT PROTECTION GIVEN OTHER CLASSES?

Here's High Spots of Executive Body's Meeting April 7; Picnic at Mt. Vernon

THE high spots of the executive committee meeting on April 7 are summarized as follows:

1. Treasurer's report, on motion by Moody, seconded by Tullock, ordered received and placed on file.

2. Report by Barton, chairman of public relations sub-committee, that I. A. A. lend its moral support to Illinois Association for Criminal Justice, the purpose of which is to obtain information concerning criminal justice and make recommendations. A similar organization in Missouri has done good work. Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. legal counsel, has assisted the cause. Motion by Barton, seconded by Whisnand, that recommendation be adopted.

I. A. A. to Help Solve Crime Problem

Report by Barton concerning possibilities of helping form state-wide farm bureau protective association. Information obtained insufficient for action and more time required.

3. Report by Tullock, chairman committee on financial business service, on Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company. The company, he reported, is making a steady growth, having $1,496,867 of insurance in force at the time, with 51 local mutuals using the company's specific reinsurance service, 42 the blanket reinsurance and 23 the recession reinsurance. The state company can now handle a $40,000 risk. The companies having blanket reinsurance with the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company have over $90,000,000 of insurance in force. This means that each company carrying blanket reinsurance is protected by other companies that have a total of about $90,000,000 of insurance in force.

Reinsurance Company Making Steady Growth

Tullock also reported that crop hail insurance is now available to the farmers of Illinois through the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company. Farm Bureaus and agents of mutual fire insurance companies will act as agents of the reinsurance company in writing hail insurance. The saving to the farmer should be about 20 per cent. Both reports accepted and placed on file by motion of Tullock and seconded by Bamborough.

Crop Hail Insurance Now Available At Saving

4. Bamborough, chairman of the committee on organization, reported that all details were arranged for beginning the I. A. A. farm radio program from WGN as soon as the executive committee approved it, which was done upon motion by Bamborough, seconded by Tullock.

5. Report by Finley on grain marketing stated that on March 15 at a meeting of the board of directors of the National Farmers Elevator Grain Company, Cooperative, the basis of a contract was discussed which would set forth the relationship between the I. A. A. and the company in the selling of stock of the company. The I. A. A. proposed to furnish a man and pay his salary and expenses in the selling of the stock and suggested that the length of time, amount to be sold, return of amount subscribed, (to be returned in full to subscriber if insufficient stock was sold) together with other minor items, should be in the contract.

Basis of I. A. A.-Farmers Elevator Co. Discussed

This kind of agreement was not acceptable to the company. A committee was appointed to give further consideration to it and a meeting was held April 7 when it was decided that a committee meet with the I. A. A. on April 16 and submit a proposition for consideration.

Motion by Barton that contract terms be left with I. A. A. officers, but with instructions to properly safeguard funds derived from sale of stock in such manner that in case of insufficient stock being sold to properly finance company, those funds already collected from stock sales to be returned, except such amount as shall be agreed upon as necessary for organization work. Seconded by Marshall and carried.

Report of Finley on soft wheat pool in Southern Illinois which is an extension of the Indiana Wheat pool into Illinois, showed that Edwards, Wabash, White, Wayne and Crawford counties have definitely decided to put on membership drives. Ninety members in pool secured in short time, 27 of which thereby became new members of Farm Bureaus.

Soft Wheat Pool Growing in Illinois

6. George J. Jewett, formerly president of American Wheat Growers, and now president of the Federal Land Bank at Spokane, Wash., was invited to give the committee the benefit of his recent trip to Washington from which he was returning.

7. Sam H. Thompson, past president of I. A. A. and now A. F. B. F. chief, addressed the committee briefly on the legislative situation at Washington, saying, among other things, that the powers-that-be at Washington need to know how the farmer out on the farm feels about legislation. Every farmer can be of immediate assistance to the cause by writing his Senators and Congressmen, he declared.

"Our Sam" Urges You to Write Congressmen

"They'll take the farm leaders' word for it if we're for the bill they're for," said President Thompson, "but if we want one they do not, then they are inclined to doubt our authority for speaking for farmers."

8. Report by Webb stated that I. A. A. should continue to work for increased federal appropriation for t. b. Report moved adopted by Webb, seconded by Karr.

9. President Smith opened consideration of time and place of annual I. A. A. state-wide picnic. A delegation was present from Tazewell county, consisting of Joseph Morris, president, and Ralph Arnett, farm adviser, representing the Tazewell County Farm Bureau, and Secretary Lyman of the Pekin Association of Commerce, which spoke for holding the picnic at Pekin. W. L. Wimberly, member of executive committee of the Jefferson County Farm Bureau, spoke for Mt. Vernon. Secretary Fox read a letter from McDonough County Farm Bureau in behalf of Macomb. Vote by ballot resulted in Mt. Vernon getting the picnic with 13 votes, Pekin getting 2 and Macomb 1. Since the annual meeting is always held in Northern Illinois, it was the opinion of the majority that Southern Illinois should have this year's picnic. Wimberley's oration on Southern Illinois peaches and promise of free ones also had some weight. Date to be announced later, but it is expected to be sometime in August.

State Picnic to Be At Mt. Vernon This Year

10. Consideration of place of next annual meeting, on motion of Karr and seconded by Whisnand, to be at next meeting.

THE MAN WHO WILL ELECT THE NEXT PRESIDENT



—Chicago Tribune

Predicts 10 Per Cent Volume for Producers By End of This Year

"The support given the St. Louis Branch agency the month it operated in Chicago and to the Chicago Producers during "Producer Week" answered the public's inquiry as to whether the farmer believes in the principles of cooperative marketing, especially of livestock, according to William E. Hedgcock, I. A. A. director of livestock marketing.

"The receiving, yarding and selling of 7½ per cent (315 cars) of the entire Chicago receipts of live stock during "Producer Week" is a wonderful record for cooperative marketing. In making this record the Chicago Producers handled 68 more cars than their nearest competitor and, with only two exceptions where check-ups were necessary, had every bill of sale in the mail the same day the sale was consummated.

70 Buyers in Producer Alleys.

"The activity of the Chicago Producers is commanding the attention of the buyers as indicated by the fact that they sold livestock to 70 different buyers in one week.

"The Chicago Producers handled 130 carloads of cattle, which was 5.1 per cent of the Chicago run, 166 carloads of hogs, which was 11.5 per cent and which was more hogs than the combined receipts of the next three largest firms, and 17 carloads of sheep, which was 8.2 per cent of the run during 'Producer Week.'

"This spirit of confidence and cooperation on the part of livestock producers has made it possible, during the past three years, for the association to sell 57,000 cars of livestock, with a total value of over $100,000,000. With this spirit of cooperation and confidence it is not unreasonable to expect the Chicago Producers to be marketing 10 per cent or more of the total receipts of the Chicago Stock Yards by the end of the year."

Egypt Launches Co-op to Handle Poultry and Eggs of 250,000 Hens

"Egypt" will soon launch a new enterprise in the way of a cooperative poultry and egg marketing association—a companion to the well-known "Red-Top" Seed Growers Association. During the past two months the counties of Clay, Effingham, Wayne and Edwards have been covered with meetings for the purpose of explaining the I. A. A. plan for marketing poultry and poultry products cooperatively.

"Everywhere the poultry producers have shown unusual interest in this plan and have urged the several Farm Bureaus to get squarely back of this plan," says Frank A. Gougler, the I. A. A. poultry and egg marketing director, who has been pushing this work.

"During the past month a number of meetings have been held at Flora, Ill., of representatives from the counties of Clay, Effingham, Marion, Wayne and Edwards for the forming of a temporary organization. The officers elected to head this new undertaking for the first year are as follows:

President—C. R. Richison, Clone, Wayne county.
Vice President—H. O. Henry, Beecher City, Effingham county.
Secretary-Treasurer—Orville Bryant, Xenia, Clay county.

TIME TO START LAYING



—Chicago Tribune

Directors in addition to the officers are: Louis Jack, Albion, Ill., Edwards county. Sam Reckman, Xenia, Clay county. Roy Cunningham, Rinard, Wayne county. Will Fry, Louisville, Clay county.

"The district center will be located at Flora, and the membership will be secured in most of Clay and Wayne counties and parts of Edwards, Effingham and Marion. In the territory covered from 20 to 30 towns will serve as receiving points to which the members will take their produce. From these points the produce will be assembled at Flora by trucks over the splendid system of hard roads leading into that city from four different directions. Here the eggs will be graded and packed for shipment and as rapidly as car loads are assembled they will be shipped to terminal markets. Eggs are pooled by two-week periods according to grade and as returns are received by the association, members will receive pay for their eggs by check according to grade and quality.

"By the time this announcement appears in THE RECORD, active membership acquisition into this new enterprise should be under way. The goal set by the association is 250,000 hens. This will probably mean a membership of 1,200 to 1,500 members and in this heavy producing area such a membership should furnish the association from 100 to 125 car loads of eggs and about 40 cars of poultry per year."

Revenue Amendment Supported by G. O. P., Democrat Pledges

Amendment to Constitution up to Voters in November; I. A. A. Supports it and Urges Farmers to Vote for it.

The platforms adopted by the state conventions of Democrats and Republicans support the amendment to the revenue section of the Illinois constitution which is to be voted on by the people in November, 1926. The Illinois Agricultural Association earnestly and vigorously supports the amendment and urges every farmer to vote for it at the polls.

The Democratic platform said on this subject: "We favor the adoption of the amendment to the Revenue Clause of the Constitution to be submitted to the voters at the next general election, thereby enabling the General Assembly to enact an equitable system of taxation throughout the State."

The Republicans said:

"Economy in the use of the people's money and the lowest tax-rate compatible with good service are fundamental doctrines of our party. While we realize that adjustments in the way of the men and women in the public service to meet increases in the cost of living were only fair and essential, and that to meet these adjustments and the increased cost of all supplies and materials purchased for public use have required higher appropriations by state, county and municipal authorities, we believe present conditions demand every possible retrenchment by all governing bodies which have authority to levy taxes. We believe there should be concerted and cooperative efforts among state, county and municipal bodies to lighten the burden of taxation, and pledge Republican officials to this course. Also, to permit the equal distribution of our tax burden, we recommend the proposed amendment to our State Constitution which will be submitted to the voters in November."

HELP SECURE HIGHER PRICES—DO YOUR BIT BY WRITING!

BOTH ILLINOIS PARTY CONVENTIONS URGE FARM RELIEF

Democrats

"POST war readjustments have inflicted tragic penalties upon the farmers of Illinois.

"Thousands of farm families have been forced through bankruptcy. They have lost their homes, their land and their hopes for their future.

"Other thousands are confronted by the terrors of insolvency and are depeadent upon the generosity of those who hold their mortgages and notes to permit them to enjoy the shelter of the only home they know.

"Illinois' one great and rich basic industry, which made her famous throughout the world as the biggest producer of farm products, is in desperate straits.

"The farmers carried their case to President Coolidge and he came to Chicago a few months ago and offered the farmers no relief of any kind, but told them to get together and cooperate and do the best they could for themselves. He offered them nothing. He gave them a stone. The Republicans in Congress, under orders from the White House, are getting ready to adjourn without giving the farmers any adequate or beneficial relief.

"We believe that if the Government, by tariff, puts up the price for the eastern manufacturer and for the labor he employs; if the Government by law puts up railroad rates, so that the railroads shall not lose money, then we contend that the Government shall enact appropriate legislation so that the farmers, who are the bone and sinew of the nation, shall not be sacrificed."

Illinois Republicans Snub Administration's Fake Farm Relief Plan

DURING the month the state conventions of both the Democratic and Republican parties drafted their platforms. Their promises to agriculture are printed herewith.

It is noteworthy that the Illinois Republicans, in contrast to the expressed policy of the Republican administration, vigorously endorsed the "equalization fee" principle which places the loss—if any—of the control of the surplus distribution on the producer, a principle which has been vigorously advanced by the united farm organizations, including the Illinois Agricultural Association. The "equalization fee" principle is embodied in the Federal Farm Board measure, now pending in both branches of Congress and is supported by the Farm Bureaus and I. A. A. Note also that the Illinois Republicans did not so much as mention the Tincher bill, the administration's "give-them-a-board" measure which the I. A. A. opposes.

Republicans

"WE recognize that because of the wide expanse of our country, the industrial needs of one section may be different from those of another section, therefore, we regard it to be the special duty of Illinoisans in the national service to be alert to protect the particular interests of this state and of the Middle West, of which Illinois is the heart. We believe the following insistant needs of the Middle West should command the immediate and careful consideration of all representatives of the Republican party who are charged with the enactment and administration of national laws:

"(a) The earliest possible relief of the great industry of agriculture and the continuing protection of that industry equal to the protection given other industries by our tariff system. This should include emergency legislation for the establishment of federal agencies effectively to control the distribution of our exportable surplus of farm products in such manner as will restore the industry to a profitable basis and give to the producer an American price for his products, the loss—if any—of such control of surplus distribution to be borne by the producer. This we deem to be imperative for the preservation of the greatest industry of our State, and to be essential to the welfare of the Middle West, of the nation and of our party."

Producers to Pool Lambs on National Basis This Season

Corn Belt Feeders Were Saved $1 to $2 on Feeder Lambs Last Year by Pooling Operations of Co-op.

A saving of $1 to $2 a hundredweight is promised to farmers who [illegible] Producers' lamb pool this year, according to the National Livestock Producers Association, which is arranging for a larger pool this year.

Last year 68,000 feeder lambs were purchased direct from the range through the National Producers, with the branch agencies at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City handling the animals.

The lamb pool proved so satisfactory to the livestock producers that a feeder lamb pool on a national basis has been organized by the branch agencies for this year.

To Average 55 to 65 Pounds.

The National Producers will have general supervision of the pool, although orders will be received by the terminal agencies which will forward them to national headquarters. The lambs will be mostly from the Montana and Wyoming ranges, averaging between 55 and 65 pounds. They will be only from inspected flocks and all unmerchantable lambs will be rejected before loading on cars in the West.

Approximate prices will be quoted Corn Belt purchasers in advance. The price will be determined by pooling the costs at intervals, contingent with volume received and changes in price conditions. The lambs will be billed at cost, f. o. b. cars at loading point, plus $15 commission per car and 5 cents per head for insurance, which will cover all losses from deads, cripples and shortage in transit.

How to Order.

An order must be for at least one double-deck car, approximately 275 head, and an advance payment of $1 per hundredweight is required, which is credited to the purchase price. Any farmer who wants to feed sheep this fall and winter can place an order with any one of the 14 Producer agencies. Growers are advised by the National Producers that the earlier the order is placed, the less the price will be. It is expected that shipments will begin about Sept. 1.

WGN Abruptly Stops I. A. A. Farm Period, Refusing Reason Why

Many members who listened in on the I. A. A. farm program from WGN, the Chicago Tribune station, during the one week which it was on the air, must have wondered why the association was not on WGN's program after Monday, April 26. The reason is partially explained in the following statement which was issued Tuesday, April 27, to the press because wide publicity was given in the newspapers of the Middle West to the association's farm radio program from WGN:

"An arrangement was recently announced whereby the Illinois Agricultural Association would broadcast a daily noon farm program from its offices over WGN, the Chicago Tribune station.

"The announcement gave the names of speakers for two weeks in advance, beginning with April 19 when the program was started, and the Illinois Agricultural Association had scheduled speakers for a complete program as far in advance as May 15, which was in line with a written memorandum between WGN and the association calling for one year's participation with a 30-day termination clause.

"After one week, WGN officials abruptly terminated the arrangement on three hours' written notice, and refused to give a reason. During the week the following speakers and organizations were on the program:

Sam H. Thompson, president, American Farm Bureau Federation. (Personal message read which was sent from Washington, D. C.)

C. B. Denman, president, National Livestock Producers Association, and J. D. Harper, editor of the National Livestock Producer, who gave daily livestock market analyses based on reports from Producer agencies on 13 markets.

Arthur C. Page, editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.

Miss Edna Walls, specialist in Child Care and Training, University of Illinois.

C. V. Gregory, editor, Prairie Farmer.

Earl C. Smith, president, Illinois Agricultural Association.

C. E. Durst, editor, American Fruit Grower.

A. C. Hughes, editor, Barrel and Box.

A. Sykes, president, Chicago Producers Commission Association.

A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association.

Uncle Bert, the Garden Expert, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Reports direct from the country concerning the I. A. A. Farm program over WGN were favorable, several characterizing it as 'a real farm program expressing honest-to-goodness farmer thought.'

"No criticism was given either by WGN or the federal supervision of radio. The termination became effective following the program given Saturday, April 24, without WGN stating the cause."

Sam Thompson Calls Administration Bill "An Empty Proposal"

President of A. F. B. F. Says Tincher Bill Devoid of Any Real Promise to Agriculture —a Half Measure.

THE admistration's farm relief plan is an empty proposal devoid of any real promise to agriculture," declares Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The American Farm Bureau "is not seeking palliatives and half measures" declared President Thompson in issuing the statement which analyzes the position of the Farm Bureau in regard to the Administration Bill introduced by Congressman Tincher of Kansas, in the House during the month. The statement also heavily scores the "give-them-a-Federal Board" attitude adopted by Senators and Congressmen seeking to defeat farm relief measures.

Reviews History of Situation

The full statement as issued by President Thompson, of the Farm Bureau, setting forth the attitude of the organization upon the important agricultural relief measures now before Congress, is as follows:

"When the representatives of the Farm Bureau, together with spokesmen for other farm groups, appeared before the House Agricultural Committee on March 5, 1926, they were requested by the Committee to file a written statement of the principles upon which an adequate relief measure might be based. This statement was prepared by an authorized representative of the Farm Bureau and an authorized representative of other farm groups, and after being submitted to and approved by a meeting of the leaders of all these farm organizations it was filed with the Agricultural Committee of the House. This statement was published in full and sent to all State Farm Bureaus, and it brought forth many expressions of approval and no statements of disapproval.

Farm Organizations Told to Draw Up Bill

"After consideration had been given to these proposals by the Committee, the farm representatives were requested to prepare a bill for the use of the Committee, according to the principles set forth in this proposal. For 10 days the persons who prepared the proposals, with the assistance of the House Drafting Committee, applied themselves to the task of preparing the bill requested by the House Committee. On Tuesday, March 16, this bill, designated as House Print No. 1, together with a graphic analysis of the bill, was tendered to the Committee. This bill followed closely the lines of the Dickinson bill with some important changes.

Bill Followed A. F. B. F. Resolution

"Special care was taken to formulate this bill in accordance with the resolutions adopted at our Annual Meeting and by our Board of Directors, and an effort was made to conform to the declared policies of the administration. Extended hearings were conducted and one by one all objections to the measures were swept away, excepting for one feature—namely, the equalization fee. There recently appeared a measure sponsored by Representative Tincher of Kansas, which is said to have the support of the administration, which follows closely the provisions of House Print No. 1, excepting that it fails to provide for an equalization fee or an equalization fund. It does, however, provide for a revolving fund, but contains no provision whatever for replenishing this fund. In fact it is nothing more nor less than a loan fund from which the Federal Agricultural Board would make loans to any cooperative association or agency which would undertake to deal with a given commodity in an attempt at stabilization.

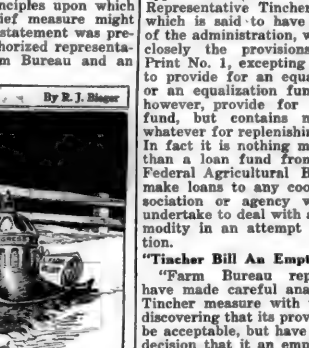
"Tincher Bill An Empty Proposal"

"Farm Bureau representatives have made careful analysis of the Tincher measure with the hope of discovering that its provisions might be acceptable, but have reached the decision that it an empty proposal. Although the Tincher Bill recognizes the surplus problem, yet there is, in our opinion, only one conceivable way in which any one of the great "surplus" commodities, such as wheat or cotton, could be stabilized through this machinery, namely: by securing co-operative action on the part of substantially all the producers of the commodity. A wheat association composed of *all* the wheat growers or an association made up of *all* the producers of swine, dairy products, cotton or potatoes, if adequately financed and properly conducted would, we believe, be capable of stabilizing the product. A 100 per cent sign-up is a worthy ideal. It is the millennium in co-operative marketing. Notwithstanding the remarkable progress made in the organization of co-operative associations in recent years, the percentage of cotton, wheat, hogs, potatoes, dairy and other products which are handled co-operatively is comparatively small. It is obviously hopeless to expect relief from a plan that would impose the burden of stabilization upon the comparatively few who compose these respective co-operating groups.

Tincher Bill "Gives-them-a-Board"

"During the course of the hearings on House Print No. 1, opponents of agricultural relief legislation were continually seeking a place for compromise, and the phrase "Give them a federal board," became a commonplace. The Tincher bill does just that. The American Farm Bureau Federation has no disposition to enter into any such compromise. This organization is not seeking palliatives and half measures. It demands a wholesome straight-forward provision which will enable agricultural producers to stabilize their industry so that they will receive the benefit of the American protective system. We do not begrudge the stability and the independence of American labor and American industry. We demand the same stability and independence for American Agriculture."

Ho, Hum! By R. J. Bleger



Courtesy St. Louis Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat

500 More Added to Our Ranks

(Continued from page 1, col. 4.)

snow storm over part of the state April 17 made it necessary to postpone some of the meetings. Several counties report that more meetings are coming. Marshall-Putnam reports 385 attendance at four meetings.

"Strong resolutions have been adopted by practically all Farm Bureau and community clubs and a continuous flow of letters is going to Congressmen to tell them what Illinois farmers want in the way of farm relief legislation."

DON'T LEAVE THIS JOB TO YOUR NEIGHBOR—DO IT NOW!

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 4 | Issued Every Month for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—June 1, 1926 | No. 6

COWLES REPORTS TO MEMBERS ON STATUS OF FARM RELIEF

"Haugen Bill Would Bring Nation a New Prosperity,"—Fox

Says Effective Action by Congress Would Change Pessimism Into Optimism, Besides Helping Prices.

A permanence of prosperity never before seen in this country would be a logical result of enactment of the Haugen federal farm board measure by Congress, according to George A. Fox, executive secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"The enactment of a genuine farm relief bill, making possible equality for agriculture and effectively coping with the uncontrollable surplus, would have a two-fold beneficial effect upon the farmers themselves, and the rest of the nation," declares Secretary Fox.

"The first is psychological. Farmers have been more or less pessimistic for five or six years. Pessimism is a brake on any industry, and if effective legislation is passed, optimism will chase away pessimism, which will be of considerable value in helping agriculture get back on its feet—an event which would reflect benefits into every allied industry and business.

Would Increase Prices

"The second is material. Low prices have caused pessimism. Legislation along the lines of the Haugen bill, if properly administered, would materially enhance prices to the farmers. All who trade with farmers would benefit therefrom, as would the farmers themselves.

"What about the consumer? His benefits from a rehabilitated and rejuvenated agriculture would greatly offset the small increase in the cost of living, if there is any. An increase of 25 cents a bushel on wheat adds only three tenths of one per cent to a one-pound loaf of bread, the government has found.

"Wheat is a fair example of all foodstuffs; consequently it follows that there would be a very small increase in the cost of living to consumers, and if there should be much, the merchandising mechanism of the country would be profiteering, and not the farmers.

'Some interests profess to believe that if any effective bill is enacted which would raise farm prices for farmers, the other two-thirds of the population—the major portion of the consuming public—would immediately react unfavorably and wipe out all the farmer had gained, and even set him back a notch.

"What happens under present conditions when the farmers are prosperous? All the country is prosperous, and the press is full of prosperity talk, 90 per cent of which is based on the farmers' higher prices.

Cites Aluminum Interests

"What about other similar cases? Take, as an example, the Mellon aluminum interest which is virtually a monopoly of products used extensively in practically every American household. The consumers of aluminum are a much greater majority over the aluminum interests than the food consumers are over the farmers. But, were tyrannical laws made or regulations promulgated against the aluminum interests as a result of the recent Congressional inquiry? No.

"The same is true of manufacturers who enjoy the benefits of our protective tariff which increases costs of practically all our products to the consumers yet the manufacturers are an insignificant minority, numerically. The tariff is known to benefit many consumers more than it increases their cost of living, therefore there is no general attack against it.

"Making the tariff effective on agricultural products, as is done by the Haugen federal farm board measure, also benefits most of the consumers by rehabilitating the finances of the largest single consuming class in the country—the farmers."

FROM 1922 TO 1926 BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS was reduced from 4 to 2.8 per cent in the United States by the cooperative federal, state and county testing program, says the U. S. D. A.

The Fight In the House



I. A. A. APPRECIATES BANKERS HELP ON BILL

Appreciation for the indorsement by the Illinois Bankers Association of the Haugen Federal Farm Board measure was expressed in a resolution passed by the I. A. A. executive committee at monthly meeting May 7, as follows:

Whereas, the administrative committee and the committee on agricultural relations of the Illinois Bankers Association, in joint meeting assembled at Chicago on April 21, 1926, have by suitable action endorsed the activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association in its effort to secure the enactment into law of the farm organizations' Federal Farm Board bill; and have given assurance of the cooperation of the Illinois Bankers Association.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association:

That we express, on behalf of both the Illinois Agricultural Association and this committee, and of the members of our association, genuine appreciation of the action taken and expression made and conveyed to this Association; and

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted by our secretary to the secretary of the Illinois Bankers Association; and that this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting of the executive committee.

Important Ruling of Commerce Commission Affects Many Farmers

Farmers who have or want electrical conveniences on their farms gained a large measure of protection from possible exorbitant rates as a result of the recent order issued by the Illinois Commerce Commission which requires that all public utilities about to render rural electric service in the state shall file with the commission a detailed statement of the cost per mile of constructing rural lines.

This ruling is of considerable importance and means much to the advancement of electrification of the farms of Illinois, according to L. J. Quasey, director of the department of transportation of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Heretofore, states the commission, estimates of costs of building rural electric lines have varied from $600 to $1,600 a mile for the same quality of lines.

INDIANA WHEAT POOL SELECTS A NEW NAME

"Central States Soft Wheat Growers Association" is the name selected by the board of directors of the Indiana Wheat Growers Association to replace their present one because of expansion of the organization beyond Indiana. This will be submitted to a vote of the members by mail according to Vernon Vaniman, who is handling grain marketing work for the I. A. A., and, in all probability it will carry.

Illinois membership in the pool is gradually increasing, Vaniman finds. Clark and Effingham counties are now giving the wheat growers in certain communities the opportunity of securing the advantages of marketing their wheat through their own agency.

I. A. A. Treasurer Analyzes Situation of McNary Bill in Congress; Adverse Vote in House Does Not Mean Defeat

Industrial East Voted Solidly Against Farm Relief; Illinois Delegation in House, Excepting All But One of Congressmen from Chicago, Voted Solid for Farmers' Bill.

(Note: R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association was in Washington the week of May 17 to 22 in behalf of the association's interest in the Haugen bill (McNary bill in Senate) and has written this report so each member can know what has been happening, and something of what may be expected to happen in the near future.—Editor.)

By R. A. COWLES

THIS report is offered in an attempt to acquaint the members of the Illinois Agricultural Association and their friends with the events that have transpired in Washington during the past week, with respect to the action in the House on farm legislation, the status of legislation now pending in the Senate dealing with disposal of surplus, and to forecast within the limitations of the writer and others, opportunity to secure the enactment of the farm organizations' Federal Farm Board Bill in this session of Congress.



R. A. Cowles.

The "Haugen Bill" was voted down in the House of Representatives by a vote of 212 to 167, with 51 Congressmen reported as not voting. Let the reader bear in mind, however, that the bill voted down was a bill that was prepared by the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House, at the direction of his Committee, and that this bill embodied in it, provisions and certain references to the tariff that were omitted from the bill earlier prepared by the representatives of the united farm organizations and supported by the Executive Committee of 22 of the Central West Agricultural Conference, as presented to the House Committee on Agriculture by those representatives, and embodying the provisions that they thought should be and might properly be incorporated in a bill. The subject of tariff, for instance, was very studiously avoided in the bill prepared and drafted by the farm organizations representatives aforementioned. And the unfavorable vote recorded in the House, in the judgment of those who have been closely associated with the legislative program in Washington, is attributable in part at least to the reference to the tariff and certain declarations relating thereto, as appearing in the bill voted down. The events that led up to the unfavorable vote on the bill will be recounted later in this report.

Rules Committee Unfriendly

While the Haugen bill has been voted down in the House, and it would be impossible at this time for the friends of the farm organizations' Federal Farm Board Bill in the House, to obtain from the Rules Committee a place on the House calendar for the consideration of their bill, substantially in the form as originally presented to the committee, fortunately, there is now pending in the Senate the farm organizations' Federal Farm Board Bill, as an amendment, appended to the administration's Co-operative Marketing bill. This result came about in this manner: The house early in the session passed the Administration's Co-operative Marketing Bill, which then went to the Senate; and was by the Senate referred to its Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Senator Norris' committee deferred action on that bill until after the representa-

(Continued on page 4, col. 4.)

Drive Started to Get Members for Poultry and Egg Association

Flora Poultry Producers Association Members Soliciting Neighbors to Get Product of 250,000 Hens in Marketing Organizations.

Owners of 3,450 hens signed the first membership agreements in the Flora Poultry Producers Association at an organization meeting at Flora, Clay County, recently. These men were: C. R. Richison, Clane, president; C. D. McCommons, Flora; C. T. Hufford, Fairfield; Roy D. Cunningham, Rinard; J. T. McAllister, Xenia; W. R. Fry, Louisville; Orville Bryant, Xenia; J. M. Schwantz, Clay City; F. W. Logan, Louisville; John W. Wilkins, and Charles E. Dodd, Clane.

"This represents approximately one seventieth of the goal of 250,000 hens that must be signed up to make this marketing association a realty," says Frank A. Gougler, director of poultry and egg marketing of the I. A. A.

Only a few farmers have had time to solicit their neighbors to join, but those who have been active have been successful in getting members. There is no charge to a Farm Bureau member to join, but non-members are required to pay $5 for a share of common stock and two per cent is deducted from non-members' gross sales for overhead expense, and for service rendered by the Farm Bureau. This arrangement is bringing more farmers into the Farm Bureau, Director Gougler finds.

The Peoria County Farm Bureau and the Peoria Association of Commerce extended an invitation to the Illinois Agricultural Association to hold its next annual meeting in Peoria at the last executive committee meeting.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....Williams Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgeit, Havana
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Ozmer, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Charles R. Finley.....Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox.....Sycamore

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....Harry C. Butcher
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone.....J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J Quassy

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purposes for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Double Taxation of Mortgaged Real Estate

WHY RELIEF IS IMPOSSIBEE UNDER THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

By JOHN C. WATSON

Director, Department of Taxation and Statistics. Illinois Agricultural Association

UNDER the Illinois taxing system it is well known that the owner of mortgaged real estate is compelled to pay taxes on the entire property. He cannot deduct the amount of the mortgage from the value of the whole property and thus reduce his taxes to his equity or the interest which he has in the property.



J. C. Watson.

In contrast with its treatment of tangible property, the revenue system of Illinois carefully relieves intangibles of double taxation. Owners of money, notes, mortgages, trust deeds, stocks, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness, are expressly given the right to deduct bona fide debts from the valuations of such property. Owners of real estate are denied the right to deduct debts from the valuations of their real estate. The present constitution of the State makes relief impossible. Until the constitution is amended in such a way as to make a fair taxing system possible, owners of mortgaged real estate, whether farm lands, town and city lots, or corporate property, including the railroads, must continue to pay taxes not only on the equity, but upon the entire property. In addition, whether the mortgages pay any tax or not, mortgagors must pay a somewhat higher rate of interest on the mortgages, because they are taxable.

Various remedies, either to prevent double taxation of real estate or to relieve tax payers from its worst effects, have been proposed.

It has been proposed that mortgages be exempted from taxation, as is now done in some states. Without constitutional amendment, mortgages cannot be exempted in Illinois. The pending amendment would permit exemption. But exemption is not the proper remedy, because an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation is impossible under a system of exemptions. The proper remedy is the taxation of intangibles in such a way that the tax cannot successfully be shifted. The only kind of a tax which cannot easily be shifted by some people and usually cannot be shifted at all is the tax on net income. Why this is true will be shown in a later article.

It has been proposed that disclosure of the ownership of intangibles be forced by making it impossible by legal action to collect any debt unless the document evidencing the debt bears the assessor's stamp or has other evidence that it has paid a tax. Such a law would force the disclosure of the ownership of intangibles, but it would not keep them on the assessment books. Under such a law intangibles would rapidly be converted into tax exempt securities, or would be invested in other states or even in other countries. The supply of credit would be drained away, resulting in foreclosure of mortgages, reduction of property values, and stagnation, both in production and in commerce. It would reduce taxes on real estate by making it impossible for real estate to carry the present burden.

It has been proposed that owners of mortgaged property be taxed only on their equities. Under this remedy it is held that the remainder of the tax would be paid by the holder of the mortgage either through taxation of the mortgage or through taxation of his interest in the property. Under the first method as shown above, either the tax would be shifted or the supply of credit would be drained away either into other states or countries or into tax free securities. In the same way, if the mortgagee were taxed on his interest in mortgaged property, he would force the mortgagor to pay the tax either directly or through a higher interest rate. Otherwise he would refuse to make the loan.

Taxing owners of mortgaged property only on their equities would result in a heavy reduction in valuations of property actually paying taxes. This would be true even if the remedy would not cause wholesale foreclosures, loss of property, and reduction of property values. It is a well known fact that loans on farm lands usually do not exceed one-half of the current value of the land, though recently, due to the refunding of floating indebtedness, loans on lands often exceed one-half of their present value. It is also well known that loans on city and village property often exceed fifty per cent of current values. This is especially true of mortgages given to building and loan associations. It is also true of such large city properties as business houses, hotels, and apartment buildings. It is also well known that corporations and large business enterprises, including the railroads, are usually operated largely on borrowed money. In many cases the bonded or mortgage indebtedness is much larger than the capital stock or equity in the property. Owners of farm lands would probably gain less from taxation only of the equity than owners of other real estate.

It is now generally believed that farm mortgages in Illinois have a total face value of about 35 or 40 per cent of the value of all farm lands. The proportion of mortgage or bonded indebtedness is probably even larger in the cities and in corporation property. If taxation of equities only is established for any of these properties, it must be established for all of them. The reduction in taxable valuations could not be made up from the mortgages, bonded indebtedness, or from any other property. The result would be a heavy increase in tax rates. If the reduction in valuations amounted to 40 per cent, it would require an increase of 66-2/3 per cent in tax rates to produce the same amount of taxes. If the reduction in valuations were 50 per cent, it would require an increase of 100 per cent in tax rates.

Even if taxation of equities only would not result in wholesale destruction of property values, it would force such an increase of tax rates as largely or wholly to offset the reduction in valuations. Owners of small equities in property would gain some advantage. Owners of large equities in property would be worse off than they are now. Owners of unencumbered property would be crushed by the burden of taxes. They could escape only by mortgaging their property, and the degree in which they would escape would be measured by the size of the mortgages.

Until the present constitution is amended so as to permit fair and effective taxation of money and credits, without shifting of taxes, owners of mortgaged real estate must continue to pay double and multiple taxes. The pending amendment if approved by the people of the state will permit a fair taxing system and gradual relief from the unfair burden of taxes real estate is now carrying. No change in the taxing system can be made which would give immediate relief.

Why Farmers Should *Support* the Tax Amendment to Illinois Constitution

(To be voted on in November, 1928)

1. Real estate, although less than one-half—many say less than 40 per cent—of the property in the state, is now paying about 80 per cent of all of the taxes for most purposes.

2. Tangible property, although probably not more than one-half of the property in the state, is now paying more than 92 per cent of all the taxes for most purposes.

3. A minority of the people of the state are now paying all of the taxes for most purposes.

4. Owners of some kinds of property easily can and do add their taxes to the prices of their services or products. Owners of other kinds of property, notably land, cannot shift their taxes to others to pay.

5. Owners of mortgaged property are now paying double or multiple taxes. They pay taxes not only on their equities, but also on the value of the mortgages, and pay a higher rate of interest on taxable mortgages whether the mortgages pay taxes or not.

6. Lack of personal interest on the part of most people in the economical and efficient use of tax moneys, and their belief that they are paying no taxes of any kind, promote extravagance and a rapid increase of deferred taxes in the form of bonded indebtedness.

7. Taxes are rapidly increasing in Illinois partly because the population is increasing, but chiefly because of the demand for new forms of service.

8. Under the present constitutional limitations none of the inequalities of the present taxing system described above can be fairly or properly corrected. The proposed amendment is a grant of power to the General Assembly, enabling it from time to time to correct inequalities in taxation and to establish a modern and equitable system of taxation.

Earl C. Smith

President, Illinois Agricultural Association.

[Brief articles in support of the points stated above will be printed in later issues of THE RECORD. Questions relative to the proposed tax amendment are invited and will be answered through THE RECORD.]

Farm Bureau Baseball Underway; At Least 14 Counties After Trophy

Peoria and Marshall-Putnam Play First Game of Season May 29; Some Schedules Still in the Making.

Organized baseball will be played by the Farm Bureaus in at least 14 Illinois counties this year, all of which aspire to the state championship which is held by the Tazewell County Farm Bureau team, according to George R. Cline of Virginia, Cass county, president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball league.

As many as five or six other Farm Bureaus may join the league in time for play this season, but 14 have sent in their dues to the treasurer. These 14 are: Marshall-Putnam, Peoria, Woodford, Tazewell, Livingston, McLean, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Schuyler, Adams, Henderson and Warren. Mercer county is expected to play this year, as is Brown. No action has been taken yet in McDonough, Menard or Logan. Jefferson county, in southern Illinois, wants to play, but apparently has no competitors in that section of the state. All the other counties are in west central Illinois.

Divided into Five Districts

The counties already in the league are divided into districts as follows: 1, Henderson and Warren (and Mercer if it comes in); 2, Marshall-Putnam, Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell; 3, Livingston and McLean; 4, Adams and Schuyler (and Brown if it comes in); 5, Mason, Cass and Morgan (and Logan and Menard if either or both come in).

In District 2, a schedule has been arranged as follows: May 29, Peoria at Marshall-Putnam and Woodford at Tazewell; June 5, Peoria at Woodford and Marshall-Putnam at Tazewell; June 12, Peoria at Tazewell, and Woodford at Marshall-Putnam; June 10, Tazewell at Woodford, and Marshall-Putnam at Peoria; June 26, Tazewell at Marshall-Putnam and Woodford at Peoria; July 3, Marshall-Putnam at Woodford and Tazewell at Peoria.

Schedules in other districts are being arranged by mutual agreement in each district.

Representatives of most of the Farm Bureaus in the league met at Peoria May 18 and made plans for the season and apportioned the districts.

Other States Becoming Interested

At the meeting it was decided to play the championship game at Mt. Vernon in connection with the I. A. A. annual picnic, providing funds are provided there for expenses, otherwise the game will be played at a point mutually agreeable to the two teams in the finals. In order to be eligible in the finals, each team must have eliminated at least one other team. Some counties will have more than one team for intercounty games. Livingston expects to have two teams and will pick its county team from players of both nines. Farm Bureau members or members of their families are eligible to play. Playing and practice are usually on Saturday afternoons. The late spring has interfered with baseball playing. The I. A. A. gives a cup each year to the championship team.

This is the only organized farm bureau baseball league existent, but other states are becoming interested, notably Ohio. Officials of the league look forward to the day when there will be interstate contests.

Promoters of Farm Bureau Baseball



Here are some of the "magnates" of Farm Bureau baseball. They met at Peoria recently and made arrangements of the affairs of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball league. Left to right (top row)—Harry C. Butcher, director of information of the I. A. A. and secretary of the league; LeRoy Pike, Browning, Schuyler county; J. E. Harris, assistant adviser, Tazewell county (becomes assistant adviser in Mercer county June 1 and represented that county also); Wilfred Shaw, Peoria county adviser; T. R. Isaacs, Mason county adviser; L. E. McKenzie, Schuyler county adviser; C. L. Bates, Browning, Schuyler county. (Bottom row)—E. S. Sharp, Eureka, Woodford county; L. R. Walk, Martin, Tazewell county; C. E. Hopkins, associate adviser, Livingston county; George R. Cline, Virginia, Cass county, president of the league; Theodore Stempert, Panola, Woodford county, vice-president; W. A. Stevenson, Biggsville, Henderson county and E. D. Walker, Henderson county adviser.

Producers, Only Four Years Old, Handle 127 Million $ Business '25

Livestock Marketing Mechanicism Set up by Farm Bureaus Grows; Having Some Effect in Stabilizing Markets.

In four years the farmers of the Middle West, working through the state Farm Bureaus and the American Farm Bureau Federation, have built up a cooperative marketing mechanism which did a business during 1925 of over $127,000,000.

It was in 1922 that the "Committee of 15," a group of leading Middle Western farmers and college specialists selected by the American Farm Bureau Federation to study livestock marketing conditions, made recommendations for establishing a cooperative marketing organization along national lines, to be owned and operated by the farmers themselves. This cooperative marketing program is being supported by the Farm Bureaus, and today there are agencies of the producers actively and successfully operating on 13 markets, with representation on 14, all under the banner of the National Livestock Producers Association.

Producers Lead on 8 Markets

On 8 of the 14 markets, these farmer organizations handled, during 1925, more cars of livestock than any other agency, and on several others ranked either second or third, although two or three which were started within the last year or two did not handle so much.

The cars handled, and the percentage of total receipts for each agency are as follows: Chicago, 17, 071 cars, or 6 per cent; Peoria, 2,695, or 28.73 per cent; National Stock Yards (East St. Louis), 12,-991 cars, or 14.68 per cent; Indianapolis, 10,464, or 25.72 per cent; Buffalo, 3,939 cars, or 20.84 per cent; Fort Worth, 3,555 cars, or 7.49 per cent; Kansas City, 3,660 cars, or 2 per cent; Cleveland, 4,227 decks, or 23.01 per cent; Sioux City, 3,517 cars or 5 per cent; Evansville, Ind., 1,474 cars, or 45.84 per cent; Pittsburgh, 2,738 decks, or 18.64 per cent; Cincinnati, (10 and one-half month), 2,377 decks, or 11.5 per cent and Oklahoma City, 238 cars for an intermittent period during 1925 under pressure of a boycott against the cooperative.

These Ranked First

The Producer terminal agencies which ranked first were: Chicago, Peoria, E. St. Louis, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati.

According to William E. Hedgcock, director of livestock marketing of the Illinois Agricultural Association, there have been marked gains toward the cooperative's goal of stabilization of prices and receipts on all markets where the Producer agencies have handled as much or more than 15 per cent of the total receipts, a fact which, he declares, means economy and savings to both producers and consumers of meat products by eliminating some undesirable fluctuations.

The total business done by all farmers' cooperative livestock agencies for 1925 is estimated by the National Livestock Producers Association as 148,344 carloads of which the Producer terminal agencies handled 71,144 carloads. Total value of all cooperatively handled stock is estimated at $269,820,000.

Illinois Cooperates Most

In an analysis of origination of shipments to Producer agencies covering 1925 business, made by the National Livestock Producers Association, it is revealed that Illinois farmers are using cooperative marketing to a greater extent than farmers in any other state, there having been 19,481 carloads from this state, with Indiana second, Iowa third, Ohio fourth and Missouri fifth.

Illinois farmers shipped 89 carloads to Producer agencies at Buffalo; 8,140 to Chicago; 66 to Cincinnati; 33 to Cleveland; 221 to Evansville; 2,810 to Indianapolis; 5,616 to E. St. Louis, and 2,502 to Peoria. A large percentage of the shipments originate from local shipping associations operated by farmers. There are 4,000 of these local associations in the United States, most of which are in the Middle West. Illinois has 527; Iowa about 700; Minnesota about 600; Indiana, 270, and Wisconsin, 240. In Illinois the shipping associations work closely with county Farm Bureaus.

One feature inaugurated by the National Livestock Producers association which effectively shortens the economic path from producer to consumer is a lamb pool which has been conducted for two years. Lambs are bought and assembled by the national organization in western states and delivered to corn belt farmers for fattening. So far this year, 25,000 lambs have been contracted by corn belt feeders for fall delivery, according to Charles A. Stewart, secretary of the national organization. Last year over 70,000 lambs were handled.

Why Not Think?

IT'S a little thing to do,
Just to think.
Anyone, no matter who,
Ought to think.
Take a little time each day
From the minutes thrown away;
Spare it from your work or play—
Stop and think!

You will find that men who fail
Do not think.
Men who find themselves in jail
Do not think.

Half the trouble that we see,
Trouble brewed for you and me,
Probably would never be
If we'd think.

Shall we, then, consider this?
Shall we think?
Shall we journey, hit or miss,
Or shall we think?
Let's not go along by guess,
But rather to ourselves confess
It would help us more or less
If we'd think!

Anon.

Dairymen of Chicago District Working to Form Pure Milk Body

"The dairymen in the Chicago dairy district are almost on the last lap in completing the membership work of the Pure Milk Association," declares A. D. Lynch, I. A. A., director of dairy marketing.

"The association will serve as a selling agency for the dairymen in the district. It is the first organization of its size to accept as members only those whose herds are free from bovine tuberculosis. The fact that the Chicago milk ordinance, which went into effect April 1, permits only tuberculin-tested milk to be sold in the city makes the Pure Milk Association the only logical organization for dairymen to join who intend to use this market.

"The directors have recently employed A. E. Richardson, formerly manager of the Ill.-Mo. Cooperative, E. St. Louis, as field service manager to assist in completing the membership work. He is cooperating with the county locals in their program to complete the organization work as rapidly as possible in order that the tuberculin-tested herd owners may finally have an organization to represent them.

"The Pure Milk Association stands for true cooperation. It believes that this cooperation should extend not only among its members but to the distributors and the consumers. The following clause at the beginning of the member's agreement shows what each member agrees to do:

"'The member expressly agrees to cooperate with the milk distributors and consumers of milk, through their health officers, by producing milk of the highest quality in accordance with ordinances, rules and regulations now in effect or to be enacted during the life of this agreement.'"

The officers and directors are as follows:

L. E. Johnson, Capron.....Boone
Herman Schwake, Arlington Heights..Cook
A. A. Sheller, Maple Park.....DeKalb
H. C. Vial, Downer's Grove.....DuPage
(Secretary)
W. C. McQueen, Elgin, R. 3.....Kane
(President)
J. Leo Mohrman, Waukegan.....Lake
(Treasurer)
Ole Stalheim, Harvard.....McHenry
(Vice-President)
John H. Cryder, Plainfield.....Will
D. N. Geyer, Harvard.....At large

Farmers' Tornado Fund Still Helping Sufferers 14 Months After Ordeal

Four Carloads of Soy Beans and Cow Peas Now Being Distributed Free to Southern Illinois Farmers.

Fourteen months after the worst tornado ever experienced in the United States, and particularly in Illinois and the Middle West, finds the Illinois Farm Relief Committees still on the job distributing necessities to farmers who were caught in the catastrophe.

A car load of cow peas and soy beans is being distributed in each of four counties—White, Franklin, Jackson and Hamilton. The Farm Bureaus in the first three counties named are making the distribution, while a committee consisting of Chas. N. Burnett and C. C. Wright, McLeansboro, is handling the carload for Hamilton county, where there is no Farm Bureau.

R. A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A. and director of the Illinois Farm Relief Committee jointly with Curt Anderson of Xenia, Ill., announce that a final survey will be conducted soon after the soy beans and cow peas are distributed.

Every farmer who suffered from the tornado's ravages has been or is being notified that the peas and beans are available free—an offer that is possible only because of the generosity of farmers all over Illinois in subscribing liberally to the tornado relief fund, which amounted to approximately $180,000, nearly all of which has now been put to the good use for which it was intended. All leading farm interests in the state cooperated in raising the fund, including the farm press and all farm organizations.

American Institute of Co-ops Convenes at St. Paul in June

I. A. A. Director on Program as is C. C. Mast of Adams County; A Short Course on Co-op Marketing.

To clarify the future course of cooperative marketing, and to seek a definite set of principles for the entire movement, 500 national cooperators will meet at University Farm, St. Paul, between June 21 and July 17, to attend the second annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation.

The Institute was organized in January, 1925, by twenty national cooperative organizations as an educational institution for the purpose of collecting information about cooperative marketing, training leaders and workers, assisting educational institutions in improving their teaching courses, and as a means of focusing the cooperative movement toward community and national development. The Institute program this year is sponsored jointly by the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture and the Institute of Cooperation. George R. Wicker, director of cooperative accounting of the I. A. A., is also a speaker, and is a trustee of the Institute, representing the I. A. A.

The program for this year has been divided into four major units of one week each. Each week's program will deal with the cooperative marketing of a particular commodity. The association of cooperative principles to the marketing of a particular commodity will make the discussions concrete.

To Study Shipping Associations

Facts of interest to every member of a livestock shipping association will be disclosed during the first week, from June 21 to June 26. Livestock and wool will be the commodities emphasized during the initial week. Leaders of that field from all parts of the country will be present to guide the discussional groups. E. G. Nourse, of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C., and chairman of the Institute of Cooperation program committee, will open the program with an address on the history and structure of cooperative livestock shipping.

In addition to the regular topics on the livestock program, a four day short course will be offered for members of shipping associations on June 22, 23, 24 and 25. One of the highlights will be a grading demonstration under the direction of N. K. Carnes, Central Cooperative Commission Association, to be held at the South St. Paul terminal. J. S. Montgomery, manager of the same organization will also address the group. C. C. Mast, manager of the Adams County (Ill.) Shipping Association, will discuss county federations.

The second week, June 28 to July 3, will be devoted to dairy products marketing. At that time pertinent question of the dairy industry will be discussed by groups of creamery men, milk distributors, cheese makers and by-products manufacturers under the leadership of nationally known cooperators. Problems of price, distribution, sales promotion and increased consumption will be taken up by the various groups.

KEEP SMILING

There is something buoyant and cheery and breezy about any person who can live above his surroundings—that is, can find something to cheer in every state, and who prefers to ponder on the brightness of the sun rather than discover the spots in it.

If you would sing and whistle and laugh more, heartaches would be fewer. Laughter is a contagious thing. It calls forth a similar response. People feel the tingle of life, and experience its thrills as they laugh. And there is such a lot in life to smile over.

Prairie Farmer Man Becomes I. A. A. Head of Publicity June 15

Assistant Editor Thiem Takes Place of Harry Butcher, Who Becomes Editor of The Fertilizer Review, Washington, D. C.

E. G. (George) Thiem, for the past two years assistant editor of Prairie Farmer and for three years assistant farm adviser in Whiteside county, becomes director of information of the Illinois Agricultural Association June 15.



E. G. Thiem

Thiem is a product of the farm and has a sympathetic understanding of farm problems which is a necessary requirement in a position where one is relied upon to inform intelligently and effectively the membership and the public about the activities of a state-wide organization.

Thiem was employed by a committee consisting of C. E. Bamborough, Polo, Ogle county; R. F. Karr, Iroquois, Iroquois County, both of whom are executive committeemen of the I. A. A. and George A. Fox, executive secretary.

He takes the place of Harry C. Butcher, who has been director of publicity for the association for over two years and who resigned recently, affective July 1, to become editor of The Fertilizer Review, a new journal published by the National Fertilizer Association at Washington, D. C. Butcher will be associated with Charles J. Brand, formerly consulting specialist in marketing of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and late Henry

Butcher came to the Illinois Agricultural association direct from Iowa State College, Ames, where he handled agricultural and sport publicity for the college in connection with undergraduate work.

I. A. C. A. INSTITUTES COLLECTION SERVICE

A new service has been instituted by the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association to help member organizations collect past due accounts.

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"A study of the financial condition of 65 farmers' elevator companies at the close of Feb. 28, 1926, of $462,905.30 and notes receivable of $96,263.51. The ratio of accounts receivable to net worth was 37.04 per cent, while reserve established to meet anticipated losses from uncollectable accounts was approximately one per cent of sales," stated George R. Wicker, general manager, in a report to the I. A. A. executive committee May 7.

"This condition is general and seriously affects the success of farmers' elevator companies. In view of this fact, it has been suggested that a collection service be established within the I. A. C. A. for the benefit of its members. The present practice of analyzing and classifying accounts receivable and recommendations for credit and collection policies will be supported by establishing an actual collection service. Such service is for member companies."

The membership of the I. A. C. A., which functions as the department of cooperative accounting of the I. A. A., is now 199.

INCREASED FARM PRODUCTION THIS YEAR "will undoubtedly end this favorable economic position," meaning the present "farm prosperity," states the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In other words, increased production in 1926 means still less income than 1925.

THE CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION is successfully operating a 500-watt radio station.

MANY FARMERS AFTER CROP HAIL INSURANCE

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company is now receiving hail applications. This will mean a saving of $6 to $8 per $1,000 of insurance for the farmers of Illinois to take out farm crop hail insurance on a mutual basis through the reinsurance company, according to Vernon Vaniman, field representative.

The insurance is written on an acre basis. Based on the crop being valued at the amount of insurance carried the insured will be reimbursed for the actual loss or damage done by hail. For example, if the crop is insured for $2,000 and there is a total loss the insured will receive $2,000. If a 50 per cent loss the insured will receive $1,000.

One of the largest mutual hail insurance companies in the world is following the practice of insuring on the acre basis. It has been in operation 32 years. Illinois farmers are fortunate in now being able to secure their hail insurance on a basis which has proved satisfactory to the farmers of other states.

The following counties have sent in application for hail insurance: Heiderson, Henry, Knox, Lee, Mercer, McDonough, Vermilion.

Henry and Knox Counties head the list in the amount of insurance sent in.

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company is gradually extending its services so it can further supply the insurance needs of the farmers of Illinois on a mutual basis.

Level of Prices on Peoria Market Rises Due to Cooperative

Manager of Peoria Producers Finds Level of Livestock Prices at Peoria on Par With Chicago Now.

Cooperative marketing has raised the general average of prices on the Peoria market to a par with Chicago, whereas before a cooperative agency of farmers was organized at Peoria, the price level averaged about 25 cents a hundred lower than at Chicago, according to W. B. Hembrough, manager of the Peoria Producers Commission Association.

According to Manager Hembrough, the Peoria Producers will declare either a 25 or 30 per cent dividend to members at the close of this fiscal year May 31. For 1922, the first year, the dividend was 20 per cent; 1923 and 1924, 30 per cent. Practically the same amount of business was done this year as last, in spite of marked decreased receipts on the Peoria market—an amount of business which is interpreted as a continuance of the steady growth of cooperative marketing of livestock on this market.

There is also much less fluctuating on the Peoria market since the advent of the cooperative, Hembrough finds.

Illinois Man Made Director in Wheat Pool; More Members

Southern Illinois soft wheat producers who are pooling their wheat with the Indiana growers, were granted a voting director at the recent annual meeting of the Indiana Wheat Growers Association.

The director is C. L. Scott of Grayville, White county.

"Edwards and Wabash counties have completed their membership campaigns," states Vernon Vaniman, who is representing the I. A. A. in this work. "White county has not completed the campaign. Fifteen new members have been secured for the Farm Bureau as a result of the pool campaign in White county. Wayne, Saline, Gallatin and Clark counties are planning to give members in those counties an opportunity to market their wheat through the pool."

This year 163 new members have joined the pool in Illinois, making the total in this state 392.

Society Note: Madame Hen Creates 3-Strand Girdle for Ma Earth

Girdle is of One Year's Illinois Eggs Placed End to End; Enough Material Left for Pendant from Equator to North Pole and Back.

The results of the 1925 activities of Madame Hen, popular society matron of Illinois barnyards, in the creation and delivery of the well-known breakfast partner to ham, show that her efforts, excluding similar activities of her sisterhood in all other states excepting Illinois, would, if placed end to end, thrice girdle Mother Earth about the equator with enough eggs remaining to form a pendant to hook around the North Pole and suspend back to the equator.

Such is the importance of Madame Hen in Illinois, according to Frank A. Gougler, director of poultry and egg marketing of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

In fact, says Mr. Gougler, she is so important that farmers are spending considerable thought and effort in working out ways and means for marketing her contributions to the nation's wealth, so the farmer who owns her can get a maxium return and the consumer who buys her eggs can do so economically without paying tribute to some unnecessary middlemen.

Poultry Co-ops Successful in Other States

Minnesota and Ohio farmers, have been successful in applying cooperative marketing to poultry and eggs in important sections of these states, and conditions there are quite similar to those in Illinois. Many Ohio farmers have added an average of 2 cents a dozen to their returns through their organization, he says. Exceptionally successful farmer-organizations for marketing their own products are functioning in California, Washington and Oregon.

In Illinois, an educational campaign has been under way for a couple of years under the direction of the Illinois Agricultural Association. In the near future, Mr. Gougler declares, this campaign will be flowering into actual organizations.

The first is likely to be in "Little Egypt" in Clay, Marion and Wayne counties, with headquarters at Flora. Under the local leadership of the Farm Bureaus in those counties, membership contracts are now being signed and when the product of 250,000 hens are signed up, the organization will begin functioning. A manager will be employed and eggs will be gathered from members in the country, assembled and graded at Flora, and shipped in carloads to the big markets.

Central Illinois Interested

Knox, Warren and Henderson County Farm Bureaus are also interested, several meetings having been held to acquaint farmers with details and workings of joining together in their marketing. If an organization is formed in these counties, the headquarters will be at Galesburg. Ford County Farm Bureau is planning a one-county organization along similar lines, with headquarters at Gibson City.

The ten Illinois counties which produce the most poultry and eggs per 100 acres of improved land, and the value, are given as follows by the Illinois Agricultural Association: Edwards, $347; Clark, $270; Cumberland, $264; Wayne, $244; Clay, $242; Effingham, $234; Clinton, $223; Jasper, $223; Jefferson, $208 and Shelby, $202. Southern Illinois counties are heaviest poultry and poultry-product producers in the state.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE reports that Illinois has 16 cities over 30,000, three of which border Chicago. All increased since 1922, while the farm population decreased considerably.

GOVERNMENT LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS SERVICE is being extended by Congressional authority to markets at Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Joseph and Indianapolis soon after July 1.

Cowles Reports on Status of Relief

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

tives of the united farm organizations, supported by the Executive Committee of 22, had appeared before that Committee and presented and offered its Federal Farm Board Bill. Subsequently, the Senate Committee reported to the Senate, through Senator McNary, the Co-operative Marketing measure with the farm organizations, Federal Farm Board Bill, appended thereto as an amendment. So that the Federal Farm Board bill, as a committee amendment to the Administration's Co-operative Marketing bill is pending now before Congress in the Senate, and is likely to be taken up for consideration as this report is written or at least within the next few days. I repeat that the Senate measure makes no reference to tariff and that it omits certain provisions that were objected to in the consideration and debate on the "Haugen bill" in the House. And without attempting to enter into a discussion of the matter, let it be recognized (as it has been all along by those associated together in their efforts to secure legislation dealing with the surplus problem), that the introduction of the subject of tariff either by reference or by declaration in any bill dealing with the problem of surpluses might be expected to prejudice certain support, particularly in the south, that was needed to secure the enactment of adequate legislation. Let it also be remembered that a group of Senators, representing the majority of the Senators, have recently agreed that the Congress shall not adjourn until farm legislation is enacted. The present situation is quite the opposite of the situation that existed in Washington when the old McNary-Haugen bill was defeated in the House, in the 68th Congress, two years ago. At that time the vote on the bill in the House came during the closing week of the session and Congress had agreed to an adjustment, with no opportunity to secure action by the Senate.

Substitutes Offered

Returning to the immediate events preceding the unfavorable vote on the Haugen bill in the House, late Thursday afternoon, the reading of the bill was concluded under "five minute rule," permitting members of the House to offer amendments to the bill or speak for or against the section of the bill previously read. During the reading of the bill certain constructive amendments had been made, as agreed to by the friends of the bill, and all objectionable amendments were defeated. The bill was before the House under a special rule, by the terms of which, either the Tincher or the Aswell bill were permitted to be offered as substitutes for the Haugen bill, or interchangeably. Therefore it was in order, at the conclusion of the reading of the Haugen bill on Friday evening, to offer either bill as substitute; and accordingly the Tincher Bill was offered, on motion, as a substitute for the Haugen bill, and then the Aswell bill was offered as a substitute to the Tincher bill, after which the House adjourned.

Administration Attempts "Painless Killing" But Fails

The House reconvened Friday morning and took up the Haugen Bill. Both the Tincher Bill and the Aswell Bill were at once withdrawn; and following this action by the preponents of these measures, Congressman Madden, from Chicago, Chairman of the Administration's Appropriation Committee, offered a motion to recommit the Haugen bill to the Committee on Agriculture. The effect of this motion, had it prevailed, and its evident purpose, was to have the bill "die in committee." This disposal of the measure would have effectively prevented a record vote on the Haugen Bill in the House. An aye and nay vote was taken on the motion to recommit, and the Chairman (Mapes of Michigan) announced, "the ayes seem to have it." A divison of the House was called for by rising vote, and the Chair announced again, "the ayes seem to have it." A vote by tellers was requested and the ayes were 182 and the nays were 200, and the motion to recommit was lost.

"The previous question" was moved, and the vote was on the Haugen bill. Those answering the roll call in the affirmative were 167, those in the negative, 212—51 not voting. And the clerk announced 3 additional pairs. So the bill was rejected.

Democrats Shy at Tariff Mention

The vote on the motion to recommit the bill, and the vote on the bill, revealed the following: first, that democrats from the south had voted with the friends of the bill in defeat of the motion to recommit, thereby forcing a record vote on the bill and disclosing its republican opposition. The failure of southern leaders and their following in the democratic party to support the bill on roll call, and to vote the bill down will be accounted for by them, no doubt, because of the fact that the bill, by its specific declaration, stated its purpose to be "to protect domestic markets against world prices and assure the maximum benefits of the tariff upon agricultural commodities," and because of other reference in the bill to the tariff.

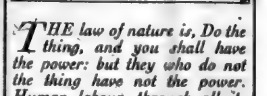
Cotton Alliance Strong

However, through the active support and influence of the American Cotton Growers Exchange, and its affiliated state associations of cotton growers, the so-called "cotton states" contributed forty-three votes for the bill. Space does not permit recounting here the story of the working alliance formed with the Cotton Growers.

Without attempting to furnish a detailed vote on the bill in the House, our members no doubt will be interested in knowing something of the vote. The Illinois delegation in the House outside of certain Chicago Congressmen, and including the Congressmen at Large, voted solidly for the bill. Congressman Sabath of Chicago, from the 5th Congressional District, voted for the bill. The Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska delegations voted solidly for the bill. The Minnesota delegation, with the exception of the Congressman from Minneapolis, voted for the bill. The Missouri delegation, with the exception of the Congressman from Kansas City, and two Congressmen from St. Louis, and the Congressman from the 14th District, voted for the bill. The delegation from Wisconsin cast seven votes for the bill, two against the bill, and two Congressmen were recorded as not voting. Seven favorable votes were recorded from Pennsylvania, five from Ohio, three from Michigan. The vote in Ohio and Michigan was disappointing. Four favorable votes were recorded from Washington, and one vote against the bill. Two favorable votes were received from Oregon, and one vote against the bill. One favorable vote was recorded from California. Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Arizona, voted for the bill. The delegations in the House voting against the bill were: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Louisiana.

Still Hopeful in Senate

Friends of the bill in the Senate believe the bill has opportunity, and if passed then goes to Conference Committee, composed of members of both houses of Congress, with subsequent action by the House and Senate on the report of the Conference Committee. There is reason to believe that the House will adopt the Conference Committee report if the bill is reported substantially in its present form.



THE law of nature is, Do the thing, and you shall have the power: but they who do not the thing have not the power. Human labour, through all its forms, from the sharpening of a stake to the construction of a city or an epic, is one immense illustration of the perfect compensation of the universe. Everywhere and always this law is sublime.—Emerson.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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"WE'VE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT," REPLY CORN BELT TO SENATE DEFEAT

Over-Extension of Credit Makes Hard Sledding for Co-ops

Wicker Tells Elevator Managers to Decide on Fair Credit Policy, Then Stick to It for Success.

"Adopt a credit policy for the purpose of restricting credit within a reasonable margin of safety, then follow a systematic plan of collection to keep down accounts receivable to a minimum figure."



Geo. R. Wicker

This is the advice George R. Wicker, director of cooperative accounting for the I. A. A., handed out to 50 or more farmers' elevator managers at their short course at the University of Illinois on June 17.

"The interest on accounts receivable may amount to a considerable sum, and this money must be supplied either by investment or loans to accommodate the practice. A direct interest expense results in either case," he said. "The uncollectable account is generally the result of an overextension of credit, either as to time or amount or both. But direct losses of this kind are not so serious as the loss from having funds tied up in non-interest bearing accounts.

Should Safeguard Credit at Sale

"The time to safeguard credit accounts is at the time of sale. Have an understanding with the customer when payment will be made. Then follow up this understanding by pressing for collection at the time agreed upon.

"The credit policy should hinge upon two points: first, the amount of invested capital which may be safely tied up in accounts; second, the ability to pay and integrity of the buyer. Don't extend credit to men who have not established a reasonable basis for credit. Willingness to pay should also be considered. An account which must be collected with interest and costs usually results in dissatisfaction and financial loss."

Credit Losses Serious

Sixty-five Illinois elevators during 1925 had accounts receivable totalling $463,000. Thirty-eight of the companies had on their books $312,500 of which 48 per cent were from one to 90 days old. Sixteen per cent were from 90 to 180 days and 22.6 per cent were over one year old. Credit losses during the year were $66,331. Credit losses of the entire group were about one per cent of merchandise sales amounting to $1,806,000.

The 65 elevators were divided into three groups. Group 1 consisted of 18 companies including those which had an income of $2000 or over. Group 2, comprising 16 companies, included those which had an income under $2000. Group 3 included 31 companies whose operations resulted in a loss. The loss of the latter group exceeded the gains of Group 1 and 2 by $1,062.15.

This loss was brought about largely through credit losses.

Charge Interest on Old Accounts

By making accounts receivable subject to interest at 90 days or not later than six months, long-time credits might be partially avoided, suggested Wicker. The directors of the company ought to go over the credit accounts regularly and agree on a credit policy based on their knowledge of their business and the individual debtors.

"It is my personal experience in business that there is less dissatisfaction on the part of the customer if he understands that the company has a definite credit policy and that it will enforce collection when that policy is violated," said Wicker. "It has also been my experience in business that most people, when they have made a definite promise to pay, will hesitate to violate their own promise. Therefore, it is quite essential that a thorough understanding should be had at the time of sale."

Who'll Take the Last Trick?



Organization Got John Anderson $127.55 More Than He Could Singly

When John Anderson, of Utica, Lasalle county, had two steers killed on the railroad right-of-way, while driving a drove to the Utica stock yards, he applied to the railroad for damages of $187.55. The crossings were not protected against cattle, but the railroad refused to pay more than $60 for the loss.

Anderson appealed to Farm Adviser Walter McLaughlin who immediately referred the case to L. J. Quasey, director of transportation. Quasey secured a pencil sketch showing how the accident occurred and again presented the claim in person to the railroad for the full amount.

On June 18, the general claim agent of the railroad wrote: "We have now received additional reports and I hand you herewith draft and release in favor of Mr. Anderson in the sum of $187.55."

Since June 1 the transportation department of the Illinois Agricultural Association has collected 11 claims totalling $719.64 and has filed nine other claims. During the same time the transportation department's service to the Chicago Producers has resulted in the collection of 62 loss and damage claims amounting to $1123.63, and 14 overcharge claims totaling $81.26 or a grand total of $1204.89. Thirty-nine other loss and damage claims and 10 overcharge claims, not yet settled, have been filed since June 1.

State Picnic Aug. 12 Will Show Egypt at Her Best; Good Program

Sen. McKellar Of Tennessee Asked To Deliver Principal Address; Special Features For Women.

Southern Illinois hospitality, famed throughout the Middle West, will be at her best when thousands of cars packed with mother, dad, sons, daughters, and the kiddies plus the well known fried chicken and layer cake roll into Mt. Vernon in Jefferson county on the morning of August 12.

The I. A. A. picnic will be a great gala event for all "Little Egypt" and great plans for the entertainment of the state-wide picnickers are now in progress. This is the first year the state picnic has gone so far south, and the people from Jefferson and surrounding counties are hoping to outdo their neighbors from central and northern Illinois who have entertained heretofore.

An unusual number of visitors from central and northern Illinois are expected because of the splendid opportunity to see Southern Illinois' great harvest of golden peaches, said to be the heaviest crop in the history of the state.

The championship farm bureau baseball game, the horseshoe pitching contest, the chicken and hog calling contests, and other events will be the principal attraction for sport lovers. Mrs. Spencer Ewing, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation is helping to arrange an interesting program for the women. The speakers for the event have not been definitely chosen but Senator McKellar from Tennessee has accepted our invitation conditionally depending upon the health of a member of his family. The cotton folks of the south are urging him to come.

President Smith Reveals Inside Story of Broken Promises of Administration In Comment On Defeat of McNary Bill

Redoubling of Efforts to Secure Equality for Agriculture Will Be Outcome of Failure of Congress to Recognize Need; Early Conference of Corn Belt Leaders Planned in Chicago.

Note: Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was in Washington at frequent intervals in the interest of farm legislation. His story which follows describes simply yet forcefully his uncolored version of what took place in and about the White House and the congressional chambers.—Editor.

-By EARL C. SMITH

THE DEFEAT of the McNary Bill in the Senate 39-45 on Thursday, June 24, does not in any way justify its opponents in believing that they have put to sleep the principles upon which it was founded. On the contrary, it means that when the reasons prompting the opposition in their efforts are analyzed and the sources from which it emanated are fully understood, farmers and their friends will rise as a unit in repudiation of the now self-satisfied group who are responsible for its defeat. Let's review the fight and see what really happened.



Earl C. Smith

Farm leaders of the midwest and west, acting under instructions from their various constituents and backed by the Committee of 22 set up at the Des Moines Conference, assembled in Washington early in March. They asked Congress for legislation necessary to give agriculture equality with other industry. The need for such legislation had been recognized and promised in the platforms of both parties in 1924.

Immediately after their arrival in Washington, the farm representatives called upon the President and the Secretary of Agriculture and expressed their desire to cooperate with them in bringing forth such a program. Those vested with the duty and responsibility of keeping the pledges of 1924 had nothing definite to offer, but requested the farm representatives to get together and bring forth a specific measure that would cope with the situation. We were advised by President Coolidge and Secretary Jardine that they felt sure we would find a sympathetic atmosphere in both houses of congress to any suggestions in definite form that addressed itself to the basic problem confronting the industry, and that in no event would they embarrass a full and fair consideration of such proposals.

Acting upon this request, was brought forth Committee Print Number One or the Federal Farm Board Act, which was presented to the Agricultural Committee of the House and was under consideration there for several weeks. It gained support very rapidly *(until there developed strong administration pressure in opposition)* to the fundamental principles upon which it was founded.

I feel it germane to say that the spokesman for this opposition, Mr. Fort of New Jersey, openly prided himself that he came from a district that did not have a farmer in it. Counter proposals were under consideration but none of them, we believe, carried the possibility of genuine relief or in any way made possible the restoration of agriculture to her rightful economic position.

The result of several weeks of

(Continued on page 3, col. 1.)

1927 Annual Meeting Goes to Peoria; Had Invitation to Canada

Peoria will be the scene of the next annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in January, 1927, the executive committee decided at its June 11 meeting. Among the invitations to the association was one from Montreal, Canada, which, of course, could not be considered since the meeting is always held within the state.

Among the sales points used in the Montreal invitation were: "Montreal has many attractions both natural and *otherwise*"; * * * the individual liberties of the citizens have not been disturbed and Montreal is able to offer a hospitality in *entertaining* guests, which, under existing laws cannot be equalled by any other city in America."

But Peoria won.

Washington County May Have Bureau; 208 Want One; Need Another 100

Two hundred and eight farmers in Washington county, southeast of St. Louis in "Little Egypt," have signed membership agreements to join the Washington County Farm Bureau when it is formed.

These farmers have been anxious to complete their organization, but have been advised to get at least 300 or 350 members before electing officers and hiring a farm adviser.

Martin Schaeffer of Hoyleton has been a prime mover for a Farm Bureau in this county and has been working with his neighbors toward this goal for several months. The additional members are expected to join within a few weeks, and if so Illinois will have another county organization working for a permanent, profitable and happy farm life.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th ..... William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th ..... B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Frank Oezner, Waterloo
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th ..... R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith ..... Detroit
Vice-President, Charles R Finley ..... Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting ..... Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Kelker
Information ..... E. G. Thiem
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone ..... J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

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Can Taxes On Agricultural Land Be Shifted?

By JOHN C. WATSON

Director, Department of Taxation and Statistics
Illinois Agricultural Association

THE general property tax is based upon the assumption that uniformity of valuations insures a fair and equitable distribution of the tax burden. The assumption is not only unwarranted, but cannot possibly be true. As has been shown in a previous article, most of the income of the people of Illinois is not derived from property at all, but from salaries, fees, commissions, and wages, which pay no direct taxes in this state.



J. C. Watson.

Property itself, even if valued uniformly, can have no uniformity in its tax burdens. Some property is easily hidden and usually evades the assessor. If it is discovered, it can readily be transferred to other localities or states, or changed into tax free securities. Real estate cannot escape the assessor, and cannot easily be exchanged for other forms of property. Property of the same value produces widely varying returns. "Owners of some kinds of property easily can and do add their taxes to the prices of their services or products. Owners of other kinds of property, notably land, cannot shift their taxes to others to pay."

The determination of who really pays a tax levied on land is too extensive and complex for discussion in a brief article. Instead of such a discussion, the conclusion of Professor E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, is given below. Professor Seligman is recognized as one of the foremost authorities of the world on this subject. His book, "Incidence of Taxation," in which he discusses the circumstances under which various kinds of taxes can or cannot be shifted, should be studied by every one who is interested in one of the greatest problems of taxation.

In his discussion of Taxes on Agricultural Land, Professor Seligman reaches the following conclusion:

"Our conclusion, hence, is that under actual conditions in America today the landowner may virtually be declared to pay in last instance the taxes that are imposed on his land. At all events, it is erroneous to assume any general shifting to the consumer. To the extent that our land tax is a part of a general property tax, it cannot possibly be shifted; to the extent that it is more or less an exclusive tax, it is even then apt to remain where it is first imposed—namely, on the landowner."

Why Farmers Should *Support* the Tax Amendment to Illinois Constitution

(To be voted on in November, 1926)

1. Real estate, although less than one-half—many say less than 40 per cent—of the property in the state, is now paying about 80 per cent of all of the taxes for most purposes.

2. Tangible property, although probably not more than one-half of the property in the state, is now paying more than 92 per cent of all the taxes for most purposes.

3. A minority of the people of the state are now paying all of the taxes for most purposes.

4. Owners of some kinds of property easily can and do add their taxes to the prices of their services or products. Owners of other kinds of property, notably land, cannot shift their taxes to others to pay.

5. Owners of mortgaged property are now paying double or multiple taxes. They pay taxes not only on their equities, but also on the value of the mortgages, and pay a higher rate of interest on taxable mortgages whether the mortgages pay taxes or not.

6. Lack of personal interest on the part of most people in the economical and efficient use of tax moneys, and their belief that they are paying no taxes of any kind, promote extravagance and a rapid increase of deferred taxes in the form of bonded indebtedness.

7. Taxes are rapidly increasing in Illinois partly because the population is increasing, but chiefly because of the demand for new forms of service.

8. Under the present constitutional limitations none of the inequalities of the present taxing system described above can be fairly or properly corrected. The proposed amendment is a grant of power to the General Assembly, enabling it from time to time to correct inequalities in taxation and to establish a modern and equitable system of taxation.

Earl C. Smith

President, Illinois Agricultural Association.

[Brief articles in support of the points stated above will be printed in later issues of The Record. Questions relative to the proposed tax amendment are invited and will be answered through The Record.]

The Palliative Pink Pill

NOW that the administration has the scalp of the corn belt bill safely nailed to its belt, the spokesman from the White House would mitigate the wrath of western and middle-west farmers by offering them the Fess Amendment. This bill provides a federal revolving fund of $100,000,000 to be loaned to cooperatives, and for a farm board of six $12,000 a year members to be appointed by the president.

We can see in this new move nothing but a mere political gesture for favor. It lacks all the earmarks of a sincere attempt to remedy the farmers' troubles. The farmer's present channels for borrowing money are adequate to give him all the cash he ought to have. And a new board subject to political appointment with little or no power to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of agriculture would be of no more value than the President's recent agricultural commission.

The administration recognizes with loud expressions of profound sympathy that the patient has the appendicitis. But it refuses to operate. It seeks to bring the patient around with the well-known palliative pink pill. We believe the situation demands a new set of doctors. **Come on 1928.**

How The McNary Bill Was Defeated

(Note: Here is a message received just before going to press from Robert A. Cowles, who has been in Washington representing I. A. A. for the past two weeks. His comments are of particular interest because they come fresh from the national capitol.—Editor.)

Washington, D. C., June 25.

E. G. Thiem, Director of Information
Illinois Agriculture Assn.
608 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Defeat of committee amendment to cooperative marketing bill in senate known as McNary bill by a margin of six votes is attributable to negative votes of Senators Borah, Idaho; Walsh, Montana; Reed, Missouri; King, Utah; Warren, Wyoming; Phipps, Colorado, and to a shift in four southern votes. In the contest, organized industry exerted powerful influence and pressure through party leaders regarding with alarm the united front presented by farm organizations north and south. As viewed by party leaders this non-partisan alliance given the opportunity through the federal farm board provided in the bill and appointed from those nominated by farm organizations presented possibilities for the solidification of the farmer vote into a powerful non-partisan political organization to be reckoned with in the future. In other words, the organization and forces that influence the election of senators evident throughout the struggle were arrayed against the bill and in spite of which many senators dared to support and vote for the bill. The show-down finally came as a non-party or political sectional contest with the great industrial east reaching out its powerful influence wherever it might. With the committee amendment voted down, the president has late today through public announcement thrown his influence directly behind and is urging the enactment of the so-called Fess amendment known in the house as the Tincher bill and the administration is driving for its passage. The bill is a gesture with a political farm board appointed without farm organization nomination. The evident purpose of action at this time by the administration and its effect if successful in both houses of congress will be to foreclose further effort on the part of farm organizations to secure enactment of legislation designed to effectively control and dispose of surplus farm commodities with the commodity bearing the charges therefore and with the control of the commodity in the hands of farmers. COWLES.

8 Ford County Co-ops Adopt Federated Audit Service for Protection



Wm. E. Hedgcock

Eight Ford county shipping associations blazed the trail toward securing an up to date audit service and improving their methods of doing business when they cooperated recently in having their books audited by the Illinois Agricultural Cooperative Association.

The associations operate independently as before but they agreed to adopt uniform rules of accounting and to submit their records annually for audit. At a meeting of the association officers and managers following the audit, considerable interest developed regarding accounting and shipping problems.

W. E. Hedgcock and George R. Wicker of the Illinois Agricultural Association attended the meeting and led the discussion toward helping each organization with its work.

"I believe that the expense involved in extending service to a single association makes it both unsatisfactory and unprofitable to accept associations as members of the Cooperatives Association," said Wicker. "But if the livestock shipping associations will cooperate in a county or district so the records of all companies could be assembled at one point, the cost of service will be largely reduced. The net result of such cooperation will be to enable us to make comparative studies toward bringing about better practice and more uniformity in operations and accounting."

Helping Poor Kiddies Get Vacations Is Practical Application of Christianity

YOUR State Farm Bureau—the Illinois Agricultural Association—is cooperating again this year with the United Charities of Chicago to try and make it possible for some of the unfortunate children of Chicago's poor districts to have an opportunity to spend two weeks in some of our good Farm Bureau homes.

The United Charities will see to it that the children are fresh, clean and properly dressed before they are sent from Chicago. They have all arrangements with the railroads which have agreed again this year to carry the children free. Attendants from the United Charities organization will accompany the children to their destinations and will call for them when their two weeks have passed.



A Farm Vacation is Fun For Him and Pleasure for the Host

The Farm Bureau members' part consists of giving them a good time while they are in the country, and farm families who have opened their homes and hearts to these youngsters in the past report that entertainment for city children in the country is easy and simple. They make their own good times and furnish their hosts with a great deal of entertainment besides. The wonder and delight with which they will greet the most commonplace things in the country is a source of constant amusement to many farmer-hosts.

A card addressed to the Outing Secretary, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, will make known your willingness to take part in this practical, Christian endeavor.

Hail Insurance Tops Million Dollar Mark In Farmers' Mutual Co.

Hail insurance signed by the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company topped the million dollar mark on June 21 when a total of $1,147,850 was reported by J. H. Kelker, assistant secretary of the company.

Henry county led all others in the amount of insurance written with a total of $686,939. Most of this was written by members of the Farmers' Mutual Company of that county. A total of 631 policies were recorded on that date.

Practically all the insurance so far has been written in western Illinois where damage from hail in recent years has been particularly severe in localities. Knox county is second with $134,415; McDonough county third with $112,085, and Mercer and Rock Island counties next with lesser amounts. Sixteen counties so far are represented.

The initial payment on delivery of the policy is $4 per $1000 of insurance. At the end of the crop season the losses from hail damage will be totaled and assessments prorated to the policy holders. The maximum assessment, according to estimates of the company, will not run over $24 per 1000 including the initial payment. Old-line companies are charging around $30 per 1000 for this class of insurance.

Illinois Delegates to Tour to St. Paul Institute in July

Gougler Will Conduct Party to Cooperative Feeding Plant at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

A representative delegation of 25 to 30 men will leave Illinois by automobile on Sunday, July 4, and Monday, July 5, to attend the American Institute of Cooperation at St. Paul, according to Frank Gougler, director of poultry marketing.



Frank A. Gougler

Wayne, Clay, Effingham, Ford, Knox, Henderson, Warren and possibly other counties will be represented in the tour to the Twin Cities where Gougler, A. B. Leeper, and Geo. R. Wicker of the Illinois Agricultural Association will appear on the program. The tourists will stop to go through the cooperative poultry feeding plant recently established at La Crosse, Wisconsin, by the Lake Region Cooperative Egg and Poultry Exchange. This plant is being used in conjunction with a larger one now operating at St. Paul to concentrate and feed and fit live poultry for market before shipment to New York.

The delegation from Illinois will spend their time seeking information and the experience of others in poultry and egg, fruit, and dairy marketing.

Mr. Gougler will present a history of poultry and egg marketing experience in Illinois with a condensed summary of his observations in this and other states.

A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing, will discuss the successes and failures of cooperative fruit marketing in Illinois and the experience of the Illinois Fruit Exchange, while Wicker will speak on cooperative audit service for farmers' elevators.

Germans Pass Bill to Stabilize Farm Prices

That the Federal farm board plan is not so revolutionary as its opponents would have the world believe is borne out in the recent action of the German Reichstag which has passed a bill granting a loan of 30 million marks ($7,150,000) to a German Grain Trading Company composed of farmers, fertilizer syndicates and others, the purpose of which is to study ways and means to render German agriculture profitable and also to stabilize grain prices by buying, storing and selling German grain.

Scatter The Orders For Limestone: Bent

The limestone companies are kicking about the large percentage of orders they receive on the 1st and 15th days of the month causing a peak demand at these two periods, according to J. R. Bent.

Many buyers would be just as well pleased to place their orders for delivery the 5th, 10th, 20th, or 25th, and the limestone shippers can thus effect a more even distribution of labor. It is suggested that farm bureau members and farm advisers who order limestone in the future try to accede to this request.

Senate Asks Jardine of Chicago "College"

Secretary Jardine was asked Friday, June 25, by the Senate to explain his connection with the Roundup College of Scientific Price Forecasting of Chicago.

A resolution making the request was offered by Senator Caraway (Dem. Ark.), and adopted. Caraway said the secretary had accepted appointment as a member of the faculty of the college to teach students "how to speculate and get around the rules of the grain futures act which he administers."

The resolution asked the secretary to state whether his information on grain futures markets was obtained as a result of his official connection with the department of agriculture, and what compensation he has received from the college.

The Roundup College school for price broadcasting was held at the Congress Hotel four weeks ago. Secretary Jardine was announced in publicity as the principal speaker. The school is run by J. Ralph Pickell, listed in the telephone book with offices at 1848 West Washington Boulevard and 328 Ashland Boulevard. It is said, however, that the offices have been moved to Western Springs, Ill., near Chicago.

Pickell at the time the school was held, said about 500 students would be in attendance. Each student, he said would pay $50 for the course.

War On Chicken Thieves Continues

Prairie Farmer's war against chicken thieves has brought a full awakening of the necessity for cooperation all along the line in stopping this kind of crime. Vermilion, Woodford, Lake, Edwards, and Dewitt are some of the latest county farm bureaus to offer rewards and help set up local protective associations of farmers to detect the lawbreakers. Five organized township units in Dewitt county have offered $50 each for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing from members. Let the good work go on.

Quasey Represents Farm Bureau In Rate Case At Springfield

Farmers of Fulton county joined hands with citizens of Canton in opposing an increase in rates requested by the Canton Home Telephone Company at a hearing before the Illinois Commerce Commission in Springfield on Tuesday, June 22.

The telephone company is asking for a raise from $18 to $24 per year on party lines, and from $5 to $9 per year for switching service to 415 farmers on mutual telephone lines around Canton.

L. J. Quasey, director of transportation, represented the I. A. A. and the Fulton County Farm Bureau at the hearing. He succeeded in revealing information by cross-questioning officials of the company which indicates the utility has been doing very well financially since it merged with another company in 1922.

At that time the company was given a substantial increase by the commission, and was allowed to merge on the plea that economies could be effected. On Dec. 31, 1925 the company had accumulated a reserve for depreciation purposes of $67,951.50. It has met regularly the interest on $150,000 of bonded indebtedness, but has not paid dividends on $145,000 stocks. The commission is expected to render a decision by July 1.

Wheat Pool Meets At Carmi

Fifty Illinois members of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association met at Carmi, in White county, on June 23 for a frank and full discussion of last year's results in the wheat pool. Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, addressed the meeting. The membership reaffirmed their faith and expressed their determination to make the pool a success.

Oil and Gas Supply Companies Will Be Discussed in July

Oil and gasoline and the problems to be met by farm bureau supply companies engaging in the distribution of these commodities will be the subject of a series of conferences to be held during July by J. R. Bent, director of the I. A. A. farm supply department.

Meetings will be held as follows: Springfield, Monday, July 19, 11 a. m.; Centralia, Tuesday, July 20, 1 p. m.; Champaign, Wednesday, July 21, 11 a. m.; Rockford, Thursday, July 22, 1 p. m.; Galesburg, Monday, July 26, 11 a. m.

They will be attended by Mr. Bent, Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, and George R. Wicker, director of cooperative accounting. The Illinois Agricultural Association in sponsoring these meetings hopes to give such advisory service as will help those contemplating such service.

The first meeting at which this subject was discussed was held at Henry in Marshall County on June 30, where an oil and gas supply company is now in operation.

The Regular Delivery By R. J. Bieger



Courtesy St. Louis Weekly Globe Democrat

WE'VE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT

(Continued from page 1, column 5.)

consideration by the House Agricultural Committee was a deadlock, resulting in their voting out three measures, the Haugen, Tincher, and Aswell bills to the House as a Committee of the Whole, for consideration. One-third of the time was to be given to consideration of each measure; but the Congressional Record shows quite clearly that the proponents of both the Aswell and Tincher Bills confined themselves largely to criticism of the farmers' programs, which naturally forces us to view with suspicion the sincerity of purpose directing their efforts.

The farm leaders could have, at any time, compromised on a measure carrying twelve good jobs and an endless amount of money for farmers to get further into debt; but so far as I know, although every farm organization of note was represented except the National Grange, not a single one for a moment ever entertained a notion of doing so. We had been promised legislation that would give to agriculture equality with other group interests, and on that platform we stood, preferring temporary defeat to any compromise of principles necessary to achieve that result.

In the Senate our bill known as the McNary Bill, had a somewhat different status, in that it had been favorably reported out of the Committee as an amendment to the administration's co-operative measure. In consideration on the floor of the Senate, party lines and party precedents were broken, and it is only due them to state that many able senators with considerable political embarrassment to themselves, were staunch supporters of the farmers' program and defended the bill to the end.

It was the desire of those responsible for the preparation of our bill to do nothing or ask nothing that would seriously disturb the prosperous condition prevailing throughout the industrial world or would in any way, affect adversely American labor standards. It was, however, not only our intention but determination to receive our just portion of the benefits of the protection afforded these groups. It is quite surprising to note in a careful analysis of the vote on these bills before both Houses, that those who have most enjoyed the fruits of protection are unwilling for farmers to share with them its benefits. In the Senate only one vote was cast for this bill from east of Indiana and north of the Ohio River. That was Copeland's from New York. Practically the same proportioning of support was true in the House. This alone is sufficient evidence of the need of and necessity for every red-blooded American farmer to rally and stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of his rights. Although temporarily defeated, the only result of such defeat will be a redoubling of our efforts to secure what so rightfully belongs to us, believing more than ever in the justice of our cause and that justice must and will prevail.

THOMAS P. COOPER, FORMERLY CHIEF OF THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has resumed his position as dean and director of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station at the University of Kentucky.

Fall Community Meetings OK'd; Institute Asked to Chicago; Peoria Gets Annual Meet

Here are the detailed minutes of the Executive Committee meeting on June 11.

Roll call showed the following members present:

Wm. Webb, Will County.
Geo. F. Tullock, Winnebago County.
C. E. Bamborough, Ogle County.
Wm. H. Moody, Rock Island County.
A. R. Wright, Marshall County.
Frank D. Barton, Livingston County.
R. F. Karr, Iroquois County.
J. L. Whisnand, Coles County.
Charles Borgelt, Mason County.
Samuel Sorrells, Montgomery County.
Frank Oerner, Monroe County.
W. L. Cope, Marion County.
Charles Marshall, Johnson County.
R. K. Loomis, Jackson County.
Charles R. Finley, Vermilion County.
E. A. Carncross (Substituting), Dupage County.
Earl C. Smith, president, Pike County.
Geo. A. Fox, secretary.
R. A. Cowles, treasurer.

President Smith called for the action of the Committee on approval of the minutes of the May 7, 1926, meeting.

MOTION—Mr. Moody:

That the minutes of the last meeting be approved.

Second—Mr. Webb—Carried.

President Smith called the Committee's attention to a Suggested Declaration of Policy. A copy of the suggested policy was handed each member of the Committee. President Smith asked that consideration be given to this prepared suggestion by each member and suggestions regarding the same be communicated to Secretary Fox or Mr. Tullock, Chairman of the Financial Business Service Committee, before the next meeting in order that the material may be gotten into definite form for full consideration at the next meeting.

Brookhart Makes Few Remarks

Senator S. W. Brookhart, of Iowa, was introduced by President Smith and addressed a few remarks to the Committee.

President Smith asked that consideration of the selection of the place for the next annual meeting be given at this time.

Secretary Fox stated that invitations had been received from the University of Illinois, Urbana, Peoria, Springfield, Montreal, Canada, and Chicago. He reported that he had made a trip to Peoria, with Mr. Wright, for the purpose of looking over facilities there. He reported that Peoria has ample facilities for handling the meeting. He reported that an investigation of facilities had been made at Springfield and they also were in a position to take care of the annual meeting.

Annual Meeting to Be at Peoria

MOTION—Mr. Wright:

I move that the next annual meeting be held at Peoria and that proper officials negotiate arrangements for the meeting.

Seconded—Mr. Barton—Carried.

President Smith stated that a telegram had been received from Washington stating that it was imperative that either Mr. Cowles or himself go there immediately. It was decided that Mr. Cowles should leave immediately for Washington.

He stated that in the absence of Treasurer Cowles, copies of the financial statement for the month of May would be handed to each member of the Committee.

MOTION—Mr. Whisnand:

That the Financial Statement be received and placed on file.

Second—Mr. Karr—Carried.

Mr. Wright reported that the Special Committee, consisting of himself and Mr. Potter, had visited Mr. Allen of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois in the interest of the sale of stock of the National Farmers' Elevator Grain Company, Co-operative.

MOTION—Mr. Barton:

That the officers of this Association, together with the Chairman of the Grain Marketing Committee, including Mr. Wright, a member of the last Grain Marketing Committee, be authorized to meet with the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois at such time and place as the Elevator people suggest, provided that assurance be given our Association that the Elevator people will be represented at such meeting with sufficient representation and power to enter into contract if such a plan should be developed.

Seconded—Mr. Moody—Carried.

Fall Community Meetings Approved

Secretary Fox brought up the matter of holding fall community meetings over the State in conjunction with district conferences. He asked for expressions from the members of the Committee as to whether they approved of this arrangement and all seemed to be thoroughly in accord with the plan.

Mr. Tullock, chairman of the financial business service committee, reported on the activities of the Re-Insurance Company. He stated that recently representatives from 13 counties interested in hail insurance had been invited to meet to confer with the board of the Re-Insurance Company on the matter of policy to be pursued in selling hail insurance; that representatives of the Farm Bureaus were anxious to have a policy adopted which would insure friendly cooperation between the Farm Bureaus and representatives of mutual companies in their counties. The Farm Bureaus expressed a willingness to lend active support to all farm mutual activities but also stated it was their belief that the Re-Insurance Company should compensate the Farm Bureaus for their activities in this behalf. The Re-Insurance Board considered the suggestion from the Farm Bureaus but did not take any definite action at this time.

The Committee then went into Executive Session and discussed the relationship existing between the Illinois Agricultural Association and Farm Bureaus—the Re-Insurance Company and farm mutuals. At the conclusion of the discussion, the following motion was offered by Mr. Tullock:

MOTION—Mr. Tullock:

Theft, Life and Auto Insurance

The Illinois Agricultural Association has fostered the promotion of the Farmers Mutual Re-Insurance Company solely for the benefit of the farmers mutual, fire, lightning and windstorm companies. It has no intention of entering the fire, lightning or windstorm field. The executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association authorizes the officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association, to investigate the advisability of theft, life and automobile insurance for its members.

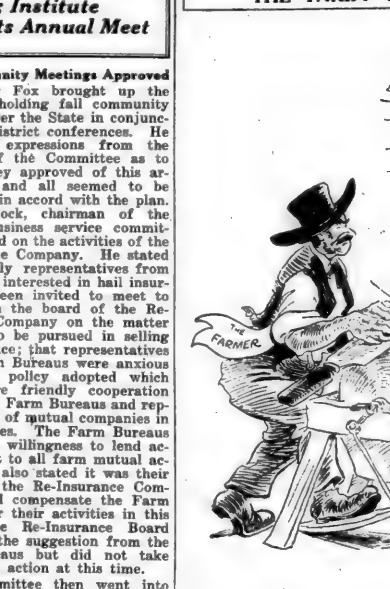
Second—Mr. Karr. Unanimously carried.

Mr. Barton, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, reported that a conference was held at Springfield, May 26, with officers of the Illinois Anti-Horse Thief Association and the Illinois State Detective Association. He stated the advisability of forming a Farm Bureau Protective Association in each county and providing theft insurance for the members of such Associations was discussed in the conference and favorably received. It was the opinion of all present that Farm Bureau Protective Associations would not attempt to duplicate activities where other Protective Associations were actively functioning but would cooperate in such territory. Representatives of the Illinois Anti-Horse Thief Association and the Illinois State Detective Association expressed themselves as believing that theft insurance and cooperation on the part of the Farm Bureaus would be helpful to their organizations.

Institute of Cooperation To Chicago

Secretary Fox stated that the American Institute of Cooperation is being held at the University of Minnesota this year at which time the Executive Committee of the Institute will receive invitations for the 1927 session. He stated that several meetings had been held with Dr. Taylor, of the Northwestern University and Mr. Evans of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He said that it will be necessary to pledge a sufficient sum of money to make up the amount necessary to finance the Institute. The Laura Spellman Memorial Fund has raised its offer to duplicate dollar for dollar cash contribution to the Institute up to $15,000 for this year and has extended this offer to apply upon next year's donations; that it was thought the farm organizations might assume $2,000 or $3,000 of the total amount necessary to hold the Institute in Chicago.

THE TARIFF REGISTERS "CONCERN"



Courtesy Chicago Tribune

MOTION—Mr. Moody:

That the committee authorize a contribution of $500 toward the amount necessary to finance holding the 1927 session of the American Institute of Cooperation in Chicago, discretion on the part of the officers to be used in contributing an additional $500, if necessary, in order that the required amount may be raised.

Seconded—Mr. Whisnand—Roll call showed motion unanimously carried.

Secretary Fox stated further that the Association had been asked to contribute toward financing the 1926 session of the American Institute of Cooperation which is being held at Minneapolis.

MOTION—Mr. Whisnand:

I move that we appropriate $200 towards financing this year's session of the American Institute of Cooperation.

Seconded—Mr. Karr—Roll call vote was taken and motion unanimously carried.

Illinois Milk Producers Contract

Secretary Fox asked that the Committee consider the matter of an agreement between the Illinois Milk Producers' Association and the Illinois Agricultural Association. He stated that the contract is identical with the one adopted a month ago with the Pure Milk Association with the exception that the deduction is 5c per cwt. instead of 1c. The Illinois Milk Producers' Association has been in promotion for the past ten months and includes the counties of Tazewell, Peoria, Woodford and Fulton. He stated that the contract has been passed upon by the Board of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association.

Mr. Finley, Chairman of the Marketing Committee, stated that the Marketing Committee met with Mr. Fox, before the Executive Committee went into session, and went over the agreement rather thoroughly. He stated that the Marketing Committee recommended the contract and also that the officers sign the same.

Organization Conference to Be Held

Secretary Fox stated that plans were under way for holding an organization school or conference, perhaps during the middle of August, at which time a definite program on organization would be worked out for that week. He stated that the surrounding states are interested in a conference of this kind and it had appealed to them to have their men actively engaged in organization work participate in this conference. He stated that Mrs. Sewell had been appointed as Chairman of the Committee to work out plans for the school at the last Mid-West conference and she had asked Mr. Lincoln, of Ohio, and himself to serve on this committee. A meeting was held on June 3 and another meeting is scheduled for June 16. He stated that it was thought the cost of holding this conference would probably amount to $1,000 which would be divided between five different states. He asked whether or not the Committee approved of having this conference and spending $200 or $300 as the Association's share of expense covering same.

MOTION—Mr. Barton:

That this matter be referred to the officers of this Association and the Organization Committee, with power to act.

Seconded—Mr. Moody—Carried.

New Director of Information Employed

Mr. Karr reported that applications for the position of director of the department of information had been considered at a meeting with President Smith, Secretary Fox and Mr. Bamborough on May 14, at which time it was decided to employ Mr. E. G. Thiem.

MOTION—Mr. Karr:

I move that the Committee concur in the action of the committee appointed to employ a director for the department of information.

Seconded—Mr. Whisnand—Roll call vote resulted in motion being unanimously carried.

The next subject to be acted upon by the Committee was the annual appropriation towards the expenses of the winning judging teams in attending the International Live Stock Show. Mr. Hedgcock explained to the Committee that the money contributed would be used in defraying the expenses of the winning judging teams in attending the judging contest and also for the vocational winning judging team in attending the International Live Stock Show.

MOTION—Mr. Webb:

That the Association appropriate $200 towards the expenses of the winning judging teams.

Seconded—Mr. Marshall—Roll call vote resulted in motion being unanimously carried.

MOTION—Mr. Whisnand:

That the picture of our former President, Mr. S. H. Thompson, be framed and placed on the wall in the Executive Committee room.

Seconded by Mr. Moody—Carried.

MOTION—Mr. Wright:

That the committee authorize the completion of the remaining six photographs into transparencies for use in the windows of the Executive Committee room.

Seconded—Mr. Karr—Carried.

MOTION—Mr. Moody:

That the next meeting of the Executive Committee be held Friday, July 9.

Seconded—Mr. Whisnand—Carried.

Adjournment.

Farm Bureau Baseball Teams Swing into Play for State Championship

Hard Struggle For Honors in District 4 Between Tazewell, Marshall-Putnam and Woodford.

Although the late spring delayed Farm Bureau baseball, there has been considerable activity lately.

A report by L. R. Welk, of Morton, Tazewell County, chairman of the district which includes Tazewell, Marshall-Putnam, Woodford and Peoria Farm Bureaus, says:

"The first games in this district were played on May 29, Tazewell winning over Woodford 14-7, and Marshall-Putnam defeating Peoria 17-5. On June 5, Marshall-Putnam defeated Tazewell 4-2, the winning team putting over 3 runs in the ninth. On the same date Woodford won from Peoria 8-1.

"On June 12, Marshall-Putnam beat Woodford in a hotly contested game 2-1. This was a pitchers' duel between Hallem and Vogel of Woodford and Earl Hinman of Tazewell.

"It appears there will be a real struggle for first honors in this district."

Adams, Brown and Schuyler Counties constitute another district. The first game was scheduled for June 26 at Quincy between Brown and Adams. The remainder of the schedule is: July 3, at Mt. Sterling, Brown vs. Schuyler; July 16, at Quincy, Adams vs. Schuyler; Aug. 6, at Rushville, Adams vs. Schuyler; Aug. 26 or 28, at Mt. Sterling, Brown vs. Adams; Sept. 2, at Rushville, Brown vs. Schuyler.

Earnest D. Walker, farm adviser in Henderson County, sent in the following report of a game between Warren and Henderson:

"With the score tied at one each in a game played Saturday, June 19, and both pitchers going like a house afire, John Painter came to bat in the eighth with one down. He placed one into center field which was good for four bases. This proved to be enough to win, but the Henderson team made one more for good measure on hits by Steffey, E. Pence and Fryrear.

"The first score for Warren county came in the second inning when Bradley reached first on an error and stole second. A throw to catch him at third bounced off Fryrear's glove into the crowd and the umpire allowed the score to count on the ground that the ball was blocked.

"This run looked big until the fifth when Keener reached first on an error. Ricketts was safe on Keener's out at second, stole second and scored on a hit by Painter. This tied the score and it remained so until the fireworks opened in the eighth.

"Both pitchers were going fine, each allowing six hits and getting 14 strikeouts.

"The return game with Warren county will be played Saturday afternoon, July 3, at Little York.

"The line-up:

Warren	AB	H	R	E
J. Kinney, ss	4	1	0	0
Whitman, cf	4	0	0	0
F. Kinney, rf	4	0	0	0
L. Peterson, 1b	4	1	0	0
Bradley, c	3	1	1	0
Anderson, lf	3	1	0	0
Riggle, 3b	4	1	0	0
E. Peterson, 2b	4	0	0	1
Turner, p	4	1	0	0
	34	6	1	1

Henderson	AB	H	R	E
Steffey, cf	4	1	1	0
E. Pence, c	4	0	0	0
Fryrear, 3b	4	2	0	1
Felton, 2b	3	0	0	2
Downes, 2b	1	0	0	0
Keener, 1b	3	0	0	2
C. Pence, ss	3	0	0	1
Ricketts, lf	3	0	1	0
Painter, rf	3	2	1	0
H. Pence, p	3	1	0	0
	30	6	3	6

The championship game is expected to be played at the annual statewide picnic of the I. A. A. which is to be at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, Aug. 12. Some playing schedules will have to be revised if the championship game is played on this date.

54,326,000,000 POUNDS OF MILK AND CREAM in fluid form were consumed in the United States last year according to the United States Department of Agriculture. This is the largest year's record in the Nation's history and represents an increase of 1,554,900,000 pounds over 1924.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 4 | Issued Every Month for 63,000 *thinking* Farmers—August 1, 1926 | No. 8

Southern Illinois To Be On Dress Parade

Protection For All Or Protection For None, Corn Belt Says

Farm Leaders Unite To Continue Fight In Next Session of Congress. Aid of Western and Southern States To Be Solicited

Protection for all or protection for none. This is the slogan adopted by the corn belt leaders at Des Moines on July 19 and 20 where 20 farm organizations and 10 out of 11 Middle West states were represented.

The meeting of the corn belt committee of farm organizations on Monday was an executive session to determine the next move in the fight for agricultural equality. The committee of 22, led by George Peek, which met the following day, was called for the same purpose. Never was there greater unanimity of sentiment and determination to continue the fight for protection to agriculture equal to that accorded other industries.

The attitude of the corn belt committee toward the administration was expressed in the following resolution.

Condemn Industrial Policy.

"We condemn the shortsighted industrial policy expressed by spokesmen for the national administration, including Secretary Mellon, Secretary Hoover, and Secretary Jardine, which opposes any move to make tariffs effective for agriculture on the ground that to do so would place American industry at a disadvantage in competition with foreign competitors in the export markets of the world.

"Such a policy would lead to the industrialization of the nation at the expense of the farmers, subordinating our agriculture to our industry in order that the latter might compete more favorably abroad. Certainly such a policy is not favorable to the economic development of the middle west or the nation."

The Committee of 22 which met on Tuesday passed a resolution concurring in the resolutions of the corn belt committee quoted above.

George N. Peek expressed almost the same sentiments in his report to his committee.

Peek Hits Administration.

"It is the plain and unmistakable attitude of the administration," Mr. Peek said, "to oppose making the tariff effective for agriculture because of the belief it would raise the price of foodstuffs above the foreign costs. This, the administration insists, would react to the disadvantage of American industry in the export markets."

Investigations by congressional committees of "interrelations that appear to give to industrial advisers who are not without self-interest as dealers and speculators in farm products, the deciding voice not only in influencing the enactment of agricultural legislation but in determining the manner of administration of such laws after enactment" were recommended by the corn belt committee.

By these investigations the corn belt committee seeks to learn of possible collusions which it suspects.

"The activities of Secretary Hoover to dominate and encroach upon the functions of the Department of Agriculture, including interference by Mr. Hoover in the personnel of the department and the source of the opposition toward effective agricultural legislation described by Senator Norris in his speech of June 14 in the Senate were other lines of investigation recommended.

In a brief conference with George Peek and Chester Davis in Chicago recently, Senator McNary of Oregon, new chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the Senate, expressed the same interest and determination in renewing the fight for surplus control legislation in the next Congress.

Both committees took steps to form a closer alliance between states of the middle west, far west, and south. Summer and fall meetings were planned for states of the south and middle west at which farmers may discuss their common economic problems. The ultimate outcome of such meetings it is hoped will be to increase farm strength in Congress.

The I. A. A. RECORD will report the latest developments in the fight for farm relief in the next issue.

Tentative Program State Picnic Aug. 12

9:00 A. M.—Horseshoe Tournament Opens
10:00 A. M.—Band concert, Peach Grading Demonstration
10:15 A. M.—Woman's Program Begins
Boys' and Girls' Club Demonstrations and Stunts under direction of E. I. Pilchard and Nathalie Vasold, state club leaders.
Address by Mrs. Chas. E. Sewell, Otterbein, Indiana
10:00 P. M.—Championship Baseball Game
12:00 M. —Hog Calling Contest
Chicken Calling Contest
12:30 P. M.—Band Concert, Dinner.
1:30 P. M.—Inspection of Exhibits and Displays
Peach Grading Demonstration
1:45 P. M.—Speaking program begins with President Earl C. Smith presiding.
Address of welcome—Mayor Koons
Feature music
Adarding of trophies.
Address by Hon. Senator James E. Watson of Indiana
3:30 P. M.—Band concert

Senator James E. Watson of Indiana To Speak At I. A. A. Picnic, Mt. Vernon Aug. 12; All Set For Big Annual Event

Southern Illinois City To Be Mecca For Thousands Expected From Every Part of State; Horseshoe Tournament Draws Many; Free Peaches Special Attraction; Championship Baseball Game Scheduled

COME to Mt. Vernon, Aug. 12. Come and see our wonderful peach harvest. Let us show you the wonders of "Little Egypt." Get acquainted with your neighbors in the lower third of the state. Give us a chance to demonstrate real southern hospitality. That's the invitation and welcome Southern Illinois is broadcasting to its neighbors to the north in preparation for the greatest state farmers' picnic of all time.



Jas. E. Watson

Thursday, August 12, will be a big day in Southern Illinois. They expect to make history at Mt. Vernon. Never before has the I. A. A. picnic, the gala event unequalled anywhere in past years, gone so far south. And to show how much they appreciate the honor, Jefferson, Wayne, White, Franklin, Jackson, Marion, Williamson, Randolph, and those other counties where Illinois' history was first made, are cooperating to display Egypt in all her glories.

The beautiful wooded city park at the edge of Mt. Vernon will be the setting for the picnic. Shade, water, swimming, wading pools, playgrounds, tourist camp, rest, these are only a few of the accommodations it offers.



But the program of the picnic itself where records are smashed and new champions are made, where statesmen proclaim views of national import, will be the great mecca to bring thousands from every nook and corner of the state. Here are a few of the features.

1. James E. Watson, senior United States senator from Indiana, a leader in the fight for the McNary bill in the Senate, will be the speaker of the day. Senator McKellar of Tennessee, who has been invited, promised to come providing the health of a member of his family is such that he could get away.

2. Mrs. Chas. E. Sewell of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a speaker of national prominence known everywhere to farm bureau people, will speak on the morning program arranged especially for the women.



3. A giant fruit display from the best orchards in Southern Illinois.

4. Free peaches to be distributed by the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange. Peaches for sale in handy packs for carrying home.

5. The Annual State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament.

6. The Annual State Baseball Championship.

7. Hog Calling and Chicken Calling Contests.

8. Boys' and girls' clubs demonstrations and displays.

9. Band concert.

10. Awarding of trophies.

11. Peach Grading and Sorting Demonstration.

12. Southern Illinois exhibits of:

a. Red Top by Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange.



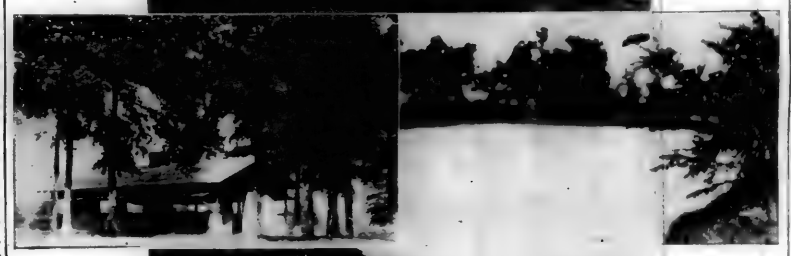
(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

Scenes From City Park, Mt. Vernon, Where Picnic Will Be Held



The picture below shows the house equipped with stoves, water and other conveniences at the tourist camp adjoining the park.

These kiddies are having a good time and keeping cool in the big cement-lined swimming pool.





To the right is another view of the swimming tank with play ground and trees in back ground.

Picture above is a snapshot of the artificial lake at the south end of the park.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th ..... William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th ..... B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th ..... R. F. Kary, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th ..... R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith ..... Detroit
Vice-President, Charles R Finley ..... Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting ..... Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Kelker
Information ..... E. G. Thiem
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone ..... J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Plain Language

THE Philadelphia Public Ledger takes up the cudgel in a recent editorial reprinted in the Chicago Tribune to denounce the presentation of the truth regarding the recent fight at Washington by President Earl C. Smith and our editorial exposing the Fess Amendment subterfuge published in the July issue of the I. A. A. RECORD.

We are accused of "playing politics," and "advancing the political interests of ex-Gov. Lowden and Gen. Dawes"; of "price fixing" and wanting "Uncle Sam to buy us all a farm." As an example of unmitigated childishness expressing complete ignorance of the corn belt's interest in farm relief, this attempt at ridicule is unequaled.

The Illinois Agricultural Association never has set itself up as a political organization. It does not do so now. It is interested in no one's political fortunes. It does believe however, in the policy of protection for all, agriculture included, or protection for none. The administration opposed this principle. Its opposition was aptly expressed in Secretary Mellon's letter to the last congress. We used plain language in denouncing such apparent provincialism. We are just a bit skeptical even now about the prospects of securing any worth while legislation to make the farmer's dollar worth as much as his fellow's, until after 1928. If the Public Ledger editorial, conceived in ignorance, was representative of a large portion of the country, our skepticism would be complete for all time.

Thursday, Aug. 12

SOUTHERN Illinois is making grand preparations for a great entertainment at Mt. Vernon on Aug. 12. Here is an opportunity for Northern and Central Illinois folks to see Egypt, the fruitland of the Middle West, the longest settled area in Illinois, the bristling peach and apple orchards, and on top of all these a day of splendid entertainment and recreation.

Mt. Vernon is more than 100 miles north of the extreme south end of the state. It is located on paved Route 15 which may be reached from north and south by Routes 2, 25, and 1. It is on the direct route of the C. & E. I. R. R. between Chicago and Thebes. A clean, shady tourist camp for picnickers who drive in the night before adjoins the picnic grounds. It will be a trip well worth while for those who have or have not seen Southern Illinois.

A Step Forward

THE recent inauguration of a collection service for cooperatives by the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association may never cause a ripple, over the state and yet it represents a move aimed directly at one of the greatest needs of farmers' organizations, of all time.

When George Wicker finished examining the books of 65 farmers' elevators in Illinois he turned the spotlight on more than a half million dollars worth of accounts and notes receivable. Many were of long standing. The ratio of accounts receivable to net worth was 37.04 per cent. He had uncovered the reason for the losses and failures of not a few elevators.

This condition, he said, results in a heavy financial burden and is the cause in most instances of disastrous borrowings.

The new collection service offered at cost without increasing the personnel of the association was the result. Classifying accounts receivable according to age, sending out letters to debtors from headquarters, personal visitation for the purpose of making collections, and reporting back to boards of directors with recommendations for legal procedure will be methods employed to turn accounts into cash.

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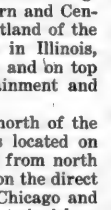
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Hard luck, isn't it. Agriculture isn't even asking the government to fix prices so farmers may earn 5¾ per cent. All it wants is a little assistance to help manage the damaging surplus. The freight rate case reveals just another reason why farmers need a strong organization.

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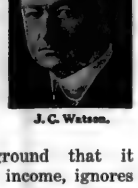
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Income Tax is Permitted by Present Constitution

By JOHN C. WATSON

Director, Department of Taxation and Statistics.

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An income tax under the provisions of the present constitution would differ sharply from an income tax under the terms of the proposed amendment.

Under the present constitution a tax on income could be passed by the General Assembly by a bare majority of the members of each of the two houses. The pending amendment would require a two-thirds vote of the members of each of the two houses.

Under the present constitution a tax on income would be uniform on all income alike whether large or small. There could be no exemptions, no offset of income tax against property tax to prevent taxation both of property and of the income produced by property, and no substitution of a tax on income entirely in place of a tax on property.

The pending amendment, if approved, will permit graduated or progressive rates on income, the fixing of limits below which the tax on income will not apply, the offsetting of income taxes against property taxes to prevent double taxation, and the substitution of a tax on income in place of part or all of a property tax, either all property or any class.

The pending amendment would permit a fair system of taxation. An income tax under the present constitution could not be fair. This is probably the leading reason why it has never been established.

Mt. Vernon, August 12, That's the Day

Oil and Gas Supply Companies Attract State-wide Interest

Knox County Company Incorporates For $50,000. If Farmers Must Help Themselves, This Is Our Way, Say Members

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Bulk stations will be located at convenient places in the county as rapidly as possible and trucks will deliver petroleum products to every member's farm, says the Knox County Farm Bureau Bulletin. Preferred stock at $25 per share bearing 7 per cent are being offered to farm bureau members to help finance the project.

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Need Should Be Considered.

"Some counties are going to succeed while others may fail," said J. R. Bent in commenting on the probable outcome of the new venture. The degree to which success may be achieved, or failure encountered will depend primarily upon the need for such a cooperative company, the general interest in it on the part of farmers, local competitive conditions, the form of organization and the financial and "business set-up," and the experience, business-like character, and ability of the management.

The responsibility for the new companies organized will rest with the incorporators themselves, but the Illinois Agricultural Association is making a determined effort to give helpful information and advice to every county interested.

Pack 'em in and Head for Mt. Vernon.

78 Respond Already To Appeal For Farm Outings For Kiddies of Chicago's Slums



This Little Fellow Needs An Outing in the Country. Write and Tell Him to Come.

SEVENTY-EIGHT slum kiddies already farmed out through the I. A. A. for summer vacations—that's the record of the past two weeks. The United Charities of Chicago, with whom we are working in getting vacations for the poor children of the tenement districts report that they have many more children who have not been provided for. Here's an opportunity to be happy through making these unfortunate children happy for a couple of weeks this summer.

The United Charities deliver the children in clean clothes and come after them at the end of the vacation period. A card addressed to the Outing Secretary, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, will make known your willingness to help in this splendid work. If possible, secure the aid of your neighbors so a dozen or more children can be delivered to the same town.

20 Counties Show Increase in Total Membership—Metzger



G. E. Metzger.

Twenty counties reorganized this year signed more members in the farm bureau than they did three years ago, according to G. E. Metzger, director of organization, who recently completed a survey of organization work throughout the state.

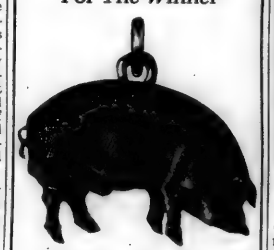
And a number of other counties which have completed or are about to complete their new drives for members report memberships approximately the same as three years ago. With the greater portion of the work completed for the new period, prospects for a similar or slight increase in membership over the total of three years ago are becoming more apparent each day.

Pulaski, Bond and Jackson counties started resigning members within the past two weeks, while Edwards and St. Clair counties will resign their memberships within the coming two weeks. By the end of August, Henderson, Schuyler, Richland, and Scott counties will start their campaigns for members for the new three-year period.

Washington county in Southern Illinois, one of the few counties in Illinois which never has had a farm bureau, has its quota of 300 members nearly enrolled and plans to establish an office and employ a county adviser by September first. When Washington comes into the fold, the total will be swelled to 93 county farm bureaus in the state. Washington County Farm Bureau officials will hold a meeting at Nashville on Aug. 4 to complete final arrangements for the official launching of their new organization.

Take Route 2 and Turn East at Ashley.

For The Winner



This is a replica of the solid gold watch charm to be awarded to the new hog-calling champion at Mt. Vernon on August 12. Come and win it.

Mid-West Conference at Saugatuck, Mich., to Present Many Subjects

The first Mid-West State Farm Bureau training school, to be held at Saugatuck, Mich., Aug. 16-20, will be a bell-ringer, according to announcement made recently from the office of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mrs. Chas. E. Sewell, chairman of the committee in charge of the school, announces that Dr. Carl Taylor, of the University of North Carolina, will be the principal speaker at the banquet, to be held the first night, Monday, Aug. 16. The general address on publicity will be made by S. J. Duncan Clark, Editor-in-chief of the Chicago Evening Post.

G. E. Metzger, director of organization, will speak on the "Art of Salesmanship Applied To Farm Bureau Needs," during the first day of the convention.

"Simple Rules For Effective Public Speaking" will be the special subject of R. E. Pattison Kline, of the Kline School of Effective Speech Training, Chicago. Lucius E. Wilson, another "imported" speaker, will discuss "Outlines of Modern Psychology As Related to the Art of Selling." Many other prominent speakers are billed.

The program will continue throughout the week, winding up with an open forum and summary on Friday afternoon. The meeting and conference is called especially for county advisers, organization directors, solicitors, and farm bureau workers. Reservations may be made through the American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago.

Send 'Em In

Entries for the State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament must be sent to L. R. Caldwell, County adviser, Mt. Vernon, Ill., at once. Contestants should be at Mt. Vernon ready to play by 9:00 a. m., Thursday, Aug. 12.

WILL THEY COME BACK?



Samuel G. Smith and Reuben Bright shown above carried the silver cup back to McLean county in 1924 in the annual Horseshoe Tournament. Walter and Harry Torbert of DeWitt county won last year as well as in 1923. These four masters of the art are expected at Mt. Vernon Aug. 12 in a new duel for state honors. Ed. Torbert, father of Walter and Harry, and Joe Heskitt carried off the honors in 1920, 1921, and 1922. They may all be matched at the 1926 tournament. Will these old champions come back, or will a dark horse team put them all on the toboggan. It's worth a trip to Mt. Vernon to see this annual fight for supremacy. Don't miss it.

Kentucky's Champ.



Henry Cassell of Harrodsburg, Ky., is the champion hog-caller from the Bluegrass State, who is looking for other worlds to conquer. "We will challenge the best you have in Illinois for we think our man can lick anyone in the United States," writes Stuart Brabant, county agent at Harrodsburg. Brabant didn't state whether Cassel's favorite call is W-h-o-o-e-y, or S-o-o-e-y, but we have enough confidence in our coming state champion to pit him against Cassel and others in a National Hog Calling Contest, to be held at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, 1926.

Here is the Illinois score card, which will be used at the I. A. A. State Picnic, Aug. 12, for judging the hog callers:

1. Volume, loudness, or carrying capacity. This is important, because the voice must reach the ears of the hogs if they are in the back field 40
2. Appeal to the hog. The voice must be earnest and sincere, denoting honesty. It must carry conviction to the pigs that their supper awaits them 20
3. Variety. A varied call is more interesting and penetrating than a monotonous one given in the same key 20
4. Originality. The hog should know his own master's voice so he may not be fooled by impostors 10
5. Clearness and musical quality. A clear, musical call is much more enticing and appealing than a throaty one lacking music. Hogs enjoy music and happiness aids digestion. A musical call will bring them in quicker and with better appetite to enjoy their meal with profit to their owner 10

Total 100

United States Leads In Fire Losses Per Capita Report Shows

Windstorm and hail insurance for horticultural crops will be the next type of insurance considered by the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co., according to V. Vaniman, field representative of the company. Demands are now coming on from over the state for such insurance. A survey of the new company recently completed by Vaniman shows that practically 20 per cent of all mutual companies in the state are now carrying blanket reinsurance.

The Dix Mutual Fire Insurance Co., according to Vaniman is now classifying property and allowing deductions on cost of insurance to property protected with lightning rods, fire proof roofs, and fire proof walls. This company had 124 policies with $147,670 of insurance in force back in 1890, and today there are more than 1200 policies representing $4,486,830 in force.

"One of the effective ways to encourage fireproofing is to lower the rate on buildings where some attention is given to fire protection," said C. B. Goodrich of Gibson City in commenting on differential in rates.

A special committee on fire waste and insurance of the United States Chamber of Commerce reports that the annual per capita losses from fire are more than three times greater in the United States than in France, the next highest country in fire loss. Here are the figures, taken from total losses in the years from 1912 to 1915 inclusive:

United States	$2.26	per capita
France	.74	per capita
England	.64	per capita
Norway	.55	per capita
Italy	.53	per capita
Sweden	.42	per capita
Germany	.23	per capita

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(Six Congressional Districts)
William Webb, Route One, Joliet
G. F. Tulleck, Rockford
C. E. Bamborough, Polo
W. H. Moody, Port Byron
B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
A. R. Wright, Yarna
I. D. Barton, Cornell
R. F. Karr, Iroquois
J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
Charles Borgelt, Havana
Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
Frank Oexner, Waterloo
W. L. Cope, Salem
Charles Marshall, Bellnap
R. K. Loomis, Makanda

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Vice-President, Charles R. Finley ..... Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

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Co-operative Accounting ..... Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Kelker
Information ..... E. G. Thiem
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone ..... J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

... Wesley Ave. ... Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Edited by Department of Information, E. G. Thiem, Director, 608 South Dearborn Street, ... at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section ... individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the ... ing an uncalled for or missent copy, please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

Plain Language

The Philadelphia Public Ledger takes up the ... aged in a ... t editorial reprinted in the ... go Tribune to denounce the presentation ... the recent fight at Washington by President Earl C. Smith and our editorial exposing the Foss Amendment subterfuge ... in the July issue of the I. A. A. RECORD.

We are accused of "playing politics," and "advancing the political interests of ex-Gov. Lowden and Gen. Dawes," of "price fixing" and wanting "Uncle Sam to buy us all a farm." As an example of unbelievable childishness expressing complete ignorance of the corn belt's interest in farm relief, this attempt at ridicule is unequaled.

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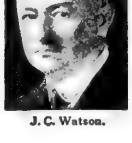
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78 Respond Already To Appeal For Farm Outings For Kiddies of Chicago's Slums



This Little Fellow Needs An Outing in the Country. Write and Tell Him to Come

SEVENTY-EIGHT slum kiddies already farmed out through the I. A. A. for summer vacations—that's the record of the past two weeks. The United Charities of Chicago, with whom we are working in getting vacations for the poor children of the tenement districts report that they have many more children who have not been provided for. Here's an opportunity to be happy through making these unfortunate children happy for a couple of weeks this summer.

The United Charities deliver the children in clean clothes and come after them at the end of the vacation period. A card addressed to the Outing Secretary, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, will make known your willingness to help in this splendid work. If possible, secure the aid of your neighbors so a dozen or more children can be delivered to the same town.

20 Counties Show Increase in Total Membership—Metzger

Twenty counties reorganized this year signed more members in the farm bureau than they did three years ago, according to G. E. Metzger, director of organization, who recently completed a survey of organization work throughout the state.



G. E. Metzger.

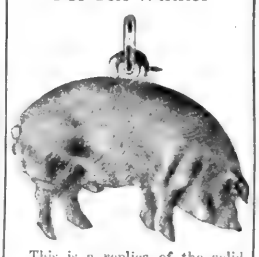
And a number of other counties which have completed or are about to complete their new drives for members report memberships approximately the same as three years ago. With the greater portion of the work completed for the new period, prospects for a similar or slight increase in membership over the total of three years ago are becoming more apparent each day.

Pulaski, Bond and Jackson counties started resigning members within the past two weeks, while Edwards and St. Clair counties will resign their memberships within the coming two weeks. By the end of August, Henderson, Schuyler, Richland, and Scott counties will start their campaigns for members for the new three-year period.

Washington county in Southern Illinois, one of the few counties in Illinois which never has had a farm bureau, has its quota of 300 members nearly enrolled and plans to establish an office and employ a county adviser by September first. When Washington comes into the fold, the total will be swelled to 93 county farm bureaus in the state. Washington County Farm Bureau officials will hold a meeting at Nashville on Aug. 4 to complete final arrangements for the official launching of their new organization.

Take Route 2 and Turn East at Ashley.

For The Winner



This is a replica of the solid gold watch charm to be awarded to the new hog-calling champion at Mt. Vernon on August 12. Come and win it.

Mid-West Conference at Saugatuck, Mich., to Present Many Subjects

The first Mid-West State Farm Bureau training school, to be held at Saugatuck, Mich., Aug. 16-20, will be a bell-ringer, according to an announcement made recently from the office of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mrs. Chase E. Sewell, chairman of the committee in charge of the school, announces that Dr. Carl Taylor, of the University of North Carolina, will be the principal speaker at the banquet, to be held the first night, Monday, Aug. 16. The general address on publicity will be made by S. J. Duncan Clark, Editor-in-chief of the Chicago Evening Post.

G. E. Metzger, director of organization, will speak on the "Art of Salesmanship Applied To Farm Bureau Needs," during the first day of the convention.

"Simple Rules For Effective Public Speaking" will be the special subject of R. E. Pattison Kline, of the Kline School of Effective Speech Training, Chicago. Lucius E. Wilson, another "imported" speaker, will discuss "Outlines of Modern Psychology As Related to the Art of Selling." Many other prominent speakers are billed.

The program will continue throughout the week, winding up with an open forum and summary on Friday afternoon. The meeting and conference is called especially for county advisers, organization directors, solicitors, and farm bureau workers. Reservations may be made through the American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago.

Send 'Em In

Entries for the State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament must be sent to L. R. Caldwell, County adviser, Mt. Vernon, Ill., at once. Contestants should be at Mt. Vernon ready to play by 9:00 a. m., Thursday, Aug. 12.

WILL THEY COME BACK?



Samuel G. Smith and Reuben Bright shown above carried the silver cup back to McLean county in 1924 in the annual Horseshoe Tournament. Walter and Harry Torbert of DeWitt county won last year as well as in 1923. These four masters of the art are expected at Mt. Vernon Aug. 12 in a new duel for state honors. Ed. Torbert, father of Walter and Harry, and Joe Heskitt carried off the honors in 1920, 1921, and 1922. They may all be matched at the 1926 tournament. Will these old champions come back, or will a dark horse team put them all on the toboggan. It's worth a trip to Mt. Vernon to see this annual fight for supremacy. Don't miss it.

Kentucky's Champ.



Henry Cassell of Harrodsburg, Ky., is the champion hog-caller from the Bluegrass State, who is looking for other worlds to conquer. "We will challenge the best you have in Illinois for we think our man can lick anyone in the United States," writes Stuart Brabant, county agent at Harrodsburg. Brabant didn't state whether Cassell's favorite call is Whoo-oo-ey, or Soo-ey-ey, but we have enough confidence in our coming state champion to pit him against Cassel and others in a National Hog Calling Contest, to be held at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, 1926.

Here is the Illinois score card, which will be used at the I. A. A. State Picnic, Aug. 12, for judging the hog callers:

1. Volume, loudness, or carrying capacity. This is important because the voice must reach the ears of the hogs if they are in the back field 10
2. Appeal to the hog. The voice must be correct and meet almost hoggish requirements. It must carry conviction to the pigs that their supper awaits them 20
3. Variety. A varied call is more interesting and penetrating than a monotonous one given in the same key 25
4. Originality. The hog should know his own master's voice so he may not be fooled by imposters 10
5. Clearness and musical quality. A clear musical call is much more welcome and appealing than a throaty or lacking music. Boosters, ho's and happiness add color. A musical call will bring them in quicker and will better succeed in getting their meal with a shout to their owner 35

Total 100

United States Leads In Fire Losses Per Capita Report Shows

Windstorm and hail insurance for horticultural crops will be the next type of insurance considered by the Farmer Mutual Reinsurance Co., according to V. Vaniman, field representative of the company. Demands are now coming on from over the state for such insurance.

A survey of the new company recently completed by Vaniman shows that practically 20 per cent of all mutual companies in the state are now carrying blanket fire [illegible]

The Dix Mutual Fire Insurance Co., according to Vaniman, is now classifying property and allowing reduction in cost of insurance to property protected with lightning rods, fire proof roofs, and fire proof walls. This company has 524 policies with $1,147,670 insurance in force back in 1890, at which time there are more than 12,000 policies representing $4,486,[illegible]

"One of the [illegible] encourage [illegible] the rate on buildings where fire attention is given to [illegible] tion," said C. B. Gwinn [illegible] commenting [illegible] in the

A [illegible] on fire [illegible] and [illegible] the United States Chamber of Commerce [illegible] per capita loss [illegible] fire losses more than [illegible] interest in the United States this [illegible] the next highest [illegible] loss. Here are the figures from which [illegible] the [illegible] 1913 to 1924 inclusive:

[illegible]

Executive Committee Met July 9; Report on Theft, Life, Auto Insurance; Poultry Co-op To Be Aided by Solicitors; Next Meet Aug. 11

Here are the high spots from the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee held on July 9 in Chicago, at which all members were present, as follows:

Wm. Webb, Plainfield; Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford; C. E. Bamborough, Polo; Wm. H. Moody, Port Byron; B. H. Taylor, Rapatee; A. R. Wright, Varna; Frank D. Barton, Cornell; R. F. Karr, Iroquois; J. L. Whisnand, Carleston; Charles Borrett, Havana; Samuel Sorrells, Raymond; Frank Oexner, Waterloo; Charles Marshall, Belknap; R. K. Loomis, Makanda; Charles R. Finley, Hoopeston; H. Fahrnkopf, Bloomington (McLean County); Earl C. Smith, Detroit (President); Geo. A. Fox, Sycamore (Secretary); E. A. Cowles, Chicago (Treasurer).

1. Secretary Fox reported that investigations were still being made of possibilities in theft, life, and automobile insurance for farm bureau members. Mr. Donald Kirkpatrick discussed the insurance program at length. It was the opinion of the committee that the officers, together with Mr. Tullock, chairman of the Financial Business Service Committee, continue the investigation.

2. Treasurer Cowles' report showed total current assets of the association at $183,293.50. A balance of $7,676.81 still remains in the Illinois Farm Relief Fund. Total assets including long term loans due, office equipment, deferred charges, etc., amount to $280,823.04. Liquid assets in the form of cash, Liberty Bonds, and Federal Land Bank Bonds amount to approximately $125,000.

3. President Smith reported on a conference at Chicago with representatives of the Chicago, Indianapolis, Peoria, St. Louis, and the National Livestock Producers at which problems of marketing livestock through cooperative channels were discussed. He stated that another conference was scheduled for Friday, July 16.

4. Mr. Matt Grennan of Whiteside County, Ill., presented a marketing plan, which he devised for the purpose of solving the agricul[tural] problem. The suggested dec[laration] was discussed at the meeting was brought up and [an] additional paragraph, prepared by Mr. Kirkpatrick, was read by Sec. Fox. Action on same was deferred until the next meeting.

5. Mr. Perry Crane, former Secretary of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation demonstrated the use of an automatic fire extinguisher for use in rural districts. The matter of handling the extinguisher through the I. A. A. was referred to the Committee on Financial Business Service.

6. Moved by Mr. Sorrells, seconded by Mr. Finley that the next meeting of the Executive Committee be held at Mt. Vernon on Wednesday, August 11.

7. Secretary Fox read the following resolution from the 24th district.

WHEREAS, certain counties in this the 24th District are proposing to develop a cooperative poultry and egg marketing association, and

WHEREAS, each and every member of this association will pay his Farm Bureau and to the I. A. A. a substantial service charge, or will maintain himself as a member of his County Farm Bureau and the I. A. A., and

WHEREAS, non-Farm Bureau members are evidencing keen interest in this association and have already indicated a decided preference to join the Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. in lieu of paying this service charge, and

WHEREAS, the organization of this marketing association appears certain to result in strongly increasing the present Farm Bureau membership in the counties interested,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that we request and urge the I. A. A. to cooperate in the organization of the Flora Poultry Producers Association by furnishing I. A. A. solicitors on the same basis as for a Farm Bureau membership drive—for signing memberships directly in the marketing association and incidentally signing them also in the Farm Bureau and the I. A. A.

MOTION—Mr. Moody—

That the officers of the I. A. A. be authorized to negotiate an agreement with Farm Bureaus interested in the promotion of the Flora Poultry Producers Association to pay the Flora Poultry Producers Association $5 for each new Farm Bureau member secured by solicitors for the Poultry Producers Association, provided that two-thirds of the $5 shall be charged against County Farm Bureau dues where the County Farm Bureau dues are $10 and one-third charged against the Illinois Agricultural Association dues, and provided further that no money is to be paid until the first payment on the new Farm Bureau members' dues has been received.

Seconded—Mr. Wright—Roll call vote taken resulted in motion being carried unanimously.

Motion was made and duly seconded to adjourn.

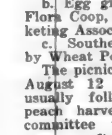
Senator Watson to Speak at Picnic

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

b. Egg grading and packing by Flora Coop, Egg and Poultry Marketing Association.

c. Southern Illinois wheat grades by Wheat Pool.

The picnic was purposely held on August 12 because that date is usually followed closely by the peach harvest, and the program committee wanted visitors from northern and central Illinois to see the crop before it is harvested. After the peach harvest begins, it is nearly impossible for growers to break away even for a day to attend a picnic.



In a letter received from A. B. Leeper, of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, just before going to press, Leeper states that the Exchange expects to have a carload or more of peaches at the picnic for free distribution and sale, if enough ripe fruit can be had. The peaches will be brought up from the extreme south end of the state where the harvest begins a week or more earlier than at Mt. Vernon.

According to present plans, the speaking program will be held out in the open park under a canopy of beautiful oaks and elms where amplifiers tied to trees throughout the wooded amphitheatre will carry the message to every member of the throng.

The boys and girls will have the leadership of Eddie Walkup, professional director of organized recreation from Centralia. He will supervise them in stunts, swimming, races, games, and all the other things that kiddies enjoy at picnics.

The park is provided with tables and benches for the picnickers' lunch baskets. There are tennis courts available for lovers of the sport, croquet courts for the older folks, swings, slides, and trapezes for the youngsters, and a clean swimming pool lined with cement for young and old alike.

The Horseshoe Tournament Committee plans to build ten pitching courts so the games may be played and the championship decided well before the end of the day. A schedule will be worked out so the counties matched will not need to play off more than one series of games. Last year some difficulty was experienced in rounding up players after they had been defeated. This will be avoided this year according to the committee, under the new arrangement.

A baseball diamond is now being made ready for the championship game. As we go to press, the semi-final farm bureau baseball schedule is being played off, with a five cornered fight on between Marshall-Putnam, McLean, Morgan, Brown, and Henderson counties.

Order Phosphate Now

This is the time of year to get in your orders for rock phosphate, says J. R. Bent of the Farm Supply Department. The volume will probably be larger than ever and phosphate companies are making an effort to get ready for heavy shipments for the early fall deliveries.

Orders may be placed direct with the companies or through the county farm bureau. Farm bureau members through certificates furnished by the local organization receive a discount of 50 cents per ton on all phosphate orders which on a minimum size car of 30 tons amounts to $15, or farm bureau dues for one year.

W—H—O—O—E—Y



Here they are again. This male quartette was heard a mile away in the greatest Hog-Calling-Contest of all time at Taylorville last year. Left to right they are V. E. Robison, the state champion from Morton in Tazewell county, E. G. Brick of Cumberland county, Emery Erwin of Menard county, and Henry Brown of Sangamon county. Mr. Robison won the solid gold miniature pig watch charm shown elsewhere in this issue for his prowess last year.

Southern Illinois claims to have louder, clearer, more musical, and more appealing hog callers than elsewhere in the state. The champion at Mt. Vernon is expected to challenge the world. Don't miss this event which is to be held at noon on the big day, Aug. 12.

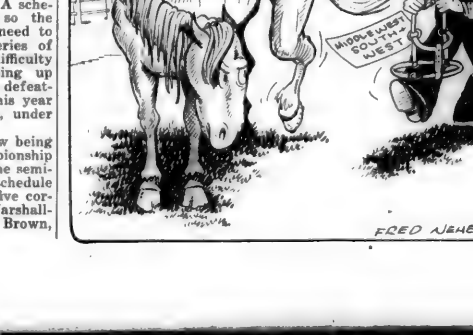
Will They Become Twice Champions?



Marshall-Putnam's 1924 champions are riding high, wide, and handsome again this year with a record of every game won. Last year they were put out of the running by Tazewell's crack nine, the 1925 champions, but this year the tables are turned in district four. Henderson, Brown, and Morgan counties are having a tussle to decide the Western Illinois championship as we go to press.

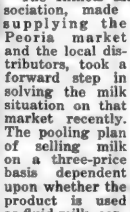
McLean expects to take a shot at Marshall-Putnam by July 31. According to dope experts, Marshall-Putnam will play in the big game at Mt. Vernon taking on the winner in the three cornered fight between Brown, Morgan and Henderson.

Determined to Halter Him



Peoria Inaugurates New Epoch in Co-op Milk Marketing Here

Producers and Dealers Join in Working out a Better Plan for Selling Milk. Dairy Co-ops in Illinois Succeeding



A. D. Lynch.

The Illinois Milk Producers Association, made up of dairymen supplying the Peoria market and the local distributors, took a forward step in solving the milk situation on that market recently. The pooling plan of selling milk on a three-price basis dependent upon whether the product is used as fluid milk, condensed or powdered, or for making ice cream and candy, cheese, or butter, was adopted at a meeting between the producers and dealers at Peoria on July 15.

The adoption of this plan, as recommended by the committee which studied the Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia cooperative marketing plans, marks a new epoch in the history of cooperation in Illinois. The program includes leaving the distribution in the hands of the dealers, with the latter cooperating with the dairymen in arriving at a fair price.

A joint committee, composed of like numbers of producers and dealers, will determine the prices for the three classes of milk. Provision is made for arbitration in case of a deadlock.

The distributors agree to pay the association five cents per 100 pounds on all milk purchased from members, and the same check-off to be made on non-members and paid to a dairy council for the purpose of improving quality and increasing consumption.

The entire program, submitted by the special investigating committee, was unanimously adopted and a new group, composed of Bruce Roszell, Eugene Chapin, Fred Zimmerman, Edward Heinz, Wilfred Shaw, and A. D. Lynch of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was appointed to work out the details of the cooperative plan.

Rock Island Co-op Growing.

The Rock Island Cooperative Dairy Company has made more progress toward achieving financial and business success during the past year than at any time since its beginning. Starting only three years ago, without capital or business, this farmers' owned and controlled company invested $55,000 in a building and equipment, and has built up a thriving and growing business amounting to $15,000 a month.

It now has nine wagons, and four wholesale trucks in operation. It is leading the city in quality and service, and recently has increased the price 15 cents to producers without raising the cost to customers.

Quincy Co-op Thriving.

The Quincy Cooperative Milk Producers' Association has been successful from the beginning. The last audit showed a total net worth of $55,280.06 with a surplus of $25,935.06.

Bankers' Prexy



W. B. Crawford

W. B. Crawford, vice-president of the West Frankfort Bank and Trust Co., of West Frankfort, Franklin county, is the new president of the Illinois Bankers' Association elected at their annual meeting at Springfield in June.

Crawford rose to prominence as chairman of the Illinois Bankers' State Protection Committee. He is a young man who has been active in the banking business in Franklin County since 1912. Crawford is the 37th president of the state association.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSO RECORD

Volume 4 | Issued Every Month for 63,000 *Thinking* Farmers—September 1, 1926 | No. 9

LAND AND HOME OWNERS JOIN HANDS TO LIFT HEAVY TAX BURDEN

Bunk About Tariff Aiding Agriculture Exploded by Experts

Analysis By Leading Economists Reveals That Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill Figures Little In Helping Farmers

Propaganda being broadcast throughout the Middle West purporting to show how the tariff helps the farmer as much as the manufacturer and industrialist is so false and misleading that the Department of Information has undertaken to reveal the truth about the tariff.

One of the most pernicious pieces of propaganda is an article in "Livestock Markets," an organ circulated by a commission merchant, Chicago, regarding the farmer and the tariff. The writer, S. W. McClure, an Idaho sheep feeder, mentions a great many articles including wheat, corn, barley, wool, potatoes, butter, sugar, eggs, flaxseed, beans, etc., protected by a tariff, and also a number of others which farmers buy and consume that are on the free list, namely, agricultural implements (does not include cream separators, typewriters, and linotype machines), copper ore, iron ore, crude rubber, petroleum, refinery products, hides, leather, boots, shoes, potash, shingles, lumber and timber, newprint paper, barbed wire, coal, binder twine, raw silk, cotton, raw furs.

Tariff Doesn't Help.

The assertion is made that because the former products are protected by a tariff, and the latter are on the free list, the farmer receives as much benefit from the tariff as anyone.

This will do for a superficial argument but unfortunately for the farmer the tariff isn't worth a continental so long as his products are on an export basis. Many of the farmer's products are sold on a world market, namely most of his wheat, corn, meat products, cotton, cereals, etc.

It will be noted that the articles mentioned on the free list are nearly all raw materials or productive equipment, and so are a boon to the manufacturer rather than to the farmer and consumer.

It is easily understood why McClure of Idaho so stoutly defends the tariff when it is known that the benefits of the tariff are practically confined among farmers to sheep growers who get the benefit of a high tariff on wool, to a lesser extent dairymen, and to a larger extent sugar beet growers.

The following statement taken from the paper of Prof. B. H. Hibbard, noted economist from the University of Wisconsin, which was read before the annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association last year is illuminating on this particular point. Here it is:

What Hibbard's Study Shows.

"The greatest of all legislative results, however, so far as general income of a class, or classes, of people is concerned is that providing a payment for the privilege of bringing goods into the country. The tariff receipts are about $450,000,000, about one-third of which are on agricultural products mainly on sugar and wool. *While it appears on the face of it that the farmers are getting a good thing out of certain tariff protection, the total amount received in increased income is estimated to be $125,000,000 because of the tariff which, however, goes to a relatively small number of farmers.* The whole group of farmers pays in increased prices of goods, due to tariff on agricultural products, around $95,000,000 leaving as the net gain to agriculture about $30,000,000 or one dollar per capita for all farm people.

"On steel alone the farmers pay a tariff bill, including the additional charges accumulated along the way between producer and consumer of

(Continued on col. 1, page 4)

Time to Equalize the Load!



Lower Freight Rate On Peaches Secured For Growers in Egypt

A NEW low freight rate on peaches shipped from points on the Illinois Central south of Odin to Cairo inclusive became effective last week.



L. J. Quasey.

The reduction in rates from $1.49½ per 100 to 59½c per 100 pounds came about following word received from the New Orleans representatives of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange that Southern Illinois quoted a much higher rate than points across the Wabash River in Indiana.

A. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, immediately got in touch with L. J. Quasey, director of transportation, advising him of the discrimination against growers in Southern Illinois.

The I. A. A. representative communicated with the Illinois Central and subsequently with the Southwestern Tariff Bureau at Atlanta, Ga., and thanks to the energetic efforts of the I. C. R. R. the order for the lower rate was issued.

This lowering in the rate on peaches from 1.49½ to 59½ cents per 100 pounds will effect a saving of thousands of dollars to peach growers throughout Southern Illinois. It will enable shippers in that section to compete for markets with growers elsewhere who heretofore have enjoyed a lower freight rate on this commodity.

Can You Make a Good Speech? Here Are the Rules from an Expert

R. E. Pattison Kline, Director of Kline School for Effective Speech Training, Says Everyone Can Become An Able Speaker

WILLIAMS JENNINGS BRYAN was a great national figure not because of what he said, but how he said it," declared R. E. Pattison Kline, public speaking expert at the Mid-West Organization School at Saugatuck, recently.

"The spoken word can be made 1,000 times more effective than the written word," said Kline, "because the speaker may convey ideas by his eyes, his body movements, his hands, and by the inflections in his voice.

"Ability to speak effectively is the result of training. The first time Gladstone, the great orator, appeared in public his speech was a complete failure. He was hissed by the audience. He determined to make people respect his thoughts and began regular training by reading out loud and practicing his speeches many times before they were delivered.

"Abraham Lincoln, likewise, became an effective speaker after long arduous practice in speaking out loud in private. The first time he addressed an audience he was so ungainly both in speech and figure that people laughed at him. He became one of the most effective speakers of his day."

Kline makes the following suggestions for effective speech:

Speak distinctly.

Make your speech attractive. Make it alive, active. Put pep into it. No one likes a dead one.

Be positive. Adopt a note of authority.

Dominate your audience.

Learn to be direct. Talk to people, not at them.

Be spontaneous and so full of your subject that the words pour out fluently.

Never use a comedy story, or joke, in a serious speech. Laughter and applause divert attention from what you are saying. Don't try to get applause if you want people to keep interested in what you are saying.

Use plain language, short words, and be accurate in your choice of words. Profanity and coarse slang are detrimental to a good speech.

Learn to speak from an outline. Don't write out your speech unless necessary for press purposes.

Answer the questions, who, where, what, why, how, and when in your speaking.

Divide your speech into introduction, discussion, and conclusion, and make the introduction and conclusion very brief.

Modulate your voice, don't speak in a monotone.

Don't talk too loud, cultivate a resonant voice with tone quality.

Look into the eyes of your audience and they will not see your gestures.

Be aggressive. Lean toward your audience, with one foot advanced, hands at the side when not making gestures.

Sentiment For Revenue Amendment Grows Throughout State As People Learn Facts Regarding Inequality

Two Thirds of Downstate Counties Are Organized With Representatives In Each District to Work For Vote In November Elections. Determined to Change Present Condition Where 37 Per Cent of State's Wealth Pays 85 Per Cent of Taxes.

BATTLE lines are drawing hard and fast as the fight to put over the revenue amendment to the state constitution draws near. A. C. Everingham, legislative representative of the Illinois Agricultural Association who is working also with the organized real estate boards of the state has been in two-thirds of the downstate counties, and by the middle of September will have spoken before 30 county farm bureau picnics.

"Sentiment is rapidly crystallizing in favor of the amendment to the constitution," said Everingham, in a recent interview. "I hear 100 opinions expressed in favor of the tax amendment to one against it. I never have spoken to audiences more keenly alive and more attentive to my explanations of the need for tax reforms.

"We have county organizations set up in two-thirds of the downstate counties, and before the November elections we shall be 100 per cent organized," he declared.

"These county organizations are made up of representatives from the farm bureaus, real estate boards, women's clubs, bankers' associations, labor organizations, and people from almost every walk of life. We have on these county committees from one to five representatives in every voting precinct whose purpose is to disseminate information and urge people to vote on the proposal."

Speaks to 2500

At the Richland County Farm Bureau picnic last week, Mr. Everingham spoke, to 2,500 people assembled in the grandstand at the fair grounds. At Moline, recently, he addressed 200 men and women. In the group was represented every civic activity and organization in this manufacturing city. At the close of the meeting, the proposed amendment was unanimously endorsed.

"The opposition to the tax amendment expressed by John Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is not representative of the business and industrial interests throughout the state," said Everingham.

"Everywhere I go I find more business men in favor of the proposed amendment than against it." Everingham has spoken to thousands of business men at luncheon clubs in addition to his appearance at county and district picnics.

Objections Not Reasonable

The objections to the amendment voiced by John Glenn and others are not based upon fact or sound reason," declared Everingham.

"One argument advanced is that the proposed amendment would make it possible to tax manufacturers out of business. My answer to that spurious attack is that if the present constitution were enforced and all industrial properties were

(Continued on col. 1, page 3.)

Cope Gets Check For $55.18

W. L. Cope of Marion county is $55.18 ahead as a result of more than a year's work on the part of the Illinois Agricultural Association transportation department in collecting a freight overcharge claim of two years' standing.

On September 6, 1923, Mr. Cope consigned a load of pears through the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange from Tonti to Alma, to finish loading, and on to Milwaukee. They were then reconsigned to Marion, Wisconsin.

This movement caused quite a controversy in the application of rates, the shipper being charged with a combination of locals also a combination on the refrigeration.

Claim originally was filed with the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers but they were able to collect only $9.51 from the railroad and so gave it up.

The Fruit Exchange turned it over to the I. A. A. The transportation department made a thorough check on the rates and took the matter up through the general offices of the railroad. The department was finally able to convince the railroad of their error by referring them to the various tariffs applicable.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamsbaugh, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Charles R. Finley.....Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox.....Sycamore

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....E. G. Thiem
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Phosphate-Limestone.....J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

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Tariff Bunk

MIS-STATEMENTS and misleading propaganda about the protective tariff and its effect on farm prices have been bobbing up periodically since the corn belt first announced its intention to make the tariff effective for agrictlure.

The old line protectionists sound the trumpet and rally around the flag whenever an innocent bystander raises the question, "Is the tariff fair to all classes; does the farmer share equally in its benefits?" Their answer is a broadside characterized more by its volume than its accuracy. Probably the most flagrant illustration was the tariff bunk in President Coolidge's Chicago speech. The jokester who supplied this information by a wonderful series of deductions, concluded that the cost of manufactured goods to the farmer was raised only two to three per cent as a result.

The story on page one in this issue is based upon the findings of two of the nation's leading economists following a distinterested study and analysis of the Fordney-McCumber tariff schedule. The information is untainted by political interest. The farmer is not disposed nor ready to swing the axe on the tariff but he would like to see an honest attempt made by the administration to accord its benefits to farm products.

A Hard Job

WILL ROGERS, cowboy comedian, says the trouble with the farmer is that there are too many middlemen between him and the consumer. "Cut out the middle, bring the two ends together, and the farmers' trouble will be solved," is his advice. Many a great truth has been said in jest. This is an example. Our expensive system of distribution, however, has a bull dog's grip on the country and the cutting out process is a disagreeable and difficult task.

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, in an article on "The Tariff and the Farmer," published in the current issue of "The Nation," says the trouble with agriculture is the inequalities of the tariff and the high cost of distribution. His suggestions for correcting the latter condition is expressed as follows:

"Even if the farmer were given the full benefit of the tariff, he would still be suffering under handicaps not applicable to other classes of citizens. The cost of distribution in many of our principal food products is greater than the cost of production. The result is that the farmer frequently gets too little to pay him for his investment and his labor, while the consumer pays a price so high as to be almost prohibitive. There is no doubt that this excessive cost of distribution decreases greatly the amount of consumption. . . . The farmer ought to get more and the consumer ought to pay less. Cooperative organizations of producers and consumer ought to be encouraged by law. It will require legislation to bring about the elimination of this great army of middlemen. Our producers as well as our consumers are so widely scattered and so difficult to organize that nothing can bring about the elimination of this waste except the strong arm of the Government."

Ten Commandments of Business

By George R. Wicker

1. Treat every person with the same honesty, fairness and consideration that you would like for yourself. Gold and silver, stocks and bonds, and other forms of property are much to be desired, but a profitable business is built upon a good reputation.
2. Do not be jealous of your competitors and do not look with covetous eyes upon their business. The public is discriminating and will reward you according to your merits.
3. Do not exaggerate, misrepresent or speak with a false tongue and do not resort to unfair or deceptive practices, lest your last days be lived in isolation and reproach.
4. If you would keep your friends and your money be sparing with the extension of credit. If you must transact your business on a credit basis conclude your sale with a definite understanding regarding settlement.
5. Be conservative in your effort for gain, for verily I say unto you that the skids to the bankruptcy courts are greased with the oil of speculation.
6. Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and be honest in your obligation to the Government, since the tax collector is a necessary evil. Look upon his coming cheerfully for the Government loves a cheerful taxpayer.
7. Be public spirited. Live agreeably with other people and take pleasure in helping to provide for the public comfort and convenience of the multitude, for in the performance of good deeds you shall prosper.
8. Be prompt in the payment of your accounts, for the virtue of a good credit is multiplied in the prompt settlement of your obligations.
9. As you hope for gain in your own business do not deny a just wage or fair profit to those who serve you.
10. Keep your own house in order. Life is uncertain and death in its coming knows neither time nor season. Keep your records as for the Day of Judgment, and it shall be well with you and your children.

Shall We Play Ostrich?

THE nation-wide attention and publicity given to the plan for improved management of farmers' elevators devised by the Illinois Agricultural Association through George R. Wicker, director of business service, has resulted in much favorable comment from many sources.

The I. A. A. plan would coordinate and strengthen the entire farmers' elevator movement by placing the management of groups of elevators in the hands of top-notch experienced men. It would give the efficient manager greater responsibility in handling the business transactions of two, four, six, eight, ten or even more elevators. There would be local managers in each elevator working under the group manager. But authority would be centralized. Overhead expense would be reduced by making unnecessary a high-priced manager at a small elevator. Successful methods and practices based on experience would be followed.

The plan is among the most constructive suggestions ever offered. It is based on authoritative information secured from the audits of 65 downstate farmers elevators. It would go far to stop losses and bankruptcies which audits show are all too frequent.

And yet, "keep it dark, soft pedal the shady side, don't mention the losses," is the advice of one manager. It will hurt us and the elevator movement, he says; what we need is optimism and boosters. Forget the group management plan, we are admonished.

Leave the rotten apple alone, put on the lid, and trust to luck to save the rest of the barrel. Shall we poke our heads in the sand like the ostrich, or shall we rout the danger by a bold, common-sense attack? Write your own answer.

Why Farmers Should *Support* the Tax Amendment to Illinois Constitution

(To be voted on in November, 1928)

1. Real estate, although less than one-half—many say less than 40 per cent—of the property in the state, is now paying about 80 per cent of all of the taxes for most purposes.
2. Tangible property, although probably not more than one-half of the property in the state, is now paying more than 92 per cent of all the taxes for most purposes.
3. A minority of the people of the state are now paying all of the taxes for most purposes.
4. Owners of some kinds of property easily can and do add their taxes to the prices of their services or products. Owners of other kinds of property, notably land, cannot shift their taxes to others to pay.
5. Owners of mortgaged property are now paying double or multiple taxes. They pay taxes not only on their equities, but also on the value of the mortgages, and pay a higher rate of interest on taxable mortgages whether the mortgages pay taxes or not.
6. Lack of personal interest on the part of most people in the economical and efficient use of tax moneys, and their belief that they are paying no taxes of any kind, promote extravagance and a rapid increase of deferred taxes in the form of bonded indebtedness.
7. Taxes are rapidly increasing in Illinois partly because the population is increasing, but chiefly because of the demand for new forms of service.
8. Under the present constitutional limitations none of the inequalities of the present taxing system described above can be fairly or properly corrected. The proposed amendment is a grant of power to the General Assembly, enabling it from time to time to correct inequalities in taxation and to establish a modern and equitable system of taxation.

Earl C. Smith

President, Illinois Agricultural Association.

[Brief articles in support of the points stated above will be printed in later issues of THE RECORD. Questions relative to the proposed tax amendment are invited and will be answered through THE RECORD.]

Sam Thompson Back From 3,000 Mile Trip Through Eight States

"The Farm Bureau is taking hold of the thinking people more than at any other time in its history," said Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation before the recent Mid-West Organization Conference at Saugatuck, Mich.



S. H. Thompson

"In talking to thousands of farmers and business men throughout the western states of California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Kansas, and Missouri, I am more convinced than ever that farmers themselves as well as business men are coming to realize the needs of agriculture, and the necessity for an effective policy to bring back farm prosperity," said Mr. Thompson.

"And wherever I went, all interests are looking to the farm bureau as the great American agricultural institution to lead the way in securing the necessary aid," he said.

Sentiment for Amendment Grows

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

assessed at their true valuations, the burden to industry would be enormous.

"The fact is that in some localities, tools, equipment, and tangible property owned by manufacturers is assessed at only around two per cent of its true value. The work of John C. Watson, statistician for the I. A. A., has shown that industrial properties in most counties are assessed far below their value.

Land and Home Owners Suffer

"The farmers already are being taxed off their farms, and home owners are being taxed out of their homes. The ownership of real estate, and even homes, is no longer considered desirable in many towns and cities because of the tax burden.

"In the City of Chicago real estate taxes are out of reason and rents are so high in desirable neighborhoods as to be almost prohibitive to people in moderate circumstances. The farmer and the home owner is the sufferer because he is not in a position to dodge taxes.

"No one wants to tax the manufacturer out of business, and moreover legislatures do not do what no one wants done. It is ridiculous to say that the legislature will place an undue burden on such interests."

The argument has been advanced that the amendment would give too much power to the legislature. The revenue amendment will not give the legislature any power it already does not have except to adjust and equalize taxes.

The legislature under the present constitution may impose an income tax, but if this were done it would serve merely as a double tax. It would not alleviate the present intolerable conditions. If the proposed tax amendment is passed, however, the legislature may remove some of the burden from farm lands and real estate, pass an income tax, and so equalize the load between different classes of owners.

If the amendment goes through, a two-thirds vote of the legislature will be necessary to pass any new tax laws. The two-thirds rule will safeguard against the passage of legislation not for the people's interests. If we can't trust one-third of our representatives to give us good laws, then we may as well abandon democratic government.

The state of New York adopted a state income tax years ago of one, two, and three per cent, depending upon the amount of income, the larger incomes being taxed more than the smaller. In that state there is no longer the intolerable spectacle such as obtained in Illinois where 37 per cent of the state's wealth bears 85 per cent of the tax burden.

I. A. A. Collects $13,502 Claims For Chicago Producers

Twelve hundred and forty-six loss and damage claims totaling $40,012.90 have been filed for member shippers of the Chicago Producers Commission Association since the I. A. A. transportation department began work for the Producers a year ago.

The total already collected amounts to $13,502.45 while more than $25,000 in claims are still outstanding.

The Chicago Producers through an arrangement made a year ago secured the aid of the Transportation Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association at a nominal figure to help in settling claims and overcharges.

The work of our transportation department for the Producers has attracted wide attention and a letter from the St. Paul Cooperative Commission Co., received a short time ago at the Producers office here, requested information as to how they were handling this work with such effect.

This department of the I. A. A. has had six years of successful experience, has made contacts with railroad officials and tariff bureaus throughout the country, and has saved thousands of dollars to the farmers of Illinois through freight rate reductions, and the collection of overcharge and damage claims.

Since starting work for the Producers, the department has devoted much attention to the improvement of conditions at local shipping points, has succeeded in getting new stock yards built, has had yards repaired, water installed in them, shade provided, while at countless stations the scales have been repaired through their efforts.

In addition the department has secured transit privileges on cattle and sheep from many western points. Thus feeders have been enabled to unload their stock, feed and fatten them at their farms, and reship them to market at a substantial saving in freight charges. This amounts to as high as $40 a car in some cases.

All this service is handed on down to customers of the Association without additional charge.

Lee County Board of Review Reduces Farm Values $5,315,653

The Illinois Agricultural Association through the work of John C. Watson, director of taxation, scored another victory in Lee County recently, when the county board of review made an 18 per cent cut in farm land valuations.

The cut in land valuations came following information revealed by Mr. Watson in a survey comparing the valuations of farm and city property. Watson found that valuations on land were practically the same as they were in the high times of seven years ago.

In making the reduction, the board of review issued the following statement:

"The board of review now in session in Lee County has seen fit to make a reduction on all values upon lands and so-called farm lands, including tracts of 10 acres or more, exclusive of buildings.

"The total amount of values for taxation purposes on farm lands in Lee County is placed at $29,531,406 at the present time. The reduction placed by the board is 18 per cent or a total amount of $5,315,653, which when deducted from the above values leaves a total of $24,215,753.

"We as members of the board feel justified in making this adjustment since the above land values were placed on these lands seven years ago during high prices. As a result of the deflation we believe farmers are entitled to a substantial reduction.

GEORGE FRUIN.
G. F. MALACH.
(Signed) W. F. AVERY.

This splendid piece of work will result in a saving of thousands of dollars to farmers in Lee County.

Divorce increased 14.4 per cent in Ohio last year over 1924. There was one divorce for every four marriages. In Michigan the divorce increase was 3.2 per cent with one divorce for every five marriages.

Farm Bureaus Help Stop Chicken Thefts Throughout Illinois

Thousands of Dollars In Rewards Offered. Local and County Protective Associations Offer Most Hope

THOUSANDS of dollars in rewards to stop chicken stealing and petty thievery in the rural districts are being offered by county farm bureaus throughout Illinois according to word received from the Illinois Agricultural Association today.

Many county farm bureau rewards of $50 to $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of chicken thieves have been in force from three to five years but counties heretofore inactive in the suppression of rural thievery have come to the front recently with county-wide campaigns which include the organization of local vigilanti committees, detective associations, and posting of rewards in bold, black type in prominent places.

Six fully organized townships out of 13 in the county is the record established by the Dewitt County Farm Bureau. A reward of $50 is paid by the association from which property is stolen and an additional reward of $10 is paid by each of the other organized groups, making a total reward of $110.

Kendall county, according to County Adviser Earl Price, first posted a reward of $125 in 1923, but subsequently changed the offer to double the value of the property stolen up to $100. The reward is paid only in case of conviction.

The Adams County Farm Bureau recently posted a reward of $100 for information leading to arrest and conviction of anyone stealing from a member.

"We are offering $100 reward and our protective association is open to anyone in the county," writes Ed. Creighton of the White County Farm Bureau. "Just before we started our organization two thieves were caught and plans were already on foot to get them paroled. But our association was able to bring enough pressure to prohibit this from being done, and when these thieves are brought to trial we plan to have at least 50 reliable citizens to see that these men go to the penitentiary where they belong."

The St. Clair County Farm Bureau enlisted in the fight to check farm thievery lately when it posted a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of anyone caught stealing from a member.

"A year ago the Henry County Farm Bureau paid Albert Schmidt of Kewanee township $50 for catching a chicken thief," said J. W. Wgisenand, farm adviser. "Schmidt got up in the middle of the night, shot one chicken thief in the back, and captured his partner."

The previous season Carl Doye of Kewanee collected a $50 reward when he and his wife caught two boys raiding their hen roost. Recently the Geneseo Farm Bureau Community Club in Henry county organized a local protective association to cooperate with the local authorities in the apprehension of thieves.

Following several convictions of chicken thieves in Knox county the farm bureau posted a $50 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of thieves stealing from members.

"Our Bureau has a standing reward of $100 to protect our members," writes Alfred Raut, of Madison county. "In case of a jail sentence this is increased 50 per cent. We have a county-wide protective association to prevent trespassing, but the members are prepared to take care of chicken stealing. They have devised a system of marking poultry so that each member's poultry can be identified if found at the St. Louis markets.

"At intervals our men look over the poultry bought by the dealers. This has been given wide publicity and has served quite well in holding down chicken stealing in this county. In the past three years only two of our members have lost poultry. About five poultry thieves have been sent to jail from this county. Walter Gerling, Edwardsville, is secretary of our county protective association."

The Kane County Protective Association organized by the farm bureau offers a reward of $100 for information leading to conviction of persons stealing from members.

In Bennington township, Marshall county, farmers have perfected a close organization to stop chicken stealing, which they hope to do first by offering a $50 reward. As soon as thievery is detected the members are posted to surround the territory where the thieves are operating. Secret alarms are being installed about their buildings. In addition the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau has posted a reward to protect its members.

Organized gangs have been stealing poultry from Lake county farmers for years, according to County Adviser Doerschuk. Two recent raids which netted the thieves 160 choice standard bred chickens valued at more than $300 led the Lake County Farm Bureau and the local protective association to post rewards of $50 each.

The Sugar Grove Detective Association composed of farmers of Vance and Catlin townships in Vermilion county was formed recently following wholesale raids by professional gangs operating throughout Eastern Illinois. The work of these gangs was exposed several months ago in Prairie Farmer. Aided by Otis Kercher, farm adviser, farmers about Fairmount assembled and under the leadership of C. H. Burton, president, perfected an organization of nearly 200 men to suppress lawlessness in that section. The Vermillion County Farm Bureau simultaneously posted rewards of $25 each for the first 10 thieves caught stealing from members.

Other county farm bureaus actively engaged in the fight to stop the crime wave by posting rewards and organizing protective groups are Williamson county, Edwards, Woodford, Mason, Hancock, Gallatin, Grundy, McLean, Greene, Carroll, Morgan, Jackson, Dupage, and Boone.

"Thieves have stolen three plows, several eveners, rolls of wire fence, as well as chickens in this county," writes C. W. Simpson, farm adviser in Gallatin county. "Last week they dug one-half an acre of potatoes by moonlight belonging to a farm bureau member and carried the loot away."

Fred Trautvetter of Hancock county collected a $50 farm bureau reward when he discovered his neighbor's chickens at the poultry house in Warsaw. The two thieves, Archie Neatrour and Carroll Nesbit, were apprehended as a result. The Hancock County Farm Bureau has placed no limit on the number of $50 rewards offered.

The Mason County Farm Bureau recently broadened its offer of $100 to include automobile as well as chicken thieves. "At present we are organizing an Anti-Horse Thief Association branch of the old state association, in Manito township," said T. R. Isaacs, county adviser. "Our reward was posted more than a year ago."

Listen In!

The Illinois Agricultural Association's half hour over radio station WLS, Chicago, was inaugurated at 12:30 p. m. on Thursday, Aug. 26.

The half hour over WLS is to be a regular feature each week at 12:30 standard time. News and information of interest to farm bureau members throughout the state will be featured.

A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing who recently completed a survey of milk marketing on several large eastern markets, will have the leading part in the program, Thursday, Sept. 2. A feature of the half-hour each week will be a dramatized story of farm problems or questions of general interest. George R. Wicker, who featured the program last Thursday, told in dialogue some of the principles for the successful operation of a farmers' elevator.

I. A. A. Elevator Plan To Be Discussed In Iroquois Co. Meeting

Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers Assn. Expected to Show Hand On Proposed Plan For Strengthening Elevators

A COUNTY meeting to discuss the merits of the Illinois Agricultural Association's plan for the improvement of farmers' elevators with representatives of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers Association and elevator directors in Iroquois county was in prospect as this issue went to press.



George R. Wicker

The proposed plan for federating the management under one head of eight Iroquois county elevators whose audits have been subject to the inspection of the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association, a subsidiary of the I. A. A., met with almost unanimous acclamation by the boards of directors. But a small minority who favor a thorough consideration of the plan have held up its initiation due it is thought to influence coming from the headquarters of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association.

The plan proposed some time ago provides for the operation of the elevators under one management but with each individual elevator maintaining its own identity as before.

There would be no pooling of profits or interests. All sales, however, as well as purchases would be made through the central operating company and the prices to be paid for grain at the various points would be determined by the board of directors. There is no provision for the assumption of losses of one elevator by another.

The plan for coordinating the management of elevators that those most successful may hold out a helping hand to the less fortunate is the outgrowth of the work of George R. Wicker, cooperative marketing expert and director of cooperative accounting for the I. A. A., who recently completed a detailed survey of 65 farmers' elevators subject to his audit.

The figures showed clearly that 39 of the 65 companies had capital and surplus whereas 17 showed the original capital impaired. Nine of the companies were insolvent.

Insufficient working capital necessitating heavy borrowings and the subsequent payment of disastrous interest was found by Wicker to be one of the chief causes of losses. That combined with speculative and bad account losses contributed most heavily to the downfall of the unsuccessful companies.

Mr. Wicker believes that knowledge of the business by the directors as well as the manager is essential to a well regulated elevator. Poor management was responsible for more losses than from any other cause.

The proposed meeting in Iroquois county suggested first by the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association will probably be held the second week in September. The Illinois Agricultural Association welcomes the opportunity to be represented that the plan for strengthening the elevator movement throughout the state may have full explanation.

Theft, Life and Auto Insurance for Members Under Study by I. A. A.

Authorization has been given the officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association by the executive committee to investigate the advisability of theft, life and automobile insurance for its members in 92 Illinois counties.

However, the association will not, according to the executive committee's order, poach in the field of the farmers' mutual insurance companies, which are concerned chiefly with mutual insurance for farmers for protection against loss from fire, lightning and windstorm.

Tax on Income Can't Be Shifted, Declares Watson; Tells Why

By JOHN C. WATSON,
Director Taxation and Statistics.

THE most desirable feature of a taxing system is the fair distribution of the tax burden among the population. Taxes cannot be fairly distributed if some people can easily shift them to others to pay, while others cannot shift them at all or have the greatest difficulty in doing so. In a previous article it has been shown that taxes on agricultural land cannot be shifted. The same is usually true of taxes on urban land. In theory, owners of land, whether agricultural or urban, can usually shift taxes on their improvements, but there are conditions under which this is not true. The owners of farms on which the buildings are unoccupied, frequently found in parts of Southern Illinois, are one class of taxpayers who cannot shift the taxes on their improvements.



J. C. Watson.

Statement Not True.

It is sometimes said that all taxes are shifted to consumers. The statement is not true. There is one kind of tax which can be shifted only with extreme difficulty, if at all. This is the tax on net income, especially the progressive tax, with graduated rates increasing with higher amounts of net income.

The question is sometimes asked why one kind of tax can be shifted, while another cannot be shifted. The purpose of this discusion is briefly to answer the question.

A flat tax, the amount of which can be anticipated with approximate accuracy, and which if shifted, does not increase the amount of tax in a later year, offers the most favorable conditions for shifting. The general property tax, at least on some classes of property, offers conditions favorable to shifting. A sales tax also is usually easily shifted. But a graduated tax on net income differs sharply from both the general property tax and from a sales tax.

Why Can't Be Shifted.

There are two principal reasons why graduated taxes on net income cannot easily be shifted.

First, those who pay taxes on net income cannot shift them because they must compete with others whose net income is not high enough to be taxed. Those who pay the higher rates on net income cannot shift them because they must compete with those who pay lower rates or pay no tax at all.

Second, those who pay taxes on net incomes, or anticipate that they may have to pay them, cannot shift them because, by doing so, they only increase the amount of their net income and thus increase the amount of their tax. The tax, of course, does not increase as fast as the net income, but any taxpayer who tries to adopt this policy will not long be able to continue it. He can shift the tax only by increasing his net income. Under ordinary conditions he can increase his net income only by increasing the prices of his goods or his services.

Bunk About Tariff Is Exploded by Farm Experts

(Continued from page 1, col. 2)

probably over $5 per capita, or a total of $158,000,000 on steel alone. It would not be out of reason to say that the tariff costs the farmer, net, in the neighborhood of $300,000,000 or $10 for every man, woman, and child living on American farms. . . .

. . . Thus the farmer very properly asks what the facts are about his much praised home market. So far as he can see, it works well with respect to potatoes, tomatoes, and fresh vegetables, but fails to work respecting corn, hogs, cattle, wheat, rice, and cotton. For the most part the prices of these basic commodities are made on a world market and reflected back to American farmers.

"This is merely another way of saying that one of the greatest price making influences known is the tariff, and the farmer receives little benefit in the way of increased price, but pays bills made much larger by the tariff on manufactured goods."

Speaking for the same meeting in New York City some time ago, Prof. John D. Black, economist from the University of Minnesota, had the following to say:

Another Knockout.

"No nation has gone in for stimulating urban industries on so vigorous a scale as has the United States. The duties now generally average around 40 per cent of the value of what few manufactured goods are imported. Coupled with this, most raw materials of manufacturing have come in duty free, even though they compete with domestic farm products in some cases. Hides, vegetable oils, and Egyptian staple cotton are cases in point. All of this was done in the beginning to give our infant industries a chance to get started. We were largely an agricultural nation, and thoughtful people agreed that we would be better off if we diversified. But we allowed the infant to grow so strong that it has over-mastered us. The effect has been to penalize agriculture by making farmers pay higher prices for what they buy, while the protection they are receiving on their farm products is adding little to offset it. It must be remembered also that tariff protection for industry raises the whole level of money wages (not real wages) in the cities. The protected industries take labor away from the unprotected ones and the exporting ones, until only the more efficient units of these, those which can meet the high wages, are left producing. Along with this is a reduction in per capita output, because the labor is now used in less productive industries. The same analysis probably applies to the land and capital goods also used in production. The result is that nearly all the things which the farmers buy from the city, not just the dutiable goods, cost appreciably more.

"The total offset is not forty per cent, but it is surely more than the two per cent that certain quaint jugglers of figures managed to get inserted in President Coolidge's recent Chicago speech.

"Also the wages the farmer pays his hired labor are higher because of the competition of the protected city industries. Thus the farmers who are near the margin are crowded out just as are the marginal city producers in unprotected industries.

Mid-West Farm Bureaus Adopt Uniform Plans for Future Organization Work

The organization committe representing eight Mid-West states assembled at Saugatuck, Michigan, recently adopted a uniform plan for carrying on membership work in the various states. Here are the 10 recommendations adopted by the committee:

1. That a permanent membership is paramount if the farm bureau is to function in an educational, social and economic capacity; and that the farm bureau, county, state and national, must build its program, personnel and budget with membership as the primary consideration.

2. That a membership policy must be built on an appeal for an adequate standard of living on the farm, and a farm income to maintain it.

3. That membership work be based on volunteer effort.

4. That to have a healthy and permanent farm organization, farm leaders must have the courage to teach the membership that each American farmer owes to his occupation and his community a decent contribution of money, time and effort.

5. That the future of cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing, can only be assured through an appreciation by the farmer, that such activities are only factors that help to make possible an adequate standard of living; and that he must recognize and appreciate the necessity of loyalty to, and understanding of these fundamentals, rather than a consideration only of immediate and direct monetary returns.

6. That publicity, properly adapted and directed, is indispensable to getting and keeping members; and its form and appeal must be of such character that it will create and maintain interest in the Farm Bureau.

7. That all farm bureaus should adopt an adequate uniform membership fee.

8. That financial support from Commodity Associations should be received only for specific services rendered, and should not be recommended as the principal source of farm bureau income.

9. That prompt collection of dues is fundamental to the success of membership work; and that a dues collection program must be continually in effect, and particularly should a dues collection campaign precede a membership campaign.

10. That we should look to the organization department of the American Farm Bureau Federation for the further development of a national plan of organization and membership maintenance, and that department should have the assistance of a competent personnel made available to train leaders and assist in the direction of organization work.

Oil Co-ops Succeed In Saving Thousands For Minnesota Men

Good Cooperation and High Class Management Reasons For Success, Declares J. R. Bent, Following Visit

"Cooperation aided by good management is saving the farmers of Minnesota thousands of dollars annually on their gas and oil bills," declared J. R. Bent, director of farm supplies who just returned from a study of cooperative oil and gas companies in Minnesota.

"Minnesota has 40 cooperative distributive stations in operation, said Bent, most of which are of recent origin. But the older companies have been paying almost unheard of dividends on their investments. The Cottonwood, Owatonna, and Freeborn county companies have made a pronounced success of their operations in both service and savings. Their earnings are almost too good to be true."

The Freeborn county company with a capital investment of only $20,000, but capitalized for $25,000, earned more than $16,000 net last year. A surplus of $1,600 was set aside, and a patronage dividend of $14,000 was declared for payment next year. This money in the meantime will help augment the working capital.

The Freeborn county company has a central bulk station at Albert Lea and three outlying bulk stations. There is only one retail filling station, and that is located at Albert Lea. According to Bent, the retail station is the least necessary part of the distribution system. The managers are not altogether convinced that the filling station is an asset. Each bulk station is equipped with one or more delivery trucks.

The Central Cooperative Oil Co., at Owatonna has been successful since its organization in 1922. It has only one bulk and retail filling station. Both are located together in Owatonna.

This company organized with 1000 shares of stock at $25 per share. Seven hundred shares only were sold. The last audit on January 1, 1926, showed the net worth of the company was approximately $16,000 with refunds for 1925, not paid, at $14,371.17.

The net profit for last month, July, 1926, of the Owatonna company amounted to more than $4,300 net. The Freeborn county company showed a profit for July of over $4,500. These figures are exclusive of taxes, insurance, and depreciation, but they are above all labor, management, and other overhead expenses.

"The chief reasons for the outstanding success of these companies is the splendid way in which the Danish, Norwegian, and German farmers of those sections cooperate in patronizing their own companies," said Bent. "Then, too, the companies got into the field even when there was little competition. Their profits may decrease somewhat as more competition develops.

"These companies buy their gas on the open market, and purchase lubricating stock following specifications on a contract basis."

The Freeborn county association has approximately 1300 accounts on the books. Between Mar. 1 and Dec. 31 last year it sold 555,138 gallons of gasoline, 138,738 gallons of kerosene, and 22,082 gallons of lubricating oils. A patronage dividend of 9.4 per cent on sales was declared.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is prepared to offer complete service and advice to counties interested in the formation of such companies. A detailed summary of the experiences of the Minnesota companies with facts and figures about their operations is being prepared for the benefit of companies organized in Illinois.

The I. A. A. is cautioning its members to be sure the local people are ready to support the cooperative venture before launching their organization. An aggressive and active board of directors and manager are essential to the success of such companies. The oil co-op is being looked upon as one of the greatest opportunities ever offered for farmers to save money. Minnesota, apparently, is more successful with its cooperative ventures than other states, largely because its Northern European population thinks in terms of cooperation.

Higher Prices for Beef Cattle Coming Is Govt. Prediction

HIGHER prices for beef cattle are in prospect within the next eighteen months for both the feeders and range producers, according to the report on the outlook for beef cattle made by the Department of Agriculture recently. An upward trend is probable over the next two or three years the department says. The numbers of breeding stock, of cattle on feed, and of young stock seem to be materially lower than for several years so that reduction in the market movement is expected.

While no considerable reduction in the number of stock held by range men was made for some time after the break of 1920, the number of steers has been reduced during the last three or four years accompanied by a less rapid reduction in the number of cows. The increasing number of cows and heifers now being slaughtered indicates further reductions in breeding stock still being made. It does not appear, therefore, that the number of cows is sufficient to long maintain the present high rate of slaughter, the report shows.

All indications are for smaller supplies of cattle on the markets during the next few months also, the department states. The movement of all cattle so far during 1926 has been less than for the same periods last year, and the best information from the range States indicates a considerably lighter run of grass cattle during the next three months than a year ago. In the Southwest there are lighter supplies of cattle available than a year ago. As the 1926 calf crop was good, the number of calves to be offered from the Southwest this fall will compare favorably with the past three years, however. Good range conditions and an improved financial situation have placed the southwestern cattlemen in a position so they would not be forced to sell on an unfavorable market.

Survey In Forty-Six Counties Shows Wealth Farm Bureaus

Net Worth Nearly Half Million Dollars and Represents An Industry Valued at Three Billion

FORTY-SIX county farm bureaus picked at random over the state of Illinois are worth approximately a half million dollars, they serve an industry in these 46 counties valued at three billion dollars, and they represent a total paid-up membership of 37,000 according to a survey recently completed by George R. Wicker, director of business service.

The survey covering 46 county farm bureaus whose books were audited by the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association shows that the average net worth of the 46 bureaus was $10,009.85. The wealthiest county farm bureau showed a net worth of $24,623.80 while the smallest was rated at $495.02.

The financial statement shows that most farm bureaus are living within their income because the average of the 46 showed an excess of income over expense of $1,595.92.

Commercial activities of farm bureaus it was found are comparatively slight, and in most counties are limited to the handling of serum and virus for vaccinating hogs. The total income derived from such activities amounted to only 3 per cent of the total gross income. Membership dues were responsible for 72.97 per cent of the total income, receipts from state and federal appropriations represented 18.82 per cent, and commercial activities about 3 per cent.

Total expenses of the 46 farm bureaus included in the survey were $269,130.33 representing 90.3 per cent of income, resulting in an excess of income of $28,899.46 or 9.7 per cent of total income.

"The survey indicates that the farm bureaus whose expenses exceeded income last year, did not pay sufficient attention to the collection of membership dues," said Wicker. "The budgets in such cases did not take account of the delinquencies."

Rain Breaks Up State Picnic at Mt. Vernon, Aug. 12

Horseshoe Championship to Be Decided at Fairbury, Sept. 6. Marshall-Putnam Plays Knox County, Ind., In Interstate Championship Series

A crowd estimated at 15,000 mostly from the lower third of the state got a wet reception at the I. A. A. state picnic, Mt. Vernon on Thursday, August 12.

Intermittent showers throughout the day terminated in a downpour at 3:00 p. m. that sent picnickers scurrying for shelter in every direction, and before the torrent which bordered on a cloudburst had subsided the picnic grounds were swimming, and all hopes for continuing the program had vainshed.

Between showers, Marshall-Putnam's crack nine led by "Parson" Thompson, who preaches in Lacon on Sunday and pitches for the farm bureau team during the week, managed to rout Henderson county in a fast game by the score of 12 to 2.

This is the second state championship in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League for the winners. Phelps and Wallace each brought in three runs for Marshall-Putnam, while Rickets and Keeney scored the two runs for Henderson. Wallace for the winners, and Keener for the losers each made home runs.

Marshall-Putnam was scheduled to play an interstate game with an all-star team selected from the 10 farm bureau teams of Knox County, Ind., at the former's picnic, Lacon, on Aug. 28. A series of games is planned to decide the interstate championship.

The hog-calling contest delayed by rain until afternoon brought out 24 entries, 21 of which reported for competition. It didn't take the three judges, Sam Sorrells, Clair Hay, and C. T. Hufford long to award the little gold pig trophy to Walton Hodge of Jefferson county. V. E. Robison of Tazewell county, last year's champion, was among the contestants.

Hodge won hands down with a penetrating, musical W-H-O-O-E-Y delivered from the side of the mouth.

Peterson Brothers from Marshall-Putnam and the Torbert boys from Dewitt were battling for the silver cup in the horseshoe tournament, when the deluge dampened their ardor and made a puddle out of the new clay courts.

Marshall-Putnam coming through the day without a defeat had won the first game when the contest was called off. Arrangements were made later to play off the championship at the state horseshoe meet to be held at Fairbury in Livingston county on September 6.

Senator Jim Watson of Indiana, the speaker of the day, merely had time to walk out on the platform, say a few nice things about the tariff, comment briefly on the fight for surplus control, and tell his listeners, "it's time for us to look about for protection," as the patter of rain drops announced the coming storm.

Mr. Watson's speech was reported in detail in the 16 page Special Picnic Edition of the I. A. A. Record published at Mt. Vernon in cooperation with the Register-News the day of the picnic. A large part of the crowd left the grounds before the the special edition could be distributed. Souvenir copies may be had by writing the I. A. A. office, Chicago or the Register-News, Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Chas. Sewell of Otterbein, Ind., director of community and field service for the American Farm Bureau Federation spoke to the women following the rain in the morning. "The morale of the husband is largely determined by the mental attitude of the wife," she said. "The farm woman can help by supporting the farm bureau and insisting on maintaining a high standerd of living on the farm."

Mrs. T. L. Stookey of St. Clair county won the chicken calling contest in a field of seven entries.

Peaches were given away and sold by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange. Peach grading demonstrations acquainted many visitors from afar with the methods used in sorting and packing fruit for market.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSO RECORD

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1,000,000 VOTES FOR THE TAX AMENDMENT IS AIM NOV. 2

A Wet Trip With The Cornborer Thru Ohio, Michigan and Canada

500 Attend International Convention at Detroit Last Week.

By the Editor

Essex and Kent counties, Ontario, Canada have reduced their corn acreage 60 per cent already and promise a further reduction of 10 to 20 per cent next year as a result of the European Cornborer. The borer came 65 miles westward this year into five counties in Northeastern Indiana and almost across the state of Michigan to Kalamazoo. Can the Corn Belt stop the cornborer? Read the story of this dangerous insect and what is being done to keep the borer out of Illinois corn fields written by the Editor following a trip to the devasted area in Ohio, Michigan and Ontario.

Can the Middle West stop the European cornborer? This is the question and this the problem that brought more than 500 farmers, entomologists, editors, scientists, deans and professors, federal investigators, reporters, bankers, and officials from many walks of life to Toledo, Detroit, and on into Essex and Kent counties, Ontario, Canada on Sept. 23, 24, and 25.

I was astonished when I clambered from my berth at Toledo after an all night ride through the rain to find so many important men gathered to do homage to His Majesty, a little, white, insignificant looking grub of foreign parentage.

At the Fort Meigs Hotel, where we gathered early Thursday morning in a driving rain, boots and rubbers, raincoats, caps and rubber hats, were being sought in preparation for the wet drive through the infested Ohio and Michigan territory between Toledo and Detroit.

An International Gathering

A doctor of zoology from Germany with his short mustache, goatee and professional air, lent an international aspect to the gathering. The Canadians, of course, were there en masse. I was particularly interested in a light silk raincoat impregnated with rubber worn by the young German professor. It was equipped with a hood to pull over his hat so that when properly adjusted, the wearer was as snug and safe from the elements as a turtle in his shell.

The coat weighed only a few ounces and could be carried conveniently in one's pocket. Herr Professor told me he paid 90 francs for it in Switzerland, which at the normal rate of exchange is $20, our money.

The bus trip to Monroe was uninteresting although ample opportunity for getting acquainted with men who had been on former trips through the cornborer territory presented itself. Our bus carried about 30 men but the hum of their conversation scarcely could be heard above the tattoo of the downpour on the roof of the car.

Our first stop was in Lucas county, Ohio where we saw a field approximately 75 per cent infested. It was yellow dent corn planted May 20. From the road the corn did not look as bad as I had expected. The stalks were still green and nearly all upstanding, although the growth was stunted. There were plenty of ears, two to three per stalk, but they were smaller than our better Illinois corn, and upon closer examination, we found the infested ears were considerably damaged. Much of the corn was loose on

(Continued on col. 2, page 4.)

Determined to Do Something About It



42 Counties Join In Fire Protection Week To Stop Farm Losses

By VERNON VANIMAN

FORTY-TWO farm bureaus are cooperating in Farmers' Fire Insurance Week or Farm Fire Protection Week. Each farm bureau will hold at least one meeting in the county during the week of October 18 to 23 when it will discuss the why and wherefore of farm fires and how to safeguard the county against fire losses



V. Vaniman.

For the past seven years in Illinois there has been a gradual increase in the number of fires and also in the total loss. The number of fires have increased from 14,052 in 1920 to 18,049 in 1926 and the losses have increased from $16,552,248 in 1920 to $27,112,084 in 1926. These are for the fiscal years ending June 30th.

Exceed All Records

For the fifth consecutive year the fire losses of the nation have exceeded the half billion mark. This has been an ascending scale of several millions per year.

In 1921—$485,000,000
In 1922—$506,000,000
In 1923—$535,000,000
In 1924—$548,000,000
In 1925—$570,250,000

These are the figures recorded by the Actuarial Board of the Fire Underwriters which is America's official clearing house on such information.

The annual sacrifice of life in the U. S. by fire still runs around 15,000.

Each county will have the total number of fires and the fire loss for the past six years. The statement is made that 75 per cent of the fires

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Revenue Amendment Criticisms Answered

Here Are Replies to Principal Objections to Constitutional Reform Sought.

By JOHN C. WATSON

1. *The pending amendment is objected to because it permits the establishment of a tax on income.* Some persons have even said that its approval will establish such a tax.

Approval of the amendment will establish no tax. It will permit no tax not now permitted by the constitution. The General Assembly now has the power, by a bare majority of each house, to enact an income tax, but any such tax would be without exemptions, and without proper deductions of taxes on income of property from taxes on the property itself. The pending amendment permits the General Assembly, by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house, to enact a tax on income, with such exemptions as it may deem proper, and with proper adjustments so that both income from property and the property itself will not be taxed.

2. *The amendment is objected to by some people because it permits classification of property for taxation.*

The power of classification is necessary for proper adjustment of the burden of taxation. For example, if an income tax is enacted, double taxation both of property and of income from property, as shown above, can be avoided only if the General Assembly has the power to classify. It is highly desirable also that mining property be taxed on its output, rather than on its value, and that the same principle be followed in the taxation of real estate which is better adapted to forestry than to any other purpose. The present Constitution does not permit the taxation of property on its output. It does not permit taxation in such a way as to encourage reforestation.

Classification might well be used also in the taxation of automobiles. Few counties get more than 60 per cent or 70 per cent of their automobiles on the assessment books. Cook County does not assess more than five or six per cent of its automobiles and trucks. If classification were permitted, the property tax on motor vehicles could easily and surely be collected with the motor license fees.

3. *Some people object to the pending amendment on the ground that the legislature cannot be trusted with the power it would give.*

The Amendment gives the General Assembly no power which it does not now have except to adjust the burden fairly between different sources of taxation and different tax payers. The objection here quoted is not a valid argument against the amendment, but so far as it is based on fact, is rather an argument for the election of better members of the General Assembly.

4. *Somewhat similar is the objection that the pending amendment, if approved, will give the General Assembly unlimited power to raise taxes.*

The General Assembly now has unlimited power to raise taxes. It has full power over the basis of valuations and within the last twenty (20) years has twice raised the basis of valuations. Except in the total for county taxes it has unlimited power over all tax rates. The present Constitution limits the total tax for county purposes to 75 cents on the hundred dollars of assessed valuations. It limits the General Assembly on no tax rate for any other purpose. By raising the basis of valuations to actual values, the General Assembly, under the present Constitution, could increase the county tax as well as other taxes about five fold. It could increase all tax rates except that for county purposes without any limit.

There is no danger that, under the pending amendment, the General Assembly would tax any or all persons out of business. Nobody wants any such tax. Under the present Constitution the General Assembly has almost no other source of taxation except tangible property, chiefly real estate. The real danger is that taxes on this kind of property will, as in fact they are already doing, more and more rapidly approach the full producing power of such property. This means, confiscation of values of property, especially property which cannot shift its taxes to others to pay.

Endorsement and Active Support By Labor and Other Groups Throughout State Assures Passage Is Prediction

Amendment Must Have a Majority of Votes Cast to Win. Opposition Tries to Befog Issue. Joint Committee Report of General Assembly Answers Criticisms.

ONE million votes for the revenue amendment to the Illinois constitution at the polls Nov. 2. This is the goal of the organized groups pledged to support of the tax amendment that will empower the state legislature, if passed, to revise our antiquated tax laws.

Following the unqualified endorsement of the tax amendment by the Illinois Federation of Labor at their recent annual meeting held at Streator positive assurance was held out by leaders in the movement that the amendment would receive the needed majority of votes cast.

Supporting the Tax Amendment

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF LABOR.
ILLINOIS BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.
ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.
ILLINOIS LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.
ILLINOIS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.
ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS.
PRAIRIE FARMER.
ILLINOIS FARMER.
MOST OF DOWNSTATE PRESS.

Marked progress was made by A. C. Everingham during the past four weeks in forming an organization in every county to work for votes on the amendment.

"By the end of October we will have reached every county in the state," declared Everingham, "and by that time we will have an effective state organization with farmers, bankers, labor, real estate men, teachers, and civic leaders from every phase of business life supporting the tax amendment through active county and township units.

"This is the greatest legislative interest we have at the present time," said John L. Walker, labor president before their annual meeting in Streator two weeks ago.

Will Help You

"Here is one piece of legislation we can conscientiously help you put over," declared Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor in speaking to a representative of the Illinois Agricultural Association last week. "We are for it unqualifiedly because its right, not because we expect to get any particular economic advantage out of it."

Opposition from the spokesman for the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is dwindling down to a desultory fire by means of questions designed to befog the voter and cloud the real issue as to whether or not the legislature is to be given authority by a two-thirds vote to work out a revision and a more equitable adjustment of the tax burden.

The purpose of the amendment is stated very clearly in the report of the Joint Commission on Constitutional Amendment of the 54th General Assembly. Here it is in full:

To the People of Illinois:

At the general election to be held on the second day of November, 1926, you will be called upon to adopt or reject an amendment adding Section 14 to Article IX of the Constitution of Illinois.

Purpose of Proposed Amendment

The purpose of this proposed amendment is to permit the General Assembly of this State to employ other methods of taxation than those now provided by the Constitution. *The amendment itself establishes no taxes.* The Constitution of Illinois now requires that all property be taxed uniformly in proportion to its value. Under present conditions it has proved impossible to value

(Continued on col. 4, page 3.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th ..... William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th ..... B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st ..... Samuel Scrrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th ..... R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith ..... Detroit
Vice-President, Charles R. Finley ..... Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operative Accounting ..... Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Kelker
Information ..... E. G. Thiem
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Farm Supply ..... J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

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Are We All Wrong?

ONE of the familiar answers made to the farmers' insistent demand for protection on a parity with industry is that domestic consumption as a result of our ever-increasing population will soon overtake production, and then the farmer will be in the saddle.

We wonder how some of our infant manufacturing industries would have fared had the same line of reasoning been followed. What if they had been told, "We know you are weak now and are having hard sledding, but you'll learn the ropes in a few years and everything will be all right. We don't believe a protective tariff would be good for you."

The tariff on aluminum helped make Andrew Mellon rich. And yet our secretary of the treasury was the first to raise the cry about Europe securing a cheaper food supply than America if the tariff were made effective for corn belt farm products.

The belief that American agriculture, except for a small minority like the wool and sugar beet growers, is suffering more from continued "young industry" tariff protection than anything else is substantiated in the authoritative article, "American Export Trade and The Tariff," written by Dr. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago in the September 1926 Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The author says:

"In the past the restrictive effect of the American tariff has been felt most keenly by the agricultural industries. By raising the general money cost of living and the money costs of production, the tariff has acted as a depressive influence on the prosperity and growth of American agriculture insofar as its opportunities lay in foreign markets. In the main, American agriculture still undoubtedly loses more than it gains from the protective tariff policy. . . . . .

"The fundamental tariff principle is that the tariff-maintained industry is an anaemic industry kept alive by blood-transfusions from the healthy industries, and that these blood-transfusions weaken the latter."

Agriculture has given its life's blood toward making the United States the wealthiest country in the world. Is it not justified now in seeking to stop the blood-transfusions that weakened it?

The Tariff and Wheat

IN a recent survey of United States and Canadian wheat prices Chester C. Davis found that the price of wheat in the terminals of the United States now represents from 86 to 88 per cent of its pre-war purchasing power (on farms it is less because present freight rates are 45 per cent higher), and that wheat prices for the same grades at Winnipeg, Canada, were higher than those quoted at Minneapolis, Kansas City, and other terminals in this country.

To be specific, on Sept. 13 the Winnipeg cash price paid for No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat 60 lbs. to bu. 60 per cent dark, hard, vitreous kernels was $1.42¼. On the same day the prices paid for No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat (60 lbs. to bu. 75 per cent, dark, hard, vitreous kernels) ranged from $1.37¼ to $1.50¾. In other words, on that day Winnipeg ranged from 4½ cents above to 8½ cents below Minneapolis on comparable grades of spring wheat.

This difference is even more remarkable because Canadian freight rates on wheat in Western Canada are from seven to 10 cents less per bushel than are rates for equal distances from Montana points to Minneapolis.

On the same day, while No. 1 Northern Spring wheat was selling in Winnipeg for 1.42¼, No. 1 Hard Winter wheat was selling in Kansas City at from 1.30¼ to 1.36½—from 5¾ to 12 cents under Winnipeg.

At Chicago, No. 1 Red Winter commanded a cash price of 1.35½, or 6¾ cents per bushel under the Winnipeg price for No. 1 Northern Spring.

And yet United States wheat is protected (?) by a 42 cent per bushel tariff. Will someone from over the Alleghenies tell us how much of this 42 cents the American farmer is getting?

1,000,000 Votes

ONE million votes for the revenue amendment to the Illinois constitution. This is the goal of the allied organizations working toward the passage of the new tax provision which will empower the General Assembly to work out a fair equitable, modern taxing system for the state.

With the active support of the Illinois Federation of Labor whose endorsement was secured at their annual meeting held recently at Streator, little doubt as to the outcome of the vote was held by those back of the movement.

For the amendment are the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, Illinois Association of Real Estate Board, Illinois Farmers' Institute, the Illinois Federation of Labor, Illinois Bankers' Association, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Illinois League of Women Voters, Illinois State Teachers' Federation, Prairie Farmer, the Illinois Farmer, and most of the downstate newspapers.

The Illinois Manufacturers Association oppose the measure, and a referendum taken by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce indicated a majority of the members who voted on the proposal were opposed to it. Nevertheless, we believe there will be thousands of thinking business and professional men throughout the state who will vote for the tax amendment, for it is not a partisan measure. It is to the interest of the home owner and business man in the town and city just as much as it is to the interest of the farmer to see that our antiquated tax laws are revised and taxes are levied on an income producing basis.

The amendment must have a majority of votes cast to make it effective. One million votes will do it.

Every man and woman of voting age will be needed at the polls Nov. 2 to reach this goal.

Poor Judgment

GEORGE R. WICKER, director of business service for the Illinois Agricultural Association completed an interesting survey sometime ago based on the audits of 65 farmers' elevators in Illinois.

He compared the successful elevators with those that were unsuccessful or insolvent and point by point showed why some elevators were making money while others failed.

His survey was authoritative, distinctly different from anything else published in recent years, and its value was given due recognition in the farm and city press throughout the state and nation.

Wicker found that good management was essential to the success of an elevator. Hence, he aided in the development of a plan whereby the more efficient managers would be given greater responsibility in supervising the business transactions of more than one elevator. The plan was first proposed to a group of elevators in Iroquois county.

At a meeting of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealer Managers Club at Dwight recently which presumably was called by Lawrence Farlow, secretary of Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealer Association, the latter is reported to have attacked Wicker and the I. A. A. in ungentlemanly language. The report was circulated that Wicker was invited but was afraid to appear at the meeting to defend his position. As a matter of fact Wicker never received an invitation to be present. The following resolution was passed at this meeting:

"We deplore and strongly condemn the activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who directly and through their subsidiaries have seemingly made a strong effort to inject themselves into the farmers' elevator movement. . . .

"We hereby ask the directors of our state association to pass resolutions setting forth the fact that the Illinois Agricultural Association and its subsidiaries are in no manner connected with the Illinois farmers elevator movement, have no right to talk for it or to give out any statement concerning any of its activities . . . ad finitum."

The Illinois Agricultural Association is the farmers' service organization of Illinois, with approximately 63,000 members. A large portion of its members sell grain through farmers' elevators, and in fact most of the stockholders and directors of the 550 farmers elevators are members of the I. A. A. And yet farmers are told that their own organization has nothing to say about the farmers' elevators. Are we to assume from this that the elevator managers' club assumes to dictate the policies of the managers' employers? Farmers will not be disposed to listen kindly to being told that they have no right to discuss their own business. The managers who endorsed these resolutions showed poor judgment. Farmers, we believe, will reserve the right to control their own businesses be they elevators or otherwise. We will welcome letters expressing opinion on this point.

Only four farm crops are now on a level equal to the level of wholesale prices of non-agricultural products compared with pre-war. They are hogs, wool, lambs and potatoes.

Policy of I. A. A. In Aiding Farmers Elevators Outlined

Wicker Broadcasts From WLS Telling Why It Is I. A. A.'s Business to Protect Members.

THERE are about 550 farmers elevators in the state of Illinois, many of which have been in continuous and successful operation from 25 to 30 years. A large percentage of the grain and corn produced in this state moves to market through farmer-owned warehouses. Most farm bureau members in the grain producing counties also are members of their local farmers elevators. Therefore, the Illinois Agricultural Association has a direct interest in the condition, the improvement, and the success of these local associations."



Geo. R. Wicker

This is the message, broadcasted over WLS recently by George R. Wicker, director of business service in answer to a letter sent out over the state on the stationery of the Illinois Farmers Elevator Managers' Club questioning the right of the I. A. A. in showing an interest in the improvement of farmers' elevators over the state.

In outlining the policy of the state association in serving its membership, Wicker said:

"We are living in a day of organization. Capital is organized, labor is organized, and industry is organized. It is not surprising, therefore, that farmers are organizing. The Illinois Agricultural Association has approximately 65,000 members who also are members of their respective county farm bureaus. The affiliated organizations cover the entire state of Illinois. Their members are engaged in a wide range of agricultural production, from cotton and fruit in the south to grain, live stock and dairying in the north.

A Service Organization

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is a service organization and as such does not engage directly in marketing or merchandising. It recognizes the need and the value of local co-operative associations and farmers elevator companies, and devotes a large part of its effort to their support and improvement. We are also interested in efforts to establish effective farmer controlled marketing agencies in the terminal markets, so as to complete the chain of organization by which the producer may come into more direct contact with the buyer. This is not a new or sudden interest of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The first farm bureaus were organized in counties largely devoted to the raising of grain, corn and live stock. Among the leaders of the farm bureau movement are some of the most progressive and successful farmers of the state, many of whom are also officers of their local farmers elevator companies. Therefore, it is impossible to separate or distinguish the purposes of the Illinois Agricultural Association from the interests of its individual members or their local associations.

Must Help All

"The officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association have no false pride of organization. They know that its continued existence must be justified by a record of service. The extent of that service will be limited only by the interests of its members, its financial resources and the ability of its staff, which has been selected to carry these purposes into execution. To this end the Association maintains several departments which are classified under five divisions.

1. Administration.
2. Organization and Information.
3. Public Relations.
4. Business Service.
5. Marketing and Farm Supplies.

The services of these departments are made available to members through their respective county agencies, and to such co-operative associations as enter into contracts for special service. Throughout all of the activities of the association first and constant consideration is given to the interests of the individual producer.

Strong Local Units Needed

"Co-operative grain marketing in this state is still in the local phase of development. Several unsuccessful efforts have been made to establish co-operative grain marketing agencies in the terminal markets. Each failure has pointed out the fact that the successful accomplishment of terminal marketing must be built upon the foundation of successful local units. The job immediately at hand, therefore, is to promote the improvement and the success of the local unit. This can be done only by close application to the problems of local associations, including the form of organization, method of financing, character of administration, management, facilities, membership and the general strengthening and improvement of business practices. Some of these problems cannot be solved by or within the local unit. Therefore, the principle of co-operation must be extended and made more effective through groups of local organizations. There is nothing new or revolutionary in this suggestion. It is the method by which modern industry has been built up. There is not a successful industry in America today that does not support this fact. Centralization for the purpose of providing better methods of financing, a larger volume of sales, increased purchasing power, better administration and more efficient management is the only means of a broader and more advanced form of co-operation.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association does not hesitate to accept its responsibility in supporting this policy. We have no criticism to make concerning the past. For the present we will not shut our eyes to conditions which require attention and understanding. For the future, we have a hopeful optimism and, we believe, a cheerful prospect."

A person good at making excuses is seldom good at making anything else.

Bent to Muscle Shoals

At the request of President Sam H. Thompson of the American Farm Bureau Federation, J. R. Bent, director of farm supplies is attending the meeting of the Federation directors at Florence, Alabama near the site of Muscle Shoals.

Farm Bureaus of the southern states are deeply interested in the nitrate production possibilities there, and the meeting was held at their invitation to discuss the farmers' interest in the project.

U. S. Chamber Comes To Rescue Farmer For $7.50 Is Story

Farm Bureau Secretary Advises Members to Read Carefully Before Signing List.

Salesmen claiming to represent the United States Chamber of Commerce have been working in Middlesex County, Mass., recently, collecting $7.50 each, from a large number of farmers.

They tell a long story about farmer co-operation, and farmer representation in Washington, and how the United States Chamber is taking a survey of the farmers. They say that the Chamber is anxious to place certain literature in the hands of the farmers, and the $7.50 is to help pay the cost of all this good work.

What they actually sell you is a three years' subscription to the magazine of the United States Chamber of Commerce, The Nation's Business.

Secretary Russell of the Farm Bureau Federation has advised Farm Bureau members that if they want to subscribe for a magazine for three years, well and good, but he wants them to know what they are paying for, as the agents are said not to mention the word magazine.

Here is the story as President Leon A. Wetherbee of Stow tells it:

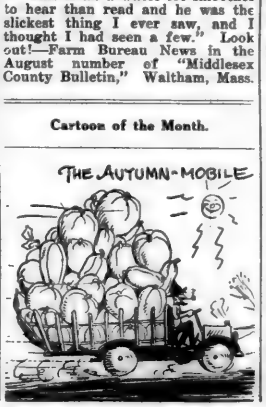
"As I remember it the story of our U. S. Chamber of Commerce man runs like this: The Chamber has been asked by the President (Coolidge) and Secretaries Hoover and Jardine, none of whom were in favor of the farm relief measures which have been before Congress, to undertake a survey, the object of which was to help the farmer to market his crops to advantage through co-operatives or other organizations in each market which would work together to prevent gluts by proper distribution of reshipping and to discover what other ways and means there were for placing the farmers' dollar more nearly on a par with other dollars. The Chamber was going to all the expense of the work including the force of men like himself and cars for them (Essex Sedan), he was on his second having worn out one, and intended to publish such information as they gathered together with such publicity as might later be needed. All they wanted of the farmers was to be sure that they were back of the thing and would give it their moral support.

"You were willing to do that of course, and would you sign your name below a list of your neighbors and other influential farmers (which you did). Then of course, there was a large expense to all this and if you wished you could pay the expense of getting out this literature which the Chamber figured to be $7.50 for the period.

"He then produced a large bunch of checks signed by your neighbors, etc., and if you were in the field he had plenty of blank checks with him.

"This is all a whole lot smoother to hear than read and he was the slickest thing I ever saw, and I thought I had seen a few." Look out!—Farm Bureau News in the August number of "Middlesex County Bulletin," Waltham, Mass.

Cartoon of the Month.



I.A.A. Comes to Rescue As Hog Cholera Serum Shortage Is Threatened

OUTBREAKS of cholera throughout central and northern Illinois have kept many farm advisers on the jump during the past few weeks supplying members with serum and virus for immunizing shoats against the dreaded disease.

Appeals to the I. A. A. for help in the cooperative purchasing of more serum sent director of livestock marketing W. E. Hedgcock out scurrying for new supplies. Many farm bureaus already have exceeded their original quotas ordered early last spring, and serum companies unprepared for the deluge of orders have sent prices sky high in some instances with the veterinarians and unorganized groups at a sorry disadvantage.

Companies whose supplies have been sold largely to Illinois farm bureaus have stood by them in all instances and have refused flattering offers from outside parties and even other companies whose stocks have not kept up with demand.

The I. A. A. was able to buy late orders of serum for as low as 81 cents per 100 c. c. when private individuals were selling for between $1.50 and $2 per 100 c. c. Henry, Whiteside, DeKalb, Knox and other central and western Illinois counties were the hardest hit. Losses from cholera were not many due to the prompt action of the county advisers and farmers in immunizing all hogs in the areas where outbreaks occurred.

J. W. Whisenand, adviser in Henry County, reported the sale of 140,000 c. c. of serum and virus in one day with a total of 200,000 c. c. distributed in four days.

Farm Adviser Wise of Whiteside county distributed between 30,000 and 50,000 c. c. of serum daily in the busiest period in late August and September.

Endorsement and Active Support

(Continued from col. 5, page 1.)

property uniformly for taxation. The effort to do so has in reality been abandoned. The Constitution of 1870 was adopted when practically all property in the State was tangible, and could be assessed and taxed in the same manner. This is no longer the case. This proposed amendment is intended to remove the obstacles in the way of sane, equitable and fair tax laws, and to permit the adoption of a more satisfactory tax system.

Two-thirds Necessary

The broader powers conferred upon the General Assembly by this proposed amendment are fully safeguarded by the requirement of a two-thirds vote of all members elected to both houses of the General Assembly. The proposed amendment permits the General Assembly by a two-thirds vote to classify personal property and to provide for proper deductions and exemptions for purposes of taxation. Rates of income or other taxes which may be established under this amendment will require a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly. Should an income tax be established under the provisions of the present Constitution, no legislative authority exists to make exemptions or deductions and credits from such income tax because of other taxes paid by the same person. An income tax must, under the *present constitutional* provision, be in addition to other taxes. Under this proposed amendment it may be in substitution for other taxes, and the General Assembly will have authority to make allowances, exemptions or deductions and credits rendered proper by justice to the taxpayer.

The proposed amendment will appear upon a separate ballot at the general election of November 2, 1926. Here it is in part:

Amendment Ballot

This proposed amendment imposes no new taxes. It affects no existing exemptions from taxation. The provision concerning the "two-thirds" vote (contained in the proposed Section 14) applies only to such future tax and exemption legislation as may be pursuant to, that is "under the authority of this section." It does not apply to past legislation, nor to such future legislation as may be under the general powers of the General Assembly not as may be only under one or more of the old thirteen sections. The rates under new methods of taxation authorized by the amendment will require a two-thirds vote. The proposed amendment permits two-thirds of the members of the two houses to adopt methods of taxation, free from limitations in the present Constitution, adopted fifty-five years ago, which now prevent an equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation. For this reason the two houses of the General Assembly propose this amendment to the people.

42 Counties Join in Fire Protection Week

(Continued from col. 2, page 1.)

with reasonable care are preventable. Following are some of the questions each county will present: Can the farmers in our county be accused of carelessness or negligence? If not what are we going to do about it or is there anything that can be done about it?

Do we believe in spontaneous combustion? What has been the experience in our county? Have there been any barn fires started by spontaneous combustion?

Matches and Smoking

The average number of fires per year for the past seven years through matches and smoking is 1,789 and the loss per year is $771,217. It is estimated that, of farm fires, 6% can be attributed to carelessness with matches and smoking materials.

A downstate farmer related this experience. On coming home from town he noticed smoke at the kitchen door and upon opening the door he found the floor on fire. After considerable effort the fire was put out. While thinking about the matter he remembered that on leaving the kitchen he knocked the ashes out of his pipe on the side of the door casing. This fire caused him to stop smoking.

Lightning Rods

Lightning rods and their value will come up for discussion.

Many insurance companies are charging less for insurance on rodded buildings.

There is still some prejudice against lightning rods. Estimated farm fire loss caused by lightning is 18 per cent of the total loss. In Illinois for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926 there were no fires and no losses by lightning on rodded buildings. On unrodded buildings lightning caused 316 fires with a total loss of $593,424.

How to Protect

Some farmers have ladders always in place that can be used in case of fire. A large farm house in Macoupin County burned down because there was no ladder available to get up on the roof. A neighbor passing by saw the fire start from a spark from the chimney. Also a number of farmers have a fire hose attached to the force pump ready for use.

At Hastings, Michigan 400 farmers formed an association and purchased a fire truck. Farmers within a radius of eight miles of Hastings are members.

Officers and directors of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Companies have rendered a valuable service in calling attention to fire hazards. Gasoline, coal oil stoves, gas engines, automobiles, electric irons, electric toasters, and cigarettes are all sources of fires.

Because of the fact that the farm bureau covers the entire county, directors and members of mutual fire insurance companies have asked the farm bureaus to call meetings to discuss fire problems. A fire prevented brings a benefit to everyone. With farm fires in Illinois amounting to 2¼ to three million dollars per year and with 75 per cent of these fires preventable the opportunity to save the farmers of Illinois about $1,800,000 per year in fire loss is a challenge. It is hoped the Fire Protection Week will be fruitful in reducing fire losses in 1927.

FARM FILLERS

THE BEAUTIFUL TRANSPARENT PICTURE showing eight purebred Percheron horses pulling a harrow, which hangs in the I. A. A. office was made from a photograph taken by J. C. Allen of Lafayette, Ind., on the farm of William Freitag in Tazewell county many years ago. Mr. Freitag was in the office recently and recognized his horses and farm in the picture.

WHALERS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OPERATING from Vancouver, B. C., will use seaplanes this coming season in helping them locate their prey. Looking down from an altitude of 1000 feet, a range of 25 to 50 miles can be obtained, and an airman will be able to pick out the mammals and communicate his find to the fleet by means of signals.

DRYING THREE ACRES OF DISHES A YEAR, walking a quarter of a mile to bake a lemon pie, and pumping 15 tons of water in a year are some of the domestic feats performed by the average rural housewife who does not follow good methods of home management.

CHEWING GUM VALUED AT $47,124,000 WAS manufactured in the United States in 1925, according to the Department of Commerce.

Auto Insurance For Members Considered At September Meeting. Action Expected Next Month. Presidents To Meet Oct. 8

Mutual auto insurance for members of the Illinois Agricultural Association may become a reality judging from the interest created by the report of the business service committee to the executive committee at the monthly meeting on Sept. 10.

The committee decided to give the proposed project careful consideration before taking steps. But a motion by Taylor, seconded by Oexner providing that if a farm bureau mutual auto insurance company be set up, it be for and controlled by members of the Illinois Agricultural Association was passed unanimously.

A definite decision on the question of auto insurance will be forthcoming following the October meeting, scheduled for the seventh. Farm bureau presidents are being invited to attend a meeting in Chicago on October 8 in conformation with the precedent established several years ago of securing expression fresh from the membership, on general farm bureau policies.

A motion was made by Tullock, seconded by Cope that the I. A. A. lend its aid to W. P. Flint, state entomologist, in preparing for the advance of the European cornborer. George Thiem, director of information represented the I. A. A. at the International Cornborer Conference at Toledo and Detroit on Sept, 24-25.

J. G. Macherle of the State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co., Bloomington was given a hearing before the committee in which he presented facts and figures regarding his organization and its advantages. After careful consideration of Mr. Mecherle's message, and the report of the financial business service committee, the executive committee decided that if the I. A. A. entered into the field of auto insurance in a state-wide capacity, it would set up its own organization for farm bureau members.

The public relations committee made the following recommendations regarding protection to members against thievery to farm property:

Your Public Relations Committee has considered carefully the demand that has come up from the membership for protection against losses that occur through the thievery of farm property.

It has been suggested that the State Association should provide for such protection to its members through one of the following plans or a combination of them.

1. The organization of county protective associations and the federation of the county organizations into a state association, such associations to be organized under the law providing for associations to detect and apprehend criminals and appoint deputy sheriffs within the counties.

2. The offering by the State Association of rewards for the detection, apprehension and conviction of those guilty of farm thefts.

3. The employment by the State Association of a competent detective force that could operate throughout the state in conjunction with county farm bureaus for the detection, apprehension and conviction of those guilty of crime affecting the farmer.

4. The offering by the State Association through the county farm bureaus, or their agents, of an insurance policy that would protect the policy holder against loss from farm thefts.

In considering the question of protective associations, your Committee has taken into consideration the fact that there are such protective organizations now in the field and operating with varying degrees of success. The popular feature of offering rewards is also being worked. We do not desire to interfere with the effective activities of such organizations as the A. H. T. A., the I. S. D. A., and others now operating in these fields. However, in case it is the desire on the part of any county to organize a protective association, the necessary forms for same can be obtained from the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Your Committee cannot at this time recommend the employment of a detective force for the purpose of detecting, apprehending and convicting those guilty of violations of law affecting the farmer. The expense of maintaining such a force over such a large field of operation would probably be too great.

Investigation has indicated quite clearly that theft insurance alone be too expensive. The premiums collected from such insurance is not large. To make such a form of insurance available, it must be offered with other forms of insurance protection.

The Committee has been advised by the executive officers that there is a possibility that an insurance program of the association will be adopted at an early date. If such a program is adopted, this Committee will be ready to make recommendations along the line of protection from this source. This type of insurance can be and should be correlated with other types of insurance offered to the members of the State Association.

Supplement to Report to Executive Committee—

After due consideration of the question of what should be done by the I. A. A. and Farm Bureaus to boost the adoption of the Revenue Amendment to the State Constitution, we recommend that the November issue of the Record be published in time to get into the hands of the membership by Saturday prior to election day and that Mr. Watson and Mr. Thiem take care of preparation of the publicity relative to the Amendment.

In this connection we have further recommended that President Smith write a letter to all County Legislative Committees suggesting that they get before their Boards of Supervisors and urge them as supervisors of election to do all in their power to get voters to vote on the amendment. This to be followed a little later with sufficient number of posters and back auto curtain stickers to reasonably post the most important road corners, banks, etc. Further that literature explaining the main points of the Amendment be, in so far as possible, placed in the hands of every farm family. The posting of posters and distribution of literature to be done through the various tax committees, community chairmen or other Farm Bureau committeemen.

The Public Relations Committee has had its attention called to communications from W. B. Hedgcock relative to the activities of the I. A. A. in the matter of Boys and Girls Club work. Namely:

1. The I. A. A. Breakfast to Illinois Club Boys and Girls, and,

2. The appropriation of money toward the conduct of the Boys and Girls Club and the vocational High School judging contests.

With reference to the I. A. A. Breakfast we recommend that the I. A. A. Breakfast be given to all Illinois Club Boys and Girls on Wednesday of International Week. The anticipated attendance is 200 to 250.

Relative to the second point it appears that heretofore we have appropriated $250 for the conduct of the live stock and dairy judging contests and that the appropriation of $200 as made this year is not sufficient amount to take care of what we have done in the past and that failure on our part to appropriate the full $250 will make it necessary for those in charge of this work to seek help from other sources Hence, we recommend that the I. A. A. appropriation for this purpose be increased $50.

G. E. Metzger, director of organization reported on the Mid-west Conference at Saugatuck, and recommended a similar school for Illinois.

The Committee on Organization and Publicity made the following recommendations which were adopted as read:

Due to the growing sentiment among our members and organization workers for strengthening the service of the Department of Information to members of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the organization committee after thoughtful consideration makes the following recommendations for execution at the earliest posible moment:

1. That the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, now published once each month be changed to a semi-monthly.

2. That the form of the RECORD be changed to a four-page seven-column newspaper of regulation size to cost approximately $500 per issue including printing, paper, makeup, composition, proof-reading, mailing and cuts, based on a circulation of 60,000.

3. That to finance the project, the budget committee for 1927 allow the Department of Information the fifty cents per member to go for the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD as stated on the Farm Bureau membership agreement.

4. That in the event of a possible shortage in funds to carry out the program of publicity planned for the coming year, the Department of information be empowered as a last resort to seek advertising at going rates, to defray added expenses of the department based on this enlarged program.

The committee believes that a field contact with the membership and County Farm Bureaus of the state for the sake of more effective local publicity is essential to a well ordered program. Under the present restricted means of the department this is not possible.

President Smith reported a favorable meeting with the officials of the Illinois Federation of Labor in which the latter extended to the I. A. A., the use of their radio station on the Municipal Pier at any time.

Secretary Fox reported that the Mooseheart Radio station officials had been to see him and were desirious of having the I. A. A. broadcast from their station, WJJD.

A statement on the revenue amendment prepared by Everingham and Watson was adopted as the expression of the committee.

It was moved by Taylor, seconded by Finley that the farm bureau presidents be requested to meet in Chicago on Oct. 8, and that the farm advisers be invited. Carried.

The next meeting of the Committee was set for Oct. 7, Chicago.

A Trip Thru Ohio, Michigan and Canada

(Continued from col. 1, page 1.)

the cob showing premature drying and lack of kernel development.

Mud Roads No Good

We were forced to abandon several of our stops located on the mud roads. The bus drivers would not venture off the pavement. Near Monroe, where we pulled up for luncheon, we went through the state and federal laboratories. There we saw thousands of cornborers in glass bottles. The borers were being used to breed the two parasitic wasps, Exeristes Roborator and Habrebracon Brevicornis. Their names are in keeping with the importance and esteem with which they are looked upon by our entomologists for these two insects are the great white hopes of the corn belt.

Will they be able to lick the corn borer? So far the latter has the best of the argument by reason of his ability to multiply rapidly under average corn belt conditions. But a new champion may come out of the west, and Exeristes or his brother, rather her sister, Habrebracon may be it. Here again the female of the species is more deadly than the male.

The cornborer invariably bores through the side of the stalk or into the cob of the ear and takes possession of the entire interior where he roams at will. Protected as he is from prowling birds, bats, and other natural enemies, he lives a sumptuous, secluded life eating away the core and sapping the corn plant of its life's blood. His domain is the entire length of the stalk, from the brace roots below to the upper extremities.

Cornborer Good Host

But Mrs. Exeristes and her kin Habrebracon have discovered that the borer makes an admirable host for rearing their children. With her long swordlike ovipositor unsheathed for action, the female wasp settles on the cornstalk where inside a borer is feeding, and humping her back like a jackknife drives the sword through the tough woody stalk stinging the cornborer inside. The sting paralyzes the borer rendering him *hors de combat*, whereupon the mother wasp deposits her eggs in the flesh of the host.

The eggs hatch in from 24 to 48 hours, and the little maggots finding a fresh meat supply awaiting them, attack it until there is little left but the crumbs. During the process, the Exeristes and Habrebracon maggots or larvae spin a web about the unhappy remains of Mr. Cornborer possibly to hold him more securely.

Now the problem is to propagate the parasitic wasps in large enough numbers to stem the tide of cornborer population. In Essex and Kent counties, Ontario the authorities bred and liberated 900,000 Habrebracon and 60,000 Exeristes flies last year, and since 1922, 109,300 Exeristes and 2,511,100 Habrebracon have been liberated in the cornfields of these two Canadian counties.

It is difficult to measure the effect of these parasites, but so far they are not numerous enough to control the borer. One authority told me that they couldn't hope for more than a 25 per cent control of the borer by means of the parasites for the next few years.

Wasps Quite Prolific

The wasps may bring out several broods a year. The life cycle of the Habrebracon is approximately two weeks. Wesley P. Flint, state entomologist for Illinois has liberated thousands of this latter species in this state. He is doing admirable work among the farm advisers, extension men, and through the farm press to prepare Illinois for the coming of the borer.

Worst Damage in Canada

The next day we saw our real cornborer damage. Crossing the St. Clair River to Windsor, Ontario early Friday morning I had my first five-cent ferry ride. The ferry boats dock every seven minutes and before you know it, you are whisked across the channel to Canada.

Congregated at the Prince Edward in that rather quaint, oldish town where every business house is "Limited" and where the going names for banks are "Imperial," or "Crown" we found a larger crowd than had assembled the day before. The farm machinery men from the colleges, and from implement companies, the Canadian officials, our own assistant secretary of agriculture, Rennick Dunlap, Worthley who is in charge of the control work for the federal government, Dean Curtis and Mark Thornburg of Iowa, Director Christie of Purdue leading the Indiana delegation a score or more of Ohio officials, Michigan and Wisconsin men and our own Illinois crowd represented by Professors Flint, Hackleman and Bauer from the university, county advisers Kercher, Keltner and Simpson from Vermilion, Winnebago and Gallatin counties, W. M. Givler, chairman agricultural committee the Illinois Bankers Association, DeLoach from Armour's, Frank Ridgway, Chicago Tribune, Vice-President Perkins and Cooley from the International Harvester Co., Brice Martin, Decatur Herald, Glenn and Anderson of the state plant inspection survey, and others were there.

The ride to Chatham, 60 miles northeast was through a flat, level, rather poorly drained country settled largely by Canadians of early French descent. The soil was fertile but the drainage was through open ditches almost entirely. Naturally we saw lots of water on the fields and in ditches. It was still raining. There was comparatively little corn. Kent and Essex counties, Ontario are in about the same latitude as our northern Illinois tier of counties, and normally this section grew quite a heavy acreage of corn, but today, four years after the cornborer got a toehold on Canada's lower extremity, farmers have been scared away from this crop into small grains, sugar beets, alfalfa, grapes, and truck crops.

Cash Raised to Help

And why not? The provincial government has appropriated money and is aiding farmers to raise funds to develop other interests. Already $100,000 has been raised to build plants and equip them for processing grapes in making light wines, jellies, etc. One acre of grapes brings in a net return equivalent to about 10 acres of corn.

Another $100,000 has been raised for a sugar beet plant, and the Essex County Farm Bureau according to Ira L. Graham, president, has raised money to start an alfalfa mill. Canadian farmers haven't stopped growing corn altogether but they have reduced the acreage from around 150,000 to 60,000 acres in Kent and Essex, and in the worst infested areas, the reduction is close to 90 per cent. Next year a further reduction of 10 to 20 per cent is predicted.

On the Charles Archibald farm in Essex we saw corn 90 per cent infested. The stalks were loaded with borers, from top to bottom. Farther on near St. Joachim we saw 100 per cent infestation on the Delphis Beaulieau farm. There was hardly enough good corn in the field to bother with. This corn was white cap yellow dent, planted May 24. It average 32 borers per stalk. The corn was short, much of it broken over due to rottenness caused by the insect, and altogether a discouraging mess. One could see the destruction plainly from the road.

"Our worst areas are where our farmers have borrowed American customs and left their stalks standing in the field," said Lawson Caesar, provincial entomologist in charge of the eradication work. "Where our men are in the habit of removing the corn stalks for feed and fodder, the borer hasn't done nearly so much damage. Our problem now is to get every man to clean up and burn all his stalks. Our farmers are cooperating with us now that they see how serious is this problem."

Machinery Aids Control

New low cutting devices are being installed on corn binders. And the Ohio Experiment Station staff of agricultural engineers designed a new corn combine that cuts, husks, and chops up the stalk and stover into bits killing all borers and leaving the cut stover on the ground, or if desired elevating it into wagons to be carried away and stored.

The combine is rather cumbersome. It must be pulled by at least a 10-25 or 12-25 tractor. The John Deere company already has built one machine which is now in use on the county farm near Monroe. The International Harvester Co. likewise has built a powerful stubble pulverizer that slashes all corn stubble to bits. Both machines may become practical with further development if the borer hits Illinois and Iowa.

A recent provincial act in Ontario requires that every remnant of the previous year's corn crop be cleaned up by May 20. Inspectors have been appointed to see that the law is carried out. Weeds and trash are included with stubble, in the order. L. Caesar who is chief administrator in this control work states that most of the cleanup work will be done this fall.

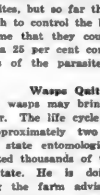
Ira Graham, an Ohioan farming 900 acres in Essex reduced his acreage of corn from 300 to 150 acres. He will make a further reduction next year. The borer promises to stop canning of sweet corn altogether. In a badly infested field on one farm, the owner had few borers last year. This year there is 90 per cent infestation with prospects for a yield of only 15 bushels an acre.

The borer showed up in five northeastern counties of Indiana and in southeastern Michigan as far west as Kalamasoo. Its progress was approximately 65 miles through Southern Michigan according to the state entomologist. An east wind in June that lasted for 10 consecutive days is thought to have aided the cornborer moths in their flight westward. Allen, DeKalb, Steyben, LaGrange, and Noble are the Indiana counties where borers have been detected.

A strict quarantine requiring the stopping of all cars, wagons, and vehicles coming through the infested territory was found necessary. Numerous cases are on record of tourists carrying with them infested roasting ears. Forty borers were discovered in four dozen roasting ears taken from a tourist in Northwestern Ohio bound for Chicago.

If the cornborer comes to the corn belt in serious numbers what will be the result. Judge for yourself in the light of this information.

Eight Per Cent Tax Reduction in McLean



J. C. Watson.

AN eight per cent reduction on land values for tax purposes was made in McLean County according to recent word from the board of review there.

The reduction came following a long drawn-out controversy regarding the authenticity of various figures presented by John C. Watson, tax expert for the Illinois Agricultural Association and members of the McLean County board.

Figures presented last year by Mr. Watson showed a 10 per cent disparity between the valuations of farm and city real estate. Again this year, Mr. Watson presented two sets of figures taken from the county records showing land and real estate transactions. Figures which included master in chancery sales showed that land values were 12 to 13 per cent higher than city property. And excluding master in chancery sales there was a disparity of eight per cent against the farmer.

Criticisms of Watson's figures made by R. L. Carlock, member of a specially appointed investigating committee from McLean county were overruled in making the reduction.

The eight per cent reduction will amount to approximately a saving of $40,000 to the farmers of McLean county. Bank assessments likewise were reduced 16⅔ per cent.

This reduction of land valuations for tax purposes in McLean county follows similar reductions made within the past few weeks in Ogle and Lee counties. Word from Ogle county recently was to the effect that a 20 per cent reduction in land values was assured. An 18 per cent reduction in land values for assessment purposes was reported several weeks ago in Lee county.

These three reductions secured by the I. A. A. in recent months will result in a saving to farmers in the three counties of approximately the cost of operating the state association for the entire year.

FARM BUREAU

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSO RECORD

FARM BUREAU

Volume 4 | Issued Every Month for 63,000 *Thinking* Farmers—November 1, 1926 | No. 11

VOTE "YES" ON THE TAX AMENDMENT, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Peek Raps Hoover-Mellon Policy Of Industry Expansion

Sets Forth Present Position of Agriculture With Relation To Other Industries In Report.

Now—before election—is the time for candidates from agricultural states, to be made to understand that their duty lies first to the economic interests of their constituents, and secondly to their political parties. It may be said that this is a sectional stand. If so it has been forced upon us by the sectional position already taken by the industrial East. The need is for men in Congress who have vision enough to see the problem and having seen it, to rise above the crack of the party whip in working courageously for its solution.

If the Hoover-Mellon policy of expanding exports means anything, it means the definite submergence of agriculture.



Geo. N. Peek.

This is the warning sounded by the Executive Committee of 22 of the North Central States Agricultural Conference, George N. Peek, chairman, in a recent bulletin setting forth the present position of agriculture with reference to other industries in our national life.

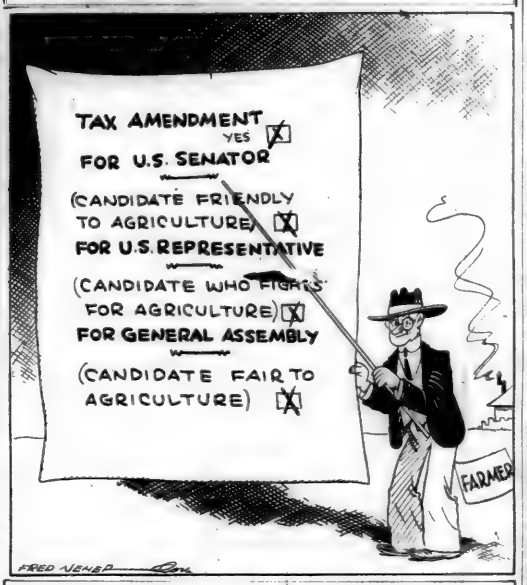
Our national policy as it relates to agriculture does not fit present conditions, states the report. But instead of statesmen who can see its failure we have at the head of the administrative affairs of the nation men who are aggressively pushing a program of favoritism to industry that will not only continue but must inevitably increase the disadvantage not only of the farmers' position, but the position of all those great sections of the United States which are primarily agricultural.

Different Now

When a surplus agricultural production was necessary to repay foreign investors in the United States and to buy what we must import, our national policy of expanding agriculture upon an export basis worked admirably. When our greatest national test came it was our surplus agricultural production that fed the Allies and decided the issue of the World War. But the international balance shifted as a result of the war. We have the gold. The rest of the world owes us. These facts inevitably limit the volume of exports, both industrial and agricultural, from the United States. Our wheat, corn, pork, cotton and sometimes beef can bring the farmers only the price which foreign buyers will pay for what is left after the domestic need is satisfied. This condition is crucifying agriculture. It is directly due to our past policy of agricultural expansion, and to the development of the protective system.

(To be continued.)

The Way to Better Representation



SPECIMEN BALLOT

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BALLOT

Proposed Amendment Adding Section 14 to Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Illinois

This proposed amendment imposes no new taxes. It effects no existing exemptions from taxation. The provisions concerning the "two-thirds" vote (contained in the proposed Section 14) applies only to such future tax and exemption legislation as may be pursuant to, that is "under the authority of this section." It does not apply to past legislation, nor to such future legislation as may be under the general powers of the General Assembly nor as may be only under one or more of the old thirteen sections. The rates under new methods of taxation authorized by the amendment will require a two-thirds vote. The proposed amendment permits two-thirds of the members of the two houses to adopt methods of taxation, free from limitations in the present Constitution, adopted fifty-five years ago, which now prevent an equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation. For this reason the two houses of the General Assembly propose this amendment to the people.

HERE'S HOW TO MARK IT

FOR the proposed amendment adding Section 14 to Article IX of the Constitution.	**X**
AGAINST the proposed amendment adding Section 14 to Article IX of the Constitution.	

Method For Figuring Majority Votes Explained

By John C. Watson

The language of the Constitutional provision relating to amendments has caused a widespread belief that the proposed tax amendment, to be adopted, must receive a vote in excess of one-half of all of the votes cast for *members of the General Assembly.* This belief is erroneous. In 1917 (281 Ill. 17), the Supreme Court, two justices dissenting, held that a proposed amendment, to be adopted, must receive a vote in excess of one-half of the combined vote of *all candidates for the office for which the highest number of votes is cast.*



J. C. Watson.

The Illinois Agricultural Association believes that every qualified elector should vote both upon candidates for office and upon questions of public policy. In every election, however, many qualified electors do not vote. In this respect the coming election is not likely to be any exception. This situation offers an unusual opportunity for supporters of the amendment to do very effective work for it.

If people cast no other ballot, they ought to vote upon so important a question of public policy as the tax amendment. Under these circumstances a vote will count more for it than when the person casting it also votes for candidates for office. For he will increase the total number of votes for the amendment without increasing the vote of all candidates for any office.

If any person votes for candidates, but fails to vote on the amendment, his failure to vote on the amendment will have the same effect as if he had voted against it.

More Forces Rally to Support of Tax Relief Proposal As Campaign For And Against Draws To A Close

If Public Is Alive to Present Intolerable Condition of Our Tax Laws, Friends of Amendment Say It Will Get Needed Majority.

AS THE campaign to pass the revenue amendment draws to a close, the only organized opposition to it comes from the State Chamber of Commerce whose members are far from unanimous in endorsing the stand of its president and officers, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, and the Chicago Tribune.

During the past two weeks, the situation in Cook county has been greatly improved. The press has rallied to the support of the amendment. The Evening American, the Herald-Examiner, the conservative Chicago Daily News, the Evening Post, and the Daily Journal have come out either with strong editorial endorsements or comments friendly to the tax measure. The city Club voted 4 to 1 in favor and the Chicago Federation of Labor endorsed it.

But the opponents of tax amendment have on their side the apathy and inertia of the public, a powerful ally. The results of the election on Nov. 2 will tell whether the forces working to give the legislature an opportunity to revise our antiquated tax laws have succeeded in breaking down the barrier of disinterestedness, shown heretofore by so many people in important issues that affect their welfare.

Downstate Support

Downstate, the proposal has received minor consideration in the press, although most editors who have studied the amendment and understand it have come out with strong editorials in support. A few have taken their information from profligate literature bearing false witness against the proposition, but from no source has there been any defense offered to the present intolerable tax situation.

The tax amendment, nevertheless, has attracted more attention than either of the other two issues on the little ballot. The referendum on modification of the federal prohibition act which drew headlines in the metropolitan dailies several months ago is almost forgotten. The drys feel confident of a victory here, and the wets are hopeful that the vote will result in another entering wedge to separate the country from Volsteadism.

Another Referendum

The referendum to lease the state-owned Illinois and Michigan Canal has received little attention. The general opinion seems to be that the old canal is no longer useful as such and should be filled in so the space it occupies can be leased to private parties for buildings and other purposes.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has distributed more than 75,000 "Truth About Tax Relief" folders through the county farm bureaus. The Tax Relief Committee made up of representatives of the organizations working for the amendment likewise has issued 70,000 booklets explaining the proposal and answering charges of the opponents.

Answers To Charges

Following are answers to some of these charges:

1. The amendment provides for an income tax in addition to other taxes.

Answer—The amendment provides for no tax not now permitted by the Constitution. The General Assembly now has the power to establish an income tax, but such a tax must be in addition to property taxes. The pending amendment permits an income tax in lieu of property taxes.

2. Classification would permit an unfair burden to be thrown on real estate or other classes of property.

Answer—The present taxing system not only permits, but compels an unfair burden on real estate. Classification is necessary to prevent double taxation, as for example, of property and income from property, or of real estate and mortgages thereon.

3. The amendment would give the Legislature unlimited power to increase taxes.

Answer—The General Assembly now has unlimited power to increase taxes. The amendment grants it no right which it does not now have except the power to equalise the burden and adjust the taxing

(Continued on col. 5, page 2.)

President Smith Urges Affirmative Vote On Amendment

To all those who favor a fair and equitable tax system, I have no hesitancy in recommending that they not only vote for, but actively support in every legitimate way, all efforts put forth to secure passage of the Revenue Amendment to the Constitution to be voted on November 2.

Careful consideration of this proposal during recent months has caused the lines to be tightly drawn between those favoring and those opposing the Amendment.

It discloses that the opposition is largely made up of those who, under the present tax system, are escaping in a large measure, their due proportion of the tax burden, while those who have unquestionably been bearing an unjust proportion of this burden are most actively supporting this proposal.

The farm and home owners, to a large degree, make up the latter class and we earnestly solicit not only the affirmative vote of the farmers of Illinois, but all those who favor a modern and fair division of the cost of government.

Earl C. Smith

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(By Congressional Districts)

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13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Helping the Farmer

"I AM FIRST for Illinois, then for the great Middle West, and then for the United States and America.

"The farmer is one man in America we should do everything in our power to help. I will help him all I can so long as I don't interfere with the present economic position this country now enjoys."

Thus spoke Congressman Martin B. Madden of Chicago, chairman of the powerful appropriations committee in Congress, before a group of Chicago business men and farm leaders in his home city recently.

Mr. Madden is a shrewd business man, an able and valuable representative to have in our law-making body. But his expressed good wishes for the farmer are like the biblical sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

Mr. Madden voted and worked against the Haugen bill in the last Congress. This bill embodied the only legislation that gave promise of relieving the economic plight of the farmer "which he is far from enjoying." Mr. Madden stated that he is first for Illinois and the Middle West, and yet he stood with the industrial East when the test came. We would remind the congressman that agriculture is a dominant industry in Illinois and the Middle West. The farmer wants more convincing evidence than mere statements that Mr. Madden is for the state and section of the country he represents.

Know Your Friends

THE best index to the fitness of a candidate is his record in office. And the most reliable means of finding out the attitude of a representative toward agriculture is to study his voting record on farm measures.

In this issue we are presenting the records of candidates for Congress and the General Assembly on legislation supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association. We are glad to announce that all our down state Congressmen as well as our two U. S. senators supported surplus-control legislation in the last Congress at least with their votes. A few worked industriously on this farm aid bill and these should be given special consideration.

While the issues in the last General Assembly were not as clean cut for agriculture as they might have been, yet the vote on the Tice bill, the revenue amendment, and the state police bill all of which were endorsed by the Association indicates the attitude of the candidate toward representing his farm constituency. Remember your friends when you go to the polls Nov. 2.

International Time

THE annual classic of the breeds known far and wide by lovers of good livestock as the International will be with us again in less than a month. The time is Nov. 27 to Dec. 4. Why not bring your wife to the city for that long delayed wedding trip, and show her the sights. Our friend Barney Heide, manager, says it will be a bigger, and better show than ever.

Help The Flood Victims

HUNDREDS of our neighbors in the Illinois Valley are homeless with their crops totally submerged and their farm machinery, buildings, and livestock swept away by the floods. More than 100,000 acres of corn are reported under water. President Smith sent out an appeal to the county farm bureaus last week for contributions to a relief fund for these stricken people. Solicitation for funds will continue throughout the winter. The American Red Cross with headquarters at Beardstown will have charge of and distribute all funds raised. Here is an opportunity to help a neighbor in distress. Leave your contribution at your county farm bureau office.

Why Auto Insurance

THE new mutual auto insurance company presented elsewhere in this issue offers several advantages to members of the Illinois Agricultural Association not revealed by a cursory examination of its merits.

The control of the company is democratic and rests within the membership. The I. A. A. Executive Committee will act as the first board of directors.

There will be no expensive sales force since the county farm bureaus are their own agents.

The policy holder always retains his interest in the reserve and surplus accumulated by the company. If he withdraws he is entitled to his share of the surplus on hand at the time of withdrawal. There is no such advantage in a privately owned and controlled company.

Farm Bureau members are better than average moral risks. In every community they are the more substantial and responsible citizens.

Liability and accident insurance offers protection that should not be overlooked in view of the alarming number of smashups and fatalities occurring annually. The opportunity offered the member to have this protection in his own company at a rate which should be decidedly lower than is offered elsewhere should not be overlooked. Stop at the local Farm Bureau office, sign a policy, and become a charter member in your own company.

The Important Issue

THE proposed revenue amendment to the Illinois constitution is the important issue for farmers to vote on Nov. 2. If the amendment carries it must have a substantial majority downstate. Nothing but the solid "Yes" vote of farmers will make this possible. Help lift the burden of taxation from farms and homes by doing your bit at the polls next Tuesday.

Illinois ranked fifth among the states in the number of motor cars and trucks registered the first six months of 1926. The five leading states are as follows: New York, 1,562,492; California, 1,459,570; Ohio, 1,370,756; Pennsylvania, 1,326,682; Illinois, 1,217,265. Michigan and Texas ranked next with less than a million each. A total of 19,697,832 motor vehicles were registered in the United States during this period.

VIEWS FROM THE PRESS

(Galesburg Republican-Register)

LINING UP

Forces seem to be lining up for and against the proposed tax amendment.

Here for instance comes the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, with a leading article espousing the amendment and urging people to vote for it and representing that it has the support of this association, the Illinois Federation of Labor, the Illinois Bankers Association, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the Illinois League of Woman Voters, the Illinois State Teachers' Association, the Illinois Association of Real Estate boards, and other interests. . . . . .

On the other hand the Illinois Chamber of Commerce representing largely the business interests of the State has come out in opposition to the measure after a referendum vote showed that a large number of the Chambers were opposed to it.

Furthermore there has just come to hand a small pamphlet entitled: "Danger!" and with a lantern on it, and "Vote No!" all printed in red ink, and it is representing the sentiments of the Illinois Manufacturing Association.

The RECORD points out the benefits that the amendment, if adopted by the people, will confer. This circular represents that it will open the door to unlimited taxation.

The RECORD story shows that along this line the Legislature will have no more power than it has at present, and the opponent prints by years a list of figures showing how Illinois taxes have mounted.

However, the association seems to have forgotten that this mounting has all been done under the present system, and it does not answer the problem of equalizing the burden of taxation, a point that the RECORD stresses.

It is evident that the discussion is now on. The Republican-Register believes that the approval of the amendment, giving the Legislature needful powers does not signify that the Legislature will abuse those powers, for if it did, its members would not dare to come up again for election.

Furthermore it is clear that the present provision of the constitution has not afforded the opportunity to abolish some of the wrongs which the present system has given rise to.

(Decatur Herald)

SPIKE THE LIES

Second only to forth-right corruption, the most destructive tendency in democratic government is the clouding of referendum issues by deliberate misrepresentation. It appears to be more and more the reliance of opponents, not to meet an issue fairly in argument, but to defeat the proposal by lying about it.

The proposed new constitution for Illinois, submitted to the voters a few years ago, was defeated by lies. Teachers were told that their pensions were endangered; trade unions were told that the new constitution would operate in favor of the open shop; there were other alarming tales for each class of the population. None of these allegations were true, but they had their effect. . . . . .

Now, the voters of Illinois are about to be asked to cast their ballots upon a proposed amendment to the tax clause of the state constitution, and again the opponents are found arguing, not the merits of the real question, but the bogey of a malicious falsehood. . . . . .

The most common and reprehensible lie that is told about the proposed tax amendment is, that it is going to set up new, and additional taxes—that it is "going to take more money out of the pockets of the people." There is every reason to believe that the men who are raising this smoke screen of fear know, as they do so, that their statements are false. It just happens to be the grave misfortune of this people that leaders have learned that it is easier to beat a measure by lying about it than by meeting the issue squarely.

The truth about the proposed amendment is, that it does not authorize any new tax whatever. Any form of taxation possible under the new section can be enacted by the legislature under the old, including the income tax. If there is any movement for a new tax after the amendment is adopted, that issue will be a new one, to be met and fought out on its own merits. . . . . .

The lies will continue to be spread industriously, right up to the day of the election. It is the business of every landowner who feels the sting of excessive taxes to see that the lies are met and labeled for what they are. The issue presented by this referendum is too important to the people of the state to go down by default, in a cloud of misrepresentation.

KNOW YOUR FRIENDS WHEN YOU GO TO THE POLLS. VOTE ACCORDINGLY

Legislative Committee Reports On Representatives in Congress And General Assembly Showing Records

State Legislators' Vote On Revenue Amendment, Tice Bill, And State Police Bill Supported By Farmers Indicates Attitude Toward Agriculture.

Editors Note:
The following legislative report of representatives in Congress and the General Assembly is published in acordance with the policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association in giving its members facts about their representatives in the state and national law-making bodies. The attitude or interest of the candidate in agricultural legislation is the basis of this report.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

None of the candidates for this office subject to election Nov. 2 has a previous record in the United States senate. Frank L. Smith, republican candidate declared himself early in his candidacy for farm relief, as provided in the surplus control legislation supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association. His past record in Illinois has shown him to be friendly and helpful to agriculture. Smith comes from a farming district, and his interests are mainly agricultural.

George Brennan, democratic candidate, placed himself on record in favor of farm relief and surplus control legislation in his Bloominton speech.

Other candidates for the United States senate so far as we are informed have taken no position on farm relief through surplus control legislation.

For United States Representative

Among the 10 representatives in the 69th Congress from Chicago and Cook county only one, Adolph J. Sabath, voted in favor of the Haugen bill which was supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association. All the others were against it.

Every downstate congressman voted for the bill. Those who most actively supported it and spoke for it from the floor of the House are starred, in the list of those who voted for the bill, following:—

Richard Yates, Henry R. Rathbone*, Adolph J. Sabath, Frank R. Reid, Charles E. Fuller (deceased), William R. Johnson, John C. Allen, Edward J. King, William E. Hull, Frank H. Funk*, William P. Holaday, Charles Adkins*, Henry T. Rainey*, Loren E. Wheeler*, Ed. M. Irwin, William W. Arnold, Thomas S. Williams*, Edward E. Denison.

For General Assembly.

The Lantz revenue amendment resolution, the Tice Tuberculosis Eradication Bill, and the Dunlap State Police bill are the three measures in which the Illinois Agricultural Association was most interested in the last session of the General Assembly. The gasoline tax bill didn't come to a vote so there was no basis for an authentic report on this measure.

Eighth district—Counties of McHenry, Lake and Boone.

Rep. Wm. Weiss, Waukegan, lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill, and state police bill.

Rep. N. L. Jackson, Belvidere, farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment, but failed to vote on Tice Bill and state police bill.

Tenth district—Ogle and Winnebago counties.

Rep. David Hunter, Jr., Rockford, farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill and state police bill. Good record.

Rep. Leroy Y. Green, Rockford, lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill, but against state police bill.

Twelfth district—Counties of Carroll, JoDaviess and Stephenson.

Rep. John Acker, Savanna, salesman.
Voted for revenue amendment. Did not vote on Tice Bill.
Voted to kill state police bill.

Rep. Chas. D. Franz, Freeport, wholesale beverage business.
Voted for revenue amendment and for Tice Bill. Did not vote on state police bill.

Fourteenth district—Kane and Kendall County.

Rep. Frank A. McCarty, Elgin, lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment, but against Tice Bill and state police bill. Mr. McCarty led the fight against the Tice Bill, but later actively opposed reduction of the appropriation for tuberculosis eradication. A good fighter, but has been on wrong side of some important public questions, namely, on T. B. eradication measures.

Rep. John M. Peffers, Aurora, attorney.
Voted for revenue amendment, state police bill and Tice Bill. Good record.

Rep. Ralph H. Hoar, Elgin, insurance.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill and state police bill. Good record.

Sixteenth district—Counties of Livingston, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford.

Rep. Chas. M. Turner, Wenona, farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill, and state police bill. Mr. Turner was chairman of committee on agriculture in the House during last session. He had a consistent voting record for the session and deserves re-election.

Rep. Calistus A. Bruer, Pontiac, farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. Also for state police bill. Has a consistently good record on farm measures and exhibits marked qualities of leadership.

Rep. Michael Fahy, Toluca, real estate.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. Voted against state police bill.

Rep. Robert Scholes, Peoria Heights, lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill, but against state police bill. Mr. Scholes was speaker of the House during last Assembly. Fair in most of his dealings with agricultural questions, but he was not fair in giving consideration to friends of the Tice Bill, when a special conference committee to iron out the disagreements was named.

Rep. David H. McCluggage, Peoria, hotel proprietor.
Voted for revenue amendment, and Tice Bill, but against state police bill.

Twentieth district—Grundy and Iroquois counties.

Rep. John Trotter, Coal City, farmer and banker.
Voted for revenue amendment, but was away because of illness when Tice Bill was voted on. Voted against state police bill.

Twenty-second district—Edward and Vermilion counties.

Rep. H. M. Luckey, Potomac, farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill, but against state police bill.

Rep. Abraham L. Stanfield, Paris, grain dealer.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. Against state police bill.

Rep. Edgar B. Brown, Paris, accountant.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. Voted to kill state police bill.

Twenty-fourth district—Champaign and Piatt counties.

Rep. Roger F. Little, Champaign, lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill and state police bill. Good record.

Rep. James A. Reeves, Champaign, farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill, but against state police bill.

Twenty-sixth district—Ford and McLean Counties.

Rep. Gus J. Johnson, Paxton, real estate.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill and state police bill. Consistently favors farm legislation and has marked qualities of leadership. Deserves re-election.

Rep. A. L. Hutson, Colfax, merchant.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill, and state police bill.

Rep. Jacob Martens, Anchor, farmer and banker.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice bill. Also for state police bill.

Twenty-eighth district—DeWitt Macon and Logan Counties.

Rep. W. C. Chynoweth, Decatur, farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill and state police bill.

Rep. John Clark, Decatur, miner.
Voted for revenue amendment. Did not vote on Tice Bill. Voted against state police bill.

Rep. Grover G. Hoff, Decatur, attorney.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill and state police bill.

Thirtieth district—Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler and Tazewell.

Rep. Homer J. Tice, Greenview, farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill and state police bill. Tice is one of the veterans of General Assembly. Has sponsored many agricultural bills. Has splendid record and deserves re-election.

Rep. H. B. Teel, Rushville, lawyer.
Did not vote on revenue amendment. Voted for Tice bill, also state police bill.

Rep. Martin B. Lohman, Pekin, insurance and real estate.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. Against state police bill.

Thirty-second district—Hancock, McDonough and Warren Counties.

Rep. Rollo R. Robbins, Augusta, publisher.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill and state police bill. Robbins has a consistently favorable record on farm legislation.

Rep. James H. Foster, Macomb, insurance.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill, also state police bill.

Rep. Wm. Adcock, Galesburg, farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment and state police bill. Did not vote on Tice Bill. Adcock introduced a resolution memorializing congress to provide for a bounty on exportable surplus of farm products. Passed unanimously.

Thirty-third district—Henderson, Mercer and Rock Island counties.

Senator Martin R. Carlson, Moline, Merchant.
Voted in favor of Lantz Revenue Amendment Resolution and for Tice bill. Voted against reducing appropriation for tuberculosis eradication. Voted for Police bill. A good record.

Representative Harry M. McCaskrin, Rock Island, Attorney.
Voted for Revenue Amendment and Tice Bill. Against Dunlap Police bill. Good record.

Rep. Thos. P. Sinnett, Moline, attorney.
Voted for Revenue Amendment and the Tice bill. Also voted for state police bill. Good record.

Thirty-fourth district—Clark, Coles and Douglas.

Rep. Harry Baxter—Newman, automobiles and farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. Voted to kill state police bill.

Rep. Walter E. Cork, Marshall, insurance.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. Voted to kill state police bill.

Thirty-fifth district—DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside counties.

Senator Harry G. Wright, DeKalb, banker.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice bill. Voted against reducing appropriation for tuberculosis eradication. Voted for state police bill. Senator Wright has been friendly to agricultural proposals, and has a good record.

Rep. Henry C. Allen, Lyndon, farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill, and state police bill. Allen has a very good record and has been favorable to measures for betterment of agriculture.

Rep. John P. Devine, Dixon, lawyer.
Voted in favor of revenue amendment and Tice bill. Against state police bill. Devine has not always shown disposition to support agricultural legislation but of late his record has been fairly good.

Thirty-sixth district—Adams, Pike and Scott Counties.

Rep. A. Otis Arnold, Quincy, publishlisher.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice Bill and state police bill. Consistently favorable to agricultural legislation. Deserves re-election.

Rep. Harold Bush, Pittsfield, newspaper publisher.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. Also for state police bill.

Thirty-seventh district—Henry, Bureau, Stark counties.

Senator Randolph Boyd, Galva, retired manufacturer.
Voted for revenue amendment and for Tice bill. Voted to reduce appropriation for tuberculosis eradication. Voted for Barr appropriation bill on its passage. Voted for state police bill. Record good.

Rep. Frederick W. Rennick, Buda, lawyer.
Voted for Lantz revenue amendment resolution, also for tuberculosis eradication bill. Voted for state police bill. Good record.

Rep. John R. Moore, Kewanee, lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice bill, but against state police bill.

Rep. Milton T. Booth, Atkinson, retired merchant.
Voted in favor of revenue amendment. Tice bill, and state police bill. Good record.

Thirty-eighth district—Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery counties.

Rep. Otto C. Sonnemann, Carlinville, retired.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. Against state police bill.

Rep. Robert Whiteley, Carlinville, farmer and merchant.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. Against state police bill.

Rep. Truman Snell, Carlinville, attorney.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice Bill. But against state police bill.

Thirty-ninth district,—LaSalle County.

Two new candidates for Senate: George M. Reynolds, Utica, republican, and B. J. Shanley, Ottawa, democrat.

Rep. R. G. Soderstrom, Streator, Linotype Operator.
Voted for revenue bill and Tice bill. Against state police bill.

Rep. John Wylie, Ottawn, Farmer.
Did not vote on Lantz revenue amendment resolution; voted for Tice and state police bills.

Rep. Lee O'Neil Browne, Ottawa, Lawyer.
Failed to vote on revenue amendment; voted for Tice bill, but voted to kill state police bill.

Fortieth district—Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland counties.

Rep. H. D. Sparks, Shelbyville, Business Education.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice bill. Failed to vote on state police bill.

Rep. Arthur Roe, Vandalia, Lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice bill, and against state police.

Forty-first district—DuPage and Will counties.

Senator Richard J. Barr, Joliet, Lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment and for Tice bill. Voted to reduce appropriation for tuberculosis from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000 in his own bill. Did not vote on state police bill. Barr generally has given active support to farm measures and has a good record.

Rep. Lottie Holman O'Neill, Downers Grove, Home-maker.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice bill. Failed to vote on state police bill.

Rep. Michael F. Hennebry, Wilmington, Lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment, but did not vote on Tice or state police bill.

Forty-second district — Clinton, Marion, Clay, Effingham counties.

Rep. R. J. Branson, Centralia, Attorney.
Voted in favor of revenue amendment and for Tice bill. Voted to kill state police bill.

Rep. A. B. Lager, Carlyle, Lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment and the Tice bill. Voted against state police bill.

Forty-third district—Knox and Fulton Counties.

Sen. Wm. S. Jewell, Lewistown, Ill., Lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment and for Tice bill. Voted to reduce appropriation for tuberculosis eradication. Voted against state police bill. Fair record.

Rep. Reed F. Cutler, Lewistown, Lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice bill. Voted against state police bill. Mr. Cutler was majority floor leader and as such had an opportunity to wield more influence over legislation than the ordinary member. He actively supported the movement in the committee on appropriations to reduce the appropriations for tuberculosis eradication from three million dollars to one million and a half dollars. Mr. Cutler showed an inclination to be governed more by personal likes and dislikes of member sponsoring legislation than merits of matter contained in the bill.

Forty-fourth district—Randolph, Jackson, Perry, Washington and Monroe counties.

Rep. Elbert Waller, Tamaroa, School teacher.
Voted for revenue amendment but against Tice bill and state police bill.

Rep. Henry Eisenbart, Waterloo, Insurance.
Voted no on revenue amendment. Did not vote on Tice bill, and voted against state police bill. Poor record.

Rep. Charles J. Kribs, Prairie, DuRoacher, General merchandise.
Did not vote on revenue amendment nor the Tice bill. Voted against state police bill. Poor record.

Forty-fifth district—Morgan and Sangamon Counties.

Sen. Earl B. Searcey, Springfield, Writer.
Voted for revenue amendment, but did not vote on Tice bill. Voted against effort to reduce appropriation for tuberculosis eradication. Did not vote on state police bill. (An entire new slate of candidates for representative has been nominated from this district.)

Forty-sixth district — Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper Counties.

Rep. W. B. Phillips, Mt. Vernon, Banker.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice bill and state police bill. Good record.

Forty-seventh district—Bond and Madison Counties.

Norman G. Flagg, Moro, Farmer.
Candidate for state senator on republican ticket. Had excellent record as representative in the last General Assembly. Voted for revenue amendment, Tice bill and state police bill.

Rep. Chas. F. Malloy, Sorento, Oil, gas and coal leases.
Voted for revenue amendment and for tuberculosis eradication bill. Voted against state police bill.

Forty-eighth district—Crawford, Edwards, Lawrence, Wabash, White, Gallatin and Hardin Counties.

Rep. Ed. Ryan, Lawrenceville, Farmer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice bill, and state police bill. Good record.

Rep. Jerome L. Harrell, Norris City, Publisher and lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice bill and state police bill. Good record.

Forty-ninth district — St. Clair County.

Senatorial candidates are both new men.

Rep. Ed. P. Petri, Belleville, Insurance, real estate and loans.
Voted in favor of revenue amendment and against state police bill. Failed to vote on Tice bill.

Rep. Thomas L. Fekete, East St. Louis, Lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice bill and state police bill.

Fiftieth district—Franklin, Pulaski, Williamson, Union and Alexander Counties.

Rep. Wallace A. Bandy, Marion, Real estate and insurance.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice bill, and state police bill. Good record.

Rep. Carl Choisser, Benton, Lawyer.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice bill. Against state police bill.

Fifty-first district—Johnson, Pope, Saline, Massac and Hamilton Counties.

Candidates for Senator from this district are new men.

Rep. Claude L. Rew, Harrisburg, Insurance and real estate.
Voted for revenue amendment and Tice bill. Voted against state police bill.

Rep. W. B. Rush, Metropolis, Farmer and merchant.
Voted for revenue amendment, Tice bill and state police bill. Good record.

Rally to Proposal

(Continued from col. 5, page 1.)

system to new conditions as they arise.

4. The Legislature cannot be trusted with additional power. It might tax important industries out of business.

Answer—The Legislature now has the power to tax important industries out of business. But nobody wants to tax industry out of business. Nobody wants to make Illinois an unfavorable home for industry, capital, or any other worthy enterprise. Legislatures don't do what nobody wants done.

The amendment requires a two-thirds vote on all legislation enacted thereunder. Any legislation so enacted may be repealed by a majority vote. If any one does not believe these provisions a sufficient safeguard against unfair legislation, he must regard representative government as a failure.

5. The requirement of a two-thirds vote of the members of each House for the enactment of any legislation under the amendment is itself unconstitutional.

Answer—This objection ignores the fact that the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote for the expulsion of members by either house, the conviction of any official under impeachment, the passage of any act with an emergency clause, the passage of any act over the Governor's veto, or the submission of a constitutional amendment.

6. The amendment would permit the single tax—that is, the taxation of land without regard to buildings or other improvements.

Answer—It is specifically provided in the amendment that real estate except mining land or land devoted to reforestation, shall be in one class. There is no provision for the taxation of land and improvements separately or for the taxation of land and the exemption of improvements.

5000 CHARTER MEMBERS GOAL NEW AUTO INSURANCE COMPANY

19,828 People Died From Auto Accident Last Year Is Report

Ten Times As Many Are Injured and Thousands of Cars Are Wrecked.

By V. Vaniman

THE RAPID growth of the automobile industry has been matched by a similar growth in automobile accidents.



V. Vaniman.

More people are killed by the automobile today than in any other way, barring diseases. The type of accident that stands out preeminently is the personal injury accident. Last year there were 19,828 fatalities by automobiles and ten times as many more were seriously injured in the United States.

No other form of insurance has had such a rapid development as auto insurance. At close of 1920 there was approximately 9,000,000 cars registered in this country. During the same year 424 insurance companies wrote automobile insurance of some kind, the premium income being about $185,000,000.

One person is killed by an automobile every 30 minutes. An accident can happen in the twinkling of an eye.

Accidents Similar

Following is a typical story of an accident. Out in the country—bad cross roads—both to blame—one killed, three injured. Who pays?

It is worth dollars and cents to have your mind at ease and to know the hazards of sudden loss have been removed. Many people every year are confronted with a $5,000 or $10,000 liability loss. Every one wants to feel whatever they are liable for in case of a serious accident will be forthcoming. Members of your family or friends driving your car, should an accident occur, if held liable, naturally would be expected to pay. A child at play may hurl or fall in front of your car. Can you imagine any picture which would touch the heart of a jury more quickly than a crippled child. An automobile owner unprotected by public liability insurance, by reason of judgment against him, loses everything he owns.

May Sue Later

Do you know that under the law a person injured in childhood may sue for damages when he or she reaches maturity, regardless of previous settlement having been accepted by his or her lawful guardians, unless settlement is approved by a court of competent jurisdiction?

There are some unavoidable accidents. Insurance is the first accessory. Become a charter member of a company which will operate for you and your own fellow farmers who have indicated their belief in cooperation by being a Farm Bureau member because they know the farmer has problems to solve. With the increasing number of automobiles, with the trend toward compulsory automobile liability insurance and with the increasing number of automobile accidents it behooves every member to think seriously if he should not have his own automobile insurance company not only for himself but for the sake of his family.

An Open Letter from Our President

For a considerable period of time there has been a demand for the Illinois Agricultural Association to furnish automobile insurance to its members. After thorough investigation and consideration, the Executive Committee unanimously decided that an insurance company be organized to be owned and controlled by the membership and operated exclusively for members of the Illinois Agricultural Association. At a recent meeting of the Farm Bureau presidents, they heartily endorsed the action of the Executive Committee.



The Illinois Agricultural Association is your organization, and you are entitled to the best service it can render, and likewise, the Association is entitled to your best thought and support.

The trend toward compulsory liability insurance is also a factor that merits your consideration. Every Farm Bureau member owning an automobile should be vitally interested in automobile insurance. Especially is this true with reference to liability protection.

It is my opinion that you, as a Farm Bureau member, will not only be strengthening your Farm Bureau organization by becoming a charter member and making application for insurance in this company, but that you will be creating a protection which you owe to your estate.

Your decision, and the decision of other members, will determine how soon the company can start operations.

Earl C. Smith

Four Classes of Coverage Offered to Protect Against Fire, Theft, Collision, Public Liability

To make the insurance just as simple as possible, so as to reduce bookkeeping and give the members the protection needed, four classes of coverage are offered as follows:

Class I. Fire and theft, property damage and public liability and collision.

Class II. Fire and theft, and property damage and public liability.

Class III. Property damage and public liability.

Class IV. Fire and theft.

Class I is called the full coverage policy. It protects the car of the insured and also the insured against liability imposed by law against damage his car may do to property or persons.

EXPLANATION OF COVERAGE

Fire and Theft—It is becoming standard practice for these two forms of coverage to be written together. With the fire is also transportation coverage. The insured is protected against (1) fire, arising from any cause whatsoever, and lightning; and (2) while being transported in any conveyance by land or water. The theft insurance protects the insured against theft, robbery or pilferage, excepting by any person or persons in the insured's household or in insured's service or employment. In case of loss from fire, transportation, or theft, the insured will be paid the actual value of the car. This will be determined by the insured and the company and in case they can't agree provision is made for an appraiser to be selected by both parties. The cost per car for fire and theft insurance will be determined by dividing the total losses by the value of the cars insured. This will give the per cent loss per $100 of value.

Collision Insurance

Collision Insurance—This is to indemnify the insured against actual loss or damage to his automobile by collision with an object. It covers only collision with movable objects except in case the insured in avoiding a collision with a moving object, collides with a stationary object, then he is protected. There are many factors connected with collision insurance. It is not fair to other members of the company to have them part with their money to recompense a party who is negligent or careless in driving his automobile. For example, if the insured goes to sleep driving his car, run off the road and hit a tree, this might be termed negligence or carelessness or both. However, if the driver runs into a tree to avoid hitting an individual, he will be protected by his insurance. The cost of this insurance will be determined by classifying the cars and finding the losses that each car of the class should pay. It will cost just as much to replace a fender on an old Ford as on a new one. Fords may be in one class—Dodges and similar priced cars in another class, etc.

No Deductables

It is common practice among many companies to have deductables, for example, $20 or $50 or $100 deductable. This means that one must stand the first $20 or $50 loss himself. Then the company will pay the balance. The Board of Directors decided that there would be no deductables. Instead the insured will receive 80 per cent of the loss damage.

Property Damage and Public Liability—These two types of insurance are invariably written together.

Property Damage—This insurance promises to indemnify the insured against loss from the liability imposed by law upon the insured for property damage to other parties of every description, resulting from the ownership, maintenance or use of the insured's car. The limit of liability of the company is up to $1,000 for any one accident.

Public Liability—This insurance indemnifies the insured against loss from liability imposed by law for "bodily injuries" suffered, or death caused by the operation of the insured's automobile. The company will write the ordinary limits of the public liability policy which is $5,000 for one person, and $10,000 for any one accident injuring more than one person.

In determining the basis for payment for property damage and public liability it is pointed out that a $500 car running 30 miles per hour can do as much personal injury as a $1,000 car running at the same rate of speed. After examining the loss figures of this kind of coverage for more than 25,000 automobiles, no justification could be found for basing the cost on the value of the car. Therefore each automobile will bear in equal proportion losses for property damage and public liability insurance.

Many factors are involved in determining the proper basis for determining what each automobile should pay for a particular coverage. The only basis that will eventually stand the test of time will be one that is fair and equitable.

Launching of New Organization Follows Unanimous Endorsement of Plan on Oct. 8 by Farm Bureau Presidents in Chicago

No Money to Be Collected Until 5,000 Applicants Insure Success of Venture. Company Will Be Owned and Controlled By and Operated Exclusively For Members. Farm Bureaus Are Agents.

A State-wide mutual automobile insurance company to be owned and controlled by and operated exclusively for members of the Illinois Agricultural Association became a reality following action taken by the I. A. A. Executive Committee and Farm Bureau presidents in joint session on Oct. 8 in Chicago.

There was no dissenting opinion expressed in this representative meeting. Farm bureau members want mutual auto insurance but they want it under their own control so that its benefits may be exclusively for the people who are supporting the movement.

Investigation Made

The decision to launch the new company came after many months of careful consideration and investigation by Donald Kirkpatrick, V. Vanimon and others. It was not hatched overnight. The Association had the choice of linking its future interest in auto insurance with a privately-controlled mutual or of organizing its own company. It chose the latter course.



Donald Kirkpatrick.

What does the company offer? How much will a policy cost?

These are salient questions. There will be no membership fees. The only requirement, is membership in the Illinois Agricultural Association. The law states, however, that a premium must be collected in cash in advance. This will amount to $10, and will be known as a premium deposit. At the end of each six months period the member will pay his share of losses and expenses, and thus restore the premium deposit and renew his insurance for another six months period.

The policyholder retains his $10 interest in the initial premium deposit. The policy fee is $5, to cover overhead expenses requisite to putting the name of the holder on record.

Policy Holder Benefits

The Board of Directors has in every instance formulated plans having in mind the best interests of the policy holder. The unused portion of the premium deposit will be returned to the policy holder upon cancellation of his policy. Likewise his surplus share, will be returned upon cancellation of the policy.

There are legal requirements that do not permit the company to guarantee that this will be done since such promises would create a paper liability not permitted by the State Insurance Department. In the same way the earnings on the surplus will be credited to the policy holder regardless of the form of auto insurance coverage. The surplus share will be a contribution by the members to the company's surplus to meet the law requiring the company to have five times its maximum risk. The surplus share is $10. The maximum risk of the company will be for public liability, which is for $10,000 in any single accident. The member will get his insurance at the cheapest possible cost. In case he parts with his automobile he will have contributed only $5 to the company beyond the cost of actual insurance.

5000 Members Needed

Five thousand Farm Bureau members, who will become charter members, are needed to start the company. No money will be collected until the company has the necessary 5,000 applications to begin operations.

The Farm Bureaus will have the agency for the Company. When they secure applications from 10 per cent of their members they will be authorized agents. When they secure 20 per cent, they will have their quotas.

Legal Reserve Company

The Company is organized under the uniform mutual law of the State of Illinois and is a legal reserve company. The powers of the Company are broad enough so it can write other forms of insurance besides automobile. It will not, however, enter the fire, lightning, or windstorm field.

The company is to be owned and controlled by its members who must be farm bureau members or members of their immediate families.

The board of directors will consist of 19 men. The first board of directors will be the Executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association and its executive officers. Every policy holder will have one vote.

Fill out this blank and send to

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Room 1200, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago

☐ **Enroll me as**
☐ **Interested in becoming** } **a Charter Member of**

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company which will write automobile insurance and operate for Farm Bureau Members

Name.....

Address.....

Member..... County Farm Bureau.....

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOC RECORD

Volume 4 | Issued Every Month for 63,000 *Thinking* Farmers—December, 1926 | No. 12

LOWDEN TO ADDRESS FARM BUREAU CONVENTION, CHICAGO, DEC. 6-7-8

South and Grain Belt Unite At St. Louis In Epoch-Marking Assembly

3500 Word Declaration of Principles Heralds National Acceptance of Policy for Surplus Control.

THE agricultural South and the Grain Belt joined hands in a solemn pact to unite for their economic welfare at an epoch-marking meeting in St. Louis on Nov. 16-17.



Earl C. Smith

Unity of thought and action was the key-note of this important meeting, and before the delegates from twelve states went home a farmers' Declaration of Principles had been drawn up and adopted without a single dissenting voice. It was a great day for American agriculture. It was the first time in history that representatives from two great sections of the country united in a pledge to hold love for agriculture above political faith in the great fight for a common cause.

Smith Chairman.

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was chairman of the program and arrangements committee that framed the 3,500 word "bill of rights."

The Declaration of Principles, too lengthy to reproduce here, asked for the assistance of commerce, industry, finance, and labor in mapping out a constructive program but it expressed disfavor with movements for farm relief initiated independently of farm organizations. It reaffirmed the faith of farm leaders in surplus control legislation, the equalization fee, and a Federal Farm Board with broad powers. Muscle Shoals, the tariff, cooperative marketing, farm blocs, and a plea for unity of agricultural interests regardless of political affiliation were named in the statement.

South Hard Hit.

The immediate cause for this meeting that brought farm leaders from all the great agricultural states is the dilemma of the cotton grower, and the continued depression in farm prices throughout the grain and livestock areas.

With an 18,000,000 bale crop of cotton selling now for only 12½ cents per pound, or nearly six cents per pound below the cost of production, the South is facing hard times and possible bankruptcy.

Southern leaders point out that a small surplus of 2,000,000 bales of cotton reduced the value of the crop $760,000,000. When the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture put out its first crop estimate cotton was selling for 18 cents per pound. But only a few weeks later when returns showed a crop of approximately 18,000,000 bales, the bottom of the market dropped out and cotton fell to 12 cents per pound.

Unnecessary Loss.

B. W. Kilgore, president of the American Cotton Growers Ass'n, the great cooperative of the South figures that 6,000,000 bales of cotton could have been bought at the going price of $60 per bale for $360,000,000, and the crop would still have given the grower $400,000,000 more than he stands to receive under existing conditions.

The real problem of agriculture is to prevent the overwhelming depression in prices, created by small surpluses.

This was the central thought of every speech made in the convention.

"Surpluses are necessary if the world is to be fed and clothed," declared Gov. Lowden repeatedly, and time after time he presented facts and illustrations using the corn, potato and cotton crops of successive years to show how the smaller crop invariably is worth more than the larger crop.

Stabilization Possible.

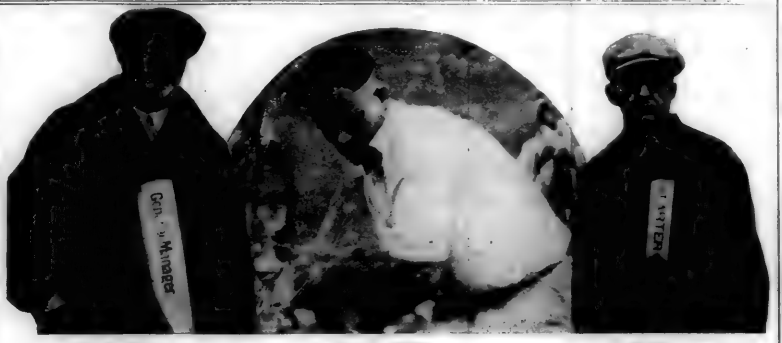
"Surpluses can be controlled and prices stabilized," declared Lowden. He cited the Brazilian government's mass selling of coffee, and the English government's curtailment of rubber offered to foreign trade, as examples of price stabilization.

Lowden reaffirmed his conviction that a Federal farm board with broad powers could stabilize prices, remove surpluses from channels of trade, and assess the cost equally among all producers of the commodity.

"I'm satisfied," declared Lowden, "that the present distress among cotton growers of the South could have been averted by a Federal farm board, which could have maintained a price of 18 to 20 cents per pound for cotton."

Illinois was well represented at the gathering by farm bureau members, farm advisers, and county and state executive officers from every section. Dr. Tait Butler, editor of the Progressive Farmer, the South's great farm paper, presided.

The happiest moment of a failure's life—quitting time.



O. L. Hatch — Elmer Williams — E. E. Brown

Seven thousand people saw Elmer Williams, 1925 national champion cornhusker, successfully defend his title against 14 dark horse candidates in the Third Annual State Corn Husking contest sponsored by Prairie Farmer and the Stark County Farm Bureau near Elmira in Stark county on Nov. 12. William's record at 28.83 bushels husked in one hour and 20 minutes compares with his record of 35.76 bushels made last year which still stands as the world's record.

The contest went off smoothly under the direction of O. L. Hatch, president of the Stark County Farm Bureau, and farm adviser E. E. Brown. The people of the Elmira Community club provided helpers and lunch. The 15 contestants had all been selected at county contests conducted by the farm bureaus of Piatt, Livingston, Mason, McLean, Moultrie, Montgomery, Knox, McDonough, Mercer, Hancock, Marshall-Putnam, Rock Island, Ford and Stark.

Williams lost the Mid-West contest at Fremont, Nebr., the following week to Fred Stanek of Iowa who brought in a net load of 27.07 bu. The Nebraska corn was lighter and the husks were much tighter about the ears thus giving hook huskers the advantage.

Gas Tax and Income Tax With Exemptions May Be New Proposals

Legislative Committee Adopts Policy Against Any Increase in Taxes to Farmers.

A DETERMINED stand against any kind of legislation that will increase taxes to farmers or attempt to saddle any additional burden on farm property will form the foundation for the legislative program of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming legislature.



Frank Barton.

This was the policy adopted by the legislative committee, Frank Barton, chairman, which met in Chicago recently to outline its plans for the coming year.

Gas Tax Discussed.

While specific legislation to be supported by the Association was not considered in detail, a gas tax with the "in lieu of" feature which assures that such a tax will replace a portion of the county road and bridge tax, in equal amount, will undoubtedly get the Association backing. The Association will be against such a tax that adds to the farmers' burden.

Incensed at the defeat of the tax amendment proposal, the committee urged that the Association continue its efforts toward keeping alive the general tax relief committee of state organizations that it may continue its campaign of education.

Income Tax Recommended.

As one step toward getting the public interested in a new taxing system, the enactment of a state income tax law with sufficiently high

(Continued on col. 3, page 4.)

Eastern Policy of Exploiting Farmer Condemned by Peek

Declare Farmers' Job to Produce Cheap Foods to Aid American Industry and Exports.

(Continued from last month.)

The farm debt has more than trebled and the actual exchange value of farm lands has declined 20 per cent during the past 15 years. There is continuing in this country on a vast scale a redistribution of wealth away from the farms into the cities—from those who have produced it to those who have not.

Hoover and Mellon say in substance that American farmers must provide the food and raw material for American industry and labor at prices no higher than foreign manufacturers and labor pay. Why? In order that American industry may export manufactured goods in competition with Europe.

In other words Hoover and Mellon and all they stand for are pushing as America's new policy toward agriculture, the proposition that it is the American farmer's duty and place to produce and sell here at home just as cheaply as does the Russian peasant and the South American peon in Europe.

Their aim is to develop the capacity of the United States to compete for world markets with industrial exports. They suggest that to make this possible the American farmer must provide the basic materials on the same level as the foreign industrialists are supplied. They hope the American farmer can do this and maintain his standard of living by superior and increasing efficiency in production and distribution. If he cannot that is his hard luck; no matter what happens to him he must make it possible for our industrial exports to continue.

Lower Wages Result

To apply this same reasoning

(Continued on col. 4, page 4.)

Nation's Eye On Assembly In View of Farm Depression

Exposition and Old Time Farm Dance New Features This Year.

Among other speakers scheduled for the three-day program are:

Magnus Alexander — Pres. National Industrial Conference Board, N. Y.

Robert S. Pack—Pres. National Electric Light Ass'n., Minneapolis.

Dr. B. W. Gilgore—Pres. American Cotton Growers' Ass'n.

Dr. Carl C. Taylor—Dean and director, North Carolina Agricultural College.

S. J. Duncan Clark—Editor Chicago Evening Post.

FRANK O. LOWDEN, Illinois' war governor and champion of agriculture, will be the key-note speaker at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Dec. 6-7-8. Gov. Lowden's address will be made on Wednesday morning, Dec. 8, when agricultural leaders from every state in the Union will assemble for the most representative farm gathering ever held in the United States. A varied program with speakers representing several schools of thought on agricultural relief is promised.

The Eighth Annual Meeting which takes place the second week in December will find the American Farm Bureau more firmly entrenched in its position as first in agricultural America, than at any previous time since its formation. It will find at the helm, Sam Thompson, "Our Sam," a vigorous thinker and fighter for agriculture who came up through the ranks from a farm to farm membership campaigner to his present position.



Frank O. Lowden

Country Dance Monday.

An old-fashioned country dance the first night of the convention, a banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Sherman on Tuesday night, and the First National Farm Bureau Agricultural Exposition are new features.

The Agricultural Exposition will display a cross-section of farm bureau activities, cooperative marketing, and commercial institutions that supply farmers' needs. The entire mezzanine floor of the hotel has been engaged for the exhibits.

On Friday and Saturday preceding the convention, a home and community training school will be held.

The meeting this year will undoubtedly have greater significance and will present a group with more unity of thought and spirit than at any previous time.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whinnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

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Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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A Lesson In Organization

A CAREFUL analysis of the vote on the defeated tax amendment leads us to several inevitable conclusions. Our first is that the Association functioned and functioned well. Its members voted overwhelmingly for the tax amendment. This is shown clearly by the great majority in favor of the measure in the well organized farm bureau counties where the rural population predominates. In unorganized or poorly organized counties farmers failed to rally to this cause which meant so much to them.

Organized Crawford county returned 4,171 votes in favor, and 1,239 against with total votes polled at 7,401. But across the county line in unorganized Jasper county the result was 1,480 for, 1,370 against with a total of 5,537 votes cast. Here is a lesson in organization. There are others.

Out of 13,388 votes cast in Morgan county, the amendment received 5,298 in favor and 3,167 against. In Jacksonville, the largest city in the county, the amendment had a slight majority but in the rural townships, the count was 2,576 for and only 1,020 against with 1,952 not voting.

"Following are the figures in some of my best Farm Bureau sections," writes farm adviser Forest Fisher:

	Total	For	Against
Pisgah	181	145	12
Arcadia	170	124	45
Sinclair	157	80	24
Alexander	412	196	41

"All we need is to sell our people on the value of organization," concludes Fisher.

In DeKalb county the amendment had the needed majority with 5,709 votes in favor and 1,716 against out of a total of 9,982 votes cast for the office receiving most votes. This is a county largely rural with a strong farm bureau, good advisers, and plenty of able leadership.

Likewise Grundy county voted nearly 3 to 1 in favor, Piatt the same, Pike county more than 5 to 1 with the needed majority, Warren more than 2 to 1 with the required majority, Stark 3 to 1 for, Ogle 3 to 1, Gallatin the same, Mercer nearly 4 to 1 in favor and so on.

But the inescapable and deplorable truth is that because of the ignorance, poor citizenship, or lack of interest displayed by such a large percentage of the mass of voters who failed to express themselves on a measure so vital to all, this proposition went down to defeat when the thinking voters were for it decisively. Here is democratic government at its worst. It doesn't seem fair to allow the non-thinking people to decide so important a question.

Farmers displayed much more intelligence in the last election than town and city people if we use the vote on the amendment as a yardstick. In Cook county a larger percentage failed to vote on the tax amendment than in most downstate communities. County Adviser Burns of Champaign county in an interesting survey made in his county shows that in 20 well-organized farm bureau communities 65 per cent voted for, 19 per cent against, and 16 per cent didn't vote on the amendment, out of a total of 3,764 voters.

In two communities where there was strong farm bureau leadership influence 64 per cent voted for, 13 against, and 23 per cent non-voters.

In seven half-organized communities 47 per cent of the 1,876 voters were for the amendment, 27 per cent against, and 26 per cent not voting.

In seven unorganized communities or precincts only 40 per cent voted for, 28 per cent against, and 32 per cent didn't vote out of the total of 1,321 voters. In Urbana the vote was 37 per cent for and 36 per cent against, 27 per cent not voting. In Champaign 42 per cent voted for, 31 against, and 27 per cent not voting.

The obvious lesson is stronger organization if the farmer is to keep pace with and gain justice in a highly organized society. The Illinois Agricultural Association should have 40,000 more members. It ought to keep its organization staff in the field until it gets them.

A. F. B. F. Meets

THE annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation Dec. 6-7-8, in Chicago, will be watched with much interest by men from all walks of life. Its pronouncements will be read as the thoughts of real farm folks on the problems of the day. When all other industries are prosperous except agriculture something is the matter. Farmers know better than any others what's wrong. They are in the best position to prescribe a remedy. Whatever thoughts come out of this national assembly, should have careful consideration by all who are in a position to help the industry.

Funds Needed

THERE will be no Christmas spirit in the homes of hundreds of flood sufferers, our neighbors in the Illinois valley, unless those who are able provide for them. The Red Cross is making a valiant effort to care for the needy, but funds are inadequate. More money will be necessary to give these people even the necessities of life. Our duty and obligation to the hundreds of poor, tenant farmers who lost everything is plain. Send your contribution to your local Red Cross chapter, farm bureau or to R. A. Cowles, Treasurer, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, and it will be relayed to the proper authorities.

The International

AS WE go to press the great International Live-stock Exposition with all its glamour and attraction for the stockman is in full swing. There's something in the sight and feel of choice purebred livestock that breeds optimism and confidence in the future of farming. There's inspiration in looking at a beautiful flock of sheep or a showy, well-groomed herd of cattle. With all our efforts and energy directed toward the economic side of agriculture, let us not lose our appreciation for the beauty, romance, or what-you-may-call-it of the farm. It's such appreciation, not desire for gain, that has developed our choicest livestock. And love for the finest things in farm life is the reason so many of us stay by it.

The Cornborer Scare

AT the recent cornborer meeting held in the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association several speakers referred to the scare created by half-baked information about the ravages of this insect.

One young man from Southern Indiana broke off a deal for a farm because he feared the borer would stop corn growing. Panicky insurance companies and bankers, it was reported, are withholding loans on farm lands because they fear the cornborer.

While we would not minimize the possible dangers from this pest, yet we are convinced after traveling over the infested areas of Ohio, Michigan, and Canada that the insect can be stopped. Damage can be largely avoided. And if the borer comes we can learn to live with it.

Burning, shredding, or plowing under of all stalks, corn stubble, and trash will destroy 95 to 98 per cent of the insects. Farmers of Kent and Essex townships, Ontario, would have suffered little, experts admit, if they had shown more interest and activity in destroying the pest. Legislation and a police force were found necessary there to compel cleanup work.

There's another side to this new situation. The borer might do for us what we can't seem to do for ourselves, that is, to reduce our crop so corn will be worth at least cost of production. The cotton boll weevil rested last summer and let the South grow 18,000,000 bales of 12 cent cotton to its own great loss and sorrow. A 16,000,000 bale crop would have been worth $300,000,000 more. Now the weevil is being hailed as a public benefactor. The corn belt will continue to grow heavy corn crops in spite of the borer.

More Coordination Here

THE downstate business interests voted against the tax amendment except in such towns and cities where business men had been enlightened about the real tax situation. There is ample proof of this assertion in the vote records of the urban precincts.

The referendum submitted by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce to its members according to the figures released showed that 75 per cent of the members who voted were against the amendment.

Merchants and business men as a class, probably think little and know less about tax matters than almost any other group. In many cases their knowledge of farm problems is bounded by what they learned 20 or 30 years ago as a boy on the farm.

The fault doesn't lie in lack of interest in, or sympathy for, a prosperous agriculture. It is due mostly to ignorance and lack of information. There needs to be more coordination between the farmer and the people of our towns and cities. The man on Main Street needs to be enlightened with facts. Here is a challenge for the county farm bureaus. The influence of the farmer working alone is on the wane because the drift of population is constantly to the towns and cities. It is important to the farmer that the local merchants, business and professional men keep in tune with agriculture.

What The Counties Are Doing

STARK MANAGES STATE CORN HUSKING CONTEST

When the opening shot was fired in the race for the state corn husking title on Nov. 12, E. E. "Buster" Brown, county advisor was behind the gun while O. L. Hatch, president of the Stark County Farm Bureau as general manager was on the job keeping the 150 helpers busy and caring for a crowd of 7,000 spectators. The contest held recently south of Kewanee in Stark county was the third sponsored by Prairie Farmer. The Stark County Farm Bureau and the allied community clubs about Elmira deserve a lot of credit for their good work. Elmer Williams, who won the state title again this year is a member of the Stark County Farm Bureau and a real farm bureau booster.

HENRY WALLACE SPEAKS AT CORN MEETING IN HENRY

Henry county reports an interesting seed corn meeting on Morgan Brothers' farm Nov. 10. Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer and an expert on seed corn breeding was there to discuss his pet hobby and see the results of the Morgans' variety test work. Four of the five comparisons on disease testing in the 1926 corn plots favor the tested corn, which outyielded the untested by nearly three bushels. Harold Holmes, Henry county's entry in the state corn husking contest placed fourth.

LET-UP IN HOG CHOLERA IN COLES ANNOUNCED

The worst hog cholera outbreak in history is the verdict of Coles county in announcing that conditions are improved there. Farm adviser Melvin Thomas has spent all his available time and then some teaching farmers to vaccinate in an effort to save the hog crop.

MAKE 'EM SNAPPY IS HUGHES' MOTTO

Hereafter pen drawings of fancy dancers and bathing beauties will "perk up" the monthly publication of the Monroe County Farm Bureau. Editor Hughes is also a well known writer of humor for farm bureau folks.

"Have you ever been to a side show with some good actors (as illustrated) doing their stuff, or to a ball game, dog fight, or a trial for bigamy and see a lot of fellows who wouldn't cross the road to attend a farmers' meeting," writes Hughes in the November issue. The answer is "yes," all of which shows that people want to be entertained, not educated.

WHITESIDE ACTIVE IN HOG CHOLERA CONTROL

Whiteside county's activity in teaching farmer-vaccination against hog cholera has drawn the fire of a local veterinarian who reported farm advisor L. O. Wise and several members to the state authorities for "vaccinating unlawfully and spreading disease." Subsequent investigation showed that the loss from farmer-vaccination has been notably less than that sustained by the complaining "doctor." The state returned a verdict of not guilty.

McLEAN COUNTY ORGANIZES PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Lawndale and Chenoa township farmers in McLean county have formed local protective associations as branches of the Illinois State Detective Association. Forty-one charter members were signed up at the initial meetings of the two associations. County adviser Harrison Fahrnkopf is assisting in forming these local associations whenever the demand arises.

MARSHALL-PUTNAM OIL CO. HIRES NEW MANAGER

Don Smith of Varna was employed recently as manager of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau Oil Company. Smith had been employed by one of the large oil companies for six years. The Marshall-Putnam Company is doing a business of approximately $15,000 per month. A higher test gas and a special oil for zero weather will be offered the trade this winter.

VERMILION COUNTY HOLDS BOYS' CORN CLUB SHOW

The third annual boys' corn club show was held in Danville on Nov. 8 in cooperation with a local business house. A free dinner was furnished all the boys who attended. Close to 600 people attended the recent dairy extension meetings at ten different places over the county. The train was operated over the C&EI.

LOGAN COUNTY HOLDS UTILITY CORN SHOW

The Second Annual Utility Corn Show was one of Logan County's features for November. Two hundred and fifty dollars in prizes were offered for the various corn classes. The annual club round-up and achievement day rally was held on Friday, Nov. 26 in cooperation with the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce. Afternoon and evening entertainments were provided along with a special luncheon at the corn show room.

DuPAGE COUNTY CLAIMS HIGHEST TWP. MEMBERSHIP

"We are challenging the state to show a township with a higher farm bureau membership than Naperville township in this county," writes Elmer Carncross, farm adviser. This township has a membership of more than 100 which represents nearly a 100 per cent sign-up. A meeting was held in the Glouger consolidated school recently to celebrate the occasion.



Naperville Township in Dupage county claims the state record for having more farm bureau members than any other. At the call of county adviser Elmer Carncross, the members celebrated the completion of their successful campaign by a dinner and meeting at the Granger Consolidated School. Mike Lyons at the right who is one of the I. A. A.'s crack solicitors was instrumental in bringing the membership above the 100 mark, but he gives part of the credit to Helen Binder, 21, at the left who drove him most of the time. Senator Harold Kessinger of Aurora and George Thiem of the Illinois Agricultural Association appeared on the program.

FINLEY TO LEAVE FOR CALIFORNIA



Chas. R. Finley

Vice-President Chas. R. Finley will spend the winter in California, he announced at the November meeting of the Executive Committee. Sam Sorrells who represents the 21st district will succeed Finley as chairman of the Marketing Committee.

Corn Market Weak Due Surplus From 1926, Wheat Low

By U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

THE grain market during November has been rather unsettled with prices fluctuating with the changing crop and market developments. Corn prices reached a new low for the season and had a weakening influence upon the market for other feed grains. The wheat market turned weaker late in October and prices declined to about the same level as prevailed during the latter part of September.

Old Corn On Hand

The large stocks of old corn on farms which was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at about 181,000,000 bushels on the first of November has been one of the principal weakening influences in the corn market. In addition to large farm stocks there were around 23,000,000 bushels in store in the principal markets which made the total stocks of corn on farms and in the principal trading channels approximately 145,000,000 bushels larger than last year. The crop, however, according to the Nov. 1 estimate, is about 211,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, making the total supply of corn at this time about 65,000,000 bushels smaller than at this time last year, with the quality of the new crop considerably below average. It is estimated that less than three-fourths of the crop is of merchantable quality.



R. F. Karr of Iroquois county is president of his county farm bureau and represents the 18th district on the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. The photographer caught him in a characteristic pose enjoying his pipe. The tractor in the background is nine years old and is still doing heavy duty in the field and on power jobs about the farm.

A. R. Wright New Prexy Marshall-Putnam Bureau

A. R. Wright of Varna, who represents his district on the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. was elected to the presidency of the strong Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau recently. Mr. Wright who served as secretary for many years, succeeded L. F. Boyle who served faithfully as president for four years. Guy French of Putnam succeeded Wright as secretary.



A. R. Wright

Corn Price Low

The receipts of new corn have not been large but a large percentage contains excessive moisture and can be sold only at wide discounts under the better grades of old dry corn. On November 17 Nos. 5 and 6 grades of new corn at Chicago ranging in moisture from 21-29 per cent and in test weight from 47-53 pounds, sold at 46-60c per bushel. This compares with sales of No. 3 yellow corn at 71-72c and shows a discount of from 12-25c per bushel. With so much old corn available both in store and in the current receipts buyers are unwilling to incur the risk of handling the new grain except at what they consider safe margin.

Industries are absorbing fairly large amounts of corn but eastern and southern demand is light. In the Southwest the low price of milo and kafir is restricting the demand for corn. The Pacific Coast is taking considerable corn from Kansas City and Omaha. Feeder demand is of only fair volume. According to reports to the Department of Agriculture decreased cattle feeding in the corn belt this winter is still indicated. Outside the corn belt, however, indications are that feeding will be considerably increased.

Wheat Market Weakens

Increasing stocks of wheat in both the United States and Canada, together with more favorable weather in Argentina, is having a weakening influence on the wheat market. Stocks of wheat in the principal markets of the United States now total around 80,000,000 bushels. Canadian stocks on Nov. 7 totaled around 93,000,000 bushels. This is about 14,000,000 bushels more Canadian wheat and around 30,000,000 bushels more United States wheat than was in store at this time last year. The Canadian crop is now estimated at approximately 406,000,000 bushels, which is larger than earlier expectations. Recent trade estimates indicate a prosepctive increase in the Argentine crop over earlier estimates.

How Ohio Poultry Association Helps Pay More For Eggs

By Frank B. Gougler
Director Poultry Marketing



Frank Gougler

IN northwest Ohio are four counties covering an area about 50 miles square. Early in 1924 the farm bureaus of these counties, together with the State Farm Bureau, decided to organize a poultry marketing association. Throughout the organization period and for nearly a year following its inception, the association struggled for existence. The membership campaign was drawn out for more than a year. While the first member was signed up April 10, 1924, it was July 10 of the following year before marketing actually began.

It was not all smooth sailing even then. Finances were ever an important question with the officers and the manager. The initial capital has been raised through a $3 membership fee. This was about all used as organization expenses. The association was able, however, to finance itself through notes taken from its members on the basis of 20 cents per hen.

A Deficit

After operating six months an audit of the association's books showed a deficit of $4,171. This was largely due to organization expenses, nevertheless it gave the officials considerable anxiety.

From that time on he was determined to build up a reserve and again on September 1 this year another audit was made which showed results as follows:

Assets	$58,941.45
Liabilities	39,227.86
Net Worth	19,713.59
Reserves	17,985.00
Undivided Surplus	$ 1,728.59

Members Sacrifice

The building up of this reserve was not done at a sacrifice of prices to the members less than outsiders were receiving.

An analysis of the pool statement of October 1-15 will show some comparative prices received. A pool statement shows the amount of eggs handled during two weeks, how they graded and the price received by the members. It follows:

45,000 dozen furnished by 1,800 members.

	Oct. 1-15, 25		Oct. 1-15, 26	
	%	¢	%	¢
Henneries	32.	58	45.	57
Standards	56.	43	35.	46
Trades	9.	30	17.	32
Checks	1.8	22	1.3	32
Rejects	.4		.6	

Higher Prices

The weighted average price received by the members of the association for the first two weeks of October this year was 47.5 cents. The average country buying price for Ohio during this period according to quotations given in the Produce Packer was 42 cents. In Illinois during this period the country price was 39 cents. This shows Ohio prices three cents over Illinois, and the members of the Ohio association received 5½ cents more than the general country price for Ohio and 8½ cents more than Illinois current prices. The association was able to secure these splendid prices for its members even after deducting one cent per dozen for the reserve fund which also belongs to the members.

The two pool statements, with a year intervening, are shown in order to illustrate the improvement made in egg quality. It will be noted that last year only 32½ made the top grade while this year 45½ were up in this grade. Money talks—pay the producer on a quality basis and attention will soon be given to the care of eggs.

Smith, Wright, Barton and Moody To Represent I. A. A. As Official Delegates at Annual Meeting of American Farm Bureau Federation Dec. 6-7-8, Sorrells New Chairman

THE regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association was held in Chicago on Nov. 5. All members were present except R. K. Loomis, 25th district, and Charles Borgelt, 20th district.



Mr. Sorrells

President Earl C. Smith presided. Harrison Fahrnkopf, president, represented the Illinois State Farm Advisers Association.

Report by Treasurer R. A. Cowles as of Oct. 31 shows current assets $23,632.36, total accounts receivable including $96,808.45 U. S. Liberty Bonds, and $15,131.25 Federal Land Bank bonds, of $187,745.77, and total assets of $292,553.63.

Liabilities amount to $13,141.85, and an excess of assets over liabilities of $279,411.78. Moved by Moody, seconded by Bamborough treasurer's report be placed on file. Carried.

Moved by Wright, seconded by Bamborough that delegates be elected to annual meeting of American Farm Bureau Federation. Carried. Smith, Barton, Wright, and Moody were elected as official delegates.

Finley Leaves

Moved by Finley, seconded by Taylor that all members of the Executive Committee be authorized to attend A. F. B. F. meeting, expenses to be paid by Association. Carried.

Moved by Barton, seconded by Tullock that Harrison Fahrnkopf, president of Illinois Farm Advisers Association be authorized to attend A. F. B. F. meeting at expense of I. A. A. Carried.

Moved by Whisnand, seconded by Bamborough that the Committee concur in President Smith's recommendation that Sam Sorrells be appointed as chairman of marketing committee to succeed Chas. R. Finley who left to spend the winter in California. Carried.

Secretary Fox announced following schedules of meetings of advisory committees:

Financial Business Service, Nov. 17.

Public Relations, Nov. 22.

Marketing, Nov. 23.

Organization, Nov. 24

Budget Committee, Dec. 1.

Moved by Barton, seconded by Marshall that next Executive Committee meeting be held Thursday, Dec. 9. Carried.

Question of contributing $100 to National Industrial Conference Board for publications and material released by them left to officers on motion by Barton, seconded by Tullock and carried.

To Indianapolis

Moved by Moody, seconded by Bamborough that Secretary Fox, Whisnand and Barton represent I. A. A. at Chamber of Commerce Conference in Indianapolis Nov. 15-16. Carried.

Pres. Smith called attention to St. Louis Conference on Nov. 16-17. Motion carried that county farm bureau officials be urged by letter to attend.

Secretary Fox read copies of resolutions from eight counties regarding plans of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. Moved by Taylor, seconded by Tullock that Fox write each county stating I. A. A. postion and answering questions raised.

Moved by Moody, seconded by Sorrells that Swanson and Ogelvie auditors, be employed to make annual audit of the books of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Carried.

24th District O K's Auto Insurance Plan At Shawneetown Meet

Farm bureau members from the counties of Saline, White, Johnson, and Gallatin meeting on Nov. 15 at Shawneetown in the I. A. A. 24th district conference, went on record urging all members in the district to cooperate with the Illinois Agricultural Auto Insurance Company in securing the membership required to establish the company.



Chas. Marshall

Charles Marshall, I. A. A. Committeeman from this district, called the meeting to order but Andrew Turner presided as permanent chairman.

Milk marketing discussions which prevailed early in the day revealed that farmers in the adjoining counties are not satisfied with price and marketing conditions. A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing, will be asked to come in and make an investigation. In Johnson county, hauling difficulties have arisen and exorbitant charges are made so that the net return per 100 lbs. of milk is comparatively low.

Local dairies in Harrisburg are paying $2.60 per 100 lbs. it was reported.

A resolution endorsing the action of the Illinois Agricultural Association in trying to secure remuneration for local farm bureaus that secure business for the Producers was passed. A campaign was urged to influence the people of Southern Illinois to use soft wheat flour, for the sake of boosting the soft wheat industry throughout this section of the state.

Farm Advisers Whitchurch, Creighton, Simpson, and Foote attended the meeting.

Executive Committee Broadcast Features Program Over WLS

A cross section of farm sentiment in Illinois under the caption "What Farmers Are Thinking About" was the feature of the I. A. A. half hour over radio station WLS on Thursday, Nov. 4, broadcast by members of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Executive Committee.

Chas. Finley of Vermilion county, vice-president of the I. A. A. related some of his observations while serving as an election judge in his home precinct.

Frank Barton gave a general summary of crop, livestock, and farm conditions in Livingston county. Chas. Marshall of Johnson county told his audience that Southern Illinois farmers had good crops this year. Frank Oexner of Monroe county dwelt on the glories of sweet clover the life-saver crop for Southern Illinois.

Sam Sorrells told what the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association had done for farm bureau members. Wm. Webb of Will county told his listeners how to select a good ear of seed corn for the International, where he has judged for many years. Bert Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Exchange answered questions and talked interestingly about the 1926 apple crop in Illinois.



Route 3 over the Illinois River at Beardstown was submerged under several feet of water when the flood reached its highest stage. Travel over this route was stopped and the people of the city were forced to go about in row boats to their occupations. The lower floor in the Park Hotel was raised three times to keep it above the flood waters. Portions of the bottom lands were submerged under 20 to 25 feet of water and around 140,000 acres are still under water. Only seven drainage districts out of 21 that went out will be reclaimed according to one local attorney.

Rock Phosphate Pays On G. F. Tullock Farm

Forty bushels of wheat per acre on a rock phosphated field in Winnebago county is the record made last season by G. F. Tullock, member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Sweet clover was sown with the wheat as a catch crop.



G. F. Tullock

This particular field had been used many years as an experiment field by the University of Illinois.

On all the plots where rock phosphate and limestone had been applied during the time the state was operating the field, there was a growth of 14 to 16 inches of sweet clover, while on the border strips and check plots the sweet clover was short and hardly reached above the stubble.

These results were obtained following a lapse of at least five years since any applications other than barnyard manure were made. Tullock says that this is the most striking illustration of the lasting effects of limestone and rock phosphate he has ever seen.

Gas Tax and Income Tax with Exemptions

(Continued from col. 3, page 1.)

exemptions to remove the possibilities of any further burden from the farm and home owner, will be recommended to the executive committee for adoption. Such a law it was pointed out would bring income from intangibles, also other large incomes into the taxing system, so that a portion of the tax load might be lifted from real estate.

It was recommended that the matter of improving and perhaps liberalizing the amendment clause of the state Constitution be considered by the joint committee representing the different organizations supporting the tax amendment.

Likewise the establishment of a joint commission made up of representatives of the General Assembly and the larger state organizations to investigate the working of the present tax system and of the tax systems of other states, was recommended. The committee contemplates a continuous campaign to show the necessity of amending the revenue article to the constitution.

"I appreciate the prompt and valuable service you gave me in securing payment overcharge on freight on phosphate amounting to $16.07," writes Fred W. Wasman of McLean County.

Eastern Policy of Exploiting Farmer

(Continued from col. 4, page 1.)

to labor would mean that the American wage scales should be brought down to foreign levels; it is precisely equivalent to a demand for foreign price levels in the United States, but only upon products of the farm.



George N. Peek

Such a policy prefers an export market for manufacturers, made possible by sacrificing agriculture, to an improved domestic market made more prosperous by the extension of the American protective system to include the farmers.

The Hoover-Mellon doctrine is dangerous. Its vicious effect on agriculture needs no further demonstration. But it is equally unwise and short-sighted as a policy for our industry and commerce.

The buying power of the farm population of America is incalculably more important to our manufacturers as a whole even including those who manufacture for sale abroad than an export market. The nation's economic position in the world does not require or even sanction stimulated industrial exports.

This is true of the nation as a whole. For the mid-west, west and south the case is even more overwhelming. Their direct interest in industrial export trade is infinitesimal; their interest in agriculture's buying power is everything. There are some manufacturers in these districts who export some of their goods; but give them the choice between their export sales and a sustained home market built on agricultural prosperity, and they could not hesitate for a moment.

The 1923 census of manufacturers placed the total value of all manufactured goods that year at $60,556,000,000; the Department of Commerce reports the value of the manufactured exports as $2,625,000,000. Only four and three-tenths per cent of our manufactures exported—and yet our policy-makers gloat over that 4.3 per cent as if it were of more consequence in our economic welfare than the prosperity of thirty million American farm consumers.

Exports From Farm

In considering the importance of our exports it must be remembered that between 40 and 50 per cent of them come from the farm. In 1925 farm products and their manufactures accounted for 47 per cent of the total exports. Of the non-agricultural exports, the following commodities lead in order—mineral oils, automobiles and parts, machinery, copper and manufactures, iron and steel, coal and coke, lumber and agricultural machinery. None of the scattering remainder in the classification reaches 2 per cent of the total. Of these enumerated, how many are there in the United States and in the mid-west, west and south particularly, to whom an industrial export market is of more importance than a sustained farm market based on farm prosperity here at home?

Let Mr. Hoover and Mr. Mellon answer.

Mellon and Hoover are regarded as the spokesmen for the policy-makers of the present administration. Hoover is the administration's agricultural adviser. Jardine is hardly in a position to oppose him.

Backing Up

The Department of Commerce policy to expand industrial exports is too generally known to require elaboration here. Two or three years ago Mr. Hoover held and on occasion publicly suggested that the American farmers ought to get out of the export markets—presumably in order to make room for the manufacturers—and reduce their production to the needs of the domestic market. It is reported that more recently he has backed up on that opinion or at least will not sanction its publication as coming from him.

Congressman Fort of New Jersey, a former associate of Mr. Hoover, was Hoover's spokesman in the House of the 69th Congress. The two speeches he delivered against the Haugen bill were currently understood in Washington to have been prepared in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Fort said, May 4th, 1926 (Cong. Record):

"Our labor in America is going to buy bread on a basis at least 47 cents a bushel higher for wheat than British labor and German labor and French and Canadian labor. We are going to cheapen the cost of production of foreign-made articles by selling foodstuffs cheaper to foreign labor than we sell them to our own." • • • •

"You are going to make it cheaper for the foreign competitor of American labor to live, but you are going to make it cost more for the American laborer to live, and, therefore, the cost of production to the American manufacturer must go up, while the foreign cost goes down, and his world market is lost."

Senator Fess of Ohio was generally regarded as the administration's agricultural spokesman in the Senate. In a speech in the Senate on June 9, 1926, he said:

"Mr. President, I do not propose to vote for any measure that will feed at a lower cost the producer of competitive articles that come in competition with American production."

The same note was struck by Mr. Mellon in his official letter of June 14, 1926, in which he said:

"Foreign consumers • • • under the proposed plan will secure American commodities at prices below the American level. European labor could purchase American products at a lower price and could live more cheaply than American labor. Foreign industrial costs would be lowered and the foreign competitor assisted in underselling American products abroad and in our home market."

It has been repeatedly pointed out that these men stand for the industrialization of America at the expense of agriculture.

Limitations to Exports

In our international position, the volume of export business which we can maintain is limited by:

(a) Our ownership of half of the world's gold supply.

(b) foreign government's debts to us.

(c) our increasing capital investments abroad.

(d) our tariff policy of restricting imports.

Under such strict limitations, anything which expands our industrial exports, makes it increasingly difficult to market our farm surpluses abroad. Our farm surpluses are the results of past and continuing government policies. The farm business cannot expand and contract its output, or regulate its production, in the way industry can.

Farmers Give Aid To Flood Victims

County farm bureaus throughout the state swung into action following a special appeal made jointly by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Red Cross for aid to the flood sufferers in the Illinois River Valley recently.

Following a conference at Beardstown on Nov. 19 between county farm bureau, Red Cross, and R. A. Cowles of the I. A. A. a definite plan of action was outlined for bringing the needs of these people to the attention of farm and city people throughout the state.

The following telegram was sent to county executive officers by Secretary Geo. A. Fox on Nov. 23:

"A grave situation faces our farmers in the lower Illinois River Valley who have suffered ruinous flood losses. Around 2500 families are in need. Hundreds of our neighbors in that section lost all their crops, some livestock, and many their homes and personal belongings. The Red Cross now discloses that at least $100,000 more is needed to care for these people. This deplorable situation is a challenge to us and demands that we act at once. We urge that you use your organization and recommend a farm to farm canvass for help. The Red Cross is working hard in the towns and cities but we must take charge in the country. May this cause have your active support. Contributions should be turned over to your local Red Cross chapter."

A. S. Anderson was elected president, R. L. Fox vice-president and Edward Lindholm, secretary-treasurer of the Ford County Farm Bureau for the coming year.

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1000 EXPECTED AT ANNUAL I. A. A. MEET, PEORIA, JAN. 26, 27, 28

Surplus Control Is Major Issue Before Both Houses Congress

Revised Bills Are Introduced Before House and Senate Adjourn For Holidays

THE third fight for surplus control legislation in Congress is on. Senator McNary introduced a revised surplus control bill the previous week and Congressman Haugen introduced a bill practically the same as the McNary Bill in the House on December 20.

A previous bill had been introduced in the House by Representative Fulmer of South Carolina. This bill provides for surplus control legislation to apply to cotton only, but otherwise it is identical with the McNary bill.

The revised surplus control bill differs in several important points from the McNary-Haugen Bill of last session. The "tariff yardstick" of the House bill and the "fair and reasonable" price-standard of the Senate bill are both omitted. The McNary bill does not contain any reference to price-standards or price-levels. The nearest it comes to mentioning the tariff is in the declaration that one of its aims is to "preserve advantageous domestic markets."

Stabilization Fund Provided.

The equalization fund in the old bill gives way to the Stabilization Fund in the new bill.

The much talked about equalization fee remains, but instead of being apportioned to "all producers" as in the old bill, it is assessed against "each marketed unit" in the new bill. The fee may be collected, in the discretion of the Federal Farm Board on the milling or processing, the transportation or the sale of the commodity. The equalization fee is made applicable to all products named in the bill when operations with respect to that product begin.

Five Commodities Named.

Five commodities are named in the bill—cotton, wheat, corn, rice and swine. Cattle and butter, in the old bill, are omitted. Rice appears in the bill for the first time. It is said this is the result of requests from Southern rice interests.

A new feature of the bill is a loan section which authorized loans to cooperatives handling any commodity for the purpose of "controlling the surplus," without the requirement of an equalization fee. This provision is similar to the loan feature of the Fess and Tincher bills of last season.

Federal Board Also.

A Federal Farm Board is provided, as in the old bill, to consist of the Secretary of Agriculture and one member from each Federal Land Bank District, to be appointed by the president from a list of eligibles submitted by a nominating committee in each district composed of representatives of cooperative associations and farm organizations.

A non-salaried commodity Advisory Council is provided for each commodity, to consist of seven men selected by the Board from lists submitted by cooperatives and farm organizations' representatives of the commodity.

Revolving Fund.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of $250,000,000 which will constitute a revolving fund, from which loans may be made to the several commodity stabilization funds in anticipation of the collection of equalization fees. Loans may also be made from the revolving fund directly to cooperatives for handling the surplus. Both classes of loans, those made directly to cooperatives and those made to commodity stabilization funds, must be repaid with interest.

Appropriation Authorized.

The only costs to the government under this bill are the salaries and expense of the Federal Farm Board, for which an appropriation of $500,000 is authorized. All other costs are to be paid out of the several stabilization funds derived from the collection of equalization fees.

A Thought for the New Year

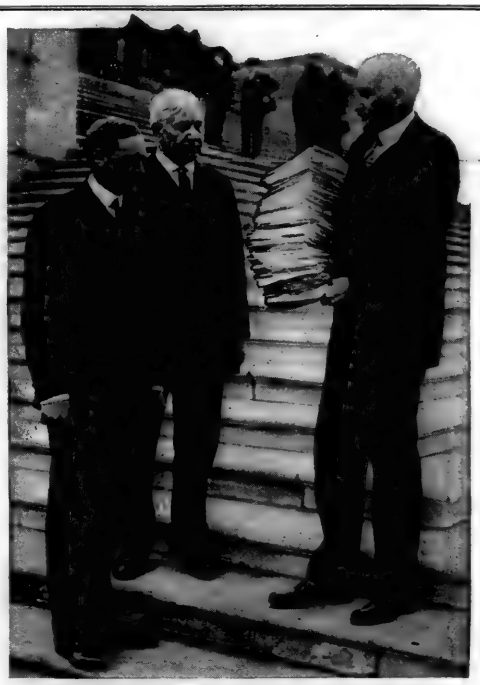
The holiday season is a time for joy and happiness when we are close to family and friends. The best within us finds expression in making others happy, in bringing cheer to those about us. It is this spirit of Christ, the lowly Nazarene whose example and work still lives throughout the world, that makes man lay aside the pettiness of quarrels and strife, egotism, hatred, selfishness, and ill-will.



Earl C. Smith

The Illinois Agricultural Association is a business organization of farmers, but it is also an association of friends interested in a common purpose, working for a common cause. As we enter the New Year, our eleventh year of active service, I hope that none of us may lose sight of the high purposes that led to this union. Let us strive to give character and soul to our organization, as well as stability and strength, in the coming year.

Earl C. Smith



The picture above recalls a familiar scene enacted at Washington in 1924 when Sam Thompson, then president of the Illinois Agricultural Association received thousands of petitions from Illinois farmers asking Congress to pass the McNary-Haugen bill. Senator Chas. L. McNary of Oregon, at the left, will address the annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Peoria this month. Congressman Haugen is the gentleman in the center.

Senator Chas. L. McNary, Chairman of Agricultural Committee And Leader In Congress To Speak On Fri., Jan. 27

Sam H. Thompson Scheduled For Banquet Talk; Music, Entertainment, Other Prominent Men On Program; Women To Hold Own Conference.

PEORIA is getting ready for a crowd of 1,000 delegates and farm bureau members from 93 Illinois counties. The new Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria's newest and best hostelry, is being rushed to completion for the annual assembly that transcends all other agricultural gatherings in this state for being representative, business-like, and attractive of interest and respect.



Bring a Member.

The Illinois Agricultural Association will have the honor of dedicating the new hotel, and the latter the privilege of entertaining the Eleventh Annual Convention of the organization whose name and activities have become known throughout the United States and foreign countries.

The opening day of Wednesday, Jan. 26, will not be the opening of the convention proper. That day will be devoted to committee meetings, conferences, and the annual get-togethers of the subsidiary associations of the I. A. A. The Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, and the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League will meet Wednesday to discuss their problems and plans for the coming year.



The Executive Committee of the I. A. A. will hold its annual pre-convention session on Wednesday night, and then on Thursday the decks will be cleared for the deliberations of the parent organization which finds itself on the threshold of its eleventh year of service.

Charles L. McNary, chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the United States senate and leader in the fight for surplus-control legislation, has promised to make the long journey from Washington to give Illinois farmers the last word on the possibilities of their bill and its promised relief going through.

Senator McNary is booked to speak at a special luncheon in his honor on Friday, January 27.

The Annual Banquet on Thursday night, where Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and its most popular and colorful chief, will deliver the message, will be made further attractive by music from the peer of all soloists and entertainers, James Goddard, of Chicago, who brought down the house last year at Urbana.



Some Banquet

Dr. Carl C. Taylor from the North Carolina College of Agriculture, Lucius Wilson, business organization efficiency expert, George E. Frazer, public accountant and business adviser, Prof. Chris Christensen, director of the division of cooperative marketing in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and others to be announced later will

(Continued on col. 1, page 3.)

Knox County Claims Ontario Holds Title For High Membership

Ontario township in Knox county is the latest disputant to the claim of Naperville township, Dupage county for having the highest township farm bureau membership in the state.

A. R. Kemp, associate adviser in Knox county states that Ontario township has a membership of 103 and so is entitled to the honor of high farm bureau membership township.

"The Community With A Vision," is the term applied to Ontario Township which its residents claim is the garden spot of the world.

Previous to the present three-year-period, the township had a signed membership of 101, and ever since the farm bureau was organized, Ontario has been a banner community in farm bureau spirit and activity.

Rev. Guy Van Buskirk, pastor of the Ontario Parish, a real country church, is township farm bureau director. The community life of the township is built up around this church and the Ontario Men's Club.

James McBride, one of Knox County's "Master Farmers" is vice-director and secretary of the township.

TRAYLOR TO SPEAK AT FARMERS' WEEK, URBANA

Melvin C. Traylor, president of the American Bankers' Association will discuss "European Debts and and the Farm Situation," on the annual Farmers' Week program to be held Jan. 17 to 22 at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Dr. Henry C. Taylor, economist from Northwestern University, Dan. T. Gray, dean of the Arkansas College of Agriculture, Lorado Taft, sculptor, Miss Lita Bane, president of the American Home Economic Association, and D. J. Caffrey, in charge of research work on the corn borer for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture are other headline speakers.

The Annual Utility Corn Show, the annual meeting of the Illinois Crop Improvement Association a farmers' banquet, a horse show and horse-pulling contest, and a "Little International" fat stock show are other features announced for the week. Fare and one-half rates will apply for the round trip to Urbana at this time.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....William Webb, Route One, Joliet
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Barnhorough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....R. K. Loomis, Makanda

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Charles R. Finley.....Hoopeston
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox.....Sycamore

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operating Accounting.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....E. G. Thiem
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Farm Supply.....J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develope agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Edited by Department of Information, E. G. Thiem, Director, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association in five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy, please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

Master Farmers Honored

FIFTEEN outstanding Illinois farmers were honored by Prairie Farmer at its Second Annual Master Farmer Banquet in Chicago recently. They were all awarded the Master Farmer medal because they are "good farmers, good neighbors, and good citizens."

It isn't strange that all these men are active farm bureau members. Many of them are officers or former officers on their county executive committees. It's such men that made the farm bureau. They are its backbone, its leaders. They are the men who get the most out of their organization because they put the most in. It is idle to speculate how much the county farm bureaus are doing to make master farmers. Certainly their work has a tremendously large influence. The wide use of limestone rock phosphate, certified seed, improved livestock, farm accounting, better cultivation, all these were stimulated when the farm bureau was organized. The experiment station revealed the need in many cases, the farm papers wielded a powerful influence in initiating reforms and in spreading the gospel, but the county farm bureaus were needed to drive home the bargain and show by word, example, and demonstration the value of better farm practices.

Prairie Farmer and the other farm papers that are helping to honor the men who have succeeded in the oldest profession are making an inestimable contribution to the betterment of American agriculture.

Milk Shippers Have a Grievance

WHOLE milk shippers in the Chicago fluid milk zone are faced again with the dilemma of indifferent prices. Milk testing 3.5 per cent from tuberculin tested herds brings only $2.50 per cwt. The surplus above the average or base amounts delivered during August, September, and October sells for $2.20 per cwt. Dairymen contend that they can't continue to deliver whole milk so cheaply under the stringent requirements of the Chicago Health Department. Their costs have been raised tremendously by accrediting their herds, submitting to regular sanitary inspection, installing sanitary equipment, and employing high priced labor.

"There is no incentive to apply the tuberculin test," say the untested herd owners. "Selling untested milk to the condensery, or butterfat to the creamery at 60 cents a pound, is more profitable."

Here is a grievance that ought to be righted. The dealers are human and will continue to buy as cheaply as possible. The old Milk Producers' Association is defunct and out of the running. The Pure Milk Association, the new organization of tested herd owners, is valiantly striving to represent the whole milk shippers in securing fair prices. It could be more effective with a stronger following. Farmers' difficulties are not righted until they themselves take the necessary action. Wherever we start, we can't avoid getting back to more effective organization as the solution of most of our problems.

Tax Revaluation Ordered

ORGANIZED farmers were recognized again when the Illinois Tax Commission in a recent decision ordered revaluations for taxation purposes of urban and rural property in the four counties of Kane, Peoria, Franklin, and Clay.

When the adjustments placing farm lands on the same basis as city property are made, the rural taxpayers of these four counties will profit to the extent of approximately $200,000. On the basis of the 9271 farms affected, taxes will be $20.50 per farm less than they would have been had the readjustment not been ordered. In other words farmers have been paying $20.50 per farm more than their share of taxes.

The announcement of this new order follows four years of effort by the county farm bureaus of Clay, Kane, Franklin, and Peoria, and the Illinois Agricultural Association to gain a just equalization of farm property values. In Clay County it was found that farm lands were paying nearly twice as much taxes based on actual selling values as town and city property. Here farm lands were being assessed on the basis of 58 to 60 per cent of full valuation whereas property in the towns and villages was paying on only 32 to 34 per cent of full valuation. Actual sales records from the county recorder's office revealed this information.

Farmers are not averse to paying taxes. They have always contributed their share of the cost of government. But bad as our tax system is in this state, its administration works even a greater hardship when one class of real estate is discriminated against.

When these four counties equalize valuations it will virtually complete a job started more than four years ago. Since then nearly all counties in Illinois have equalized valuations as between farm and city property where a discrepancy was brought to light.

Mr. Watson estimates that Illinois farmers have been saved between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 each year from this work alone. Taxes have not been necessarily reduced by this amount, but they were approximately that much less than they would have been had farm valuations not been equalized.

CAN'T SHAKE IT OFF



—Washington News.

Surplus Control Again

THE battle for surplus control legislation is on in Congress for the third time since 1924. The revised bill introduced in the Senate by Senator McNary, and most recently in the House by Representative Haugen is a modification of the McNary-Haugen bill of last year.

The features held objectionable heretofore by certain Southern democrats have been removed. But the bill has not been emasculated. It contains provisions for a Federal Farm Board, the application of an equalization fee, loans to cooperatives for handling surplus crops at a nominal rate of interest, and a revolving fund of $250,000,000 to be appropriated by Congress for loaning to the Board.

There is nothing in the bill that might be construed as price-fixing. The administration will have an opportunity to demonstrate its expressed interest and good intentions for agriculture as set forth in the president's recent message. We sincerely hope it will do so. Farm organizations throughout the country are as well united on this measure as it is humanly possible for them to be. It's the administration's turn to show its hand.

An Indictment

"THE farmer hasn't been insistent enough in his own behalf. He has been retiring, liberal-minded, individualistic; too ready to rely on his own self-sufficiency. This is the reason for the distinct tendency in this country for agriculture to be neglected in favor of industry and other branches of our economic life."

These words coming from a farm bureau membership solicitor might sound worn out and trite, but coming from Magnus Alexander, research worker, industrialist, and president of the National Industrial Conference Board they are worth more than passing attention. Consciously or unconsciously Mr. Alexander laid the farmers' difficulties squarely at his own door in his recent message before the American Farm Bureau Federation. In other words, while the steel trust was organizing, cutting out wasteful competition, securing a high tariff, and building up a "40 per cent stock dividend," the farmer was out trying to beat his neighbor growing crops and producing milk to sell below cost of production. Is Mr. Alexander right? Write your own answer.

Women Invited

THE women are coming to the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association this year. They will have a part in the program through the "Home and Community" conference to be held simultaneously with four other conferences on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 27. This is a departure from the old that promises to be productive of much good. Women have furnished the inspiration for most of man's enterprises. For years farm women have played prominently in community clubs, meetings, and organized activities. Now they are to be officially recognized at the state convention. The meeting will be better for their presence.

TAX COMMISSION UPHOLDS FARM BUREAU STAND FOR EQUALIZATION

What The Counties Are Doing

MARSHALL-PUTNAM TO BOOST DAIRYING A major project for 1927 in Marshall-Putnam County will be stimulating the dairy business by the use of high record sires and the purchase of good cows. "The farmers who are best off are the ones who have a few cows to milk, and little cream to sell," says Lloyd Jones of the First National Bank, Henry. Farm adviser Fuller states that the net profit from the M-P Co-operative Oil Co. are twice what it costs to run the farm bureau.

PEORIA COUNTY HOLDS CORN BORER MEETING A corn borer meeting was held in Peoria on Dec. 9 when Wesley P. Flint, state entomologist, presented the latest information about the westward march of the dangerous insect.

McLEAN COUNTY TO ORGANIZE SERVICE CO. We are sidetracking everything else to organize the McLean County Service Company, the name of our proposed cooperative oil company, states Harrison Fahrnkopf, farm adviser. During the past month the farm bureau was busy with the poultry show, the utility corn show, the annual meeting at which Congressman L. J. Dickenson spoke, and two farmers' institutes.

FORD COUNTY TO ORGANIZE MARKETING The Ford County Service Company now being organized will aid farm bureau members both in marketing and in buying commodities more advantageously. Poultry and eggs will be handled at Paxton; livestock will be shipped cooperatively; and later the collective purchase of gas and oil will be added to the other activities.

PIATT COUNTY COOPERATES IN HANDLING SEEDS The Piatt County Farm Bureau and the local farmers' elevators have entered an agreement by which the latter will handle all farm seeds for members at a small saving over the price paid by non-members. The farm bureau has agreed to assist the elevators in locating good seed, pooling orders, and increasing the business.

98% OF KENDALL COUNTY MEMBERS PAID UP The books of the Kendall County Farm Bureau which has a membership of two-thirds of all farmers in the county, show that 98 per cent of the dues are collected for 1926.

MASON COUNTY TO SHIP IN COWPEAS Plans are being made for shipping in cowpea seed and alfalfa hay, according to Farm Adviser Isaacs. Weather conditions last year created a shortage of both cowpea seed and alfalfa hay.

MOULTRIE COUNTY REPORTS SUCCESS WITH HATCHERY Our hatchery has been a means of selling better housing, feeding, and care of poultry, to our members, states Farm Adviser Turner. Thirty flock owners were interested in preparing for accrediting work. The Pullorin test will be used for detecting white diarrhea. The tested flock owners receive three cents more per dozen for eggs than state accredited flock owners.

OGLE COUNTY ORGANIZES PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION A reward of $100 is offered by the newly organized Farm Bureau Protective Association for the conviction of thieves. Members will cooperate with the sheriff and the deputies of the county in securing convictions wherever there is sufficient evidence presented.

WAYNE COUNTY ACCREDITS POULTRY FLOCKS Under the supervision of the Farm Adviser, C. T. Hufford, thirty pure bred flocks, containing approximately 6000 birds will be state accredited this month.

SANGAMON COUNTY OIL COMPANY IN OPERATION The Sangamon Farmers Oil Company, recently organized, will establish bulk plants at New Berlin, Auburn, Buffalo and Williamsville. Truck headquarters will be stationed at Pleasant Plains, Pawnee and Illiopolis. The Springfield filling station is located at Ninth and Jefferson streets.

PULASKI COUNTY SIGNS MANY NEW MEMBERS A substantial increase in membership with 25 per cent new members is reported by Farm Adviser J. H. Hughes. Two bull blocks are being organized in connection with the dairy calf club. Pulaski County was represented at the International Livestock Show for the first time in history when Matthew Reichert, county club champion made the long trip unescorted. "Matthew came home tired but brim full of experience," writes Hughes. "He said that Chicago has too many cobble stones, banquets and good eats." (Continued next month)

1,000 Expected at Annual Meeting

(Continued from col. 5, page 1.)

make up the roster of prominent people engaged for the three-day session.

A new feature will be the Home and Community Conference on Thursday afternoon for women, and delegates interested in this work. This is the first time women have been invited and provision made for their participation in the annual convention.

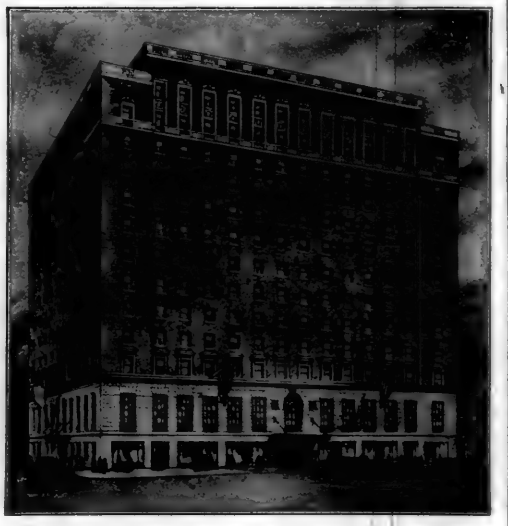


TO SING



James Goddard of the Foreman National Bank, Chicago, will sing and lead the singing at the Annual I. A. A. Banquet, Peoria, Jan. 27.

Where We Will Meet Jan. 26-27-28



This is the new Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, where the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held. The Marquette is said to be the finest hotel in downstate Illinois. It is being rushed to completion to care for the I. A. A. convention.

Tentative Program Illinois Agricultural Association Annual Meeting

Jan. 26-27-28, 1927.
Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.

8:30 a. m.—Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, Annual Meeting.
10:30 a. m.—Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, Annual Meeting.
1:30 p. m.—Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association, Annual Meeting.
6:30 p. m.—Annual Dinner, Farm Bureau Presidents and Farm Advisers.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.
I. A. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

9:30 a. m. to 12:00 Opening Session.
President's message.
Secretary's report.
Treasurer's report.
1:30 p. m. to 4:30—Sectional Conferences.
I. ORGANIZATION AND INFORMATION, C. E. Bamborough, presiding; Lucius E. Wilson, pres. General Organization Co., present.
II. PUBLIC RELATIONS, Frank D. Barton, presiding; A. C. Everingham, legislative representative, and John C. Watson, director of taxation, present.
III. FINANCIAL BUSINESS SERVICE, Geo. F. Tullock, presiding; George E. Frazer, of Frazer and Torbet, public accountants, Chicago, present.
IV. MARKETING, Samuel Sorrells, presiding; Chris L. Christenson, director of division of cooperative marketing, U. S. D. A., present.
V. HOME AND COMMUNITY (for women) Mrs. Spencer Ewing, president of Illinois Home Bureau Federation, presiding; Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, field director, Home and Community Committee, present.
Mr. Eugene T. Lies, special-repr. Playground and Recreation Association of America, present.
4:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Congressional District Meetings.
6:30 p. m.—Annual Banquet and Election.
Sam H. Thompson—speaker.
James Goddard—soloist.
Humorist to be announced.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

9:30 to 11:00 a. m.—Business Session of Delegates.
11:00 to 12:00 a. m.—Address—Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Dean Graduate School, North Carolina Agricultural College.
12:30 p. m.—Luncheon, Address, Senator Chas. L. McNary, chairman agricultural committee, U. S. Senate.
2:00 p. m.—Adoption of Resolutions.

Kane, Peoria, Clay, And Franklin Co.'s Involved In Order

Revaluation Hearing Held Dec. 21. No. Evidence Presented By Boards To Show Why Reassessment Should Not Be Made.

COUNTY boards of review from the counties of Kane, Franklin, Clay, and Peoria appeared, two with their states attorneys, before the Illinois Tax Commission on Tuesday, Dec. 21, and presented pleas asking the Commission to countermand its order calling for a revaluation of farm properties in these counties.



J. C. Watson.

Up until time of going to press no action had been taken to countermand the order. Chairman Wm. H. Malone told the board of review representatives in the open hearing that their statements were good reason why revaluations should be ordered.

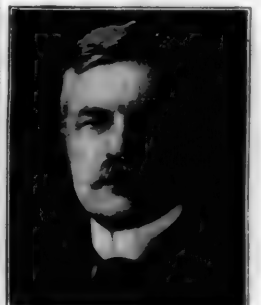
Figures Presented.

The decision of the Tax Commission ordering a reassessment came following presentation of facts and figures by John C. Watson and Earl C. Smith of the Illinois Agricultural Association showing that inequalities between farm and city valuation existed in the four counties mentioned.

The information revealed by Watson shows that landowners in these counties are paying around $200,000 more than their just share of taxes. In Clay county farm lands are being assessed on the basis of 58 to 60 per cent of full valuation whereas in the towns and cities the full valuation are only 32 to 34 per cent of actual selling values.

The controversy which led to the final order by the Tax Commission has been underway for four years. The boards of review have been appealed to repeatedly, by local farm bureau committees and the I. A. A. Their indifference and evident desire to defeat justice led the Association to appeal to the state Commission which has jurisdiction over such matters, with the result noted.

New Commission's Chairman



Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's cabinet, is chairman of the joint commission representing the National Industrial Conference Board and the United States Chamber of Commerce recently appointed to work out a national plan and policy for agriculture. Mr. Nagel is honorary vice-president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

44 Counties Ready To Sell Quotas In Auto Insurance Co.

Fire and Theft Policy Proves Very Popular.

By V. VANIMAN.

THE Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, organized to provide auto insurance at cost, has a new name among farm bureau members. They call it "Our Company."



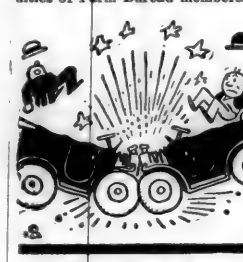
V. Vaniman.

The farm bureau presidents and the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. planned well and thought straight in setting up the company. No constructive suggestions have been made to date for improving the plan.

Forty-four farm bureaus already have organized to secure their quota of charter members equal to 20 per cent of the present farm bureau membership. The organization in each county consists of a county wide insurance committee of five men and a local township committee, including a chairman and four men from each township. All these men meet in a one-day session and school themselves on auto insurance so they can give their fellow farm bureau members accurate information about auto insurance.

Plan Is Popular.

The writing of what is termed a "No value policy" for fire and theft is meeting with unanimous approval. In case of loss of car by fire or theft the company pays the insured the actual value of the car at the time of the loss. Of cars of the same make and age one may be worth twice as much as the other one, depending upon care and usage, consequently the basis of a stated depreciation per month does not agree with the reasoning faculties of Farm Bureau members.



Collision Coverage Broad.

Collision coverage is to reimburse the insured for damage done to his car and the policy not only provides protection against collision with moving objects but also with stationary objects in case of avoiding collision with a moving object. There are no deductibles. The company will pay the insured 80 per cent of the collision loss or damage.

Public Liability and Property Damage.

Public Liability and Property Damage insurance is to protect the insured against the liability imposed by law for personal injury or damage the car does to persons or property. The insured is protected up to $5,000 for personal injury or death to one person and with that limit per person $10,000 for any single accident. On property damage up to $1,000 for any single accident. One Farm Bureau member reasoned that based on law of averages he could not afford to gamble $5 or $10 against $5,000 that his car might not injure some one or cause a fatal accident during the year.

Plan Simple.

The auto owner can have any one of the four optional forms of coverage, namely, Class I, Fire and Theft, Collision, Public Liability and Property Damage. This is what is termed full coverage; Class II, Fire and Theft and Public Liability and Property Damage; Class III, Public Liability and Property Damage or Class IV, Fire and Theft.

Cost of Insurance.

The company does not operate for profit. It is just to render one more service to farm bureau members. Each car will pay its proportionate share of the losses according to the form of coverage carried, plus the proportionate share of the operating expense of the company. *No money paid until company starts operation.*

The initial payment for each car or truck is as follows:

Policy Fee	$ 5
Premium Deposit	10
Surplus Share	10
Total	$25

The above amount is for life. There is no additional payment to the insured except the payment of his share of the losses and expenses at the end of the six month's period which restores the premium deposit and renews the insurance for another six months' period. Thus the policy never expires except through cancellation. The member can have his policy transferred to another car by paying a transfer fee of $1.

Retain Surplus Share.

The surplus share is each member's contribution to the surplus and each member is credited with his share of the surplus earnings on his surplus share.

Both the surplus share and the premium deposit are returned to the member upon cancellation of his policy, thus the assets of the member in the company are $20. It is understood, of course, that if the assessment is not paid at the end of the six months' period it is taken out of the premium deposit and the balance returned to the member together with the surplus share.

No Money Paid.

In order to cut the overhead cost of operation to a minimum and also to provide the necessary free surplus required by law, 5,000 applications for auto insurance must be secured. On making application a check or checks should be made out to the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. Do not date them.

Plan I. If you want insurance to go into force when company starts, make one check for $25 and attach to application. This will be dated and cashed ten days before company starts.

Plan II. If you have other insurance in force, make one check for $15, which will consist of policy fee and surplus share. Do not date it. This check will be cashed when company starts. Make another check for $10 which is for the premium deposit.

By making application for auto insurance and being a charter member you will have had a part in laying the foundation for a broad insurance program for farm bureau members. Plans are already being formulated for life insurance as another service for farm bureau members. Your enrollment as a charter member on auto insurance will hasten the establishment of the company. See your Farm Bureau or write direct to the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

Howard B. Hancock, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation went out single-handed in his home county of Cumberland and signed up 90 per cent of all the farm families in his township. In his first 24 interviews he signed 22.

Illinois Commission Orders Tax Cut



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Wm. H. Malone, chairman of the Commission is seen signing the order.

The order for a revaluation follows four years of consistent and painstaking effort on behalf of the Farm Bureaus and the I. A. A. during which statistics and data were collected to show that farm property was bearing an unequal portion of the tax burden.

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300 Members Goal.

The goal for the coming year is 300 active member associations as announced by George R. Wicker, manager. Eighty-four more members are required to reach this number.

(Continued on col. 5, page 4.)

Our Sam Asks For Continued Support To Relief Program

More Than 1,200 Attend Banquet On Thursday Night In Shrine Temple Building.

THE attitude which society takes toward agriculture depends upon farmers themselves. If we have the proper respect for ourselves and our calling, with faith enough to stand together through trials and adversity, we will write a story that will be the pride of our children and those to come after them. We canont fail if we do this.



Sam H. Thompson

This is the sage advice Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the pride of the Illinois Agricultural Association, handed out to his fellow citizens and friends at the annual banquet in Peoria on Thursday, Jan. 27.

Talks Plainly.

Our Sam was talking to his home folks and he talked plainly. The home folks responded with a powerful ovation that threatened to raise the roof off the Shrine Temple building.

After admonishing the great audience of delegates and visitors, many of whom he had worked side by side with in building the I. A. A. about the necessity for maintaining a strong organization and a united front, Mr. Thompson launched into a discussion of the economic situation of agriculture and the need for enabling legislation so the farmer may help himself out.

"Lack of stabilization is the trouble with our business," said the speaker, "and lack of bargaining power on the part of farmers is the root of all the evil."

Answers Criticism.

Answering the criticism of "price-fixing" and "economically unsound" both of which have been used in describing the surplus control legislation asked by farmers, Mr. Thompson stated that if this were true, the same might be said for the whole protective system as applied to other groups.

The last six years, the speaker pointed out, have seen the steady transfer of wealth from the farm to the city because the farmer had no way of securing for himself a fair price for his product. Farmers have lost while others have gained.

James Goddard of the Foreman National Bank, Chicago led the community singing and later sang negro melodies which drew tremendous applause. R. Bradley, "the talkative tailor" from Peoria was the humorist of the evening.

Congressman Brand's complete speech as well as copies of "A Short Story of the I. A. A. and Report for 1926" may be had by writing the Department of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. They will be sent free as long as they last.

Earl C. Smith Unopposed for President Is Elected by Unanimous Vote. Frank Barton Wins Over W. C. McQueen for Vice-President. Four New Men on Executive Committee

Congressman Charles Brand of Ohio Gets Glad Hand and Vociferous Applause From 1700 Delegates and Visitors at Friday Luncheon in Shrine Temple As He Flays Opponents of Farm Measure.

THE greatest annual convention in the eleven years' history of the Illinois Agricultural Association is over. It was greatest in attendance, in spirit, in enthusiasm, and in the impression made upon those who saw this mighty exhibition of the strength and loyalty of the organized farmers of Illinois.

Peoria, the metropolis of downstate Illinois, was taxed to care for the crowd that exceeded all expectations. One thousand was the number predicted, but more than 2,000 delegates, visitors, and their wives came from the 93 organized counties of the state to participate in the three-day program.

Twenty newspaper, farm paper and press correspondents from Chicago, Washington, D. C., Indiana, and the downstate cities of Illinois who attended the convention broadcast its proceedings into every state in the Union. It was a representative gathering.

Many Guests Present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miller drove to the meeting from Denver, Colorado.

John Walker, the vigorous president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, Wm. H. Malone, chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission, Mrs. H. C. Rodenhouser of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Arthur Smith of the Illinois League of Women Voters, R. C. Moore, secretary of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, H. E. Young, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, E. A. Eckert, of the Illinois State Grange, and Justice of the supreme court of Illinois, Clyde E. Stone were all guests at the Friday luncheon. Telegrams from eight Illinois congressmen, who were unable to attend were read by President Earl Smith.

Herman Danforth, first president, Howard Leonard, and Sam H. Thompson, all past presidents of the I. A. A. were other prominent guests there to celebrate the twelfth birthday of the organization which they helped build.

Beginning Tuesday afternoon, a steady stream of delegates and visitors poured into the city on the banks of the Illinois, by train, trolley, bus, and auto until by Thursday all hotels were crowded to capacity. It was the first large convention held in the new Pere Marquette hotel, but five of Peoria's largest buildings were required to hold all the sessions of the meeting.

Smith Unopposed.

Rumors regarding opposition to President Smith for reelection which were heard about the lobby prior to the election never materialized. When Frank Barton arose to nominate Mr. Smith following the call for candidates by A. C. Everingham, President Smith's name was received with loud acclaim. A few minutes later the secretary was instructed by the voters to cast a unanimous ballot for the popular candidate.

The vice-presidential berth, held last year by Chas. R. Finley was

(Continued on col. 2, page 4.)

Re-elected President



Earl C. Smith

McNARY DETAINED

Senator Charles L. McNary who was scheduled to speak at the Friday luncheon called by long distance telephone on Thursday to say that it was imperative he stay in Washington in the interest of the McNary farm relief bill.

I. A. A. Executive Committee Votes For "Bureau Farmer"

The BUREAU FARMER, official publication of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be sent to all members of the I. A. A. according to a unanimous decision reached by the Executive Committee at its regular meeting held on Jan. 7.

The BUREAU FARMER which appeared officially January 1, is a 32-page magazine issued once each month. It is published by John Wilding, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, who signed a contract with the American Farm Bureau Federation by which the former assumes all risk and responsibility for advertising.

I. A. A. News Included.

News of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the county farm bureaus will be included in a four to eight page insert each month. The magazine will appear the first of the month.

The Illinois Agricultural Associa-

(Continued on col. 8, page 4.)

44 Counties Ready To Sell Quotas In Auto Insurance Co.

Fire and Theft Policy Proves Very Popular.

By V. VANIMAN.

THE Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, organized to provide auto insurance at cost, has a new name among farm bureau members. They call it "Our Company."



V. Vaniman.

The farm bureau presidents and the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. planned well and thought straight in setting up the company. No constructive suggestions have been made to date for improving the plan.

Forty-four farm bureaus already have organized to secure their quota of charter members equal to 20 per cent of the present farm bureau membership. The organization in each county consists of a county wide insurance committee of five men and a local township committee, including a chairman and four men from each township. All these men meet in a one-day session and school themselves on auto insurance so they can give their fellow farm bureau members accurate information about auto insurance.

Plan Is Popular.

The writing of what is termed a "No value policy" for fire and theft is meeting with unanimous approval. In case of loss of car by fire or theft the company pays the insured the actual value of the car at the time of the loss. Of cars of the same make and age one may be worth twice as much as the other one, depending upon care and usage, consequently the basis of a stated depreciation per month does not agree with the reasoning faculties of Farm Bureau members.



Collision Coverage Broad.

Collision coverage is to reimburse the insured for damage done to his car and the policy not only provides protection against collision with moving objects but also with stationary objects in case of avoiding collision with a moving object. There are no deductibles. The company will pay the insured 80 per cent of the collision loss or damage.

Public Liability and Property Damage.

Public Liability and Property Damage insurance is to protect the insured against the liability imposed by law for personal injury or damage the car does to persons or property. The insured is protected up to $5,000 for personal injury or death to one person and with that limit per person $10,000 for any single accident. On property damage up to $1,000 for any single accident. One Farm Bureau member reasoned that based on law of averages he could not afford to gamble $5 or $10 against $5,000 that his car might not injure some one or cause a fatal accident during the year.

Plan Simple.

The auto owner can have any one of the four optional forms of coverage, namely, Class I, Fire and Theft, Collision, Public Liability and Property Damage. This is what is termed full coverage; Class II, Fire and Theft and Public Liability and Property Damage; Class III, Public Liability and Property Damage or Class IV, Fire and Theft.

Cost of Insurance.

The company does not operate for profit. It is just to render one more service to farm bureau members. Each car will pay its proportionate share of the losses according to the form of coverage carried, plus the proportionate share of the operating expense of the company. *No money paid until company starts operation.*

The initial payment for each car or truck is as follows:

Policy Fee	$ 5
Premium Deposit	10
Surplus Share	10
Total	$25

The above amount is for life. There is no additional payment to the insured except the payment of his share of the losses and expenses at the end of the six month's period which restores the premium deposit and renews the insurance for another six months' period. Thus the policy never expires except through cancellation. The member can have his policy transferred to another car by paying a transfer fee of $1.

Retain Surplus Share.

The surplus share is each member's contribution to the surplus and each member is credited with his share of the surplus earnings on his surplus share.

Both the surplus share and the premium deposit are returned to the member upon cancellation of his policy, thus the assets of the member in the company are $20. It is understood, of course, that if the assessment is not paid at the end of the six months' period it is taken out of the premium deposit and the balance returned to the member together with the surplus share.

No Money Paid.

In order to cut the overhead cost of operation to a minimum and also to provide the necessary free surplus required by law, 5,000 applications for auto insurance must be secured. On making application a check or checks should be made out to the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. Do not date them.

Plan I. If you want insurance to go into force when company starts, make one check for $25 and attach to application. This will be dated and cashed ten days before company starts.

Plan II. If you have other insurance in force, make one check for $15, which will consist of policy fee and surplus share. Do not date it. This check will be cashed when company starts. Make another check for $10 which is for the premium deposit.

By making application for auto insurance and being a charter member you will have had a part in laying the foundation for a broad insurance program for farm bureau members. Plans are already being formulated for life insurance as another service for farm bureau members. Your enrollment as a charter member on auto insurance will hasten the establishment of the company. See your Farm Bureau or write direct to the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

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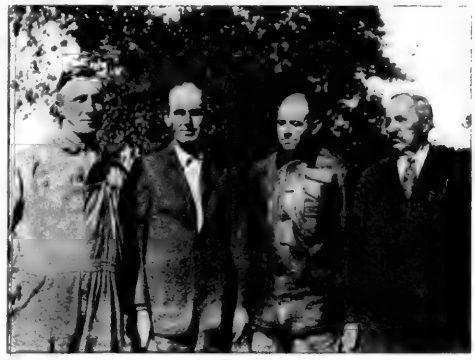
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FARM BUREAU IAA

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Our Sam Asks For Continued Support To Relief Program

More Than 1,200 Attend Banquet On Thursday Night In Shrine Temple Building.

THE attitude which society takes toward agriculture depends upon farmers themselves. If we have the proper respect for ourselves and our calling, with faith enough to stand together through trials and adversity, we will write a story that will be the pride of our children and those to come after them. We cannot fail if we do this.



Sam H. Thompson

This is the sage advice Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the pride of the Illinois Agricultural Association, handed out to his fellow citizens and friends at the annual banquet in Peoria on Thursday, Jan. 27.

Talks Plainly.

Our Sam was talking to his home folks and he talked plainly. The home folks responded with a powerful ovation that threatened to raise the roof off the Shrine Temple building.

After admonishing the great audience of delegates and visitors, many of whom he had worked side by side with in building the I. A. A. about the necessity for maintaining a strong organization and a united front, Mr. Thompson launched into a discussion of the economic situation of agriculture and the need for enabling legislation so the farmer may help himself out.

"Lack of stabilization is the trouble with our business," said the speaker, "and lack of bargaining power on the part of farmers is the root of all the evil."

Answers Criticism.

Answering the criticism of "price-fixing" and "economically unsound" both of which have been used in describing the surplus control legislation asked by farmers, Mr. Thompson stated that if this were true, the same might be said for the whole protective system as applied to other groups.

The last six years, the speaker pointed out, have seen the steady transfer of wealth from the farm to the city because the farmer had no way of securing for himself a fair price for his product. Farmers have lost while others have gained.

James Goddard of the Foreman National Bank, Chicago led the community singing and later sang negro melodies which drew tremendous applause. R. Bradley, "the talkative tailor" from Peoria was the humorist of the evening.

Congressman Brand's complete speech as well as copies of "A Short Story of the I. A. A. and Report for 1926" may be had by writing the Department of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. They will be sent free as long as they last.

Earl C. Smith Unopposed for President Is Elected by Unanimous Vote. Frank Barton Wins Over W. C. McQueen for Vice-President. Four New Men on Executive Committee

Congressman Charles Brand of Ohio Gets Glad Hand and Vociferous Applause From 1700 Delegates and Visitors at Friday Luncheon in Shrine Temple As He Flays Opponents of Farm Measure.

THE greatest annual convention in the eleven years' history of the Illinois Agricultural Association is over. It was greatest in attendance, in spirit, in enthusiasm, and in the impression made upon those who saw this mighty exhibition of the strength and loyalty of the organized farmers of Illinois.

Peoria, the metropolis of downstate Illinois, was taxed to care for the crowd that exceeded all expectations. One thousand was the number predicted, but more than 2,000 delegates, visitors, and their wives came from the 93 organized counties of the state to participate in the three-day program.

Twenty newspaper, farm paper and press correspondents from Chicago, Washington, D. C., Indiana, and the downstate cities of Illinois who attended the convention broadcast its proceedings into every state in the Union. It was a representative gathering.

Many Guests Present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miller drove to the meeting from Denver, Colorado.

John Walker, the vigorous president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, Wm. H. Malone, chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission, Mrs. H. C. Rodenhouser of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Arthur Smith of the Illinois League of Women Voters, R. C. Moore, secretary of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, H. E. Young, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, E. A. Eckert, of the Illinois State Grange, and Justice of the supreme court of Illinois, Clyde E. Stone were all guests at the Friday luncheon. Telegrams from eight Illinois congressmen, who were unable to attend were read by President Earl Smith.

Herman Danforth, first president, Howard Leonard, and Sam H. Thompson, all past presidents of the I. A. A. were other prominent guests there to celebrate the twelfth birthday of the organization which they helped build.

Beginning Tuesday afternoon, a steady stream of delegates and visitors poured into the city on the banks of the Illinois, by train, trolley, bus, and auto until by Thursday all hotels were crowded to capacity. It was the first large convention held in the new Pere Marquette hotel, but five of Peoria's largest buildings were required to hold all the sessions of the meeting.

Smith Unopposed.

Rumors regarding opposition to President Smith for reelection which were heard about the lobby prior to the election never materialized. When Frank Barton arose to nominate Mr. Smith following the call for candidates by A. C. Everingham, President Smith's name was received with loud acclaim. A few minutes later the secretary was instructed by the voters to cast a unanimous ballot for the popular candidate.

The vice-presidential berth, held last year by Chas. R. Finley was

(Continued on col. 2, page 4.)

Re-elected President



Earl C. Smith

McNARY DETAINED

Senator Charles L. McNary who was scheduled to speak at the Friday luncheon called by long distance telephone on Thursday to say that it was imperative he stay in Washington in the interest of the McNary farm relief bill

I. A. A. Executive Committee Votes For "Bureau Farmer"

The BUREAU FARMER, official publication of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be sent to all members of the I. A. A. according to a unanimous decision reached by the Executive Committee at its regular meeting held on Jan. 7.

The BUREAU FARMER which appeared officially January 1, is a 32-page magazine issued once each month. It is published by John Wilding, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, who signed a contract with the American Farm Bureau Federation by which the former assumes all risk and responsibility for advertising.

I. A. A. News Included.

News of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the county farm bureaus will be included in a four to eight page insert each month. The magazine will appear the first of the month.

The Illinois Agricultural Associa-

(Continued on col. 3, page 4.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....A. M. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oetner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Bellknap
25th.....Fred Dietz, De Soto

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox.....Sycamore

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Co-operating Accounting.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....E. G. Thiem
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Farm Supply.....J. R. Bent
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develope agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Edited by Department of Information, E. G. Thiem, Director, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the Illinois Agricultural Association Record. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy, please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

Here Are the High Points in Resolutions Passed at Peoria

The visitors and delegates to the Twelfth Annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, held in Peoria, January 27 and 28, hereby express their hearty appreciation for the cordial welcome and uniform courtesy and cooperation extended to them by the Peoria County Farm Bureau, the Peoria Association of Commerce and all organizations and citizens of the city who have so efficiently contributed to the making of this Annual Meeting a success from every standpoint.

WE RECOMMEND that our efforts be redoubled to secure the enactment of a national policy for agriculture in the present session of the Congress designed to stabilize agriculture and to maintain an American standard for the American farmer. . . . We believe that such end can be best attained by providing for the adequate control of surplus agricultural products as provided in the bill now pending before Congress known as the McNary-Haugen bill. We further believe that such surplus control should provide for the stimulation and growth of commodity marketing organizations.

Waterways.

We favor the completion, at the earliest possible date, of the water route from the Great Lakes to the gulf, legislation for which has recently been enacted by the Congress of the United States. Due regard must be given to the property rights of land owners adjacent to the streams affected. We also favor the construction of the deep sea channel through the St. Lawrence River to the sea.

Oppose Domination.

We believe that the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis has rendered great service to the farmers of Illinois in lowering farm loan interest rates, expediting the closing of farm loans and eliminating useless red tape.

We deprecate instructions from the Federal Farm Loan Board, directed to appraisers, which are not in accordance with the established practices in Illinois and unnecessarily retard the closing of loans such as is embodied in Instructions to the Land Bank appraisers Numbers 4 and 5; all of which needlessly increases the cost to the farmer borrower and hampers the operation of the system.

We oppose legislation making the system a bureau of the Treasury Department, as contemplated by the provisions of the McFadden Banking Bill and urge that steps be taken to vest control of the system in the hands of its farmer owners.

Tuberculosis Eradication.

We believe that bovine tuberculosis is a menace to the health of our people and to the livestock industry of our State.

We, therefore, favor the adoption of a definite program for the removal of said menace at the earliest possible date to the end that our people may be protected, our livestock industry be preserved, and the market for milk and other dairy products be retained for the dairymen of Illinois. We recommend the appropriation of such funds as may be necessary to carry forward such program for the coming two years.

Black Stem Rust.

The prosecution of the campaign for the control of black stem rust of small grains through the eradication of the common barberry bush has resulted in the destruction of more than 370,000 common barberry bushes and thousands of seedlings.

The Illinois Agricultural Association recommends and urges that both the State and Federal Governments continue to cooperate and to support the barberry eradication campaign.

Favor Amendment.

The defeat of the proposed revenue amendment to the constitution, the soundness of which we hereby reaffirm, through lack of interest on the part of the voters, has demonstrated the extreme difficulty (amounting almost to impossibility) of amending the constitution under the present restrictions.

We, therefore, favor such changes in the amending clause as will permit the ratification of an amendment by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of those voting on the proposal when such two-thirds is less than a majority of all votes cast in the election.

Reapportionment.

We recognize that a great obstacle in the way of constructive legislation arises out of the fear of domination shared by both urban and rural populations of our state. This condition has arisen out of population developments not contemplated by our present constitution. We favor such solution of our problem of representation as will secure the fairest possible representation of all our people, but which will prevent the control of our legislative machinery by any geographical or political subdivision of our state. We recommend that our executve committee address itself to such solution of said problem and offer our cooperation to other organized groups in the state which seek to advance our general welfare.

Tax Revision.

In order to distribute the burden of taxation as equitably as possible, under present constitutional limitations, we ask for:

1. The enforcement of the revenue laws, as interpreted by the courts, requiring the assessment of all property at the same percentage of its fair cash value. We believe that the quadrennial revaluation of real estate in 1927 offers a favorable opportunity for the cooperation of supervisors of assessments, assessors, boards of review, and owners of different classes of property in securing substantial equality in assessments.
2. Such changes in the method of distributing the State School Fund as will insure its benefits to districts in proportion to their need for it.
3. Legislation permitting small tax payers to recover taxes illegally levied, objections to which are now profitable only to large taxpayers.
4. Such legislation and administration of law as is possible under existing constitutional limitations which will more equitably distribute the burden of taxation over the wealth and among the people of the state and secure participation in the cost of government from persons and property now contributing nothing or contributing inadequately for this purpose.

Hard Roads.

The people of Illinois by their vote on the $100,000,000 road bond issue in 1924 issued a mandate for the construction of the system of hard roads over the state as set forth in the law on which said vote was taken. Those roads cannot be completed within a reasonable time with the funds now available for that purpose.

We further recognize that many citizens of our state have no satisfactory connection with this system of roads, although they are paying their quota of the cost.

We, therefore, favor a law levying a tax on all gasoline used by highway motor vehicles, the revenue derived therefrom to be used to insure the completion of the bond issue system in a reasonable time, and all revenue not essential for that purpose to be applied to the improvement and maintenance of the state aid roads.

Provided, further, that all funds available for state aid roads be expended in a fair and equitable manner as between counties.

Poultry Stealing.

Wide spread stealing of poultry constitutes a real menace to the poultry industry of the state.

We, therefore, favor the passage of a law requiring dealers in poultry and poultry products to keep such records of their purchases as will assist in the apprehension of chicken thieves.

Corn Borer.

We recognize the menace to our grain farming and our general economic welfare in the approach of the European corn borer. We urge close cooperation with the Federal Government and with other states in measures looking to the eradication or control of such pest. We believe that this is a matter of national concern, and where farmers or other citizens are forced to assume special costs in compliance with state or federal regulations that they should be compensated for such additional burden.

We, therefore, urge the appropriation of such money as may be necessary to carry out any program that may be adopted looking toward such control.

Thank You, Gentlemen.

We commend the action of such of our congressmen and senators as have given their active support to agricultural legislation as supported by this association.

Also desire to express to the members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois our hearty appreciation for their recent action in adopting a resolution memoralizing Congress for speedy consideration and prompt enactment of legislation looking to the stabilization of farm prices.

Tax Commission.

We commend the Illinois State Commission for its orders for reassessment in four counties, issued after careful consideration of the evidence submitted by the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the establishment of the justice of our claims.

We urge the prompt compliance with these orders. We pledge to the Tax Commission our hearty support to the end that equitable assessment of property contemplated by these orders may be promptly secured.

We desire to express our appreciation to the various organized groups that have cooperated with us in an effort to find a more equitable distribution of the tax burden through the proposed amendment to the revenue section of our Constitution defeated in the recent election.

We recommend the continuance of the spirit of harmony and cooperation thus expressed relative to matters which may arise of concern to all our people.

Better Legislative Service.

We believe that all legislation enacted, directly or indirectly, affects the agricultural interests of our state and nation.

We, therefore, urge that steps be taken to provide a more definite study of all proposed legislation relative to its effect upon agriculture. Our members should be continually advised as to such laws and as to the stand taken by members of the General Assembly on legislation affecting their interests.

We further recommend increased effort to bring to the attention of other organized groups reliable information concerning farm problems. . . . . .

Help Producers.

We commend all efforts that have been put forth to secure a closer relationship and full understanding between this Association and other farm groups, especially those cooperatives for whose development we have a responsibility.

We urge a continuation of these efforts to the end that such cooperatives may become more potent factors in their respective fields, that farmers may enjoy the benefits to be derived therefrom at the earliest possible time.

We also urge the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus to use every effort to increase the volume of livestock shipments to the various Producers' Livestock Agencies in and contiguous to Illinois territory.

Grain Marketing.

It is the sentiment of this meeting that improvements in our Grain Marketing structure in the State of Illinois and elsewhere are essential to the better marketing of grain. The legislation now proposed before Congress would require the use of Cooperative Marketing Agencies to function to the highest advantage to the grain farmer.

It is recommended:

That the Illinois Agricultural Association and Farm Bureaus cooperate with others interested in fostering and further developing and strengthening the farmers' cooperative elevator movement.

That the Illinois Agricultural Association and Farm Bureaus continue to cooperate with the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association.

That the Illinois Agricultural Association undertake a study of elevator warehouse facilities at terminal markets and elsewhere, and of storage and conditioning services now available—inviting farm organizations and others interested to join in such effort.

That the Illinois Agricultural Association undertake to form grower cooperatives at such time as may be needed to carry out and give full force and effect to surplus control legislation now contemplated.

Maintaining Membership.

The most effective farm bureau organization is attained when a large majority of the members understand its program and policies. The neighbor-sign-neighbor system of acquiring and maintaining membership contributes freely to acquainting a large number of men with the aims, policies and programs of the association.

We therefore recommend that in order that the greatest good may result from this type of membership campaign that the county farm bureau be urged to appoint regular membership committees to function throughout the membership period. . . . . .

Auto Insurance.

We commend to the farm bureau members in Illinois the automobile insurance offering of the Illinois Agricultural Association and urge the county farm bureaus to continue their active support of the insurance company in its charter membership campaign. . . . . .

Flood Relief.

We recognize that many of our farmers have suffered irreparable loss due to the unprecedented flooding of the lowlands.

We urge, therefore, such assistance as can reasonably be given by the General Assembly to assist those farmers in recovering from their misfortunes.

Radio.

Recognizing the outstanding value of the radio in presenting the cause of Agriculture to the American Public and the necessity of having available a broadcasting station owned and controlled by Agriculture, it is recommended that the Illinois Agricultural Association take immediate steps to consider the possibility of establishing such a station. In view of pending Federal Legislation, which will restrict the licensing of existing stations and the establishment of additional stations, immediate action in this connection is particularly opportune.

Protection.

Realizing that farmers often suffer loss in the marketing of their products through unscrupulous and irresponsible dealers, we favor such steps as may be necessary to protect them from such loss.

Mutual Insurance.

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company was organized to supplement the activities of the local mutual fire insurance companies and not to compete with them in any way.

We recommend that the farmers' mutual fire insurance companies avail themselves of the services of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company and inasmuch as the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company was organized through the cooperation of the local farm fire mutuals, the Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association, we encourage the continued cooperation of these organizations to the end that the farmers of the State of Illinois may secure their insurance at the cheapest possible cost.

What The Counties Are Doing

MORGAN COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING BIG EVENT

Five hundred and thirty men and women turned out for the annual meeting of the Morgan County Farm Bureau. Guy Bender, champion hog caller at the State Fair, called the men to dinner. Earl Smith, President of the Illinois Agricultural Association, spoke on the workings of the National and State Farm Bureau Organizations.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY TO HOLD WINTER MEETINGS

A schedule of winter meetings lasting half way through February began on Dec. 27, in Livingston county. The farm bureau recently bought ten cars of potatoes for members. An estimated saving of 75 cents a bag was made. The potato deal showed a profit of $16.20. Seed corn will be tested for members as in former years.

GREENE COUNTY HOLDS CATTLE FEEDERS' BANQUET

"Meat for our Second Annual Cattle Feeders' banquet was furnished by the champion calf of the Greene County calf club," writes R. J. Laible, farm adviser. Adviser J. H. Checkley of Logan County led the singing, and Professor R. R. Snapp, University of Illinois, delivered the speech of the evening on cattle feeding.

WABASH COUNTY ANNOUNCES MEETINGS

The annual meeting on Dec. 16, which was addressed by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and J. C. Spitler, University of Illinois, the Wabash County Poultry Show, held on Dec. 20-23; and two schools, one for farm accounts, and the other for dairy feeding, were recent events announced by the Wabash County Farm Bureau.

WARREN AND HENDERSON TO ORGANIZE OIL CO.

Warren and Henderson Counties are looking forward toward forming a new oil company for their members. Preferred stock will be $25 per share to bear seven per cent interest. Common stock of no par value will be issued to farm bureau members only. Members only will participate in accrued profits.

BROWN COUNTY BOYS WINS AT PRODUCERS' CALF SHOW

Raymond Mobley of Mt. Sterling, won first honors in the Angus class at the recent Producers' Calf Club Show at St. Louis. Judges debated for an hour to decide whether the calf should be champion or reserve champion. The calf weighed 1135 pounds and sold for 30 cents a pound.

PULASKI REPORTS SUCCESSFUL HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL

One hundred farmers and 100 students attended the horticultural extension schools at Villa Ridge and Grand Chain. The east side of Pulaski County, which borders the Ohio River, promises to develop in fruitgrowing.

HENRY COUNTY SHIPPING ASS'NS. INCREASE BUSINESS

Nine livestock shipping associations handled 1474 cars of stock worth more than $3,000,000 last year. This is an increase over 1925. Sixty-five farm bureau members completed farm account books this year compared with 45 in 1925. Ninety members started keeping accounts for 1927. Frank Barton, A. C. Everingham and D. S. Swanson spoke at the combined annual meeting of the nine livestock shipping associations.

SANGAMON HOLDS FOURTH ANNUAL HOG-DAY

Mrs. John Shutt of Chatham won the hog calling contest in which 57 contestants completed at the recent Hog-Day banquet. Prizes were awarded to the owners of the nine successful ton litters of the county. Dr. H. B. Raffensperger of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture discussed swine production problems as related to sanitation.

MACOUPIN BROODER HOUSE DEMONSTRATION

The brooder house building demonstration held at Herbert Malsbury's in North Otter Township, was well attended according to farm adviser Earl Rusk. Prof. Hanson of the University of Illinois directed the brooder house construction with the assistance of the assistant adviser, L. G. Neel. A picnic dinner arranged by the ladies helped bring out a crowd.

DUPAGE COUNTY SIGN-UP CAMPAIGN STILL IN PROGRESS

The membership sign-up in Du Page County totals 408 to date according to farm adviser Corncross. Naperville Township is in the lead with 108 members. The campaign is still progressing with M. E. Lyons as a solicitor. Lisle township has 72, Milton 68, and Bloomingdale 51. Five townships are yet to be solicited.

MADISON REPORTS INTEREST IN FARM ACCOUNTS

At the farm account school held on December 20, six new men started keeping account books, several others applied for books since that time, and five co-operators came in to close their accounts. Business methods among our members are improving each year. We operate according to budget and each month the Executive Committee gets a statement of money spent under each appropriation. The monthly bank balance also is reported.

MONROE'S MAJOR PROJECT SOIL TESTING

Due to the good work of Alfred Tate, now adviser in Scott County, many farmers here have completely limed, and all but a few have used some limestone, according to farm adviser Hughes. Soil testing is conducted to guide farmers in the more intelligent use of limestone.

90 PER CENT OF MEMBERS GET SERVICE IN McDONOUGH

An analysis made by the McDonough County Farm Bureau showed that 90 per cent of the members received some form of direct service. Eight per cent called at the office. Thirty-two per cent were given service at their farms. Forty-three and five-tenths per cent attended demonstrations.

EDWARDS FIRST TO OWN HOME

A record crowd came out for the last annual meeting in Edwards County. The report made by ex-farm adviser H. C. Gilherson showed that Edwards had made the greatest increase in membership and was the first farm bureau in Southern Illinois to own its own home. Albert Libkie was elected president. Harold U. Myers is the new adviser.

MONROE COUNTY ACTIVE IN COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Farm Adviser Hughes conducted meetings in ten organized communities recently. A plan is being outlined to give every member a place in one or more activities, which include organization, legislation, soils, crops, livestock, club work, and marketing.

Logan County Champions



J. H. Checkley, farm adviser left, is examining the prize sample of corn with which Edwin Rentschler right, won the Junior Championship at the recent State Utility Corn Show at Urbana. In addition to having the Jr. Corn King, Logan county boys and girls carried off two-thirds of the prizes in the Junior Corn Show.

15 Farm Bureau Members Honored As Master Farmers in 1926 Contest

Following are Short Sketches of Men Awarded Gold Medals by Prairie Farmer—Continued from Last Month

Carl Sargeant of Schuyler County is 39 years of age, married, and has three children, one girl and two boys. He farms 200 acres, has used limestone, keeps his buildings and improvements in excellent condition, has a modern home, and derives his chief income from hogs which are raised by the sanitation system. He is a member of the Farm Bureau, local Farmers' Elevator and has served on the board of directors.

Albert Hayes, Chillicothe, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Peoria County Farm Bureau. Mr. Hayes lives in Medina Township, has three children and operates a livestock farm.

He is active in the local Parent-Teachers' Association, also in forwarding the Farm Bureau work in his neighborhood and township.

Rebhan is Active.

Wm. C. Rebhan is vice-president of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau, president of the Raymond Farmers' Elevator, and treasurer of the Farmers' Oil Company (a county oil company owned by farm bureau members.) Mr. Rebhan is also Township Director of the Montgomery County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and is County Supervisor from Raymond Township besides holding many other offices.

Charles B. Meis of Saunemin, Livingston County, Illinois, has lived on this present farm more than twenty years. Mies attributes no small part of his success to the loyal cooperation of his wife. He is interested in all activities for the benefit of his community, is a director on the Township High School board, a director in the local farmers' elevator, in the telephone company, and has been an active member and supporter of the Farm Bureau since it was organized in 1912.

Meis is at present a director in the Livingston County Farm Bureau.

A Northwestern Man.

W. G. McCormick of Douglas County, was very active in the organization of Douglas County Farm Bureau in 1920. He was vice-president during its first three years and has always been a farm bureau leader in his township. He was Secretary of the Farmers' Elevator for a number of years, and now is very active in church and Sunday-school work in the rural church of his community. Mr. McCormick is about 40 years of age and has a wife and two children. He secured his education at Northwestern University.

Martin Linn, of Fulton County, is 50 years old, and has a family of four girls and two boys. The oldest son is in partnership with him on The Duck Island Farm. Mr. Linn is an active church worker, a member of the School Board, and a Farm Bureau member since its organization in Fulton County.

Harris An Officer.

George T. Harris is vice-president of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau and has aided the organization ever since it was started. He is the Farm Bureau Director in his township and is always ready to assist in putting across any project which the Farm Bureau has on its program.

In addition he is president of the Taylor Ridge Livestock Shipping Association, president of a farmers' electric light company, and a director in the Hamlet Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Harris is an active member of Edgington Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic lodge. Harris is a college graduate and has given both of his girls an opportunity to do college work. His wife is prominent in Home Bureau work.

Watson An Organizer.

When Clarence Watson of McDonough County was shucking corn on a certain November day in 1917 two men walked up on him and started shucking along with him. One was his neighbor and one was M. J. Wright from McHenry County. These two men had been talking about organizing a Farm Bureau in McDonough County and asked Clarence if he would like to help. The idea appealed to him and he went to the house and unhitched and went with Mr. Wright to see some of the men in the county whom he thought might be interested in the building of a real farmers' organization in McDonough County.

Watson probably signed more farm bureau members in the last campaign than any man in the county and has always been loyal in the program of the organization.

250 Women Assert Their Interest In Many Farm Problems

First Home and Community Conference at I. A. A. Meeting Exceeds All Expectations in Attendance and Interest.

The two hundred and fifty farm women who exchanged ideas in the Home and Community Conference held in the Pere Marquette hotel Thursday afternoon, Jan. 27, initiated a movement which promises to be an important feature at coming conventions of the I. A. A.

The growing economic independence of farm women along with problems pertaining to rural health, the one-room school, development of through beautification of the farm, 4H clubs, and the enrichment of life and organized play were discussed informally.

Mrs. Spencer Ewing, President of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation presided.

Mrs. Charles Sewell Speaks.

Mrs. Charles Sewell, in charge of home and community work for the American Farm Bureau Federation spoke of the change in status of all women and farm women in particular during the past few years.

A woman from Macon County told of the Thrift Exchange organized by the Home Bureau in Decatur three years ago. The women have a booth in the Farm Bureau office where they bring their products on Saturday morning. Ten per cent of the money taken in goes to the county organization and 90 to the women. One woman is educating a Mexican boy on what she makes in this way.

Sold $1100 Worth of Food.

One woman sold $1100 worth of cheese, whole wheat bread, plum puddings, coffee cakes, potato salad, baked beans, scrapple, and chickens on the Bloomington farmers' market. The Lasalle County Thrift Exchange operates every day under a paid manager. It was started four years ago. The receipts are never less than $200 a week and usually amount to $300 or more.

Mrs. Ewing recommended that the conference give its hearty support to the bill authorizing supervisors to appropriate money for establishing county health departments. This bill is to come up in the Legislature in the near future. Mr. Richards, who is on the State Board of Health, gave statistics showing that contagious disease is much more prevalent and that infant mortality is three points higher in rural than in urban districts.

One-Room School Discussed.

Mr. Hoffman, a rural school supervisor, spoke of the one room school as the nursery of the educational system.

C. E. Gates, State leader in boys club work, said there were 800 local clubs in the state with a total membership of 11,900 boys and girls.

Dr. Hieronymous, of the University of Illinois, stressed the need for beautifying the farm home through plantings, paint, and convenient arrangement of buildings. One woman declared that she had painted everything on the place but the livestock and that the improvement was marked. Eugene Lies of the Recreation and Playground Association told the value of carefully planned play in raising a happy family.

Married Women Employed.

Sam Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, stressed the necessity of better living conditions. He deplored the fact that 44 per cent of all women now employed are married. He believes that many other problems will be automatically solved when a better home life can be brought about.

The women present were agreed in their wish that another conference be held next year in connection with the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Nearly 2000 Attend Five Conferences on Thursday

The largest and most representative gatherings for informal discussion of farmers' problems ever held in the state described the five conferences held Thursday afternoon. Between 250 and 500 men and women attended each of the sessions held on problems pertaining to organization and information, public relations, marketing, home and community, and financial business service.

The ball room of the Pere Marquette hotel was nearly filled with delegates and members who had come to talk over the problems pertaining to the organization and maintenance of their association. In each case members of the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. presided.

The discussion in the organization and publicity conference indicated that the morale of the thinking farmer in Illinois was never stronger for organization. Several counties reported success in developing the life membership plan of solicitation.

The discussion on the gas tax in the public relations conference revealed that sentiment is strong for development of the secondary road system. Thousands of farmers have been left marooned on mud roads through certain seasons and so get little benefit from the hard road system.

Prospects Good for Surplus Control Bill

Eight Illinois congressmen and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association wired their regrets at being unable to attend the Peoria convention. President Earl C. Smith who presided at the Friday luncheon read the following telegram among others:

"I regret that conditions here are such that I cannot attend," telegraphed Congressman Tom S. Williams from the 24th district. "Prospects for the passage through the House of real farm relief legislation are brighter now than ever before. The apropriation bills will all, be out of the way early next week, and the Haugen bill will be given immediate consideration under a special rule. We have made substantial gains since the vote last spring and are confidently expecting victory. The I. A. A. and other farm organizations of the corn belt have made a good fight. I congratulate you and wish for you a most successful meeting."

Similar telegrams were received from Congressmen Chas. Adkins, Wm. E. Hull, Henry T. Rainey, Ed. M. Irvine, Wm. W. Arnold, and Henry R. Rathbone. Max Murdock, secretary of the Illinois Association of Real Estate Boards wired his regrets at being unable to attend.

Kane County Board of Review Meets Feb. 1

A special meeting of the Kane County Board of Review was held on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at Geneva to review and equalize assessments in accordance with the recent order of the Illinois Tax Commission, which followed appeals from the Kane County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A reduction of 10 per cent in valuations in the 10 townships of the west two-thirds of the county was agreed upon. This reduction will amount to over $730,000 in assessed valuations, or a saving of $28,000 on taxes of farmers in this area.

M. G. Lambert, president, W. B. Curtis, vice-president, A. H. Graham, secretary and E. O. Reaugh, treasurer, are the officers of the Hancock County Farm Bureau for the coming year. The Executive Committee is composed of 21 men. One is chosen from each township.

Puts Naperville Over



When Mike Lyons above heard that Ontario township in Knox county had 103 farm bureau members, which was three more than the records showed for Naperville township in Dupage county, he went right out and put Naperville up to 107 members. Mr. Lyons is with the organization department of the I. A. A., now aiding in renewing memberships in Dupage county.

Earl Smith Re-elected

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

contested for with Frank Barton of Livingston county, and W. C. McQueen of Kane county the nominees. The latter's unanimous support from the dairy districts was not great enough to overcome Mr. Barton's lead downstate, so Barton was elected by a substantial majority. The unofficial count showed 154 for Barton and 32 for McQueen.

Four new executive committeemen were elected at the district caucuses held Thursday afternoon.

The following committeemen subject to reelection were returned for a new two-year period:—C. E. Bamborough, 13th district, J. L. Whisnand, 19th district, Samuel Sorrells, 21st district, W. L. Cope, 23rd district.

The new men elected are as follows: H. C. Vial, 11th district, A. H. Skinner, 15th district, Geo. J. Stoll, 17th district, and Fred Diets, 25th district.

Brand Is Popular.

Congressman Charles Brand, who delivered the principal address at the Friday luncheon where Senator Charles L. McNary had been scheduled to speak, was loudly acclaimed. His presentation of the farmers' fight for farm relief, and the operation of the McNary Haugen plan was clear and forceful. His humorous and informal style, coupled with his deliberateness in explaining every point by maps and illustrations, won the hearts of his 1700 listeners.

John A. Gage, president, W. H. Norfleet, vice-president, W. E. Page, sec'y., and Onis McPherson, treas., are the officers of the Jefferson County Farm Bureau for the coming year. Directors chosen were E. A. Walker, W. L. Wimberly, J. L. Porter, Xavier Kiefer and Stanley W. Norris.

Mutual Reinsurance Co. To Meet At Springfield On Thursday, Feb. 10

Following the two-day session of the Illinois Association of Mutual Fire and Windstorm Insurance Companies, on Feb. 9 and 10 at Springfield, the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company will hold a session in the Springfield Y. M. C. A. on Thursday afternoon to discuss its problems and future program.

The Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company has had a steady growth since its formation a year ago and plans are underway to develop a larger program of service in the coming year.

Vernon Vaniman and J. H. Kelker will represent the Illinois Agricultural Association at the meeting.

Baseball League Chooses Cline President, Thiem Arbitrator

George R. Cline of Cass county was reelected president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League at its annual meeting in Peoria on Wednesday, Jan. 26. W. G. Griffith of Marshall county was chosen vice-president, and E. G. Thiem, who automatically resumes the position of secretary-treasurer, was elected to act as dictator or arbitrator in settling disputes and arguments requiring prompt action.

Between 50 and 75 farm advisers, baseball captains, and members of the 14 county teams in the League attended the meeting.

The Constitution was revised to clear up questions about eligibility of players. The majority sentiment was strong for limiting players to farm bureau members and their sons whose residence and occupation is on the farm.

Several new districts expect to come into the League this year which promises to bring its strength up to 20 to 25 teams. Membership dues for teams are $5 per year, after the initiation fee of $5 is paid.

Piatt County Latest Claimant to Title

Cerro Gordo township in Piatt county has the largest farm bureau membership in the state according to Farm Adviser S. S. Davis. The list shows 130 members.

A complete list of the membership from this township received by the department of information verifies Piatt County's claim to the title. Dupage, Knox, and Marshall-Putnam were other competitors for the honor.

Cerro Gordo township is the banner township of Piatt county and is one of the best agriculturally in the state.

7 Michigan Counties May Join Ohio Co-op

Seven counties of southeastern Michigan may set up local poultry marketing associations and pool their produce with that of the Ohio Poultry Producers Association according to a recent announcement of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

At a meeting held at Jackson, on Dec. 10, a committee was appointed to develop a plan of organization which may lead directly to a connection with the Ohio co-op in the marketing of poultry and eggs.

I. A. A. Executive Committee Votes For "Bureau Farmer"

(Continued from col. 4, page 1.)

tion RECORD will be continued as before. Its date of publication, however, will be changed to the middle of the month so members will have news of their organization every two weeks.

The insistent demand from the membership for publication of the RECORD more often than once a month added to the need for more direct contact with the national organization led to the adoption of the new publication. The agreement signed by the I. A. A. will go into effect with the March issue.

The great saving effected by cooperating with the A. F. B. F. and other state farm bureaus in securing this direct contact with the membership was important in the decision of the Committee.

Amos Abe Says:

As I was tellin' Maw the other day, when she bawled me out for hangin' my hat on her broom handle, married life is like farm machinery. When it's right new it's pretty hard pullin' and takes a lot'a adjustin', when it gets well broke in it runs along purty smooth an' nice, but when it begins to get old it take lots'a watchin' to keep it from rattlin', squeakin' an' knockin'.

Standard of Living Is Measure of Farm Efficiency—Taylor

Declares Farmers Haven't Advanced in Living Conditions Commensurate with Efficiency



Dr. Carl C. Taylor

"The rural standard of living is a measure of agricultural efficiency," declared Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Dean of the Graduate School of North Carolina Agricultural College, before the Illinois Agricultural Association convention at Peoria last week.

"It constitutes the monuments which have been built to the success or failure of agriculture. Rural people, like all others, carry on their occupations in order to obtain the necessary and desirable things of life. The standard of living is the human yardstick and is measured in terms of: food, clothing, shelter, health, education, religion, recreation and social contacts. People have these satisfactions to the degree they can afford them.

Standard of Living Test.

"While American agriculture can be measured in various ways, such as acres, farms, by value of crops, rural population, farm population, and the kind of lives those who till the soil live, yet the standard of living of the people who farm is the best and ultimate test of agriculture," said Dr. Taylor.

"It tells whether the system of farming pays over long periods of time. It tells whether the present status of agriculture is satisfactory or not. And it is the thing by which to measure the success and status of the individual farmer."

"There have been great gains in agriculture but no commensurate gains in the rural standards of living," said the speaker.

American Farmers Efficient.

"American farmers are producing more per man and more per acre today than ever before. In 1850 they represented 67 per cent of all gainfully employed, but in 1920 only 29 per cent. Their gain in efficiency is seen by the fact that in 1830 it took three hours and three minutes of human labor to grow a bushel of wheat. But in 1894 the same production required only 10 minutes. Here are the figures on corn and seed cotton.

"In 1855 it took four hours and 34 minutes to grow a bushel of corn. In 1894 it took only 41 minutes. In 1841 it required 10 minutes to grow a pound of seed cotton. In 1895 only 7/10 minute to grow the same amount.

Need Higher Standards.

Dr. Taylor argued that the United States can't build an acceptable civilization unless rural standards are held up, since rural people are the producers of much of the primary wealth of the world.

The lack of cultural things in so many rural homes he attributes to inadequate income to buy them.

The standard of living is low because of lack of institutional and community facilities, he believes. The remedy lies in larger communities with adequate institutions—schools, churches, playgrounds, hospitals, according to Dr. Taylor. Ideas only of production or owning land or making money, rob institutions. The value of art and of community life must be emphasized. Absentee landlordism takes money out of community and sacrifices dynamic interest of owner resident.

Light and Power Problems To Have Attention in 1927



L. J. Quasey

Electric Light and power on the farm, a subject which is assuming greater importance each year, will have special attention from the Transportation Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the coming year.

Studies of power line costs, and relative rates for various uses to which electricity is put will be made with the idea of presenting intelligent information to the Illinois Commerce Commission that fixes rates when controversies arise affecting the interests of farm bureau members.

"Light and power on the farm is a leading issue before the Illinois Commerce Commission at the present time," declared L. J. Quasey, who has represented farmers in the past five years in disputes before the Commission. "There is a tremendous lot of work to be done in this direction, since more farmers each year are taking advantage of electricity for power and light uses.

"It will be the department's aim to see that the farmer secures this service at a reasonable rate," he said. "Members having problems of this character are invited to write us for aid. The Illinois Agricultural Association believes in light and power from electricity for farmers and the sooner this service can be made available to all the better. But the Association will be on guard to protect its members against any possible exhorbitant charges or arbitrary routing of power lines that work a hardship against them."

Cooperatives Assn. to Indianapolis in 1927

(Continued from col. 2, page 1.)

"When we have 300 members, we will have the largest cooperative organization in the world," he said.

Great interest was expressed by the members in comparative figures which help them check their own businesses with others. The membership favors the continuation of this service.

New contracts providing for a three-year membership and continuous thereafter unless cancelled will be sent out in the near future.

Directors nominated for two years were H. J. Shaffer, Illiopolis, A. J. Gilfillan, Watseka, and L. P. McMillen, Rock Falls. George Potter, vice-president, presided in the absence of President McMillen.

Serum Association Elects New Officers

O. B. Goble of Charleston was reelected president of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association at its annual meeting in the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Sam Sorrells of Raymond was elected vice-president, and W. E. Hedgcock again will serve as secretary-treasurer in the coming year. Directors chosen for 1927 were R. A. Norrish, Whiteside county, Adam McWilliam, Stark county, James Gilespie, Lawrence county, and J. H. Lloyd, Hancock county.

Dr. T. P. White of the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C. who delivered the principal address stated that vaccination is the only solution to the hog cholera problem. He recommended that farmers vaccinate every year against the disease.

Twelve states showed a membership gain on the books of the A. F. B. F. The honor roll states are Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Nevada, New York, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia and Washington.

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"THE ISSUE WILL NOT DOWN," IS WEST'S REPLY TO COOLIDGE VETO

AUTO INSURANCE GOES INTO FORCE APRIL 1

J. P. Gibson, Jr. Employed To Direct Affairs Of Company

Goal In Sight As Counties Put In Last Licks For Quotas

ALL auto insurance policies in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will go into force April 1 when the new mutual is officially launched.

This decision by the directors followed insistent demands from over the state that the company start functioning at an early date. With the announcement came the prediction by Vernon Vaniman, promotional manager, that between 3500 and 5000 policies would be in by April 1 so as to insure the successful inauguration of the new service to members of the I. A. A.

New Man Employed

J. P. Gibson, Jr., of the Security Mutual Casualty Co., Chicago, who has been identified with various insurance organizations since his graduation from Beloit College in 1917, was employed at the last directors' meeting to take charge of the office work connected with the new mutual. V. Vaniman will continue as field director.



J. P. Gibson, Jr.

Mr. Gibson was born in 1896 and reared in Wisconsin. At Beloit College he made Phi Beta Kappa and secured his B. A. degree just prior to enlisting in the Navy from which he was released as Ensign in March, 1919. Then followed two years' service with the Federal Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., a similar period with a Rockford, Illinois, real estate firm as insurance agent, during which he passed the Casualty Actuarial examinations, and since 1923 Gibson has been identified with the Security Mutual Co., as actuary and in charge of the reinsurance department. He married the daughter of Circuit Judge A. E. Fisher of Rockford, in 1925.

Winnebago in Lead

Winnebago county was still in the lead with the most policies signed at time of going to press. With more than 240 applications signed this county had 146 per cent of her quota. Quota equals 20 per cent of the farm bureau members in the county. La Salle county members turned in 154 applications on Feb. 28, which equals 78 per cent of her quota.

The plan of writing a "no value policy" and paying the actual value of the car at the time of the loss by fire or theft is meeting with general approval, according to Vaniman.

"The county farm bureaus are now beginning to feel that building a strong company is a matter of loyalty," he says. "It is a question of each farm bureau doing its part to make the new mutual a success."



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Wisdom of I. A. A. In Opposing Grain Co. Upheld In Decision

Armour Grain Co. Charged With Falsifying Records and Changing Grain Samples

MORE light was shed on the $26,000,000 lemon known as the Grain Marketing Co., offered farmers by the large terminal warehouse operators two years ago, by the recent finding of E. E. Brown, arbitrator that the Armour Grain Co. had fraudulently changed records and grain samples in an attempt to swindle the company out of approximately $3,000,000.

This finding coming soon after the charge and investigation involving the Armour Co. for the alleged dumping of screenings into rye has shaken the Board of Trade and the entire grain business to its very foundations.

Condemned It

At the time Grain Marketing Co. stock was offered farmers and farmer elevators of Illinois by John Coverdale, Gray Silver and others, the Illinois Agricultural Association investigated the company and advised its members against investing money in the doubtful venture. Sam Thompson, then president of the I. A. A. and a director in the American Farm Bureau Federation stood out against the federation's endorsement of the proposal. As a result of the combined opposition of the I. A. A. and Prairie Farmer in Illinois, and the Indiana Farm Bureau in Indiana, the stock sale fell flat and the new so-called farmer's cooperative remained in the hands of the Armour Grain Co., the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., and Rosenbaum Brothers.

Half of the Grain Marketing Company stock is owned by the Armour Grain Co., and the rest distributed between the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Rosenbaum Brothers; and smaller holders. The failure of the company with a loss of approximately $2,400,000 is charged entirely to the Armour Grain Co. which delivered low grade wheat on purchases when orders called for higher grades.

George E. Marcy, chairman of the board of directors of the Armour Co., and George Thompson, superintendent in charge of elevators have both resigned leaving only John Kellogg, president as a remaining officer. Testimony by Frank Crombie, superintendent of the Northwestern elevator who told how the grain samples were switched to falsify grades was mainly responsible for the decision by Brown asking the Armour Co. to pay the Marketing Company $3,000,000.

Put Winnebago Over



Homer Hitchcock

When the Winnebago County Farm Bureau decided to take on the new mutual auto insurance project, the executive committee gave the job of selling policies to gain its quota, to Homer Hitchcock, one of their own number. Hitchcock farms near Pecatonica, but he is at his best explaining the intricacies of an insurance policy. Winnebago turned in 220 policies in short order, and Hitchcock is responsible for most of them.

14,000 Word Message Of President Blindly Rehashes Old Arguments Previously Answered In Both House and Senate Debate On Farm Bills

Executive Committee of 22 Retaliates With Broadside Against 14 Points of Presidential Document Pointing Out Its Weaknesses and False Assumptions

A DISTINCT but undemonstrative wave of indignation swept over the great agricultural west following President Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill on Friday, Feb. 25. Almost simultaneously his signature was given to the branch banking bill giving the federal reserve system perpetual existence in the law and promoting centralized banking. And the same day the tariff was raised on pig iron to the limit.

In the opinion of careful observers, no series of acts could more clearly illustrate how firmly entrenched is big business and the industrial East in the good graces of the administration, and how indifferent is the same administration to the needs of the farmer.

The 14,000 word apology for vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill raises a great many false issues, sets up imaginary evils and harmful influences credited to the proposed legislation, and calls it class legislation.

The Executive Committee of 22, in an 8000 word reply to the veto message, has the following to say:

"The President holds the bill to be unconstitutional, but his other objections are so numerous that the question of constitutionality can be waived in considering his message. He makes it clear that he would not have approved the bill even if its validity under the Constitution were beyond question. In passing, however, it may be observed that the President is no better constitutional authority than many Members of the Senate and House who supported the measure. It is the function of the court to decide this point, although the veto prevents a test at this time.

Replies to Veto

The President's veto of the McNary-Haugen Bill is a repudiation of the platform upon which he was elected which promised the farmers of America legislation necessary to give them economic equality, and which would safeguard the future of our basic industry, "American Agriculture." The principles upon which this legislation is founded have many precedents and will continue to gain in favor as in the past.

Regardless of the attitude of any individuals, a majority of the American people can be depended upon to rally in support of any sound program when its justice and fairness is understood.

In the meantime, the President and his advisors carry full responsibility for the delay in restoring agriculture to its rightful position in our National life.

Earl C. Smith

What of the Tariff?

It is difficult to understand how such an advocate of the high protective tariff as the President can employ some of the arguments that appear in the message. He says:

"The bill singles out a few products chiefly sectional and proposes to raise the prices of those regardless of the fact that thousands of others * * * would be directly penalized."

Again:

"The so-called equalization fee is not a tax for purposes of revenue in the accepted sense. It is a tax for the special benefit of particular groups. * * * Its real effect is an employment of the coercive powers of government to the end that certain special groups * * * may profit temporarily at the expense of * * * * the community at large."

Again:

"The bill would impose the burden of its support to a large degree upon those who would not benefit by it."

Again:

"It runs counter to the well-considered principle that a healthy economic condition is best maintained through a free play of competition."

Surely the President recognizes that every word above quoted is fully as strong an argument against the protective tariff as against the McNary-Haugen bill.

The surprising thing about the message is that it offers no reasons against the bill that were not used by partisan and embittered opponents on the floor of Senate or House and answered to the satisfaction of a majority of both parties in each body. In fact, most of the message is substantially identical with parts of speeches

against the bill made during its passage through Congress. Like the speeches it so much resembles, the message protests too much to be regarded finally as an unbiased report on an act of major importance. The objections given are so many that the reader is left wondering if, after all, the real reason for the veto was expressed.

The veto message is part of the program that is industrializing America at the expense of agriculture. Repeatedly it pictures evil effects following better prices for the Nation's cash crops. It expresses the viewpoint of laissez faire for agriculture while sanctioning protection for industry. After reading the message with its almost infinite faultfinding over details, the thought occurs that the fundamental, unexpressed objection may be that voiced by Andrew Mellon a year ago when he asked for the rejection of the surplus control bill on the ground that it would tend to raise the cost of food and raw material to industry in the United States.

The message is evidently a compilation from several sources assembled without any regular order; consequently an orderly consideration of its salient points is impossible without rearrangement and condensation of the reasons given for the veto. This is attempted in the following "14 points" of the veto message:

"That the measure deals with few, not all, farm commodities and in operation would discriminate against some farmers in favor of others; would check crop diversification and promote one-crop farming."

Here's Class Legislation

One is tempted to point out that the tariff, the immigration exclusion act, railroad labor legislation, and many other laws benefit a few, not all, classes of citizens and industries. Almost on the very day of his farm bill veto the President, under the so-called "flexible" provision of the tariff law, raised the duty on pig iron by 50 per cent— an act certainly for the special protection of one group at the expense of others in this country. It is significant that the President at this session of Congress signed the Lenroot-Taber milk bill, of extremely doubtful soundness, which would use sanitary regulation to supplement tariffs to protect New England and New York dairymen, although the result probably is to raise the cost of dairy products to consumers, including farmers, in those districts.

The President asks why beef, sheep, dairy products, poultry products, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, flax, and other important agriculture products are not included. This is a direct question and can be directly answered. Beef cattle were not included because no effort was made by producers of beef to come under the law, just as many commodities are free from it because the producers have not sought tariff protection. As a Nation we are deficient in wool production, and the tariff therefore is of practical help to the wool man. We have no surplus of wool. The same holds true of flax, poultry products, and butter. Wheat is an important cash crop over most of the United States. Cotton, tobacco, swine, and corn are the most important cash crops in great areas. These are normally surplus crops. Their stabilization and protection would have a steadying, helpful influence in the entire agricultural structure, particularly in substitute crops of livestock, rye, oats and barley. If the President's advice is good, and if we should turn from production of the staple crops to get away from low prices, what will happen to the dairy producers and other farmers now relatively well off when wholesale shifts bring increased production in competition with them?

It costs money to change from one type of farming to another. The farmer who is pressed to meet his fixed charges when cash crop prices are low is more likely to plant more land in cash crops if he stays on the farm than to buy a herd of dairy cattle to go into competition with the dairyman. The bill does not put a premium on one-crop farming, but it seeks to reach and help certain basic crops that are in need of aid and that lend themselves to assistance through surplus control. This obviously is not the case with perishables like fruit and vegetables, which is the very good answer to the President's query as to why they were not included.

There are provisions in the bill (sec. 12) asked for by dairymen and fruit growers which offer to them the assistance they represented was adapted to their needs.

Another Charge Nailed

The bill offered aid to every class of farmers in the United States who wanted or needed its benefits. Let the bill itself speak on this point. The sum of $225,000,000 is made available as a loan to farmers' cooperatives to manage the surplus of any agricultural product produced in the country, whether named in the bill as a basic commodity or not. This same section of the McNary-Haugen bill made $25,000,000 available to producers of any and all agricultural products in (1) for acquiring warehouses, processing plants, and other facilities; (2) for capital stock of credit corporations for extending production credit; (3) for expense of terminal market federation of producers' cooperatives. These benefits were made available to producers of beef cattle, sheep, dairy products, poultry products, potatoes, hay, fruit, vegetables, oats, rye, barley, and flax, which the President mentions as excluded from benefits under the bill.

Finally on this point, if presidential approval to a farm law is withheld until one reaches him that benefits all farmers and all commodities in identical degree, then no farm bill will ever be signed. And if the President is opposed to better prices for wheat and corn and cotton unless some magical method can be devised where better prices can be secured without some one paying them, then the farmers had better become reconciled to low prices, if the President can keep them low.

"That it would not benefit the farmers, because increased production and decreased consumption would follow better prices."

This is, of course, an entirely hopeless view. The President says increased prices are bad for the farmers and would tend to ruin him through increased production and decreased consumption. This objection may be raised with equal justice against any increase in price to farmers no matter what causes it, but it is strange to hear it urged in the present crisis, which is due to low prices. The same objection would lie against any farm legislation effective to aid agriculture. It would be even more valid against legislation to use Treasury funds without an equalization fee, since in such a bill the production and the responsibility of caring for crop surpluses are divided. The **message somewhat** uncertainly indicates that some kind of farm legislation might have presidential approval, but the President serves notice in this objection that he is opposed to any bill the effect of which would be to raise prices for the farmers.

The message errs in stating that authors of the measure "proposed originally to offset this tendency (to increase production) by means of the equalization fee," but that "in the present bill the equalization fee is to be paid by only part of the producers." The original intent, and the intent in the bill Congress passed, is to collect the fee on each unit of a commodity that moves in regular channels of commerce. The exemptions from the fee are of small interfarmer transactions and are no broader in the 1927 measure than in former bills. In each case the fee places on the industry benefited the responsibility of caring for crop surpluses, which is the only sound principle of surplus control.

The message says: "Experience shows that the high prices in any given year mean greater acreage the next year." With due deference to the President, this is not supported by the facts. For example:

The Facts Are These

The price of corn on the farm dropped 10 cents a bushel, or 21 per cent, from December, 1909, to December, 1910, yet the area planted to corn in 1911, the spring following, increased 7,500,000 acres. In the fall of 1913 corn on the farm averaged 69.1 cents a bushel, the highest December price of the five years 1909-1913, and an increase of 31 cents over the preceding December price; but the acreage instead of increasing fell off 2,400,000 acres. The highest corn acreage in history was reached in 1917 with 116,730,000 acres. Corn sold for the highest average farm price known to that time, $1.27 per bushel, but the next spring's acreage showed the greatest decline in the history of corn in this country—12,268,000 acres. That year (1918) the average farm price was $1.865 per bushel, the highest of all time, but again there was a spectacular drop in acreage, this time 7,297,000 acres, to a total acreage in 1919 below that of 1909, when the price of corn was only about one-third as great.

The next year (1920) the price dropped to about one-half—from $1.865 to $.67 a bushel. The acreage again disproved Mr. Coolidge's theory by increasing over 2,000,000 acres in 1921. By 1924 the price was "more than" doubled (to 1921 price (42.8 cents), but the acreage in 1925 showed a decrease of 2,000,000 acres below 1921.

Similarly with wheat, during the four years 1866-1869 the wheat price dropped steadily, until in 1869 it was almost exactly one-half the price in 1866 ($1.53 per bushel in 1866; $0.76 5/10 per bushel in 1869). Yet the wheat acreage increased from 15,424,000 acres in 1866 to 18,993,000 acres in 1869.

During the decade 1880—1889 the December 1 farm price of wheat averaged 83.4 cents per bushel, and the acreage during the last year of the decade (1889) was 38,580,000 acres. During the following decade, 1890—1899, the December 1 farm price of wheat averaged 65.1 cents per bushel, or 22 per cent lower. Following Mr. Coolidge's reasoning, one would expect to see the acreage of wheat fall off correspondingly, but the reverse was true. The wheat acreage during the last year of the decade (1899) was 52,589,000, an increase of 57 per cent over the acreage 10 years before. Carrying the comparison out through the following decade (1900-1909) it is interesting to note that the December 1 farm price of wheat averaged 76.7 cents per bushel, an increase of 18 per cent above the average price of the preceding decade, but the acreage, instead of showing corresponding increase, decreased to 44,262,000 in the last year of the decade (1909), a drop of 15 per cent.

It is impossible to get more accurate comparisons after 1909, owing to the fact that a weighted average farm price for wheat is available commencing with that year to replace the December 1 price. During the five years, 1910 to 1914, the average weighted price of wheat dropped from $1.01 in the season of 1909-10 to $0.793 in the season of 1913—14, a decline of 21.4 cents per bushel. But the acreage went the otherway, and increased from 45,681,000 in 1909 to 53,541,000 acres in 1913, an increase of 8,860,000 acres.

It is true that the acreage of wheat increased during the war while prices were high, but no one has forgotten that the highest possible pressure was applied by every Government officer, from the President down to the humblest school-teacher, to increase the acreage planted to wheat.

Trends in cotton to which the President refers as an increase in the cotton acreage of 17,000,000 acres in the last five years, "under the stimulus of high prices," merit more careful study than the message accords them. The facts disclose that this addition of 17,000,000 acres to the area planted in cotton was drawn from other cash crops, notably corn, cattle, and swine. The increased cotton acreage, therefore, was due to low prices of competing crops fully as much as to high cotton prices.

If cattle and corn prices had been stable and fair, and if the plan proposed in this bill had been in operation to equalise the supply of cotton to demand over a period of years, the acreage would not have shifted to cotton.

Inconsistent Here

The message argues, on the one hand, that we have overproduction of agricultural staples in the United States and, on the other, that production can be curbed only by decreased prices. Congress passed the bill in the belief that the farmers, given effective machinery to stabilize and protect their markets, would consolidate its advantage and not throw it away through recklessly increased production. The bill sets up comprehensive machinery to assist in adjustment of production to the best advantage.

The board, the land-bank district conventions, the commodity advisory councils, and cooperative associations are knit together in an organization to work to bring about the adjustment of production to secure maximum advantage to the producers. If farmers ever can benefit from better prices they can under this act.

There is evidence to justify this faith. Labor has not thrown away its wage advantages under the stimulus of good pay for short hours, with attractive rates for overtime. The Corn Belt for two years has exercised restraint upon numbers of hogs produced notwithstanding increased and fairly satisfactory prices since the close of 1924. The number of hogs on farms on January 1, 1927, was 52,536,000 compared with 52,055,000 a year before.

The assumption that increased prices of staple farm commodities mean decreased consumption is not conclusive. The price of wheat before the war has been considerably below pre-war exchange value, yet the per capita consumption of wheat has fallen off 25 per cent from the rate of 20 years ago. The falling off of pork consumption to which the message alludes is due to lack of pressure of supply rather than to high prices. There has been no radical change in retail pork prices. Of course, it is impossible to raise pork prices out of line with other meats and keep them there and this fact, instead of being an argument against the bill, is one of the elements relied on to make it work, since (a) the point at which substitution will turn to substitute is the economic barrier to unreasonably high prices, and (b) this tendency to substitute would extend the benefits of operations in one commodity to the growers of competitive substitutes in this country.

The wheat farmer gets 15 to 17 per cent of the retail price of a loaf of bread, and therefore the price of bread does not fluctuate with the price of wheat. The cotton farmer gets but 15 to 20 per cent of the retail price of cotton cloth, and a much smaller share of the retail price of articles made from the cloth. A fair price to the producer would not affect the retail prices enough to influence volume of consumption at all, while the increased purchasing power of farmers would be a new and stimulating influence in national prosperity.

"That it involves both price fixing and buying and selling of farm commodities by government."

No Price-fixing Mentioned

There are no price-fixing standards or provisions in the bill. Purchases and sales made under contract with the board would involve only the excess supplies—the surplus—leaving the remainder, the great bulk of the crop, to be bought and sold at any price, buyer and seller could agree upon. Even for the surplus that might be handled under contract with the board, the bill fixes no price, nor need the board fix any price in its contracts. Purchases and sales under contract would be made fairly at prevailing market prices. The influence on price is not secured by purchasing at an artificially fixed figure, but by withholding, removing, and disposing of surpluses. With the surplus removed, prices would rise until checked by danger of imports, or by economic factors such as substitution of other meats in case of operation wth livestock.

The aim of the bill is to regulate the movement of these staple commodities in commerce—not to fix prices. It would influence prices, to be sure, but so do the tariff and many other laws.

It is charged that the bill involves government buying and selling of farm commodities. Under its provisions the Government board can not buy or sell a pound. It can not as a board, own any farm commodities. Purchases and sale would be made by private agencies, on their own account, but their operations would be made possible and guided by the board to the extent necessary to secure an orderly movement of the commodity dealt with.

No Guarantee Here

"That it guarantees profits to packers, millers, and cotton spinners at the expense of farmers; would destroy all processors who failed to secure contracts with the board, and discriminates against processors by collecting an equalization fee on imported units of the raw commodity, but not on imported products of that commodity."

The report of the Senate committee answered the first point convincingly when it said:

"The committee feels that power to contract with processors may be necessary in order to insure, for example, that as much of the exports of wheat as possible may be sent abroad in the form of flour, thus encouraging the employment of mill capacity and mill labor in the United States and retaining the feed by-products within this country. Again, in order to maintain a stable hog market in this country, it may be necessary to enter into contracts with packers governing such export operations as result in the sale of lard abroad.

"Nothing in the bill gives any justification for the charge that the bill, because of this provision, insures that the business of a packer or a miller shall be conducted at a profit. On the contrary, the measure specifically provides (subdivision (e) of section 6) that the profits resulting from any such agreements between the board and the association, corporation, or person handling the surplus shall accrue to the stabilization fund for that commodity. The board is given the authority to enter into such contracts as are necessary to secure the handling of the surplus in the interests of the producers. There is no reason to assume that it would not negotiate terms as favorable to producers as possible."

If this provision of the McNary-Haugen bill is objectionable, it may be observed that the Curtis-Crisp bill, which the message indorsee by implication, permits corporations to use Government money to make contracts which guarantee profits of packers and millers. The safeguard is that the board must approve such contracts. The same safeguard and additional ones are in the McNary-Haugen bill.

Processors that had no contracts with the board would be no more discriminated against than are those manufacturers and contractors today who fail, in competition, to secure contracts for Government supplies and services.

The objection that processors are discriminated against because the equalization fee is collectible on important units of a raw commodity, but not on manufactured products of that commodity is valid only if domestic prices rise above prices outside of the United States by the amount of the tariff. To the extent to that point the duty on the raw material and the compensatory duty on the manufactured products would protect the manufacturer.

"That the equalization fee is impossible of exact predetermination; would not be collected on units of a commodity that do not move in commerce; its collection would prove an impossible task; and the return of any excess collected to the producer is not provided for except in the case of cotton."

In practice the equalization fee would be fixed at an amount which would, over a period of years, adequately cover the average costs and losses, if any, of operations. The fee would be adjusted from time to time to conform to experience and changed conditions. The bill is very carefully drawn to cover this point. If the amount collected under one equalization fee is too great, the fee would be reduced by order of the board for succeeding operations. If the amount collected is not enough, the fee would be increased.

If the fee is collected on the units of the commodity in the stream of commerce, its identity with the grower of the commodity is lost and its return to the producer impossible, notwithstanding the provision giving the board power to issue participation certificates and return any excess collected in the case of cotton. This provision for cotton was in a lesser draft of the bill which provided for collection of the cotton fee at the gin, and was carried over after the change in the point of collection was made. This rendered the cotton participation certificate paragraph inoperative, but at least it is harmless and not of sufficient importance to justify Executive disapproval.

Fee Not a Tax

It is objected that the fee would not be collected on units of a commodity that do not move in commerce. These are all important cash crops. The aim is to collect the fee on that portion which actually sells as a cash crop and to exempt the portion that is consumed at home for feed or seed, as well as the small interfarm transactions which are specifically exempt because they are not part of the stream of interstate and foreign commerce, as they would be if sold to an elevator or mill or shipped by common carrier. The fee is not a tax on production but a fee necessary to the proposed promotion of orderly movement of commodities in commerce. Therefore the exemptions are not objectionable, but are necessary and justifiable.

The message cites somebody's estimate that the fee would be collected upon 16,000,000,000 units, creating the impression that the very number of units makes collection impossible. It should be noted, however, that the fee will be imposed at the narrowest point in commercial movement of a commodity, and the persons and firms from whom it would be collected are in fact few. The board is empowered to collect the fee on "sale, transportation, or processing." Each term is carefully defined. The board would probably collect the fee in the case of cotton from the railroads transporting it, which would add its amount to their freight charge. Some cotton would be trucked or sold direct for milling or export. Fees on such cotton as had not moved by rail would be collected on the sale. There is nothing impossible about it. Similarly, there is a practical point on which the bulk of the fee would be collected on any commodity and supplemental points on which the fee could be collected on the remainder.

Salaried Positions Few

That it "means an enormous building up of Government bureaucracy."

Actual salaried positions created by the bill are few. Adequate personnel to operate the system on behalf of the farm producers would, of course, be required; but there is no reason to suppose the force required for satisfactory operation would be "enormous," as suggested by the message. Regular trade agencies would perform all the market functions involved. The collection of the equalization fee would be narrowed down to the fewest possible points. Instead of being charitable toward the farm bill on this question, the message is uncharitable. This line of reasoning has not been invoked in opposition to the great and growing system of Government intervention on behalf of industrial and commercial groups.

That the method of nominating the board is not only unconstitutional, but when taken in connection with the broad delegation of powers to the board constitutes a dangerous precedent in government."

If the restriction on the President's power to name whom he desires on the farm board should be held invalid, that need invalidate no provision other than those for nominating the board. If the bill had been permitted to become a law, and the President, accepting the nominating committees' recommendations, appointed from the lists submitted to him, the question would not be raised at all.

This Assumption Unfair

Fear is expressed that the board would be free from restraints imposed by anti-trust law, and because "no time limit is placed upon the contracts which the board may make." It is not fair to assume in advance that the farm board would be unpatriotic, stupid, selfish, reckless, and incompetent, yet this is what the message in effect implies, not only in its objection from the standpoint of delegated powers but at nearly every other point. Congress is in session annually; and if experience demonstrated that the board as constituted used its delegated powers unwisely it would not only be easy to change the law, it would be next to impossible to prevent changing it.

"That it might obligate the Government beyond the $250,000,000 receiving fund."

This not only evidences an unwarranted lack of confidence in the board; it contradicts the provisions of the act itself. The board, in its operations is not empowered to make contracts obligating the revolving fund, or the Treasury, for any sum whatever. It is empowered to make advances out of the revolving fund to the stabilization fund for any commodity "in anticipation of the collection of equalization fees." If all the money in the revolving fund should be advanced to the several stabilization funds the board would have no power to advance further. The extreme illustration with cotton used in the message is not only inconsistent with the provisions of the bill; it assumes that the board would be foolish and incompetent. While the collection of the fee remained in doubt, or if restrained by injunction from its collection, the board would only enter into contracts under which risk of loss would be slight.

"That it would not aid cooperative marketing, but would remove the reasons why farmers now join cooperative associations."

The fact that nearly every large scale cooperative association in the United States handling a basic commodity had a hand in drafting the measure ought to be sufficient on this point. The Senate committee report said of this objection:

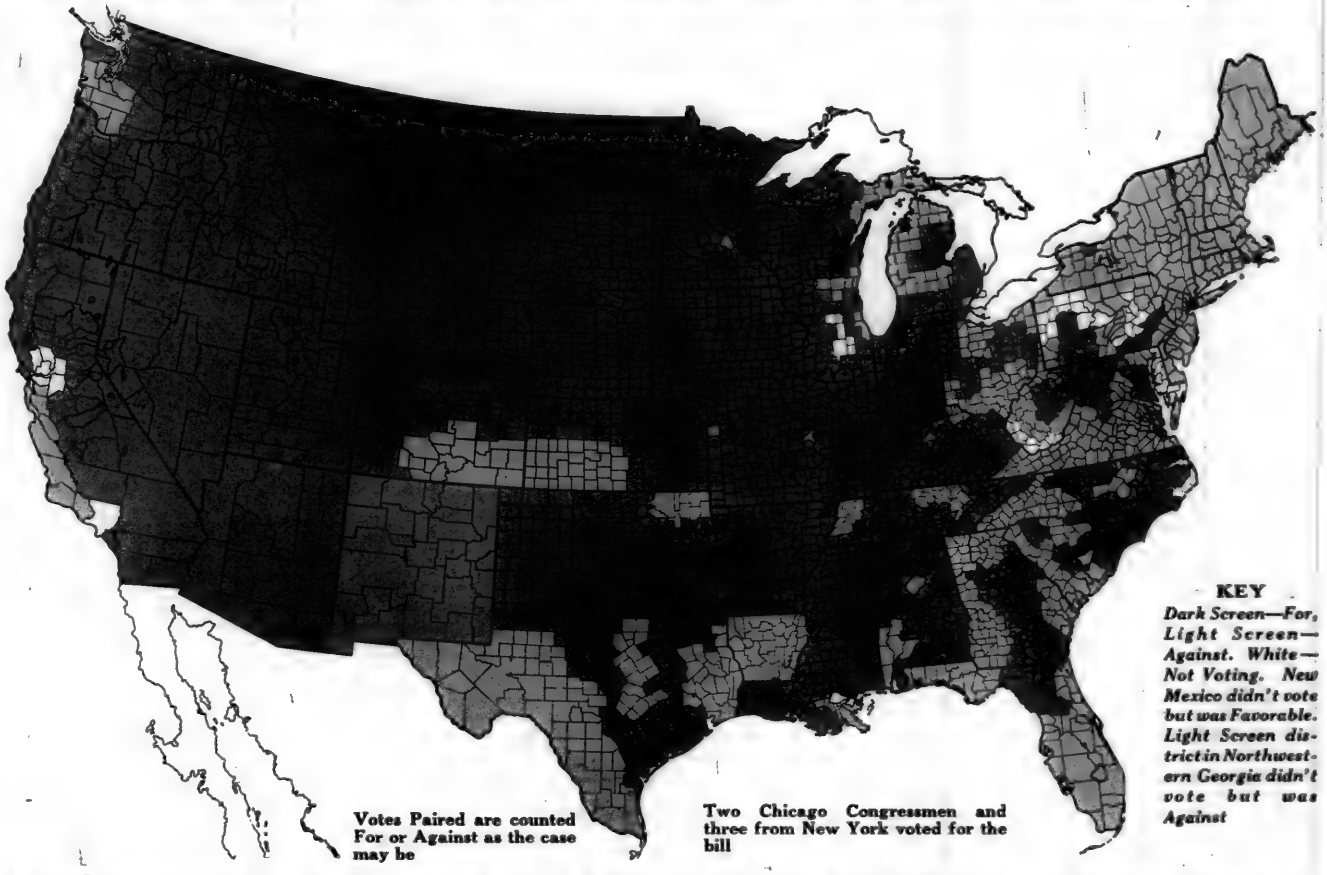
"The cooperative associations representing producers of wheat, cotton, rice, corn, and swine are asking Congress to pass the committee bill—a sufficient answer to the objection that the measure would affect their interests adversely. The bill would remove the present handicap to successful operation which cooperative associations are unable to overcome—the surplus. It is the only measure proposed that makes all who contribute to the production of a surplus, not alone those in the cooperative association, responsible for caring for the surplus in the interests of orderly marketing and a fair domestic market."

In addition to the cooperative named as asking Congres to enact the bill, the committee might have added the burley and dark tobacco growers associations.

A Trivial Objection

"That the provision for expression of producers' sentiment through State conventions is unworkable."

How Congressmen Voted On The McNary-Haugen Bill In Last Congress



KEY

Dark Screen—For, Light Screen—Against. White—Not Voting. New Mexico didn't vote but was Favorable. Light Screen district in Northwestern Georgia didn't vote but was Against

Votes Paired are counted For or Against as the case may be

Two Chicago Congressmen and three from New York voted for the bill

This provision, inserted as a Senate amendment, provised that State conventions shall be held for the purpose of expressing producers' sentiment in States where less than 50 per cent of the producers belong to a farm or cooperative organization. The bill elsewhere provides that the board, before operating with any commodity, must satisfy itself that the majority of the producers favor such action. The point is made in the veto message that "the bill does not say 'delegates,' it says 'producers,' the farmers themselves," therefore, it is concluded, "it is entirely unworkable."

Such an objection is almost trival. The bill provides that the heads of the State department of agriculture shall prescribe rules and regulations for such conventions. The President reaches the surpassing conclusion that the physical presence of a majority of all the producers of a State is required in one convention by this provision—certainly an unreasonable interpretation, in the light of the power conferred on the State commissioner of agriculture to prescribe the rules and regulations for the convention in his State.

The original bill did not contain this section. It might be regarded as unnecessary, but it is not unworkable of itself.

Not Purpose of Bill

"That 'we are already overproducing,' and that the measure would result in disastrous dumping of farm products abroad, giving an advantage to our foreign farm competitors, but at the same time leading to reprisals on the part of foreign nations."

For example, the message says: "we shall send cheap cotton abroad and sell high cotton at home." Nothing could be further from the intent of the bill. Cotton is a commodity of which our exports constitute nearly two-thirds of the total international trade. There was proposed in this bill a way in which surplus cotton could be withheld so that the world cotton buyers, abroad as well as at home, would be required to buy in a market free from the pressure of more cotton than currently needed. The message is clearly uninformed and prejudiced in this point.

Much is said of the consequence of "dumping" American feeds abroad, thus subsidising livestock competition for ourselves. Corn is the only feed crop in the bill. The authors clearly recognised that with corn the problem is rather to overcome the effect of excessive production one year and scant supplies the next than to dispose of a large exportable surplus abroad. There is no reason to believe it impossible or unwise to secure the price benefit of the small corn tariff, both through an intelligent carry-over program and export sales. Mill feed is classed with corn, notwithstanding that a policy of exporting wheat as flour would retain mill feed in this country and thus cheapen its home price.

Our exports of agricultural products go to countries that are themselves deficient in farm production. They might fear a move to restrict our farm surpluses; they will not protest against a measure that tends to keep up their supply.

It is not consistent to argue, as the message does, in one paragraph that we are conferring unfair advantages on foreign agriculture, and then argue in the next paragraph that foreign nations will be moved to reprisals. One or the other of the objections might be valid, but surely not both.

It is objected that "we are already overproducing." Our agriculture was developed on an export basis by conscious effort of National and State governments, of railroads, banks, and civic agencies. The war forced further expansion of agriculture, industry, transportation, and labor. Our national postwar effort has been directed successfully to save industry, transportation, and labor from the effects of transition to a peace-time basis, leaving agriculture exposed to the full shock of postwar deflation. It was our national policy that expanded agriculture. Therefore it has become a national responsibility to aid agriculture as other groups were aided. Instead of meeting that responsibility, and developing a national program to promote agriculture side by side with industry, we are pursuing a national policy aimed to expand industrial experts at the expense of our agricultural market in other countries.

Taking the long view of the relation between our farm production and population, the National Industrial Conference Board makes a clear statement of the falling behind both of acres and farm production: "Since the beginning of the century our mining production increased about 231 per cent; our manufacturing production about 190 per cent; whereas agricultural production only increased 58 per cent. The number in farms per capita increased up to 1860, but then started to decline since it was then limited by the limits of our territory. The per capita of improved farm land increased up to 1880, but since then has shown a downward trend. The acreage in harvested crops per capital increased up to 1900. Since then it has shown a downward trend. In the period 1920-1925 this decrease was very sharp, between 9 per cent and 10 per cent.

Instead of this process resulting in an increase in yield per acre to make up for the declining per capita acreage in crops, there has been a slackening in the upward tendency in the yield per acre, which was in evidence before the beginning of the century. Neither has there been any increase in the total per capita agricultural production. In fact, the period 1920-1925 shows about 6 per cent below the pre-war years 1910-1914.

Would Help Co-ops

"That the insurance provision is 'destructive of all orderly processes of trade,' and is unfair to non-members of the cooperatives."

This provision takes previous utterances of the President at literal value. It has been repeatedly said from the White House that cooperative organizations are the agencies through which the agricultural surplus should be controlled. With an insurance agreement such as proposed cooperative associations could afford to withhold a surplus from the market when supply and demand conditions jeopardise producer's interests. The cooperative would be able to advance nearly the full current market value at time of delivery by its members. This would overcome the great handicap that now prevents cooperative associations from increasing membership. With it removed, it is believed that cooperatives would rapidly bring a majority of producers of certain commodities within their organizations.

The insurance proposal does not insure a cooperative association against loss if it sells unwisely. It merely insures against changes in the level of the quoted market. Nor is there any "straight Government agreement" to insure cooperatives, as the message represents. The agreements were to be made with the backing of the stabilization fund for a commodity, raised by the fees paid by the commodity itself.

This Isn't Right

"That it would disrupt existing channels of trade."

The report of the Senate committee anticipated this criticism. It said:

"Under the committee bill existing agencies are employed to do all of the buying, storing, or selling that the board deems necessary in controlling and handling the surplus. Instead of upsetting existing trade channels, the committee bill uses them exclusively. It is true that under contracts with the board corporations created and controlled by cooperative associations would probably handle, store, and sell, both in domestic and export markets, a larger volume of the surplus commodity than at present. To that extent they would probably render unnecessary some non-cooperative private grain exporters and buyers of farm commodities for speculative profits. The committee understands that this result would likewise follow from any equivalent growth in the functions of cooperative associations. Congress must abandon its policy of promoting cooperative marketing if it is to preserve from interference every speculative dealer or exporter trading in farm commodities."

A Weak Excuse

"That many farmers have not asked for it."

During four years in which this legislation has been considered not a single representative of a membership farm organization has opposed it before committees of Congress. On the contrary, the committee reports list literally hundreds of organizations that have appeared petitioning for it. Unanimity among bankers was not required as a condition to enactment of the Federal reserve act or of the branch banking act, which the President signed on the day of his veto of the farm bill. There is probably no precedent for a veto based on such a reason. After all that has been said by the present administration about cooperative marketing, the recommendations of the associations handling the commodities affected are pushed aside, while the message emphasises a suggestion that "important minorities" have advised the President against the legislation.

Senator Norris, former chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, on March 29, 1926, inserted in the Record correspondence referring to an agreement by the President and two of his Cabinet officers with the former chairman and the legal advisor of a national council of cooperative marketing associations. In this correspondence these gentlemen then representing the cooperatives admitted that they had agreed with the President and the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture that their organizations would oppose legislation aimed at surplus control—to which the veto message now refers as "the heart of the whole problem." This understanding was reached without the knowledge of the cooperatives that composed the council. Practically all of them were, in fact, favorable to surplus control legislation and supported the McNary-Haugen bill. This incident indicates at least one quarter from which came the President's advice on what the farmers want.

The message says "several of the largest farm organizations have refused to support' the farm bill. The foregoing paragraph throws light on what happened to one of them. Of the three national farm organizations, one of them on this very issue repudiated its president, who had stood with the administration. Another at its annual meeting in October indorsed the Corn Belt program for agricultural equality, which includes the McNary-Haugen bill. The third at its annual convention in November made an emphatic declaration on the surplus problem and indorsed far more radical legislation involving Government subsidy through bounties on exports.

Bill for Surplus Control

As a summary of what the bill does contemplate, it may be said that it is addressed primarily to surplus control. It provides especially for certain "basic agricultural commodities," because they are the principal cash crops of which we expect a surplus. Collectively they are the foundation of farming in the great agricultural areas of the United States. In addition the bill treats with all farm commodities as fully as any loan measure can soundly provide for them.

The bill provides a method by which a majority of the producers of a "basic" commodity may regulate the flow to market of the surplus portion of a crop in order that supply and demand may be balanced over a longer period than is possible under existing conditions. Through the principle of an equalization fee it would enable American farmers to influence the marketing of their surplus products in ways that would permit maintenance of domestic price levels in line with domestic costs and standards of living. It does not attempt to annul the law of supply and demand, but to administer it in the interest of producers. The equalization fee spreads the cost as well as the benefits over the whole crop and avoids Government subsidy. If supply and de-

(Continued on page 6, column 2.)

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(By Congressional Districts)

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12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th ..... B. H. Taylor, Rapatee
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... F. D. Barton, Cornell
18th ..... R. F. karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th ..... R. K. Loomis, Makanda

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The Coolidge Veto

"The political explosion expected to follow President Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen farm price stabilization bill has, as yet, failed to materialize and friends of Mr. Coolidge here are making no secret of their satisfaction."

This is the burden of a Washington press dispatch. So the White House favorites are gloating over what they have done. It is true there has been no explosion. The veto was less of a surprise to farmers and the West than our Eastern neighbors realize, although we had reason from past experiences and observations to expect something different. The veto certainly showed little statesmanship. The merits of the farm relief proposal, seemingly, were never considered.

The bill appeared to be inimical to the interests of the industrialists, it promised to raise the price of food. Therefore it was rejected. The President is too astute a politician to break with the prejudiced, selfish, moneyed crowd that maneuvered him into office. Had he signed the bill there undoubtedly would have been a terrific explosion among the disappointed Easterners. The Washington Post, the President's champion, would have had a stroke of apoplexy and passed out. So would Andrew Mellon, Herbert Hoover, Julius Barnes, John O'Leary, and the rest of the crowd that was bitterly opposed to the measure.

Calvin Coolidge was in a tight place. He chose the easier way out. It's our hard luck that an issue of such economic importance to American agriculture was settled by political considerations rather than on its own merits.

The Veto Message

THE McNary-Haugen veto message of President Coolidge made a profound impression on thousands of people whose notion of the surplus control plan was more or less hazy. It was worded to accomplish just that, to arouse doubt and suspicion. It raised the old bogey of price-fixing, it called the bill sectional and class legislation. It accused the plan of promoting one-crop farming, of being economically unsound, of being unworkable and unconstitutional.

When the writers had tired of throwing bricks and had run out of bad names, like the small boy with his tongue out whose parting shot is "you're all that plus a thousand times," they said:

"This measure is so long and involved that it is impossible to discuss it without going into many tiresome details. Many other reasons exist why it ought not be approved, but it is impossible to state them all without writing a book."

All these objections were raised in the House and Senate debates. All were effectively answered. The bill might have been unconstitutional in the method provided for the selection of the Federal Farm Board. But the Supreme Court could have decided this point, after all a small one, if the issue ever arose.

The length of the message, and its unusual vehemence, on the other hand, gave it the appearance of an apology for the veto. Many of the accusations could have been used against the Federal Reserve Act, the protective tariff, the Immigration Act, the Esch-Cummins Act and other legislation none of which allows "free play of competition."

The reply by the Executive Committee of 22, is published in full in this issue. Every member should read it carefully. The criticism of the message is set forth under 14 points. The reply refrains from saying that a book might have been written in criticism of the message.

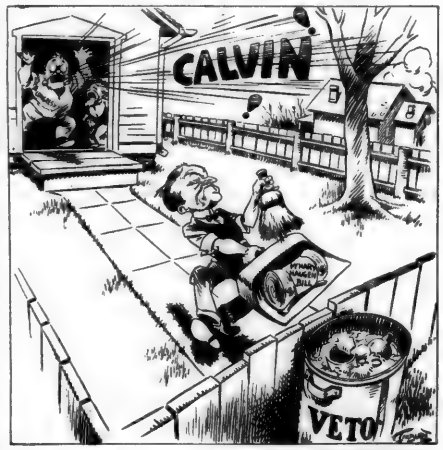
Labor and the Farmer

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor commented favorably on the growing friendliness between organized labor and the organized farmer, in a recent talk at Champaign. He referred to the school of thought which believed or believes that organized labor by reason of its success in gaining higher wages and shorter hours is largely responsible for the high cost of commodities the farmer must buy, for the scarcity and high cost of good farm help, and for the disparity in prices between agricultural and non-agricultural goods. There is another side to this question which thinking farmers fully appreciate.

Labor and the farmer unquestionably have much in common. Labor belongs to the consumer group. It buys what the farmer produces. Prosperous labor is the farmers' best customer. Few if any begrudge labor its better working conditions and higher standards of living. They realize that labor through organization has done for itself what farmers have yet to accomplish.

On the other hand, labor has been sympathetic to the farmers needs and demands. In Illinois, the State Federation endorsed the McNary-Haugen bill. It fought for tax revision on the basis of ability to pay. Its leaders have shown a most admirable broadness of vision in these and other questions.

Farmers have much to learn from labor. With as thorough and unified an organization as the latter, agriculture could get what it needs with much less effort than has already been expended toward securing surplus control legislation.



(Courtesy Scripps-Howard Papers)

The Outlook for 1927

The 1927 outlook of the federal bureau of agricultural economics is on the whole decidedly pessimistic. It says there is slight hope for improvement unless there is a drastic cut in acreage of corn, cotton, wheat, and rice.

It credits the livestock and dairy business with more favorable prospects. These and other farm commodities are briefly mentioned in the outlook report, as follows:

"A slightly larger supply of farm labor and possibly lower wages.

"Hard spring and durum wheat growers cannot expect as much for the 1927 crop as they received in 1926.

"Corn growers are faced with the prospect of lower prices unless acreage is substantially reduced.

"Oats and barley are likely to be in greater demand for feed. Prices will depend upon supply.

"Prices of cattle are expected to average somewhat higher than 1926.

"Hog producers have a favorable outlook but present prices will continue through 1928 only if pork production is held down to the level of the past two years.

"Sheep production expected to increase slightly but a strong consumptive demand is anticipated.

"The dairy industry is on a stronger basis than a year ago.

"Egg and poultry producers may not expect as profitable a year as 1926.

"Horses and mules are plentiful enough to meet demands but supplies of young stock are low.

"Potato growers should guard against overplanting by watching acreage plantings in other states.

"Trend of fruit production is upward but as large a crop as last year is not likely again. Don't plant more peach trees.

"Increase alsike and red clover seed production."

Cutting production by acreage reduction is not always effective because of the uncertainties of the weather. But it will be well to heed the handwriting on the wall as revealed in statements of surplus and its possible effect on prices. For the diversified livestock farmer the chances for making some money in 1927 are good. For the straight grain farmer opportunity is less favorable. A good poultry flock will pay because the demand for poultry products is firm and we are still on a domestic consumptive basis under the protection of the tariff. It is now up to the farmer to help himself.

I. A. A. Offices Retained

Offices of the I. A. A. will be retained in the Transportation Building, the present location at 608 So. Dearborn St., the Executive Committee decided at its last meeting.

While slight savings in rent might have been realized by moving a distance from the loop, the inconvenience to directors and members who come to the city and the loss of time involved in going to meetings and maintaining contacts with other groups were held to counteract the difference in cost. The I. A. A. pays its rent a year in advance and thereby secures a discount of 15 per cent from the regular rate. Approximately 5500 square feet of space are used by all departments of the Association.

The loop is slightly overbuilt with office space as a result of the many new skyscrapers recently completed. Bids were secured from many space sellers anxious to have the I. A. A. officers.

What The Counties Are Doing

DEKALB CORN 40 PER CENT BETTER THAN LAST YEAR

At the recent corn show held in DeKalb County, on December 6-11, William Webb of Will County judged. Mr. Webb stated that the type of corn exhibited was fully 40 per cent better than that exhibited last year, and freedom from disease and germination was 50 per cent better, bringing home the real value of a project of this kind. The show was held in cooperation with a clothing store in DeKalb which furnished the prizes valued at $175.00. One hundred thirty-eight 10-ear samples were entered.

CHAMPAIGN GOES AFTER FARM LOANS

The leadership system of education works according to Farm Adviser Burns. The Champaign County Federal Farm Loan Association organized 8 years ago had loaned only $262,600 in that time. Since starting an educational campaign through community leaders, the new secretary placed $341,000 worth of loans between October 9 and December 29. This year the leaders of each unit will set definite goals of attainment. One unit hopes to get 75 per cent of its members to use poultry self-feeders and the home grown balanced poultry mash ration.

LA SALLE COUNTY IMPROVES FARM HOMES

The farm and home bureaus of La Salle county decided that the two things needed most in their farm homes were running water and sewage disposal systems. They co-operated with the farm mechanics department of the University of Illinois in a home equipment project. Educational meetings were held, moving pictures and slides were shown illustrating different kinds of water systems, and visits were made to homes to help solve improvement problems.

GRUNDY HOLDS 8TH ANNUAL CORN AND POULTRY SHOW

"When we held our first corn and poultry show eight years ago we had all sizes, types, and varieties of seed corn in our exhibits," states Farm Adviser Longmire. "At the last two shows our corn was remarkably uniform. Wm. Webb and J. L. McKeighan who have judged nearly every year remarked about the great improvement made. Our poultry shows likewise have stimulated interest in purebred stock until today we have many purebred flocks in the county which furnish hatcheries with eggs at premium prices."

GALLATIN STRONG FOR SWEET CLOVER

Seventy per cent of the membership in Gallatin county sowed sweet clover in 1926. The farm bureau bought 39,815 pounds of seed. Between 1921 and 1926 the acreage of sweet clover increased from 100 to 6,000. In five years 32 lime spreaders were sold, or one for each eight members. A total of 220 carloads of limestone was spread during this period. One thousand bushels of sweet clover seed was threshed in the county last year.

FARMERS' LUNCHEON CLUB IN WINNEBAGO

The Farmers' Noon-Day Luncheon Club modeled after Rotary and Kiwanis is a new idea recently introduced in Winnebago county. Farm bureau members and their wives meet at the Nelson hotel, Rockford, for luncheon the second Saturday of each month. A good program with community singing, music and a top-notch speaker are provided. Shop talk is barred. Those who attend make their reservations at the farm bureau office by the preceding Thursday night. Two hundred and twenty attended the first luncheon, and 236 the second on Feb. 12.

10,000 ACRES OF ALFALFA GOAL IN LOGAN

The 10,000 Acre Alfalfa Club of Logan county was launched recently to increase the present acreage of 1,000, ten-fold in this county. This means 2½ per cent of all farm land in alfalfa. The farm bureau, the County Bankers Association, and the Blue Valley Creamery Co., are cooperating.

MENARD STARTS CORN GERMINATOR IN HATCHERY

A corn germinator with 128 bushel capacity every six days was set up in conjunction with a local commercial hatchery at Petersburg recently. The same narrow range of moisture and temperature conditions in the hatchery prevail in the germinator. Results so far exceed expectations and stamp the project as one of the most successful in the state. Around 2000 bushels will be tested by May 15 according to farm adviser Crosby.

19 SHIPPING ASS'NS. IN HENRY SHIP 2394 CARS

The 19 shipping associations of Henry county shipped 2394 cars of livestock in 1926 which netted producers about $4,660,000. This compares with 2176 cars in 1925 worth $4,130,000. The associations handled 56.05 per cent of the total shipments from the county in 1926, and 51.73 per cent in 1925.

DuPAGE 100 PER CENT; WINNEBAGO 98

One hundred per cent collection of 1926 dues, and 80 per cent collection of 1927 checks is the recent report of the DuPage County Farm Bureau. Winnebago collected 98 per cent of its last year's dues, according to Farm Adviser Keltner. Eight farm bureaus in Illinois have collected more than 80 per cent and four more than 60 per cent of their 1927 dues.

PULASKI ENTERTAINS ORCHARD TRAIN

The Southern Illinois orchard train on the Big Four made four stops in Pulaski county on Feb. 14 and 15. Exhibits were displayed in the cars, and meetings held in town halls with a total attendance of 1,005.

DeWITT EMPHASIZES CULTURAL PROGRAM

Educational programs on economics and social science will be innovations in the work of the DeWitt County Farm Bureau in 1927. Records of local livestock shipping associations are being centralized.

HANCOCK RESULTS FAVOR KRUG CORN

A summary of yields of original Krug corn grown by 23 farm bureau members in 18 townships in Hancock county shows the average yield on 203½ acres to be 51.9 bushels per acre compared with a yield of 47.25 bushels per acre on 543.5 acres of other varieties grown in the same fields or under similar conditions. This shows a gain of 4.65 bushels per acre for Krug corn. Cooperators state that Krug corn is superior in quality and will produce more pounds of beef and pork per bushel. Krug corn matures 10 days earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent.

OYSTER SOUP DRAWS CROWD IN MACOUPIN

An all-day combination farm bureau and shipping association meeting at Modesto with oyster soup at noon, brought out a good crowd in Macoupin county. The European cornborer, poultry, and swine feeding and sanitation were the problems discussed by J. H. Bigger, field entomologist, Red Neel, and Farmer Rusk. Local club leaders and soil project leaders met later in the month.

MADISON HAS MANY COOPERATORS

Ten townships expect to hold monthly meetings, and five are planning for annual picnics, homecomings, or community fairs for 1927 in Madison county. Eleven directors agreed to increase the membership in their townships, and 36 men offered to cooperate in the use of limestone and growing of legumes. A seed corn culling school was held, and 23 men have agreed to follow the corn improvement program.

GLOVER SPEAKS IN McHENRY COUNTY

A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the McHenry County Herd Improvement Association held February 16. Glover was the first cow tester employed in this state. Medals in the Illinois 500 Pound Butter Fat Cow Club were awarded to A. D. Cornue, W. H. Gardner, Wm. Wittmus, and F. M. Barber.

M-P EDUCATES MEMBERS ON OIL

Oil testing demonstrations to inform farmers about good and poor lubricating oil are being featured in Marshall-Putnam counties. Special emphasis is being placed upon the damaging effect of dilution in the crank case. An accredited list of truck drivers, who boost for and haul more than 50 per cent of the stock received by the Peoria Producers, is kept by the farm bureau.

800 AT MERCER ANNUAL MEETING

More than 800 attended the eleventh annual meeting of the Mercer County Farm Bureau held in Aledo, January 11, 1927. Members and their wives were guests at dinner furnished free of charge by the farm bureau. Three hundred fifty-one registered members were present.

Wins Sam Thompson Trophy



F. E. Fuller, farm adviser in Marshall-Putnam county, left, is seen accepting the sterling silver loving cup from Sam Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who offered the prize more than a year ago to the county farm bureau having the best publicity service.

The publicity of Marshall-Putnam was judged to be the most original, interesting, varied, and effective in keeping the name of the farm bureau in a favorable light before the people of the two counties. The cup will remain the property of the farm bureau winning it three times.

CORN CULLING POPULAR IN CARROLL

The Carroll County Farm Bureau held a better seed corn meeting on February 15, with 35 present. Clair Golden of Rock Island county gave a culling demonstration. Each man culled the sample he had brought from home.

500 AT MASON ANNUAL MEETING

Over 500 people attended the Mason county annual farm bureau meeting which was one of the largest and most successful in the history of the organization, according to adviser T. R. Isaacs.

McLEAN SERVICE CO. ELECTS OFFICERS

Share-holders of the McLean County Service Company held their first meeting February 19. E. D. Lawrence was elected president; Geo. L. Clarke, vice-president; and Len E. Jones, secretary-treasurer. The company will handle petroleum products.

WABASH BUSY MAKING SOIL MAPS

Soil mapping meetings are being held in Wabash county. Each member tests soil from 40 acres, and draws a map under the adviser's direction.

JOHNSON COUNTY MUTUAL A GO

The Johnson County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, chartered December 15, 1926, had more than $300,000 worth of insurance pledged to it within two months. It insures only farm bureau members. Risks are classified according to hazards, and specific and blanket reinsurance is carried in the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company.

A member with $2500 worth of insurance can save his farm bureau dues every year in reduced cost.

GOOD MEMBERSHIP IN LAWRENCE TWP.

Lawrence township, Lawrence county has 90 farm bureau members, all of whom are paidup. The membership was signed by local solicitors with William Philbert in charge. "Any time Lawrence township wants to add 10 members, and make it 100, we can do it," says Philbert.

SANGAMON TELEGRAMS GO TO COOLIDGE.

More than 100 farmers started farm account records January 1, 1927 in Sangamon county. Scores of telegrams urging President Coolidge to sign the McNary-Haugen bill were sent from this county just prior to the veto.

The International Live Stock Exposition announces that the Chicago Association of Commerce for the fourth consecutive year will award agricultural college scholarships of $500, $300 and $200 to the three highest ranking individuals in the non-collegiate live stock judging contest to be held at Chicago, November 26.

I. A. A. Stand Against Cornborer Quarantine For Illinois Is Upheld

ILLINOIS corn growers and corn shippers will not be hampered or inconvenienced by a quarantine ban, as a result of a recent decision of the Federal Horticultural Board not to include Illinois in the European cornborer quarantine area.



Earl C. Smith

Earl C. Smith, president, who was in Washington at the time of the quarantine hearing, appeared in protest before the board, stating that inasmuch as only one specimen of the borer had been found in Kankakee county, Illinois should not be subjected to the dangers of further infestation by inclusion in the quarantine.

Had the federal quarantine been established, Illinois corn growers and shippers would have been prohibited from shipping ear corn outside the state except to such points already in the cornborer zone. Such action, likewise, would have made it possible for corn from the heavily infested areas to be imported into Illinois, thus increasing the danger to Illinois corn fields from this pest.

$10,000,000 Appropriation Passed

The bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the control of the borer was passed and signed by President Coolidge on Feb. 22. The act provides for control work in 76 counties in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, in which the corn crop is threatened. Approximately 2,500,000 acres of corn land in these states will be included in the cleanup.

The federal fund provides for the payment of $2 per acre to farmers who are obliged to do extra work in cleaning up stalks, stubble, trash, etc., in stamping out the borer. Supplementary legislation by the states must be passed in the meantime to secure the advantages of the federal appropriation.

The state department of agriculture cooperating with W. P. Flint, state entomologist, and the state natural history survey framed a bill which was introduced in the Illinois legislature very recently. This bill contemplates a $100,000 appropriation for cornborer control, a portion of which will be used to reimburse farmers should their expenses for cleaning up infested fields exceed the amount allowed by the federal regulation plus $1.50 per acre.

The State Cornborer Committee, of which Geo. A. Fox is chairman, will seek to insure the passage of this bill.

Coolidge Politics Revealed In High Sounding Statements In New York Speech Before Election

Veto Abrogates Campaign Pledges of Party and Promises of President in February, 1924

(Editor's note:—Following is a letter addressed to President Coolidge by Sam H. Thompson, then president of the Illinois Agricultural Association in April 1924, seven months before the last presidential election.

The Honorable Calvin Coolidge,
President of the United States.
Dear Mr. President:

In your address to the people of the United States, delivered at New York on February 12, you presented a clear picture of the existing condition in agriculture and its effect on other parts of our national structure. You identified the cause when you said:

"To this depression there have been other contributing causes, but the main difficulty has been the price of farm products."

The situation unmistakably leads to this conclusion, and agriculturally-minded men endorse it.

You said on that occasion:

*"There is no sound policy which is narrow or sectional or limited. * * * When there is a difficulty which affects so large a population, so large an area, and so important an interest as that of agriculture, it is distinctly a national question."*

There is a real gleam of hope for agriculture in your great declaration in the Metropolis of America:

*"The people of these numerous States cast an enormous influence on the making of the laws by which you are governed. * * * This problem is not merely the problem of the agricultural section of our country, it is the problem of industry, of transportation, of commerce, and of banking."*

Your remarkable address from which we quote lays down before the Nation in language that may not be misunderstood the condition and the cause, and directs attention to the common responsibility of applying the remedy.

The hope of agriculture centers upon the principles contained in the McNary-Haugen Bill now before Congress. In brief, the substance of this measure is:

1. To enable the producers, through an agency created for them, to purchase or to contract with others to purchase, the exportable surplus of certain basic crops at the same exchange value compared with other commodities that obtained for a normally representative period prior to the war.
2. To protect that value by an adequate tariff.
3. To enable the producers to sell this surplus at the best prices ruling in the world markets.
4. To collect the loss thereon and the costs of operation, from the producer.
5. To return to the Treasury any funds advanced by it.

This measure rests upon the promise laid down in your New York address. It prescribes the remedy for the basic difficulty of discriminatory price. The objections that have thus far been advanced against it rest almost wholly upon misrepresentations of the plan. They are that this is price fixing; that it will impair or destroy existing agencies that perform useful functions; that a circulating medium of indeterminate value will ensue; that international complication will result; that increased production will follow. Not one of these objections will withstand the test of close analysis. They proceed mainly from one source out of which the element of selfish interest is not lacking. It is only fair that this organization of agricultural producers be permitted to observe that Julius Barnes, grain-exporter, should not be permitted to write the agricultural policies of America. From everywhere intellectual assent has been given to your proposition that agriculture is in distress and that a remedy is called for.

Have the objectors a better plan to accomplish the necessary end? If so, the common interest demands that they make it known.

With deepest appreciation of your great service in calling attention to the critical situation, we wish respectfully to ask you for further leadership in aiding as far as you properly can, the enactment into law of this measure that provides equality for agriculture in the network of protective legislation that supports industry, and finance, and labor, and transportation in our present-day structure.

Yours very respectfully,
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSN.
S. H. Thompson,
President.

Corn Borer Bill Is Introduced In Illinois Legislature

Provides For State Payment To Farmers In Corn Borer Cleanup Work

A bill known as the "Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act" introduced by Rep. C. M. Turner in the House and by Senator Simon Lantz in the Senate provides among other things for the reimbursement by the state, of farmers who sustain a cost in excess of $1.50 per acre over and above all money received from the federal government while following out instructions or regulations of the state in eradicating the European corn borer.

The federal bill provides for reimbursing farmers to the extent of $2 per acre for such cleanup work. Thus if an Illinois farmer sustains a cost of more than $3.50 per acre in excess of regular farm practice while following state regulations in stopping the borer, the state according to the bill, will reimburse him for the excess cost. Funds will come out of the appropriation to the Department of Agriculture.

Provides for Quarantine

The Act likewise empowers the State Department of Agriculture to establish quarantines within the state to stop the dissemination of insect pests and plant diseases from an infested section to an uninfested. Preparatory to enforcing a quarantine the state must hold a public hearing allowing interested persons to come and be heard.

The proposed Act will take precedence over a similar one filed June 29, 1917.

Reply to Veto

(Continued from page 3)

mand are fairly balanced, prices will equate themselves in line with general prices and with general business conditions. In this equation other than basic commodities will find their level; thus there is no justification for the charge that it will destroy diversification or that it favors one crop at the expense of another.

There is no Government buying or selling; there is no price fixing by Government agency; there is no guarantee of profits to millers or packers. The board is directed to assist in removing or withholding or disposing of the surplus of the basic agricultural commodity by entering into agreements with cooperative associations engaged in handling the basic agricultural commodity, or with a corporation or association created by one or more of such cooperative associations, or with persons engaged in processing the basic agricultural commodity, or with other persons if there are no such competent cooperative agencies. Such agreements may properly provide for the payment of the losses, costs, and charges arising out of contracts dealing only with surplus. There is no interference with the balance of the crop.

Proponents of this legislation have never claimed that it is a cure for all the ills of agriculture. It is recognised that high costs of production, distribution, transportation, local and State taxes, and other causes must be addressed. It is claimed, however, that the bill would remove one of the major hindrances to agricultural recovery, i. e., the difficulty of equating supply to demand over a reasonable length of time, and of preventing excess supplies from demoralising markets—which otherwise would be profitable.

Five Times President



L. C. Warner, of Warner, was re-elected president of the Henry County Farm Bureau for the fifth consecutive year at its recent annual meeting. Mr. Warner was one of the early organizers of the farm bureau in that county. Under his able leadership, aided by strong executive committees and good advisers, the Henry County Farm Bureau has thrived consistently. Today it is one of the strongest county organizations in Illinois.

I. A. A. AUDIT SERVICE FAME SPREADS TO FAR EAST

A letter from Jerusalem, famous in Bible history as the capitol of Palestine, was received by the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association recently asking for a copy of the "Analysis and Summary of 65 farmers elevators in Illinois."

The request came from the general manager of the Central Bank of Cooperative Institutions in Palestine, Ltd. Jewish farmers in Palestine are developing rapidly in cooperative marketing and are interested in all old and new ventures of this kind in this country. The same bank recently asked for a copy of the plan of the Illinois Milk Producers Association at Peoria.

LAMB AND CATTLE POOL FEEDERS WARNED

To secure the benefit of the feeding-in-transit rate wherever it is applicable it is necessary for the shipper to present his inbound freight bills to the local agent at the time he makes out his bill of lading for shipment to market, according to L. J. Quasey, director of transportation in a statement to livestock feeders who bought cattle and lambs in the feeder pools of 1926.

"If this is not done, technical rights to the feeding-in-transit rates are lost," states Quasey.

I. A. A. Seeks Gas Tax With Provision For Secondary Roads

SOME provision for improving our secondary roads as soon as possible with a portion of the funds derived from the proposed gas tax is the position taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association on this most important issue.

In declaring for the 75 per cent of the farmers of Illinois who now live on relatively unimproved road, the I. A. A. is following the sentiment of its members as expressed at the recent Peoria convention.

No particular bill has received official endorsement. But the gas tax has been accepted as a fair and equitable way of shifting at least part of the road tax burden on those who secure the most benefit.

President Earl C. Smith has compiled a great deal of useful information on the cost of completing the hard road system on the gas tax issue, and on general road matters in an effort to fairly represent the interests of the membership.

A compromise measure with certain recognition to the needs of farmers for better farm to market roads will undoubtedly be the outcome of the shuffle for disposition of the proposed gas tax funds.

In the meantime, the Chicago Motor Club is fighting a gas tax. It will secure some support downstate, but from all appearances the agricultural group in the legislature has the balance of power and will have the final say so on this issue.

HOW THE SENATE VOTED ON FARM BILL

For the bill—Republicans: Cameron, Capper, Curtis, Deneen, Frazier, Gooding, Gould, Harreld, Howell, Johnson, Jones of Washington, La Follette, McMaster, McNary, Means, Norris, Nye, Oddie, Pine, Robinson of Indiana, Schall, Stanfield, Stewart and Watson—24. Democrats: Ashurst, Bratton, Caraway, Copeland, Dill, Ferris, Fletcher, Hawes, Kendirck McKellar, Mayfield, Neely, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson of Arkanssa, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Steck, Trammell, Tyson and Wheeler—22. Farmer-Labor: Shipstead—1. Total, 47.

Against the bill—Republicans: Bingham, Borah, Couzens, Dale, Ernst, Fess, Gillett, Goff, Greene, Hale, Keyes, Lenroot, McLean, Metcalf, Pepper, Phipps, Reed of Pennsylvania, Sackett, Shortridge, Warren, Weller and Willis—22. Democrats: Bayard, Blease, Bruce, Edwards, George, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Fetlin, King, Overman, Reed of Missouri, Stephens, Underwood, Walsh of Massachusetts and Walsh of Montana—17.

Pairs were announced as follows: Broussard (D) for, with Moses (R.) against; Jones of New Mexico (D) for, with Wadsworth (R) against; Norbeck (R.) for, with Edge (R.) against.

McLEAN COUNTY MILK PRODUCERS ORGANIZE

At a recent meeting of the McLean County Milk Producers' Association Guy Hilton was elected President. Other officers for the coming year are as follows: W. F. Coolidge, vice-president; Jay J. Wright, secretary; Homer R. Johnson, treasurer. Directors are: Conrad Schaefer, J. W. Smith, Wm. Welch, Howard B. Mason and H. W. Enns.

Officers of the Woodford County Farm Bureau for 1927 are Joe Jochums, president, Fred Parks, vice-president, J. Ira Powell, secretary and Jo Major, treasurer.

I. A. A. Executives Vote to Adopt New Organization Plan

State To Be Divided Into Eight Districts With Man In Charge of Each

A DEFINITE step toward a larger state organization was taken by the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. at its meeting on Mar. 10-11 when a plan providing for the employment of eight district managers to supervise organization work in the state was formally adopted.

The plan will go into effect at once and district managers are to be selected as soon as convenient to coordinate the organization work in every county in Illinois.

Under the new arrangement which has been under advisement for more than a year, a force of full-time managers will be placed in the field under Director G. E. Metzger, whose business it will be to help or direct county farm bureau drives, organize leadership, and give assistance toward building up a more effective and representative organization in counties and communities needing assistance.

The field force will be chosen by Mr. Metzger subject to the approval of the officers and Executive Committee. The new managers will be chosen entirely on their merits. All political considerations will be waived aside in their selection. The force will be divorced from participation in any of the politcal aspects of the organization and trained in the act of building effective membership selling groups in every community, township, and county.

The new managers will establish residence in a conveniently located city near the center of the district from which they will be within easy driving distance of the counties. Moderate salaries, and per diem expenses while out on the road are provided in the new plan.

The change in policy came following a general recognition that maintaining an organization with an adequate membership to make it effective is a year 'round job. Under the new arrangement of field forces a group of skilled and trained men will be at work 12 months a year seeking and developing leaders and new thoughts toward making the county farm bureaus and the I. A. A. more representative and effective in every county.

C. W. Wray Is New Field Secretary For Illinois Holstein Ass'n

C. W. WRAY of Lake county will take care of all calls for field service for the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association in the coming year. This announcement was made at the last directors meeting of the Association.

Mr. Wray has been an officer in the state Holstein breeders association for the past two years. He operates a purebred Holstein herd and a 120 acre dairy farm at the present time. At the urgent request of his executive committee he agreed to devote part of his time to field work in the interest of the organization.

Mr. Wray is a graduate of the University of Illinois, class of 1916, where he specialized in dairying. Previous to operating his own farm in Lake county, he managed dairy farms in Pennsylvania and Indiana. He will give assistance to counties on forming Holstein calf clubs, cow testing associations, sales, registry and transfer information, and in helping to locate and select breeding stock for members.

Farmers elevator accounting will be the subject of a talk by Geo. R. Wicker of the Illinois Agricultural Association during the Grain Dealers' Short Course at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., on Mar. 16.

I. A. A. SAVES FARMERS OF ILLINOIS $60,000 ON LIMESTONE RATES

John H. Walker State Labor Head Asks Farm Backing

Points To Improvement In Relations Between Agriculture and Labor

"WITH THE passing of the old style institute and the formation of the present Illinois Agricultural Association and the county farm bureau system, relations between labor and agriculture have steadily improved," declared John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in a recent speech before a state labor conference at Champaign.

"The old farmers organizations were not representative of the actual farmers at all," said the speaker. "The officers invariably were the largest landowners of the county concerned and often did not even live on their farm lands. The farmers, the ones who faced the real problems, had little or no authority in determining the policies of their organizations. Worst of all they were poisoned against labor when they should have been working with labor for mutual aims.

Wrong Idea

"They had the idea too that the Federation was after wages and interested only in that. Labor knew long ago that its interests and its prosperity were dependent upon the interests and prosperity of agriculture. But farmers' minds were so poisoned against labor that the goal of cooperation is not reached even yet.

"It is indicative of a more sympathetic understanding between the two organizations that the Illinois Agricultural Association sent two authorized delegates to the last convention of the State Federation of Labor at Streator. That, I believe was the first time in the history of the Federation that agriculture was officially represented at a Federation convention. These delegates remained throughout the convention. They learned of the problems and ideals of labor and presented those of agriculture. Their presence represents a long stride in improved relations between the two organizations.

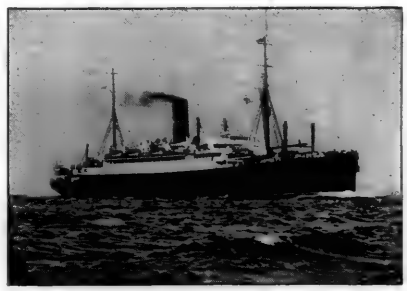
Whole-Hearted Welcome

"I attended the state convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Peoria a short time ago and I venture to say that no other speaker was given the whole-hearted welcome I received. That proved conclusively that labor and agriculture are well along the road to understanding. There are fine men at the head of the Illinois Agricultural Association and I have a great admiration for their work and that of the association."

EGYPTIAN SEED GROWERS SELL MUCH RED TOP

Eighteen carloads of cleaned red top seed and five carloads of uncleaned seed were handled by the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange in 1926 according to Curt Anderson, manager. The first nine and one-half cars brought approximately 25½c per pound gross and five cars more averaged between 22 and 23½ cents. These prices were realized when independent buyers were offering farmers around 16½ and 17 cents per pound.

The Seed Growers Exchange owns its own building and equipment with a capital investment of approximately $20,000. It has close to 800 members.



S. S. Aurania

No Money Allowed For Expenses On European Tour, I. A. A. Committee Decides

Party Proposes to Leave New York, July 30, for Isle of Jersey, Germany, Denmark, and Other Points on S. S. Aurania

NO farm bureau money will be spent to send any delegates or officials to Europe on the proposed 1927 American Farm Bureau Federation Pilgrimage, according to a decision of the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. at a recent meeting. This announcement is made following reports from downstate to the effect that officers and delegates from the I. A. A. and the American Farm Bureau would make the trip at the expense of the membership.

The American Farm Bureau Federation arranged the tour "to provide a unique and unusual opportunity to farm people desiring to visit Europe; to make the trip in the company of congenial companions and under favorable circumstances." According to the A. F. B. F. the tour was arranged to meet what it considers is a general demand for such a pilgrimage. It states that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has received many requests from farm people asking what particular points of agricultural interest could be viewed.



Kronborg—The Castle of the Legend of Hamlet at Helsingor (Shakespeare's "Elsinore")

The proposed voyage and tour is expected to start from New York on the S. S. "Aurania" on July 30.

The first stop will be made at the Island of Jersey where a day will be spent visiting the herds and breeding establishments for which the island is famous. The boat will land at Helgoland, the famous German North Sea fortress the next day. From there the party will continue to Cuxhaven and Hamburg, by train, and thence across the famous Kiel Canal to visit the Agricultural Experiment Station at Askov and the Royal Agricultural School at Brorup.

A motor trip will be provided through the most fertile sections of Denmark near Odense, followed by a train ride to Copenhagen and another motor trip up the east coast of Denmark. At Frederikssund the 51 cooperative slaughter houses will be visited. On the return trip to Copenhagen the seed exchange and cathedral at Roskilde will be seen.

The party will continue from here on in to Germany to Berlin, Potsdam, and Frankfort. The steamer trip down the Rhine from the docks at Mainz to Cologne is said to be one of the most picturesque in the world.

Four days will be spent in Holland. A part of this time will be devoted to things of scenic and historic interest and the remainder to Agricultural methods.

The week in Paris will be devoted to sight-seeing. Trips will be made to the great art galleries, cathedrals, parks, to the American battle fields of Chateau Thierry and Rheims, and a day will be spent at Malmaison, the home of Napoleon and the Palace at Versailles where the peace treaty was signed.

The schedule provides for two weeks in England. One will be spent in London and vicinity. On the journey to Scotland, stops will be made to see the Shakespeare country, the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and the famous Manchester Ship Canal. Headquarters in Scotland will be set up at Edinburg. The main tour will end here and the first sailings home will be scheduled from Glasgow to Montreal or from Liverpool to New York.

In all seven countries and their capitols and 43 cities and towns will be visited. Sixty-seven thousand miles will be traveled by steamer, 2500 by train, and 550 by car.

Reservations may be secured by an advance deposit of $60 to the American Farm Bureau Federation. The balance of $925 will be due four weeks before sailing.

Recent Ruling Of Commerce Commission Upholds Association

Quarry Representatives Appear in Support of Low Rate For Farmers on Fertilizer

A SAVING of 30 cents a ton net on one-third of all agricultural limestone used in Illinois will be realized by farmers as a result of the recent decision of the Illinois Commerce Commission in upholding the application of the combination rule on shipments of limestone. This will amount to approximately $60,000 annually it is estimated if the 1926 figures are used in the calculation.

Following a recent appeal by the railroads asking that the combination rule be cancelled, the I. A. A. through its transportation department, protested showing the importance of preserving a low rate on limestone to help farmers maintain and improve soil fertility. Representatives of all the larger limestone companies appeared before the Commission at the call of the I. A. A. in support of its stand.

In making its decision in this controversy, the Commission said, "No effort has been made to justify the increased rates resulting from the proposed cancellation of the Kelly Combination rule. Until such time as joint through rates are published to apply on all traffic, or until such time as the carriers present evidence to show that the resulting through charges are just and reasonable, we conclude and find that the Kelly Combination Rule should continue in effect."

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Coolidge Politics Revealed In High Sounding Statements In New York Speech Before Election

Veto Abrogates Campaign Pledges of Party and Promises of President in February, 1924

(Editor's note:—Following is a letter addressed to President Coolidge by Sam H. Thompson, then president of the Illinois Agricultural Association in April 1924, seven months before the last presidential election.

The Horonable Calvin Coolidge,
President of the United States.
Dear Mr. President:

In your address to the people of the United States, delivered at New York on February 12, you presented a clear picture of the existing condition in agriculture and its effect on other parts of our national structure. You identified the cause when you said:

"To this depression there have been other contributing causes, but the main difficulty has been the price of farm products."

The situation unmistakably leads to this conclusion, and agriculturally-minded men endorse it.

You said on that occasion:

*"There is no sound policy which is narrow or sectional or limited. * * * When there is a difficulty which affects so large a population, so large an area, and so important an interest as that of agriculture, it is distinctly a national question."*

There is a real gleam of hope for agriculture in your great declaration in the Metropolis of America:

*"The people of these numerous States cast an enormous influence on the making of the laws by which you are governed. * * * This problem is not merely the problem of the agricultural section of our country, it is the problem of industry, of transportation, of commerce, and of banking."*

Your remarkable address from which we quote lays down before the Nation in language that may not be misunderstood the condition and the cause, and directs attention to the common responsibility of applying the remedy.

The hope of agriculture centers upon the principles contained in the McNary-Haugen Bill now before Congress. In brief, the substance of this measure is:

1. To enable the producers, through an agency created for them, to purchase or to contract with others to purchase, the exportable surplus of certain basic crops at the same exchange value compared with other commodities that obtained for a normally representative period prior to the war.
2. To protect that value by an adequate tariff.
3. To enable the producers to sell this surplus at the best prices ruling in the world markets.
4. To collect the loss thereon and the costs of operation, from the producer.
5. To return to the Treasury any funds advanced by it.

This measure rests upon the promise laid down in your New York address. It prescribes the remedy for the basic difficulty of discriminatory price. The objections that have thus far been advanced against it rest almost wholly upon misrepresentations of the plan. They are that this is price fixing; that it will impair or destroy existing agencies that perform useful functions; that a circulating medium of indeterminate value will ensue; that international complication will result; that increased production will follow. Not one of these objections will withstand the test of close analysis. They proceed mainly from one source out of which the element of selfish interest is not lacking. It is only fair that this organization of agricultural producers be permitted to observe that Julius Barnes, grain-exporter, should not be permitted to write the agricultural policies of America. From everywhere intellectual assent has been given to your proposition that agriculture is in distress and that a remedy is called for.

Have the objectors a better plan to accomplish the necessary end? If so, the common interest demands that they make it known.

With deepest appreciation of your great service in calling attention to the critical situation, we wish respectfully to ask you for further leadership in aiding as far as you properly can, the enactment into law of this measure that provides equality for agriculture in the network of protective legislation that supports industry, and finance, and labor, and transportation in our present-day structure.

Yours very respectfully,
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSN.
S. H. Thompson,
President.

Corn Borer Bill Is Introduced In Illinois Legislature

Provides For State Payment To Farmers In Corn Borer Cleanup Work

A bill known as the "Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act" introduced by Rep. C. M. Turner in the House and by Senator Simon Lantz in the Senate provides among other things for the reimbursement by the state, of farmers who sustain a cost in excess of $1.50 per acre over and above all money received from the federal government while following out instructions or regulations of the state in eradicating the European corn borer.

The federal bill provides for reimbursing farmers to the extent of $2 per acre for such cleanup work. Thus if an Illinois farmer sustains a cost of more than $3.50 per acre in excess of regular farm practice while following state regulations in stopping the borer, the state according to the bill, will reimburse him for the excess cost. Funds will come out of the appropriation to the Department of Agriculture.

Provides for Quarantine

The Act likewise empowers the State Department of Agriculture to establish quarantines within the state to stop the dissemination of insect pests and plant diseases from an infested section to an uninfested. Preparatory to enforcing a quarantine the state must hold a public hearing allowing interested persons to come and be heard.

The proposed Act will take precedence over a similar one filed June 29, 1917.

Reply to Veto

(Continued from page 3)

mand are fairly balanced, prices will equate themselves in line with general prices and with general business conditions. In this equation other than basic commodities will find their level; thus there is no justification for the charge that it will destroy diversification or that it favors one crop at the expense of another.

There is no Government buying or selling; there is no price fixing by Government agency; there is no guarantee of profits to millers or packers. The board is directed to assist in removing or withholding or disposing of the surplus of the basic agricultural commodity by entering into agreements with cooperative associations engaged in handling the basic agricultural commodity, or with a corporation or association created by one or more of such cooperative associations, or with persons engaged in processing the basic agricultural commodity, or with other persons if there are no such competent cooperative agencies. Such agreements may properly provide for the payment of the losses, costs, and charges arising out of contracts dealing only with surplus. There is no interference with the balance of the crop.

Proponents of this legislation have never claimed that it is a cure for all the ills of agriculture. It is recognized that high costs of production, distribution, transportation, local and State taxes, and other causes must be addressed. It is claimed, however, that the bill would remove one of the major hindrances to agricultural recovery, i. e., the difficulty of equating supply to demand over a reasonable length of time, and of preventing excess supplies from demoralising markets which otherwise would be profitable.

Five Times President



L. C. Warner, of Warner, was re-elected president of the Henry County Farm Bureau for the fifth consecutive year at its recent annual meeting. Mr. Warner was one of the early organizers of the farm bureau in that county. Under his able leadership, aided by strong executive committees and good advisers, the Henry County Farm Bureau has thrived consistently. Today it is one of the strongest county organizations in Illinois.

I. A. A. AUDIT SERVICE FAME SPREADS TO FAR EAST

A letter from Jerusalem, famous in Bible history as the capitol of Palestine, was received by the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association recently asking for a copy of the "Analysis and Summary of 65 farmers elevators in Illinois."

The request came from the general manager of the Central Bank of Cooperative Institutions in Palestine, Ltd. Jewish farmers in Palestine are developing rapidly in cooperative marketing and are interested in all old and new ventures of this kind in this country. The same bank recently asked for a copy of the plan of the Illinois Milk Producers Association at Peoria.

LAMB AND CATTLE POOL FEEDERS WARNED

To secure the benefit of the feeding-in-transit rate wherever it is applicable it is necessary for the shipper to present his inbound freight bills to the local agent at the time he makes out his bill of lading for shipment to market, according to L. J. Quasey, director of transportation in a statement to livestock feeders who bought cattle and lambs in the feeder pools of 1926.

"If this is not done, technical rights to the feeding-in-transit rates are lost," states Quasey.

I. A. A. Seeks Gas Tax With Provision For Secondary Roads

SOME provision for improving our secondary roads as soon as possible with a portion of the funds derived from the proposed gas tax is the position taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association on this most important issue.

In declaring for the 75 per cent of the farmers of Illinois who now live on relatively unimproved road, the I. A. A. is following the sentiment of its members as expressed at the recent Peoria convention.

No particular bill has received official endorsement. But the gas tax has been accepted as a fair and equitable way of shifting at least part of the road tax burden on those who secure the most benefit.

President Earl C. Smith has compiled a great deal of useful information on the cost of completing the hard road system on the gas tax issue, and on general road matters in an effort to fairly represent the interests of the membership.

A compromise measure with certain recognition to the needs of farmers for better farm to market roads will undoubtedly be the outcome of the shuffle for disposition of the proposed gas tax funds.

In the meantime, the Chicago Motor Club is fighting a gas tax. It will secure some support downstate, but from all appearances the agricultural group in the legislature has the balance of power and will have the final say so on this issue.

HOW THE SENATE VOTED ON FARM BILL

For the bill—Republicans: Cameron, Capper, Curtis, Deneen, Frazier, Gooding, Gould, Harreld, Howell, Johnson, Jones of Washington, La Follette, McMaster, McNary, Means, Norris, Nye, Oddie, Pine, Robinson of Indiana, Schall, Stanfield, Stewart and Watson—24. Democrats: Ashurst, Bratton, Caraway, Copeland, Dill, Ferris, Fletcher, Hawes, Kendirck McKellar, Mayfield, Neely, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson of Arkansas, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Steck, Trammell, Tyson and Wheeler—22. Farmer-Labor: Shipstead—1. Total, 47.

Against the bill—Republicans: Bingham, Borah, Couzens, Dale, Ernst, Fess, Gillett, Goff, Greene, Hale, Keyes, Lenroot, McLean, Metcalf, Pepper, Phipps, Reed of Pennsylvania, Sackett, Shortridge, Warren, Weller and Willis—22. Democrats: Bayard, Blease, Bruce, Edwards, George, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Feflin, King, Overman, Reed of Missouri, Stephens, Underwood, Walsh of Massachusetts and Walsh of Montana—17.

Pairs were announced as follows: Broussard (D) for, with Moses (R.) against; Jones of New Mexico (D) for, with Wadsworth (R) against; Norbeck (R.) for, with Edge (R.) against.

McLEAN COUNTY MILK PRODUCERS ORGANIZE

At a recent meeting of the McLean County Milk Producers' Association Guy Hilton was elected President. Other officers for the coming year are as follows: W. F. Coolidge, vice-president; Jay J. Wright, secretary; Homer R. Johnson, treasurer. Directors are: Conrad Schaefer, J. W. Smith, Wm. Welch, Howard B. Mason and H. W. Enns.

Officers of the Woodford County Farm Bureau for 1927 are Joe Jochums, president, Fred Parks, vice-president, J. Ira Powell, secretary and Jo Major, treasurer.

I. A. A. Executives Vote to Adopt New Organization Plan

State To Be Divided Into Eight Districts With Man In Charge of Each

A DEFINITE step toward a larger state organization was taken by the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. at its meeting on Mar. 10-11 when a plan providing for the employment of eight district managers to supervise organization work in the state was formally adopted.

The plan will go into effect at once and district managers are to be selected as soon as convenient to coordinate the organization work in every county in Illinois.

Under the new arrangement which has been under advisement for more than a year, a force of full-time managers will be placed in the field under Director G. E. Metzger, whose business it will be to help or direct county farm bureau drives, organize leadership, and give assistance toward building up a more effective and representative organization in counties and communities needing assistance.

The field force will be chosen by Mr. Metzger subject to the approval of the officers and Executive Committee. The new managers will be chosen entirely on their merits. All political considerations will be waived aside in their selection. The force will be divorced from participation in any of the politcal aspects of the organization and trained in the act of building effective membership selling groups in every community, township, and county.

The new managers will establish residence in a conveniently located city near the center of the district from which they will be within easy driving distance of the counties. Moderate salaries, and per diem expenses while out on the road are provided in the new plan.

The change in policy came following a general recognition that maintaining an organization with an adequate membership to make it effective is a year 'round job. Under the new arrangement of field forces a group of skilled and trained men will be at work 12 months a year seeking and developing leaders and new thoughts toward making the county farm bureaus and the I. A. A. more representative and effective in every county.

C. W. Wray Is New Field Secretary For Illinois Holstein Ass'n

C. W. WRAY of Lake county will take care of all calls for field service for the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association in the coming year. This announcement was made at the last directors meeting of the Association.

Mr. Wray has been an officer in the state Holstein breeders association for the past two years. He operates a purebred Holstein herd and a 120 acre dairy farm at the present time. At the urgent request of his executive committee he agreed to devote part of his time to field work in the interest of the organization.

Mr. Wray is a graduate of the University of Illinois, class of 1916, where he specialized in dairying. Previous to operating his own farm in Lake county, he managed dairy farms in Pennsylvania and Indiana. He will give assistance to counties on forming Holstein calf clubs, cow testing associations, sales, registry and transfer information, and in helping to locate and select breeding stock for members.

Farmers elevator accounting will be the subject of a talk by Geo. R. Wicker of the Illinois Agricultural Association during the Grain Dealers' Short Course at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., on Mar. 16.

I. A. A. SAVES FARMERS OF ILLINOIS $60,000 ON LIMESTONE RATES

John H. Walker State Labor Head Asks Farm Backing

Points To Improvement In Relations Between Agriculture and Labor

"WITH THE passing of the old style institute and the formation of the present Illinois Agricultural Association and the county farm bureau system, relations between labor and agriculture have steadily improved," declared John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in a recent speech before a state labor conference at Champaign.

"The old farmers organizations were not representative of the actual farmers at all," said the speaker. "The officers invariably were the largest landowners of the county concerned and often did not even live on their farm lands. The farmers, the ones who faced the real problems, had little or no authority in determining the policies of their organizations. Worst of all they were poisoned against labor when they should have been working with labor for mutual aims.

Wrong Idea

"They had the idea too that the Federation was after wages and interested only in that. Labor knew long ago that its interests and its prosperity were dependent upon the interests and prosperity of agriculture. But farmers' minds were so poisoned against labor that the goal of cooperation is not reached even yet.

"It is indicative of a more sympathetic understanding between the two organizations that the Illinois Agricultural Association sent two authorized delegates to the last convention of the State Federation of Labor at Streator. That, I believe was the first time in the history of the Federation that agriculture was officially represented at a Federation convention. These delegates remained throughout the convention. They learned of the problems and ideals of labor and presented those of agriculture. Their presence represents a long stride in improved relations between the two organizations.

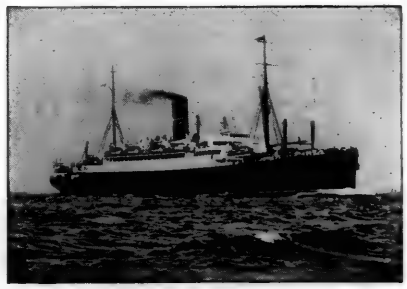
Whole-Hearted Welcome

"I attended the state convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Peoria a short time ago and I venture to say that no other speaker was given the whole-hearted welcome I received. That proved conclusively that labor and agriculture are well along the road to understanding. There are fine men at the head of the Illinois Agricultural Association and I have a great admiration for their work and that of the association."

EGYPTIAN SEED GROWERS SELL MUCH RED TOP

Eighteen carloads of cleaned red top seed and five carloads of uncleaned seed were handled by the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange in 1926 according to Curt Anderson, manager. The first nine and one-half cars brought approximately 25½c per pound gross and five cars more averaged between 22 and 23½ cents. These prices were realized when independent buyers were offering farmers around 16½ and 17 cents per pound.

The Seed Growers Exchange owns its own building and equipment with a capital investment of approximately $20,000. It has close to 800 members.



S. S. Aurania

No Money Allowed For Expenses On European Tour, I. A. A. Committee Decides

Party Proposes to Leave New York, July 30, for Isle of Jersey, Germany, Denmark, and Other Points on S. S. Aurania

NO farm bureau money will be spent to send any delegates or officials to Europe on the proposed 1927 American Farm Bureau Federation Pilgrimage, according to a decision of the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. at a recent meeting. This announcement is made following reports from downstate to the effect that officers and delegates from the I. A. A. and the American Farm Bureau would make the trip at the expense of the membership.

The American Farm Bureau Federation arranged the tour "to provide a unique and unusual opportunity to farm people desiring to visit Europe; to make the trip in the company of congenial companions and under favorable circumstances." According to the A. F. B. F. the tour was arranged to meet what it considers is a general demand for such a pilgrimage. It states that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has received many requests from farm people asking what particular points of agricultural interest could be viewed.



Kronborg—The Castle of the Legend of Hamlet at Helsingor (Shakespeare's "Elsinore")

The proposed voyage and tour is expected to start from New York on the S. S. "Aurania" on July 30.

The first stop will be made at the Island of Jersey where a day will be spent visiting the herds and breeding establishments for which the island is famous. The boat will land at Helgoland, the famous German North Sea fortress the next day. From there the party will continue to Cuxhaven and Hamburg, by train, and thence across the famous Kiel Canal to visit the Agricultural Experiment Station at Askov and the Royal Agricultural School at Brorup.

A motor trip will be provided through the most fertile sections of Denmark near Odense, followed by a train ride to Copenhagen and another motor trip up the east coast of Denmark. At Frederikssund the 51 cooperative slaughter houses will be visited. On the return trip to Copenhagen the seed exchange and cathedral at Roskilde will be seen.

The party will continue from here on in to Germany to Berlin, Potsdam, and Frankfort. The steamer trip down the Rhine from the docks at Mainz to Cologne is said to be one of the most picturesque in the world.

Four days will be spent in Holland. A part of this time will be devoted to things of scenic and historic interest and the remainder to Agricultural methods.

The week in Paris will be devoted to sight-seeing. Trips will be made to the great art galleries, cathedrals, parks, to the American battle fields of Chateau Thierry and Rheims, and a day will be spent at Malmaison, the home of Napoleon and the Palace at Versailles where the peace treaty was signed.

The schedule provides for two weeks in England. One will be spent in London and vicinity. On the journey to Scotland, stops will be made to see the Shakespeare country, the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and the famous Manchester Ship Canal. Headquarters in Scotland will be set up at Edinburg. The main tour will end here and the first sailings home will be scheduled from Glasgow to Montreal or from Liverpool to New York.

In all seven countries and their capitols and 43 cities and towns will be visited. Sixty-seven thousand miles will be traveled by steamer, 2500 by train, and 550 by car.

Reservations may be secured by an advance deposit of $60 to the American Farm Bureau Federation. The balance of $925 will be due four weeks before sailing.

Recent Ruling Of Commerce Commission Upholds Association

Quarry Representatives Appear in Support of Low Rate For Farmers on Fertilizer

A SAVING of 30 cents a ton net on one-third of all agricultural limestone used in Illinois will be realized by farmers as a result of the recent decision of the Illinois Commerce Commission in upholding the application of the combination rule on shipments of limestone. This will amount to approximately $60,000 annually it is estimated if the 1926 figures are used in the calculation.

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Veto Leaves Farmer In Hole



Congressman Chas. Brand

"THE President's veto leaves the farmer in the hole—the hole of unequal legislative treatment," declared Congressman Chas. Brand of Ohio following President Collidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill.

"Industries have their tariff; railroads have their transportation act; banks have their federal reserve act; labor has its immigration law and the eight hour day law and those laws work to lift those groups above world conditions, but the farmer, for the most part, is competing with the world and trying to buy from those groups whose prices have artificially been raised by legislation. We have worked hard for four years writing a measure to bring about equality and we have answered every argument that has been offered by the President in a way so satisfactory that a majority of the members of Congress have been convinced and converted to approval of the bill . . . . .

Weakness and Strength

The McNary-Haugen Bill will raise the prices of farm products, and that is its weakness and its strength.

If we could present a bill which would secure equality for agriculture, and at the same time guarantee no advance in food prices all the objections would be waived and everybody, including the President, would be favorable to the bill.

I think farm prices can be raised to the extent of the tariff without advancing the price of food but I cannot prove that until the bill is in operation but if food prices were raised, it would be absolutely fair because the prices of other things have already been artificially raised by legislation. The battle of the farmer to save himself from this unequal situation will be intensified by the veto and all those who believe in equality of treatment will join the farmers, and all those directly or indirectly affected by farm conditions.

Although only six basic commodities are considered in the beginning yet all agricultural products would have been affected by the operation of the bill because the products of agriculture are largely interchangeable and substitutes for each other. The six basic commodities, mentioned in the bill, are the ones suffering most from surplus conditions and are the ones most needing the operation of the measure. Others may be added by Congress upon the request of the Agricultural Board.

The veto is a sectional decision because the vote shows that only the north-eastern section of the country is to any great extent opposed.

Nineteen more counties in 11 states were recently added to the modified T. B. accredited area for having less than one-half of one per cent infection in livestock. Crawford county was the only new addition to the tuberculosis free list in Illinois.

Marshall-Putnam First, Hancock Second In Publicity Contest

The Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureau won first and Hancock second in the publicity contest for the Sam Thompson trophy which closed Feb. 15. Eight counties were entered including the two mentioned above, Henry, Vermillion, Peoria, Pulaski, Montgomery, and Madison.

The purpose of the contest was to determine which county farm bureau in Illinois is offering the most varied and effective publicity and news service. The volume and quality of clippings from newspapers, the official farm bureau paper, publicity stunts, number of speeches and radio talks made, state-wide publicity secured through farm papers, as well as other factors were taken into consideration.

The Marshall-Putnam Bureau sends a release with five to ten stories every Saturday to all the newspapers in the county. In addition it publishes a good monthly paper full of short, concise, interesting news about the bureau and its members. Moving pictures of farm activities are taken by F. E. Fuller, the adviser and shown at community meetings. Numerous speeches and radio talks are made advertising the organization.

Hancock county, J. H. Lloyd adviser, placed second, while Henry and Vermillion were honorably mentioned for their creditable exhibits and thoroughness in advertising the farm bureau. All the counties entered in the contest are above the average over the state in publicity service.

The judging committee follows: Sam H. Thompson, president American Farm Bureau Federation, C. V. Gregory, editor Prairie Farmer, Fred L. Petty, associate editor, Orange Judd Illinois Farmer, W. W. Loomis, editor Citizen, La Grange, who acted for H. L. Williamson, secretary Illinois Press Association, F. L. Keilholz, director of publicity, Illinois College of Agriculture, L. R. Marchant, farm adviser, Knox County, and E. G. Thiem, director of information, Illinois Agricultural Association.

COUNTY FARM BUREAUS CONTRACT 1927 SERUM

Signed contracts for serum and virus from practically every county engaged in hog cholera control work were received by the Livestock Marketing Department by Mar. 1. Eight companies including the American Serum Co., at Denver and Sioux City, the Anchor Serum Co., St. Joseph, Mo., the Browner Serum Co., Converse, Mo., the Denver Hog Serum Co., Denver, the Fidelity Laboratories, Chicago, the St. Joseph Veterinary Lab., St. Joseph, Mo., and the Swine Breeders Co. at Thorntown, Ind., bid on the county farm bureau business this year. Quotations varied from 57½ cents per 100 c.c. to 85 cents depending upon the terms of the order and the grade of serum purchased. The bulk of the business was placed at prices ranging less than 75 cents net per 100 c. .e to the farm bureau.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY CO. FORMED

Th Illinois Farm Supply Co., Cooperative, was organized at a meeting of stockholders, and representatives of the local and county co-operative oil companies in Chicago last week to do a centralized purchasing service in petroleum products.

The company has applied for its charter under the cooperative act of 1923, with authorized capital stock of $250,000. There are 10 farmer-owned cooperative oil companies operating at the present time. Seven more are in the process of organization. The 17 companies will do an estimated business of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 annually.

Ohio Farmers Profit Last Year by Selling Eggs Cooperatively in Pool

Members Secure $12.46 Profit Each Over Local Buying Prices, Year's Records Show

BY FRANK A. GOUGLER.

A RECENT study of the 1926 returns made by the Ohio Poultry and Egg Marketing Association, reveals that the average profit per member for the year was $12.46 net over what he would have received from local buyers.



Frank A. Gougler

The following table shows the volume shipped, and the loss or gain per dozen over prices offered by local buyers by two-week periods.

Semi-monthly pools	Dozens	Profit or loss in cents for each pool
Jan. 1-15	30,000	—5
Jan. 16-31	35,000	plus 3
Feb. 1-15	45,000	—2
Feb. 16-28	50,000	—1
Mar. 1-15	57,560	plus 1
Mar. 16-31	60,000	plus 1
Apr. 1-15	77,618	0
Apr. 16-30	92,000	plus 1
May 1-15	94,888	—1
May 16-31	84,929	—2
June 1-15	85,901	plus 1
June 16-30	70,000	plus 1
July 1-15	66,924	plus 1
July 16-31	66,788	plus 1
Aug. 1-15	54,960	plus 7
Aug. 16-31	50,000	plus 6
Sept. 1-15	45,000	plus 4
Sept. 16-30	30,000	plus 2
Oct. 1-15	25,000	plus 8
Oct. 16-31	20,000	plus 7
Nov. 1-15	16,000	plus 6
Nov. 16-30	18,000	0
Dec. 1-15	21,633	—7
Dec. 16-31	38,164	—4
Total	1,225,360	

The million and a quarter of dozens handled during 1926 represents 40,845 cases or 102 carloads. Note the heavy volume handled during the months of March, April, May and June. The profit and loss column represents the difference in the weighted average price received for eggs through the Association and the average buying country Ohio price for the same two weeks. The buying prices were taken from the Producer Packer, a weekly. In relation to local prices it is clear that the fall months, August to November inclusive, are the most favorable. The twenty-four pools show that fifteen were sold at an advantage to members, seven at a loss and two were even.

One Cent In Reserve

The net amount received by the members of this association during 1926 over local prices, amounted to $10,180. In addition to this, one cent per dozen was set aside for reserve. This amounts to $12,253 which belongs to the members.

Adding this to the $10,180 makes a net total gain of $22,443. Dividing this sum by the total membership of 1800 gives a net gain to each member of $12.46. This figure is conservative because the membership is somewhere between 1700 and 1800. It should also be stated that this report takes into consideration only the egg business of the association, while live poultry also was marketed for the members. The purpose of the reserve fund is to equip the plant for fattening, killing, packing, and storing dressed poultry.

The Ohio Association has been able to handle this large volume of eggs at a total cost not to exceed six cents per dozen. This includes all expenses from the time the eggs leave the farm until they are sold. The division of expenses is as follows:

Handling at receiving station	¼ cents per doz.
Trucking to district plant	¼ cents per doz.
Supplies, cases, fillers, etc.	2 cents per doz.
Office, management, grading etc.	1½ cents per doz.
Freight to New York	2 cents per doz.
Total	6 cents per doz.

Referring again to the table of egg pools it should be noted that the association had a distinct advantage over local prices during the fall months June to November inclusive. This is the period of gradually advancing prices on our terminal markets for fresh eggs. The remainder of the year prices usually work down from the high peak and there are times when fresh eggs are so scarce at country points that the local price may be higher than they are at the terminal markets.

The results accomplished during the past year in Ohio show clearly that the member cannot depend upon individual pools as a guide in determining whether the association is getting a better price than if the eggs were marketed independently.

The following table shows the average monthly net price received by each member and the average monthly per cent of each of the four grades of eggs packed by the association:—

(Prices net to Members and the Per Cent of Each Grade by Months for the Year 1926.

	Net to Members—cents				Per cent of each Grade			
	Hen neries	Stand- ards	Trades	Checks & Cracks	Hen- neries	Stand- ards	Trades	Checks & Cracks
Jan.	34	30	29	25	52	22	19	.5
Feb.	27	26	22	20	64	21	14	.5
Mar.	24	23	21	20	59	26	13	.6
Apr.	26	25	22	20	64	25	11	.4
May	27	26	23	20	54	31	13	.3
June	28	26	23	22	44	41	15	.3
July	31	26	23	22	37	42	14	.5
Aug.	36	30	25	24	42	44	10	1.6
Sept.	40	35	28	30	42	43	13	1.4
Oct.	55	50	45	35	45	36	17	1.3
Nov.	50	51	39	35	33	36	40	1.2
Dec.	43	41	39	39	42	26	30	1.3
Av.	36	33	29	26	48	32	16	.8

Best Eggs Get Premium

In reviewing the above table it should be understood that these average prices were net to members after all expenses of the association were paid and one cent per dozen set aside as a reserve. Note also that as an average for the year, the best eggs were worth 10 cents per dozen more than the poorest, and that only 48 per cent of all eggs handled made the top grade.

The Ohio association has been operating only 18 months but the members have already learned that extra care given to eggs as they are handled on the farms means a greater return. During October, 1925, only 32 per cent of all eggs graded as henneries, while for the same month, 1926, there were 42 per cent in this top grade.

Illinois now sells 75,000,000 dozens of eggs annually. Assuming that Illinois grades will average as indicated for the Ohio association; that through special care half of the second grade could be brought into the first grade; knowing that 16 per cent of seventy millions of eggs is twelve million and that henneries brought three cents more than standards; it follows that an additional income of $360,000 would be realized. Likewise, if half of the grade called trades, could be brought into the next higher grade, the result would be that six million eggs would bring four cents more, per dozen, or $240,000 more. This added to the $360,000 amounts to $600,000. Illinois producers, therefore, if given an opportunity to sell their eggs on a graded basis, could increase their income materially through the improvement of the quality of their product.

Re-elected President

George F. Tullock, I. A. A. Committeeman from the 12th district was reelected president of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting on Saturday, Feb. 26.



Geo. F. Tullock

L. A. Frisbie was elected vice-president, and J. M. Rankin, secretary-treasurer. Six hundred and twenty-five attended the meeting. Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A. was the speaker of the day.

Pure Milk Asso'n Gets Quick Action On TB Retest Demand

A HURRY-UP appeal for aid in bringing T B retest work up to date in the Chicago dairy district brought an immediate response when Pure Milk Association officials wired the state department of agriculture following Health Commissioner Bundesen's recent order barring milk from herds which had not been retested within the past six months.

The order found thousands of herds under federal and state supervision unable to meet the requirements since retest work had not been kept up to date.

Director Stanard immediately surveyed the field and detailed state and county veterinarians from central and southern Illinois counties to the northern part of the state to help retest herds affected by the order.

Pure Milk Association officials at the same time appealed to Dr. Bundesen and secured an extension of time to Feb. 25 for the enforcement of the order. The date for enforcement later was deferred to March 11 while extra veterinarians got under way to prevent the loss of the Chicago market for the dairymen in the adjoining territory.

W. C. McQueen, president of the Kane County Farm Bureau, is president of the Pure Milk Association, and H. C. Vial, newly elected I. A. A. Executive Committeeman, is secretary.

Hedgcock On National Wool Market Committee

A movement to coordinate the work of the present wool marketing associations and centralize sales in a smaller number of agencies was launched Feb. 12 in Washington, D. C., when a national committee was appointed to this end.

The smaller associations and pools like those in Illinois, Iowa, and other Mid-West states will be aided in securing the advantages of the more powerful organizations like those in Ohio, Idaho, California, and in other western states.

J. F. Wilson of California is chairman and W. E. Hedgcock will represent Illinois wool growers on the committee to work out the plan. Announcement of the new plan will be made at the annual convention of the American Institute of Cooperation to be held at Northwestern University, June 20 to July 15, 1927.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSO RECORD

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EQUALIZATION MAKES HEADWAY AS COUNTIES ANNOUNCE TAX CUTS

I. A. A. ANNUAL PICNIC GOES TO MOOSEHEART

Thursday, Aug. 11, Date Decided Upon. Macomb Also Bids

Entire Program Will Be Broadcast Over Station WJJD. Site For Picnic Is 1023 Acre Plot

THE annual picnic of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held at Mooseheart, famous foundation of the Loyal Order of Moose, located just north of Aurora on the Lincoln Highway in Kane County, on Thursday, August 11.

The only other contender for the annual event was Macomb. By a nine to seven vote, the Executive Committee in their monthly meeting on April 8 decided in favor of the former.

The site for the picnic is the 1023 acres of ground adjoining the Fox River, owned by the Loyal Order of Moose. Included in the grounds at Mooseheart is a park of approximately 200 acres, a grove of 150 A., a lake of approximately 50 acres, two baseball diamonds, playgrounds, a large track, and other accommodations.

Mooseheart is approximately 38 miles west of Chicago on the Lincoln Highway between Aurora and Elgin. Nine main paved roads connect this site with all parts of Illinois.

The entire picnic program, including speeches, results of the State Farm Bureau championship baseball game, the hog and chicken calling contests will be broadcast by radio station WJJD, owned by the Moose organization.

The invitation to hold the picnic at Mooseheart was extended by representatives of the Aurora and Elgin Chambers of Commerce, the Kane, DuPage, Will, Kendall, and DeKalb county farm bureaus, and the Mooseheart foundation.

The original invitation to hold the 1927 picnic at the place chosen was received by telegraph from Secretary of Labor, Jas. J. Davis, chief of the Moose organization, directly after the annual picnic last year.

President O. L. Welsh and M. L. Hunt of the McDonough County Farm Bureau presented the invitation of Macomb.

WABASH CO. FORMS NEW SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

A county livestock shipping association was recently organized in Wabash county with the aid of the Illinois Agricultural Association, livestock marketing department. John Deputy, former president of the farm bureau was chosen as first manager. Non-farm bureau members will be given service at a slightly higher cost than members. Sixteen new members came into the farm bureau during the past month.

HELPING TO EQUALIZE THE LOAD



Legislature Swings Into Action After Elections Clear Way

Home Rule, Reapportionment, T. B. Eradication, and Tax Proposals Are Important Issues

THE Illinois legislature got under way again early this week following its adjournment to enable members to go back home and campaign in the local elections. From now until final adjournment, the legislators are expected to get down to business and move the pending bills along rapidly.

The much discussed corn borer bill, carrying the I. A. A. amendment, was booked for the signature of the governor at an early date. The bill as originally introduced provided $1.50 per acre as the maximum amount any farmer would be required to expend for extra work required in clean-up territory. "At the request of the Illinois Agricultural Association, this amount was reduced to $1 per acre by amendment to the Senate bill," writes A. C. Everingham, legislative representative.

How It Works

Under its operation, if clean-up work should be ordered by the state or federal authorities, the federal government would expend up to $2 per acre or whatever is permitted with funds available. If the cost of clean-up exceeded this allowance, the farmer would stand up to $1 per acre more, but all above this sum would be borne out of state funds.

Another bill of considerable interest is H. B. 106, introduced by Representative Petri. This bill amends the game law by making it unlawful for any person to hunt on the premises of another without first securing permission. The law as it now stands makes it lawful to hunt on the premises of another unless those premises are posted or advertised. This bill will, without doubt, meet with the general approval of farmers who are interested in the protection of game, and also the protection of their crops and livestock from injury by the careless hunter.

After Chicken Thieves

Three bills were reported out of the House Committee on Agriculture on Wednesday preceding the local elections. All of them received the unanimous approval of the Committee with the recommendation that they do pass.

House Bill No. 325 introduced by Mr. Whiteley, provides that any person, firm or corporation engaged in dealing in live poultry shall obtain a license from the Department of Agriculture. The bill provides further that all trucks used by such person, firm or corporation shall also obtain license. Under the bill, all such poultry dealers are required to keep a record which shall show the date of all transactions, the number, the weight and descriptions of fowls purchased, and the name, address and brief description of the seller and the type of conveyance; if auto, they are required to record the license number.

This bill was introduced at the instance of the Anti-Horse Thief Association and the Prairie Farmer Protective Union, and has had the support of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The purpose of the Act is to secure protection of

(Continued on col. 4, page 4.)

Tax Work Of Farm Bureaus And I. A. A. Bears Fruit As Valuations On Farm Property Are Slashed

Knox, Vermilion, Champaign, Winnebago, Crawford, and Many Others Secure Cuts in Assessments for Coming Quadrennium.

RECENT reductions in farm valuations for taxation purposes in many counties over the state, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent or more, are regarded as the culmination of efforts put forth by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the county farm bureaus beginning nearly seven years ago to equalize valuations between farm and city property.



J. C. Watson.

The reductions in valuation in nearly every case came following careful checkups by farm bureau tax committees in the various counties. Returning from a swing through approximately 50 to 60 Illinois counties in behalf of securing equalization of farm and city assessments for the coming four years, John C. Watson, director of taxation stated that the county farm bureaus will resist every effort made to place farm property valuations higher than city valuations.

10 Per Cent Lower

"Selling values of farm lands have decreased at least 10 per cent during the past year in certain sections of Illinois, particularly in the grain belt," he said. "The livestock producing sections on the other hand seem to be holding better in selling values.

"If equalization by reduction of farm land valuations should bring total valuations to the point where maximum tax rates will not produce sufficient revenue," said Watson, "the boards of review will have the opportunity to change valuations so as to secure adequate revenue. But on the other hand, if equalization at the average level of the state will not produce sufficient funds, it is time for the people of both city and rural communities to ask that their valuations be not raised higher, but that the people vote a higher county or school tax rate. This will obviate their paying more than their just share of state taxes.

"My investigations in the majority of Illinois counties reveal that average full valuations of city property are less than 40 per cent of their actual selling values, while average full valuations of farm property are approximately 45 per cent of actual selling values," said Mr. Watson.

25 Per Cent Cut in Knox

Gross inequality on farm and city valuations which have existed in Knox county for years, were adjusted when the assessors met on April 1 and voted to reduce farm valuations 25 per cent.

The tax committee composed of George Charles, Robert Gibbs, and T. J. Sullivan, appeared before the assessors and presented figures compiled under the direction of Mr. Watson. A motion to reduce farm lands 25 per cent received the approval of all but two assessors who represented city interests.

The investigations showed, according to Farm Adviser L. R. Marchant that farm lands had decreased

(Continued on col. 3, page 2.)

Bond County Man Gets First Auto Policy



JOSIAH J. BAITS of Smithboro in Bond county has the distinction of receiving the first policy issued in the new Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Bait's policy, number 1, reproduced herewith, was sent to him on Wednesday, March 30. It provides for full coverage on his Ford touring car.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....A. M. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oemer, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....Fred Dietz, De Soto

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox.....Sycamore

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develope agriculture.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Business Service.....V. Vaniman
Co-operating Accounting.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Farm Supply.....J. R. Bent
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....E. G. Thiem
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Wm. E. Hedgcock
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

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Government Price Fixing

THE current issue of Dun's Review has the following to say on recent trends in the steel industry: "That competition for business is keen in some lines is shown by isolated price concessions, yet the price situation, broadly viewed, is firmer than was the case early in the year. Meanwhile basis pig iron, Valley furnace, has been advanced 50 cents a ton, which makes a rise of $1 a ton in that grade since the middle of March."

As a matter of fact the price of pig iron jumped 50 cents a ton within a few days after President Coolidge raised the tariff 50 per cent on this commodity. Simultaneously, common stock of the Steel Corporation began a steady rise. On April 1, Chicago newspapers heralded this fact in headlines as follows: ("STEEL COMMON LEADS STOCKS TO HIGHER LEVELS") "The United States Steel common's impressive strength was the feature of the stock market today. Rising to a new record of 167½ and ending the day at 167 for a net gain of 2⅛ points, its leadership enabled the market to give a good account of itself. The consistent strength of this stock doubtless in anticipation of the annual meeting on April 17 has brought strong reports of the possibility of an extra dividend on the old steel shares before stockholders are called to vote on the 40 per cent stock dividend."

Now pig iron has advanced another 50 cents. It must be comforting for officials of the U. S. Steel Corporation to know that they can go down to Washington whenever they choose and secure the aid of a benevolent (to industry) administration in fixing prices so they can make a profit. The steel price situation may be "firmer than earlier in the year," Mr. President, but the agricultural index is still at 80.

Finishing The Job

ILLINOIS has been engaged in a great war to drive tuberculosis, the most dreaded plague of both man and beast, out of the state. It has probably spent upwards of $10,000,000 of both state and federal funds in the last eight or ten years to accomplish this end for livestock alone. The cost to the farmer and herd owner whose cattle were slaughtered aggregates many times this amount aside from what he received in indemnities.

The battle is not won yet although more than half our cattle are tested. Since July 1, 1925, alone, the state has paid $980,511.78 of its own claims and $231,675.37 of federal claims. Expenses of administration during that time amounted to $133,828.05. Total claims and expenses paid and pending on March 1, 1927, aggregated $1,462,790.20 leaving a free balance of the $2,000,000 biennium appropriation of $573,209.80.

It is well that the state is committed to the task of finishing this most important work. It would be expedited to the advantage of all if the needed time and money were budgeted, the necessary appropriations made, and all efforts centered on finishing the job in a definite period of time. It can be done.

More Advice

IN a speech recently delivered before a group of farmers and townspeople at Sidell, Ill., President T. C. Powell of the C. and E. I. R. R. told the farmers that the only way to solve their problem is to do as the railroads have done.

"There is a close analogy between the problem of the farmer and the problem of the railroad," said the speaker, "because both are dependent upon various and fluctuating demands, and upon uncontrollable competition, and upon the weather.

"But the railroads attack the problems at the source, because being forced to deliver a certain produce, namely transportation, at a price fixed by public authorities, and therefore beyond their control, the railroads must start with this factor of delivered price and work back to the origin of all products; namely, the human factor, represented by labor and intelligent administration.

"The application of this principle to farming and the adoption of intensified cultural methods, directed toward the production of diversified items in marketable quantities, is, in my opinion, the only way to solve the farm problem."

We presume all this means that the farmer isn't efficient; that if he could make two blades of grass grow where one grew before he would be prosperous. As an analyst of the farm problem, Mr. Powell (or his speech writer) is a good railroad man. The analogy between the farmer and railroads doesn't hold good because the railroads have a guarantee of prices for their product, transportation, from the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are further protected to a large extent from cutthroat competition by the same body. The Commission fixes freight and passenger rates to enable the railroads to earn 5¾ per cent interest on their investments. It is true that not all of the carriers do this well. Some do better.



RADIO STATION WJJD AT MOOSEHEART

Mr. Powell tells us that farmers must do as the railroads have done to solve their problem. If they followed his advice, farmers would demand that Congress fix minimum prices on farm products, and limit competition so they could earn a fair rate of interest on their investment. The realization of such benevolence, even were it possible, is far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine of us.

We Succeed By Trying

THE numerous reductions in farm land valuations for tax purposes over Illinois is a further tribute to the value of organization. In nearly every case, these reductions come following the appearance of farm bureau tax committees before the county assessors and boards of review with facts and figures showing that farm lands were discriminated against. The very fact that prior to 1920 there was a marked discrepancy in most of the counties over the state between urban and rural valuations, to the disadvantage of the latter, is proof enough of the farmers' need for representation. Before the farm bureaus and the I. A. A. were organized no agency was doing this work for him. He wasn't around when the taxes were levied. Occasionally a farmer got on the county board of review. But then he was usually in the minority, and granting that he knew about inequalities in tax matters, he had no organization behind him to get a hearing.

For seven years, the I. A. A. has fought for equality in taxation. During that time taxes may have gone higher but at least the farmer has seen other interests pay more nearly their share of the cost of government. The work is not done yet. It will not be done so long as there is tax dodging and control of boards of review and assessors by corporations and moneyed interests. Another way to help this whole situation is for farmers to use their influence in placing men on county boards of review who will represent them.

Why The Strong Butter Market?

FARMERS who sold their cream in March this year sold their butter fat on the basis of a butter market which averaged 49.4 cents. This is a new record for March since war time. Considering the scarcity of butter, retail prices have not been exorbitant. Consumers have not paid more than 58 or 60 cents for butter. Oleo put the brakes on too high a retail price, says Art Lynch, our dairy marketing director.

But what brought about the strong market? Nothing more nor less than the fact that the storage holdings of March 1, 1927, set a new low record for 12 years. As a result farmers have been getting eight cents more per pound for butter fat than last year. This is one of the clearest illustrations of what surplus control as provided in the McNary-Haugen bill can do for the farmer. The small amount of butter in storage a year ago—some 26,000,000 pounds—could have been given away or dumped into the ocean without notice while the one billion or more pounds that went into consumptive channels brought five or ten cents a pound more.

What The Counties Are Doing

STARK GOES ON RECORD FOR EGG GRADING

At their regular meeting on Saturday, Mar. 26, the Stark County Farm Bureau directors voted to ask S. J. Stanard, state director of agriculture, to establish standard egg grades for the buying of eggs in Illinois.

HENRY BOYS AND GIRLS HAVE POULTRY CLUB

The Henry County Boys and Girls Poultry Club closed Mar. 23 with 91 entries. The farm bureau is cooperating with the Galva Poultry Association which furnishes two settings of eggs to each member.

PEORIA MAN WILL TAKE EUROPEAN TRIP

Keith Wehner, a local Smith-Hughes teacher, has been employed to handle the Peoria Farm Bureau club work next year. Glen McClurage of Limestone township will take the A. F. B. F. European tour this summer.

PIATT GOES OVER QUOTA IN INSURANCE

Piatt County had 143 applications for the new farm bureau auto insurance, Apr. 1. This was 35 per cent more than her quota. If plans materialize, farm bureau members there will be benefited by the new oil company now being organized in Macon County. A bulk station may be located in a town near the border which will serve a large number of farmers on both sides of the line.

JOHNSON TO OPPOSE TOLL RATES IN HEARING

Through signed petitions secured locally and with the aid of the I. A. A., the Johnson County Farm Bureau is trying to re-establish rural and village telephone service in that section of Southern Illinois. A hearing before the Illinois Commerce Commission will be held in Vienna, Apr. 19, when proposed toll rates between various exchanges in the county, which up to the present have been free from exchange service, will be opposed.

BOND TO HIRE VETERINARIAN IN APRIL

Twenty per cent of the Bond County Farm Bureau membership applied for policies in the mutual auto insurance company. A $4,000 appropriation was secured from the county board of supervisors recently to carry on tuberculosis eradication in cattle. A veterinarian will be employed to start work sometime in April.

SCHUYLER AND BROWN FORM DAIRY HERD ASSOCIATION

Schuyler and Brown County dairymen recently organized the Brown-Schuyler Dairy Herd Improvement Association to start work April 1. Twelve men are cooperating with the farm bureau and Prof. Robbins in the hog feeding project. Records are kept of amounts fed. Several men in the project are using the sanitation system and some are not. Some good comparisons are expected. Demonstration plots to show the value of different amounts of limestone and rock phosphate were recently sown to different kinds of clover and alfalfa on wheat.

GALLATIN COUNTY INTERESTED IN SPUDS AND DAIRYING

Thirty-five Gallatin County Farm Bureau members bought 146 bushels of certified seed potatoes of which 107½ bushels were Irish Cobblers and 38½ bushels, Early Ohios. This project was introduced three years ago. Six hundred and fifteen farmers attended seven dairy meetings held last week. Higher producing cows, better feeding, and improved breeding were discussed.

LAWRENCE COUNTY PEACH GROWERS GET TOGETHER

Lawrence County peach growers met with A. B. Leeper, H. W. Day, and W. L. Cope Tuesday, March 22, to discuss the formation of a Lawrence County unit of the Illinois Fruit Exchange. O. P. Dowell and F. L. Severns, both of Lawrenceville, were selected temporary chairman and secretary.

WILLIAMSON HAS BIG POULTRY CLUB UNDERWAY

Williamson County has 30 poultry clubs with 425 boys and girls enrolled. The merchants have provided 20,000 eggs, from pure bred flocks, for the members. Club leaders are rural and Smith-Hughes teachers.

WOODFORD CULLS CORN AND LEARNS NEW HITCHES

A series of corn culling and disease germination demonstrations were held in Woodford county during February and March. Nine men attended the University of Illinois corn disease germination school, and twenty the two-day county school. Losses in this county from corn root rot diseases approximated one-half million dollars according to Prof. Hackleman. One hundred farmers attended the three horse hitching demonstrations held here, showing how to use the four, five, six, and eight horse hitches with the tying-in and bucking-back system and driving with two lines.

GREEN COUNTY SIGNS 122 IN AUTO INSURANCE

One hundred twenty-two applications have been made by Greene County farm bureau members for auto insurance in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. They think it the best project the farm bureau has sponsored for some time. "This number means that more than one member out of five has signed up for insurance in his own company," writes Farm Adviser Laible.

McDONOUGH HAS GOOD ANNUAL MEETING

O. L. Welsh was reelected president, W. R. Clawson was elected vice-president, Ward F. Higgins, secretary, and C. P. Kline, treasurer, at the recent annual meeting of the McDonough County Farm Bureau. More than 700 people attended. M. G. Van Buskirk of Oneida and Miss Claire Atwood from the University of Illinois were the speakers.

PULASKI HAS NEW COMMUNITY AND 4-H CLUBS

A new community club at Grand Chain and a 4-H Sewing Club of 25 members at Karnak are new accomplishments of the Pulaski County Farm Bureau. These new activities are in portions of the county which have been more or less dormant in the past. "Our people are coming to realize that it makes life more interesting and livable if they know each other better and work together," says Farm Adviser Hughes.

McHENRY HOLDS BROODER HOUSE DEMONSTRATION

Two dozen people came out on a stormy day to the brooder house building demonstration conducted recently by Frank Hanson of the University of Illinois on the Louis Koltz farm in McHenry county. A picnic lunch was served at noon in the barn.

STOPPING THE CORN BORER



Here are snapshots of the oil burners and a government army truck ready to burn over corn stalk ground on the Frank Love farm east of Grant Park in Kankakee county. The oil burners are made of gas pipe. The oil is forced into the burners from the truck tank with a pump. Outlets are placed 12 inches apart and the 27-foot pipe located behind the wheels covers a swath eight corn rows wide. The crude oil bursts into flame as it leaves the pipe and consumes all corn stalks, weeds and trash in its path Corn stalk ground within a radius of a mile of the spot where the first corn borer was discovered, has been or will be burned over.

TAX VALUES SLASHED

(Continued from col. 5, page 1.)

15 to 20 per cent in value since 1923, while city lots and improvements increased 12 to 15 per cent during the same period. It was Watson's opinion that the taxes on city property would have to be increased 35 per cent or farm lands reduced 25 per cent to put farm lands and city property on an equal basis.

One of the farmers supported the argument by stating that if taxes were based on the earning power of property, farm lands would deserve a much larger reduction. George C. Gale, Galesburg attorney, appeared before the assessors unsolicited and argued in favor of the reduction.

Champaign Cuts 10 Per Cent

The Champaign County Board of Assessors at their meeting in the Urbana courthouse Mar. 30 voted to reduce the assessed valuation of farm land 10 per cent. For the first time in years all the assessors were present, and the vote on the reduction was 27 to 2.

This tax reduction was the result of a survey made by the Champaign County Farm Bureau through its 52 tax leaders. Approximately two men were appointed to act as tax leaders in each township. This spring, these men under the leadership of Farm Advisor C. C. Burns, and John C. Watson made a record of all bona fide sales of property in Champaign county between the last half of 1925 up to Mar. 1, 1927. After these sales were recorded they were rechecked to make sure that no unfair examples were included, such as forced sales, gifts, etc. The sales were then divided into four classes including farm lands, village lots, Urbana lots, and Champaign lots. Then the full valuations on the assessors books for each of these properties were secured. The total of the full valuations of each class was divided by the total of the sales values of each class to arrive at the valuation ratio. The results of the summary were as follows:

No. Usable Sales	Class	Total Full Valuations	Total Sale Values	Valuation Ratio
59	FARM LANDS	$425,698	994,359.27	42.8%
67	VILLAGE LOTS	52,975	146,327.50	35.5%
68	URBANA LOTS	90,330	289,195.00	31.5%
115	CHAMPAIGN LOTS	135,950	543,938.56	24.9%

These figures were mailed out to the community director of each Farm Bureau unit with the suggestion that he and his tax leaders take them up with the assessor or assessors in the township or townships his unit covered. This was done in practically all of the units and when the assessors met March 31 they voted 27 to 2 to reduce farm lands, in spite of determined opposition on the part of the treasurer and assistant treasurer.

Winnebago Gets 20 Per Cent Cut

"Our local farm bureau tax committee went before our county treasurer and township assessors yesterday and submitted data collected by the committee," wrote Farm Adviser Keltner of Winnebago county in a recent letter. "The assessor then voted to reduce the valuation of our farm lands in Winnebago county 20 per cent."

Winnebago county followed the same plan four years ago and received on that presentation a 40 per cent cut which placed values on a fair basis at that time. Continued declines in farm values since then led to the new reduction.

Many Other Counties Reduce

Many other counties have announced reductions in valuations of farm property, including a cut of 20 per cent in Iroquois county, 10 per cent in Crawford county, and so on.

"The Macoupin County Farm Bureau went to court back in 1922 to protect the land owners of the county against an unjust tax increase—and won," writes Farm Adviser Earl Rusk. "And we have been fighting for the principle of equalization ever since. Four years ago we found farm land assessed out of line and succeeded at that time, with the cooperation of the assessors and others, in securing a reduction which went a long way toward equalization. This reduction has been the means of saving nearly $40,000 annually to land owners in the county.

"We have just finished an up-to-date summary of the tax," writes Rusk, "and have again appeared before the assessors with the facts. Land has decreased in value during the past four years so that it is again somewhat out of line with other property. We believe that most of the assessors will try again to equalize the assessments so that all classes of tangible property will be valued for tax purposes on a fairly equal basis. An attempt will be made also to get more intangible property on the tax books. We are committed to the task here of everlastingly watching and when necessary fighting for equality in tax matters."

Other counties which secured reductions are De Kalb, 10 per cent, Livingston 10 per cent, Edgar 10 per cent, Pike 25 per cent, Coles 15 per cent, and Iroquois 20 per cent. There are unconfirmed rumors of reductions in a number of other counties.

Farm Bureau Baseball Season To Open With First Games On May 7

Four New Counties From Southern Illinois Enter League To Form New Division

Farm bureau baseball in Illinois will open officially on May 7 when the first games of the season are scheduled in the new Southern Illinois division of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

With the addition of four new teams which include Bond, Jefferson, Clay, and Lawrence counties promises to be a race for the state title more hotly contested than any time heretofore. The four new teams will comprise Division 6. At a meeting held in Mt. Vernon on April 5 a schedule of games was drawn up for the 1927 season.

The first games will be played on May 7 with Bond and Jefferson counties meeting each other at Mt. Vernon, while Clay and Lawrence counties fight it out at Louisville.

The 14 county farm bureau teams from Central and Western Illinois voted to launch their schedule on May 21 following a meeting of League officials at Peoria this week.

The five divisions from this section include teams from the following counties: District 1, Warren and Henderson; District 2, Marshall-Putnam, Woodford, Peoria, and Tazewell; District 3, McLean, DeWitt, and Logan; District 4, Adams, Schuyler, and Brown; District 5, Cass and Morgan.

Applications from other counties desiring entrance into the League will be considered, and if accepted will be placed in districts most convenient to them.

150 ATTEND DISTRICT MEET AT SHELBYVILLE

The best I. A. A. meeting ever held in the 19th district is the way members expressed themselves following the meeting at Shelbyville on Friday, March 25. More than 150 were present.



J. L. Whisnand

President Earl C. Smith and John C. Watson of the Illinois Agricultural Association spoke on activities of the Association while J. D. Billsborrow discussed the relation of University Extension to the farm bureau.

J. L. Whisnand, executive committeeman representing the 19th district, presided.

WINNEBAGO MAN PROPOSES IDEALS FOR CLUB

A creed and program of work has been proposed by E. F. Derwent for the Farmers' Luncheon Club organized by the Farm Bureau of Winnebago county. The program proposes that members work together to foster the idea that farming offers as good an opportunity as any business to serve society; to raise the standard of the profession, farming; to extend the influence and acquaintance of the members among high-minded, progressive farmers of other counties; to widen the mental horizon and develop the interests and intelligence of each member; to widen the spiritual horizon of each member; and to inspire each member to do some unselfish service for the good of the community, county, or state.

Auto Insurance Co. Grows Rapidly As More Policies Come In

Oil Trucks To Be Insured With An Advance Premium Deposit Of $25

Policies in force in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. jumped to a new high level following the official launching of the company on April 1.

A total of more than 3,000 policies signed and in the office, was the record established on April 6. With those in the hands of solicitors and county advisers, membership in the company will soon exceed 3,500 it was predicted.

The rapid expansion of the new company made necessary an increase in its personnel from one to five helpers who are now busily engaged in sending out policies. A total of 2,300 were in the mails early this week with prospects for finishing the job within the next few days.

All applications for membership in the new company are being carefully checked against undesirable risks. More than a dozen have been thrown out as undesirables as a protection against the other policy-holders in the company.

At a meeting of the directors of the new company held on April 8, the following resolution was passed concerning insurance on oil trucks which are used by farm bureau oil companies over the state:

WHEREAS, there appears to be a demand from some of the Farm Bureau interests in the state for full coverage automobile insurance along the line of the contract heretofore authorized by this board covering Farm Bureau owners of automobile trucks used in the delivery and distribution of gasoline, oil and lubricants by cooperative supply companies under the control of County Farm Bureaus, and

WHEREAS, the Manager of the Company has recommended to the Board the issuance of such a contract with an advance premium deposit of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars with a contribution to surplus in the sum of $10.00 and a policy fee of $5.00.

NOW THEREFORE, Be It Resolved, that the Board of Directors hereby authorize and direct the Executive Officers to prepare and issue to those making application therefor a contract for automobile insurance for trucks distributing and delivering gasoline, oil and lubricants, such a contract to contain substantially the same provision as the contract authorized for issuance to owners of pleasure automobiles, and that the Advance Premium Deposit therefor be the sum of Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00), the contribution to surplus in the sum of $10 and a policy fee of $5; and that a separate classification be established and maintained for such class of automobile insurance risks.

Semi-annual assessments for this class of business will be determined on the basis of its own experience and, therefore, the insurance will be provided at absolute cost.

It was further decided to make no charge for transferring insurance from one car to another. In such cases a new application must be filled out covering the new car, and this sent to the company with the old policy.

Swine growers in 29 states produced 808 ton litters in 1926 says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Tennessee placed first with 121 litters. Pennsylvania second with 114, and Illinois third with 90. Indiana and Kentucky were fourth and fifth. About 30 per cent of the total number of entries finished in the ton litter class.

Corn Surplus Grows Less Under Heavy Farm Consumption

What the U. S. Department of Agriculture Says About the Grain Market

ACCORDING to the March estimate by the United States Department of Agriculture, stocks of corn on farms at that time were about 215,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago. When exports and present commercial stocks are considered, these statistics indicate that the consumption of corn from November to March was around 70,000,000 bushels greater than for the same period last year. The supply of corn available for consumption and carry over during the remainder of the season is only about 20,000,000 bushels more than were disposed of from March 1 to October 31 last year.

While the number of animals on farms on the first of January was slightly smaller than a year ago, the relative prices of livestock in the markets compared with grain prices are about as favorable for feeding as last year and there is also a possibility of an increase in the spring pig crop. It would appear, therefore, that the statistical position of the corn market is more favorable from the producers' standpoint than at this time last year.

The present weakness in the corn market can be attributed largely to the distribution of the supply this year. The larger crop in the Southern States has resulted in larger local consumption of corn but has restricted the shipping demand from the Corn Belt. This has resulted in the larger accumulation in the markets despite the materially reduced receipts this season. Present plans of farmers point to a large increase in corn acreage again this year in the Cotton Belt where farmers plan substantial increases in all important crops that can be substituted for cotton. A slight decrease is planned in the Central Corn Belt States, but for the United States as a whole an increase of nearly two per cent in the corn acreage this spring is indicated.

Oats Declines

The decline in the oats market during the past month has been caused principally by the limited demand. Farm stocks of oats on Mar. 1 were about 424,000,000 bushels, making the total supply available for the remainder of the season about 170,000,000 bushels smaller than on Mar. 1 last year. New crop winter oats are doing well in the southern states and these favorable prospects, together with abundant supplies of other grains, including grain sorghums, are offsetting the strengthening influence of the smaller supply.

Stocks of barley on farms, Mar. 1, were about 12,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago, reflecting the better demand for barley this year in the North Central States, where the crop of other feed grains was short.

More Wheat This Year

About 40,000,000 bushels more wheat was held on farms and in country mills and elevators on Mar. 1 than a year ago. This supply will provide an average carry over and about 15,000,000 bushels more wheat for export than was shipped out from Mar. 1 to June 30 last year. Heavy shipments of wheat from the southern hemisphere have weakened the foreign markets and somewhat reduced the demand for United States wheat. European buyers appear to be giving preference to Canadian spring wheat for mixing with the Argentine wheat, which has shown less gluten strength than expected.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT MEETS AT NASHVILLE MAR. 24

The most representative gathering ever held in the twenty-second district was the I. A. A. district meeting held at Nashville in Washington county on Mar. 24. More than 500 members and farmers from St. Clair, Madison, Washington, Bond, and Monroe counties came out. Mr. Griggs of Sparta, who spoke in the morning, stated that wild garlic is the greatest menace to the Southern Illinois wheat crop. County Adviser Smith of Washington county outlined plans for cultivation to eradicate garlic. In the afternoon Frank Scott of Edwards county, a director in the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Ass'n., put in a good word for the Soft Wheat Pool. He said that Southern Illinois farmers have not yet awakened to the fact that they are producing a wheat which is in great demand.

Dairy marketing was discussed preceding the business meeting of the 22nd District. The new auto insurance company, likewise, was thoroughly discussed. Frank Oexner, executive committeeman from the district, presided.

"Here's just a line to tell you how much I appreciated the March issue of the I. A. A. RECORD. It certainly was a dandy. If you can hold that pace you are certain to get results. The hired man is reading it from cover to cover now." Ogle County, Ill.—Joe Brooks.

"The March issue of the RECORD is certainly a good one. We really need that much going to the membership each month. One of our members has requested that we get him two dozen copies of this March issue, for which he has a special use. Please send us that many and forward the bill."—C. C. Burns, Farm Adviser, Champaign Co., Ill.

Comptroller System Established In I. A. A. Office Aids Accounting

Recent revision in the internal bookkeeping system of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the establishment of a comptroller, promises to simplify future accounting, and to aid in determining the exact amount of funds devoted to various activities.

The revision leading to the adoption of the comptroller system was worked out with the aid of the Illinois Agricultural Cooperative Association, and its prosecution will be under the general direction of George R. Urcher, manager.

J. H. Kelker, office manager, will act as comptroller in allocating all expenditures to the proper division of the budget. At the end of the year each member will know at a glance just what part of the Association's funds went for organization, cooperative marketing, transportation and taxation service, and so on.

Illinois farmers plan to reduce the state corn acreage about six per cent and oats acreage five per cent if spring planting conditions permit them to carry out their expressed intentions according to a joint survey made by the Illinois and federal departments of agriculture.

By protesting against payment of certain taxes they considered illegally levied, 112 members of the McDonough County Farm Bureau saved $3,964.96 when the county judge and state supreme court upheld them in most of their claims. The members raised a defense fund of $5 each and hired an attorney to represent them.

Greene County Farm Bureau Awards $50 to Chicken Thief Catcher

The standing reward of $50 offered for the arrest and conviction of thieves caught stealing poultry from farm bureau members in Greene County, was recently paid to Lee Hopkins of Roodhouse, writes Farm Adviser Laible.

Hopkins apprehended three boys last fall after they had robbed his poultry roost of a number of choice hens. Upon being brought before the Roodhouse authorities they confessed to their guilt. After some argument with the former state's attorney, Hopkins and a neighbor succeeding in getting the lads bound over to the grand jury. The court recently imposed a jail sentence on two of the boys and paroled the youngest one for a year.

L. H. Raffety, president of the Greene County Farm Bureau in commenting on the case said that the executive committee was glad to pay this reward as an incentive for farmers and others in the county to work toward the apprehension of other gangs of chicken thieves.

LEGISLATURE STARTS WORK

(Continued from col. 4, page 1.)

farmers from petty and organized thieving in poultry and to assist in apprehending chicken thieves.

Dog Tax Law Amendment

House Bill No. 276 was introduced by Mr. Foster. This is an amendment to the dog tax law, and provides that swine, when killed or injured by dogs, shall come under the operation of the law. It provides that where hogs are killed or injured by dogs, where the ownership of such dog is not known, that the owner of the hogs so killed or injured shall receive damages out of the dog fund not to exceed $25 per head.

Under the present law, sheep, goats, cows, horses, and mules are compensated for, and the pending bill simply brings swine under the operation of the act.

House Bill No. 314, also introduced by Mr. Foster, provides that whenever a case of rabies has occurred in any locality, the Department of Agriculture in order to prevent the spread of the disease, may require all dogs in such locality to be locked up, restrained by leash, or muzzled. All owners of such dogs may be required to take such prophylactic measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

Tax Increase Opposed

Three bills were introduced early in the session in the House, under the provision of which any high school or consolidated school may, on referendum, add materially to the tax rate both for building and educational purposes. These bills, as originally introduced, were operative only in districts containing a population of more than 1500 and an enrollment of 250 pupils or more. These bills have been opposed by the Illinois Agricultural Association, following its general policy to oppose all legislation, except in cases of absolute necessity, that will tend to increase taxes. The Association is compelled to take that position until such time as a way may be provided to more equitably distribute the tax burden.

Hearings on the Home Rule Bill relative to regulating public utilities are scheduled for immediate attention.

Reapportionment Up Again

There has been much discussion during the entire session relative to the reapportionment of the Legislative Districts of the State. Apparently realization is dawning in the minds of many members of both houses of the futility of any just reapportionment under the present Constitutional provision.

Everingham Placed in Charge I. A. A. Legislative Program

Executive Committee Votes To Keep Him At Springfield To Look After Members' Interests

A. C. Everingham of Hutsonville, Crawford county, for many years a member of the legislative committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was authorized to devote his time to the legislative program of the I. A. A. at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee.



A. C. Everingham.

Mr. Everingham was born on a farm in Crawford county in 1879 where he attended the district school, later high school, and subsequently Franklin College at Franklin, Ind., where he graduated.

He fitted himself for the legal profession at the Indiana Law School, Indianapolis, graduating from this institution in 1903. For five years he practiced law in Terra Haute, Ind., but the urge for the farm brought him back to Crawford county where he has resided ever since.

During the last two sessions of the legislature Everingham was especially active in representing the interests of farmers, and was the designated leader in charge of the I. A. A. program.

For years he has been prominent as a speaker for the Illinois Farmers' Institute and the I. A. A. speakers' bureau during which time he has spoken in all but two Illinois counties.

What the Counties Are Doing

MONTGOMERY OIL CO. HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The Farmers' Oil Co., of Raymond, Montgomery County, organized Mar. 1, 1926 made 12.2 per cent net on total volume of sales after paying interest on investment and all other expenses. Trading margins on all products sold averaged 27.7 per cent. The board of directors voted to pay a patronage refund amounting to eight per cent of gross sales to farm bureau members patrons.

RANDOLPH AFTER WILD ONIONS AND GARLIC

"We have been getting in some 'licks' at wild onion and garlic during the past six or eight months," writes Farm Adviser Secor. "Our plots, started two years ago to demonstrate methods of eradication, have shown conclusively that the pest can be killed. The secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers Association is aiding us in getting control work started in other counties."

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Issued Every Month for 63,000 Thinking Farmers

Volume 5 MAY, 1927 Number 5

What's In The Income Tax Bill

Few Of The Critics Have Read It

THE large volume of propaganda being scattered over the state in opposition to the state income tax sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association plainly illustrates the ease with which false bogies and misconceptions may arise when people do not stick to facts. It is quite possible, if not probable, that the spurious attacks were and are premeditated. Whatever the cause, it is evident that there is a general lack of understanding regarding the provisions of the measure.

The bill provides first for a graduated tax on income with exemptions. A single person is allowed $1,000 of exemptions, a married man $2,000, and $500 additional for each child under 18 years. After exemptions the rates are one per cent on all taxable net income of $5,000 per year or less, two per cent on the second $5,000, and three per cent on all taxable net income above $10,000.

Corporations Not Taxed

Income is not taxed in the hands of corporations or partnerships but in the hands of share holders or partners. This point has been controverted, misrepresented, or completely ignored repeatedly. In the joint committee hearing of the House and Senate recently at Springfield, representatives of business organizations made the statement that the tax would drive industry out of the state. The president of one organization, then, was forced to admit from the platform that he was not aware that corporations were exempt by provisions of the bill.

All ordinary business expenses, but not personal expenses, may be deducted from the gross income in computing net income.

Any taxes paid on real or personal property in Illinois may be deducted from the tax computed on net income (except improvement taxes as for a drainage district). Persons paying a property tax, especially on real estate, will not be subject to an income tax under this provision unless their computed income tax exceeds their property tax. Thus taxes paid on property are directly deductible from the income tax. This point has been minimized for in this exemption lies the virtue of the tax in taking some of the burden off of farm and home owners, and placing it on that large portion of our people who now share no direct responsibility of citizenship.

The proposed income tax has been hailed as an extra tax. The usual argument is that designing politicians will find some way to use the extra funds derived without lowering the taxes on property. This argument is groundless. The income tax is a lieu or a substitute tax. The bill specifically states that funds so derived shall be placed in the state school fund to replace in equal amount property taxes levied for this purpose. Approximately one-third of the total state taxes now go into the state distributive school fund.

While the bill does not entirely correct the broken down taxing system of the state, yet it is a step in the right direction and leads the way toward a general revision of our tax laws so taxes may be levied according to ability to pay.

Examples of the operation of the measure follow:

1. Single person, no dependents, net income before exemptions, $2,000. Exemption $1,000. Net taxable income $1,000. Computed income tax $10.
   If he pays no property tax his income tax will be $10.
   If he pays property taxes amounting to $10 or more, he will pay no income tax.
2. Family with two young children. Net income before exemptions $5,000. Exemptions $3,000. Net taxable income $2,000. Computed income tax $20. If they pay no property tax, the income tax will be $20. If they pay property taxes to $20 or more, they will pay no income tax.
3. Husband and wife, no dependents. Net income before exemptions, $17,000. Exemptions $2,000. Net taxable income $15,000.
   Tax on first $5,000 at 1% ..... $ 50

(Continued on page 3.)

Prompt Action Needed

The proposed state income tax is designed to help equalize the tax burden by largely distributing it among that portion of our citizens who are at the present time escaping their responsibility of citizenship.

Propaganda by its opponents (chiefly the city press) is founded upon a misinterpretation and misstatement of the provisions of the bill.

Prompt action in support of this measure by the home and property owners (who are its beneficiaries) is imperative to secure its enactment. Immediately communicate your position to your senator and representatives.

Earl R. Smith

REDUCTION RATIO 15:1

200 mm
150 mm
100 mm
A3
A4
A5
1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
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abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
1.0 mm
1.5 mm
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PRECISION℠ RESOLUTION TARGETS
A & P INTERNATIONAL
715/262-5788 FAX 262-3823
577 LOCUST ST.
PRESCOTT, WI 54021
4.5 mm
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890
3.5 mm
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abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890
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Income Tax Before Legislature This Week

Board of Trade Bill Passes Senate, Now Up to the House

LAST week saw the first skirmish between friends and opponents of the I. A. A.'s two measures, the state income tax proposal, and the Kessinger public exchange regulatory bill. Both won victories when the Senate Committee on Revenue voted overwhelmingly on Tuesday May 3 to send the tax measure out with a favorable recommendation, while the Board of Trade bill passed the Senate on Thursday with a vote of 30 to 11.

The Senate committee on Tuesday afternoon went to bat determined to get at the bottom of the income tax measure. Chairman Martin Carlson called on both opponents and proponents to present their arguments. John C. Watson started off for the I. A. A. explaining the salient features of the bill and emphasizing its in lieu features. Questions came thick and fast but Watson stayed on top, meeting all unfriendly attacks with figures and facts that mowed down the opposition.

Colin C. H. Fyffe, attorney for the Illinois Manufacturers Association who followed Watson, put all his eggs in one basket by centering his attack on the constitutionality of the proposal. "I hope to show in my remarks that this bill regardless of its merits can't possibly become law because it fails to meet the requirements of the Illinois constitution," he said. Simon Lantz replied sharply, "There are good lawyers who disagree with you. This same argument has been used time and time again against bills which are now on the statutes. That's a question for the courts to decide."

The counter attack by Lantz floored the speaker for a minute but he resumed warily pointing to statements by the revenue amendment committee of last year and bearing down on the graduated features of the tax which he stated are contrary to the revenue section of the constitution providing for uniform assessments on property.

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., came back with a broadside of supreme court decisions in this and other states in which income or inheritance taxes with similar features had been upheld. Kirkpatrick's evidence was weightier and more authoritative. A. C. Everingham followed with a strong appeal summarizing the need for the reform. The round ended with the opponents getting the worst of it.

Douglas Sutherland, secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago, who was with us in the fight to pass the revenue amendment, next took the floor and half critical, half commendatory, suggested a few changes including the provision that the state tax commission administer the tax rather than the auditor. He criticised the tax deducted from tax exemption feature but presented nothing to replace it. Minor suggestions were made by representatives of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and an insurance association.

Lantz Counters

Then the chairman opened the meeting for discussion, Senator Roy C. Woods of Chicago made a futile effort to refer the bill to the attorney general for an opinion on its constitutionality. Lantz advised that the attorney general refused to give opinions on the constitutionality of pending legislation. Woods got hot under the collar at that and harangued the chairman and everyone in general, but his motion failed to get a second and died in its tracks.

The committee then voted to pass out the measure with the recommendation that it "do pass." Woods and McDermott of Chicago cast the only dissenting votes. Barbour of Evanston voted present.

Over in the House Committee on Revenue, the same measure sponsored by Representatives A. Otis Arnold and Gus Johnson received rough treatment. The Cook county delegates who packed the committee, organized their steam roller and ran over the measure rough shod before Chairman Hutson knew what was up. The committee was scheduled for a hearing on the bill. The I. A. A. representatives and Fyffe of the Manufacturers Association were there but they never had a chance to get in a word.

The Steam Roller

The Cook county group saw that they had enough votes to do as they pleased so they forced through a motion by Schnackenberg that the bill be reported out with the recommendation that it do not pass. This motion carried 11 to 7. Voting to kill the measure were Church, Elrod, Juul, Schnackenberg, Swanson, Gill, Ratigan, Minsky, Igoe, and Lipka, all of Cook county. John Wylie of Ottawa was the only downstater who voted with the Cook county crowd. He will have to do some explaining down in Lasalle county next time he goes out to get the farmers' vote. Hennebry of Will county voted present. He is evidently not interested in helping the farm and home owner get relief from the tax burden.

Voting against the motion and for the measure were Allen, Hutson, Hunter, Phillips, Stewart, Vaughn, and Warren. All are from down state and all have good records on farm questions.

The Gas Tax

The gas tax hearing on Wednesday afternoon, May 4, was a walk-away for the administration. Frank Sheets, chief highway engineer, left nothing more to say. He took the wind all out of the sails of the Chicago Motor Club and the Cook county opposition by admitting that Cook county paid 34 per cent of the state motor license fees. He admitted likewise that the present schedule of roads under the $100,000,000 bond issue could be built without a gas tax.

"It's just a question of whether you want the roads now or 12 to 14 years from now," he said. "With the gas tax we can build 1200 miles of road a year. Without it we can build only around 800 miles per year, which will necessitate dragging out the hard road program until 1942."

The array of facts and figures presented by Sheets swept everything before him. He showed that there are 6021 miles of hard road completed of the 9800 miles provided for under the $60,000,000 and $100,000,000 bond issues. Sidney Gorham, attorney for the Chicago Motor Club, told why the gas tax was unnecessary. Si Mayer of the Illinois Automobile Club who followed him disputed the figures presented by Sheets. The hearing ended evidently with neither side convinced that the other is right in opposing or upholding the tax.

Meents Opens

Senator Meents opened up the hearing reviewing the road program in Illinois and emphasizing the point that the gas tax is a fair and equitable system of raising funds to build roads. He showed how all but four states have gas taxes, and stated that two of these will soon enact them. If the friends and enemies can get together with suitable amendments, the gas tax will go through, otherwise it will have to wait until a later time.

The I. A. A. is for a gas tax with certain reservations. We want to insure a definite portion of the funds going back to the counties to build secondary roads. The administration seems to be friendly to the proposal that a graduated portion of the funds beginning with 10 per cent the first year go back to the counties, the basis of distribution being the amount contributed by the various counties. Another proposal has been offered—not by the administration—that a graduated portion go back to the counties, 50 per cent on the basis of road mileage in the county, and 50 per cent on the basis of the amount of gas tax contributed by the county. The fate of the bill hinges on whether or not proponents of the various proposals can get together. Last reports indicated a deadlock. Watch for future announcements.

The public exchange regulatory measure which was carefully drafted by R. A. Cowles and Donald Kirkpatrick of the I. A. A. and introduced by Senator Kessinger passed the Sen-

(Continued on page 6.)

How The State Legislature Operates

Our Law Making Machinery in Action

THE Illinois legislature known as the General Assembly consists of a Senate of 51 members and a House of Representatives of 153 members. There are 51 senatorial districts in the state each of which is allowed one senator and three representatives. This apportionment was provided for in the Constitution of 1870.

The lieutenant-governor, at present Fred E. Sterling of Rockford, presides over the Senate. The House of Representatives elects its own chairman who is called the "speaker." The present incumbent is Robert E. Scholes of Peoria.

The legislature meets once every two years, in the odd-numbered years. In Illinois the session begins directly after New Years and lasts for nearly six months. This year it is scheduled to close June 20. In certain other states the legislative session is limited to from 60 to 90 days. In others there is a deadline or final date after which no more bills may be introduced. California is much a state which limits the length of the session and sets a date limit for the introduction of bills.

Chairmen and Committees

Shortly after the legislature convenes, the presiding officers of each house announce the chairmen and personnel of the various committees. Each member is assigned to a number of committees according to his profession and previous experience. Thus the lawyers are usually placed on the Judiciary among others, while farmers are ordinarily assigned to the Committee on Agriculture. A representative or senator may be a member of four, six, or more committees. These committees do most of the work of the legislature. They usually decide the fate of the various bills.

At the beginning of each session, the clerk of the House or Senate calls the roll. If a member wishes to introduce a bill he refers it to the clerk. The title is read at once and the bill is usually referred to a committee.

Committee Meetings

In the case of bills of wide interest or those over which there is bound to be controversy, separate or joint committee hearings are arranged. Proponents and opponents are then invited to present their arguments pro and con before the members. A recommendation—arrived at oftentimes by spirited debate followed by a vote—that the bill "do pass" opens the way for action on the floor of the House or Senate. If a committee recommends that a bill "do not pass" the measure is almost invariably killed. It is exceedingly difficult and in most cases impossible to resurrect a bill after it has been acted upon unfavorably by a committee.

First reading of a bill refers to the order in which the bill is reported to the House or Senate from committee. It consists of nothing more than a presentation of the report of the committee, upon which the bill, if reported favorably is advanced to the order of "second reading." If the committee report is unfavorable the bill is usually allowed to die there.

When the bill comes up for second reading it is usually acted upon. Amendments, if there be any, are proposed at this time. Amendments often result in roll call votes. A bill may be killed on second reading by adopting a motion to "strike out the enacting clause," with or without a roll call. A similar procedure may be followed in advancing the bill to the order of "third reading."

Majority Is 77

Third reading is the order of passage when no amendments are permitted. By common consent it may be moved back to "second reading" for amendment. The last opportunity for debate is offered at this time. After the member who sponsors the bill makes a last appeal for favorable votes, the clerk calls the roll. The bill must receive the affirmative votes of a majority of members elected or it is defeated. To pass, therefore, it must receive 77 affirmative votes of the House members and 26 affirmative votes of the Senate members. The late woman's eight-hour working bill introduced by Lottie Holman O'Neill of DuPage county received only 74 votes in the House, hence it failed to carry. A bill which receives 76 yea votes in the House without a single negative vote is nevertheless defeated becaus 76 is not a majority. Having passd one house the bill is then reported to the other house, where it goes through committee, and follows the orders of first, second, and third readings.

As soon as both houses act favorably on a given bill, it is declared passed. Frequently when a bill has passed one house, amendments are made in the other house. This requires a return of the bill to the house which first passed it. If that house then accepts or decides to "concur" in the amendments of the house, the bill is passed.

Conference Committee

If it disagrees, a conference committee representing both houses is asked for. It is the business of the conference committee to reach some agreement without inserting new matter. Any conference agreement is promptly reported to both houses, and if adopted by both, results in the final passage of the bill.

After the bill passes both House and Senate it goes to the Governor, who may follow one of three courses. He may approve the bill, whereupon it becomes law on July 1 unless a later date is provided in the new law (or an earlier date has been provided for as an emergency by a two-thirds vote of both houses). He may withhold his signature whereupon the bill becomes law in 10 days, providing that number of days remain before the final adjournment of the legislature. He may veto the bill whereupon it is dead and can be revived only by passing it over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

What's In the Income Tax Bill

(Continued from page 1.)

Tax on second $5,000 at 2%	100
Tax on remainder at 3%	150
Total computed income tax	$300

If they pay no property tax, their income tax will be $300.

If they pay property taxes of $175, their income tax will be $125.

If they pay property taxes amounting to $300 or more, they will pay no income tax.

The purpose of this bill is to secure some contribution to the cost of government from persons who have substantial income but pay little or no property taxes. Thus there are countless high-salaried workers, and many wealthy people who own little or no real estate but have large holdings of stocks and bonds from which they derive large incomes, who pay very little tax in proportion to their wealth and ability to pay. Such people enjoy all the benefits of citizenship, but they do not share its responsibilities. They help vote the taxes, but they do not help pay them. It is argued that they pay their taxes indirectly in food and rent. Food and rent are no cheaper to the taxpayer who owns real estate and property. He also pays indirect taxes in addition to his direct taxes.

The measure provides that the state auditor shall collect the taxes. If it becomes law, it will not go into effect until 1929.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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The Income Tax

THE struggle to help the farm and home owners of Illinois get out from under the crushing burden of our antiquated property tax system is renewed by the I. A. A. in the income tax proposal now before the legislature.

This is a good bill. It deserves to pass. Yet the hue and cry from the metropolitan press would have us believe that this is a dangerous piece of class legislation.

The income tax is the most distasteful of all our taxes. The very mention of it creates immediate antagonism from the salaried worker. The tax merely looks like robbery because so many in this group have never paid any taxes heretofore.

When the federal income tax was initiated and started to put the screws on heavy incomes the payee who assumed his rightful responsibility of citizenship for the first time squealed. He still smarts from the last check he sent to the federal revenue collector. Visions of a similar state tax raise a chorus of howls heard from one end of the state to the other.

With the tangible property taxpayer it is different. He is accustomed to paying taxes. He inherited the yoke from his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather and has learned to carry it with grace and fortitude, heavy as the burden has grown each successive year.

But like the long suffering colonials too much is plenty. It's time to have a taxpayer's Boston Tea Party. It's time to look into our order of representation without taxation. It's time for a new deal. If the voters who vote the taxes had to help pay them it would be good for our state government. It would help check extravagance.

Write your senator and representatives and tell them how you stand on the income tax.

Midwest Corn Pool

A MIDWEST Corn Pool for the 11 corn belt states was prepared by Matt Grennan, author of the plan, and John Conrad, both of Whiteside County, who appeared before the I. A. A. Executive Committee on May 6.

The plan proposes a giant organization of at least 75 per cent of all corn growers in the Middle West. Each grower would be placed under contract to market any corn not used on the farm for feed, in an orderly manner.

Every member would be apprised of his share of the surplus which he must agree to keep back and store on the farm. One twelfth of the total supply needed for domestic use would be sold each month, but never more than enough to hold the price at $1.10 per bushel, No. 0 basis, Chicago.

Members of the committee conceded that the plan has a great deal of merit. They agreed that it would be a stupendous undertaking. The task of organizing and then of insuring the cooperation of every man in the pool were points discussed at great length. Several expressed the belief that such a plan is little different than that proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill whereby producers would all cooperate under the law in controlling surplus and maintaining a fair level of farm prices.

After considerable discussion the committee adopted the following statement:

"The committee expressed to Messrs. Grennan and Conrad its appreciation for their presentation of the corn pool plan and the committee's confidence in their sincerity, but it is sense of the Executive Committee that the Illinois Agricultural Association is at present firmly committee to the principles embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill for proper control of surpluses in all commodities, and that this committee is determined to push to the utmost its activities in behalf of this measure without weakening its influence or dividing its energy in attempting to support other measures even though those other measures might have meritorious features."

What The Counties Are Doing

4-H CLUB CAMP NEAR DECATUR A 4-H Club camp at the Y. M. C. A.'s Camp Seymour near Decatur is being planned by the Macon County Farm Bureau on June 13, 14, 15, and 16. Adjoining counties will probably send club members also. The Y. M. C. A. athletic and swimming instructors will be there to supervise the 4-H boys.

WAYNE FORMS BULL CLUBS Two blocks of the Jersey Bull Association were formed recently in Wayne county. Two more blocks will soon be organized. "The four bulls were pledged at a Rotary Club meeting recently by Fairfield business men," writes Farm Adviser L. L. Corrie. "The business men here believe that boosting the farmer in every way is good for the community and will help them as well."

COWS AVERAGE 271 LBS. FAT Cows on test in the Henry County Dairy Improvement Association averaged 271.73 pounds of fat per cow in the year just closed according to Farm Adviser Whisenand. Dr. F. M. Reed and Sons placed high with an average for their Holsteins of 357 pounds. A Brown Swiss herd owned by C. A. Dunbar & Son placed second with 349.3 pounds of fat per cow. A grade Guernsey owned by L. L. Angevine of Osco scored highest with 516.8 pounds, while two Brown Swiss placed second and third.

OGLE TO HAVE SEED CORN PLOTS Twenty-three Ogle county members will conduct seed corn demonstration plots this year. The Farm Bureau germinator is being operated continuously testing corn in preparation for this work. Among 696 ears already tested, 17 per cent graded No. 1 or practically disease free, 49 per cent No. 2 (infected but good germination), and 34 per cent No. 3 or badly diseased.

HORSE HITCHES IN GREENE CO. Farmers who are striving to economize are using larger horse hitches here instead of buying more power machinery, writes Adviser Laible. H. L. Young of the Horse Association of America assisted in three demonstrations here showing the "tying-in and bucking-back" system of hitches. A truck made from the front running gears of an old wagon was used recently to make possible the use of a three-bottom tractor plow with an eight-horse hitch.

KNOX WRITES HAIL INSURANCE Knox county wrote $244,000 worth of hail insurance last year; $812.77 in losses were paid. Many of these policies were written at the Farm Bureau office. A saving of $8 to $13 per thousand was secured for these men. "This year we expect to write double this amount of insurance," states Adviser Marchant. "With five or six sub-agents and one man in charge we hope to cover the county."

CLARK HOLDS 30 MEETINGS Thirty night meeting were held during recent months by Adviser Merritt of Clark county in cooperation with the agricultural teachers at Martinsville, Casey, and Westfield. Soils and crops discussions featured the program.

MORGAN STARTS OIL COMPANY H. E. Kitner has been employed to manage the newly launched Morgan Farmers' Oil Company. The distribution of petroleum products started with four trucks from Jacksonville on April 16. A bulk station will be established at Chapin soon.

PULASKI COUNTY FIGHTS FLOODS "Our main project of late has been hustling sand bags and getting others to do likewise," writes Adviser Hughes. "The Mississippi and Ohio rivers lately became high enough to unite above Mound City and we are therefore pocketed with no means of transportation except by boat. We hope to be back to normal soon."

M-P DOUBLES SOYBEAN ACREAGE Marshall-Putnam county hopes to double its soybean acreage this year according to Farm Adviser Fuller. Two carloads of seed are being shipped in. Alfalfa, sweet clover, and more dairying are getting lots of attention.

SCOTT AFTER POULTRY TROUBLES "Farmers in this county are beginning to realize the importance of poultry sanitation," says Farm Adviser Tate. Two meetings were conducted there last month by Mr. Alp, University of Illinois Specialist. Girls' club work is a new project in Scott county.

LASALLE GETS 10% TAX CUT A 10 per cent reduction in assessed valuations of farm lands was announced at the recent assessors' school in LaSalle county. This is the second 10 per cent reduction for this county according to Farm Adviser McLaughlin. Fourteen seed corn project leaders gathered at the office recently to make final selections for their test plots in which will be planted both good and poor seed from their own supplies.

PHOSPHATE TEST IN HANCOCK Phosphate demonstration plots will be established on the farms of five project leaders in Hancock County this year. Both raw rock and acid phosphate will be used in these tests which will include applications of from 200 to 500 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre and from 1000 to 3000 lbs. of raw rock phosphate per acre. Notwithstanding the fact that the results on the Carthage Experiment Field show that rock phosphate has not given large returns, many practical farmers believe that their results have been satisfactory, which is the leading reason for the accurate tests to be made by the cooperators in this project.

PIKE BUYS 21 JERSEY CALVES R. H. Clanahan, agricultural teacher of Pittsfield, and Dean Sneeden, president of the local shipping association, drove 250 miles to Crawford county and bought 21 Jersey calves for club members. The calves all come from members of the Crawford County Farm Bureau. All the calves are from purebred dams with records averaging more than 400 pounds butterfat in a year. Farm Adviser Frazier and E. E. Pifer located the club calves after considerable driving and effort. These heifers will be used as foundation stock for new Jersey herds in Pike county.

RANDOLPH AFTER WILD GARLIC "We have been getting in some 'licks' at wild onion and garlic during the past six or eight months," writes Farm Adviser Secor. "Our plots, started two years ago to demonstrate methods of eradication, have shown conclusively that the pest can be killed. The secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers Association is aiding us in getting control work started in other counties."

WATSON ANSWERS EDITOR ON THE STATE INCOME TAX

Editor, The Chicago Daily News,
Chicago, Ill.

THE reference to the State income tax bill in your news article, April 28, and in your editorial the following day needs correction. The question asked me in the joint legislative hearing in Springfield related to the effect on farmers of the provision permitting any taxpayer on property to deduct his property tax from his income tax. To this question I replied that whether such a deduction is permitted or not, I doubted whether, under present conditions of farmers' income, five per cent of them would pay any income tax.

I call your particular attention to the words "whether such a deduction is permitted or not" and "under present conditions of farmers' income." Both clauses were omitted in the news article, and their omission is the basis of a so-called "admission" on my part. My reply was not an admission but a statement of fact about the income of farmers. Its truth has not been denied and cannot successfully be challenged.

Reference in your editorial to class legislation shows that you have not carefully considered the purpose and effect of the income tax bill. Is it class legislation for farmers and wage earners to offer a constructive measure designed to give owners of real estate and *tangible* personal property (not only farmers, but the much larger number of city and village people) some measure of relief from the unfair burden they are carrying under the present vicious taxing system? Is it class legislation for the minority of Illinois people who own real estate, but pay nearly all of the taxes to ask for a measure requiring some contribution to the cost of government from the greater number of people who have much the larger portion of the income of the State, but pay little or no direct property taxes? If this is class legislation, the revenue amendment which was supported last fall was class legislation. Any other remedial measure which might hereafter be offered would be class legislation.

We hold that the present unfair taxing system, which is taking an increasing proportion of the return produced by property, is class legislation, not designed to be such but not less effective than if it had been designed.

The people who are arousing class feeling are not the proponents of the bill, but the people who profit by the present unfair taxing system and fight every attempt to change it.

Your reference to "various exemptions adopted for their (farmers') special benefit" is also without foundation. Farm property on the assessment books is now only about thirty per cent of the total of all property taxed in the state. The exemptions and deductions provided for income from farm property apply also to income from city and village real and personal property. A very substantial percentage of people owning city and village property have income which, without the exemptions and deductions provided in the bill, would require them to pay an income tax in addition to their property taxes. All authorities agree that farmers have very low net income. If there were no exemptions and deductions provided in the bill, comparatively few farmers would have any taxable net income. These provisions of the income tax bill, therefore, will help owners of city and village property far more than they will help farmers.

Your argument that a tax on the net income of persons would be shifted brings you into conflict with practically all economists. If you were right, the people who have taxable net income would not pay it, but would collect it from others. Why, then, do they (or you) oppose the bill? If some of the provisions of the bill can be made better, why do not they (and you) help to improve it?

Other statements in your editorial betray ignorance of the provisions of the income tax bill and little comprehension of the serious situation it is designed in some measure to relieve. The small amount of tax it would require of people who now pay no direct taxes could not be a burden to them. They would be better citizens if they paid it. It is no defense to say that they pay indirect taxes, for property owners who are taxpayers also pay indirect taxes.

JOHN C. WATSON,
Director Taxation and Statistics.

Income Tax Before Legislature

(Continued from page 2.)

ate after a short, spirited debate, on Thursday morning. The vote was 30 to 11. Senators Rodney Swift and John Denvir attacked the measure bitterly. Voting for the bill were Abt, Bailey, Barr, Bohrer, Boyd, Burgess, Carlson, Dailey, Dich, Dunlap, Emmons, Flagg, Forrester, Hamilton, Jewell, Kessinger, Lantz, McNay, Meents, Meyers, Reynolds, Learcy, Smith, Sneed, Starr, Telford, Thompson, Urlson, and Woods. Denvir voted *for* to enable him to enter a motion for reconsideration the following week. Against the bill were Barbour, Boehm, Broderick, Courtney, Haenisch, Huebsch, Hughes, Joyce, McDermott, Marks, Swift. This bill has a good chance to pass in the House next week. There is no reason why the Chicago Board of Trade should not be subjected to the same supervision as are banks, public utilities, and insurance companies. There is a general feeling that the Board would not object to mild supervision such as is imposed by the Kessinger bill if all its dealings were legitimate and above board.

Rush Bills Buried.

The two Rush bills providing for authorizing county advisers to vaccinate pigs against cholera and test cows for tuberculosis are buried in sub committee. These bills are not sponsored by the I. A. A. and will not be supported by the Association. Their passage might lead to ill consequences.

The anti-poultry thief bill sponsored by Prairie Farmer is getting on nicely and will probably go through without opposition. Flood sufferers in the Illinois Valley will be given aid as a result of the passage of the Arnold bill appropriating $250,000 for this purpose. The University of Illinois appropriation measure passed without dissent. The well known woman's eight hour bill regulating the hours women may work to a maximum of eight daily, lost by three votes. Lottie Holman O'Neill, its sponsor for the past three of four sessions, promises to stage a comeback in the next General Assembly. Watch for the next legislative story in the I. A. A. Section of the Bureau Farmer.

MISSOURI CUTS LAND AS SESSMENTS

The State Board of Equalization recently voted to cut farm land valuations for assessment purposes $21,281,930 announces the Missouri Farm Federation. The net reduction in other farmer owned property consisting of livestock and machinery amounted to $3,249,688 below last year.

"This reduction in valuations comes after many months of work by the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation first with the assessors before the assessments were made, then in rendering assistance to the assessors in helping them arrive at fair valuations of the various classes of property," says the M. F. B. News.

The Missouri Farm Bureau appeared before the State Tax Commisison and the State Board of Equalization frequently to present the need for a true valuation of fram property. There was a slight increase in valuations on sheep and a larger one on hogs.

The total net reduction, however, on all classes of farm property amounts to $24,531,618. Should the state tax rate this year total 12 cents on $100 valuation, this reduction will mean a saving of $29,437.92 to the farmers of Missouri.

Bloomington Dairymen Organize

Milk producers about Bloomington are making rapid progress with their new association modeled after the one at Peoria. More than one-third of the dairymen have already joined the organization. One of the three larger dealers recently started price cutting by selling ten milk tickets for one dollar, which means a drop in the retail price of 1½ cents a quart.

I. A. A. Briefs

Eighty farm bureaus are now writing auto insurance in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual. Applications totaling 3570 were in the office the first week in May. Ten thousand applications by Aug. 1 is the goal of V. Vaniman in charge of promotional work.

Farm crop hail insurance signed up to date totals $62,000. The goal set by the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. for the season is $4,000,000.

Fruit and garden truck hail insurance written the first of May amounted to $264,700. Cancellations due to frost totaled $45,000, leaving a net of $219,700.

The Illinois Farm Supply Co., has already handled 18 cars of kerosene, 13 cars of gasoline, and six cars of lubricating oils, besides miscellaneous supplies and equipment. The company was incorporated Mar. 7, 1927, under the cooperative marketing act of 1923. Officers are M. G. Van Buskirk, president; G. F. Tullock, vice-president; A. R. Wright, secretary, and R. A. Cowles, treasurer. The Board of Directors includes the president, vice-president, secretary, and E. D. Lawrence, M. G. Lambert, W. A. Dermis, L. R. Marchant, Harry Jewell and Sam Sorrells. Membership contracts are now being received from the local farm bureau oil companies about the state.

Twenty-one limestone quarry companies have signed agreements with the I. A. A. providing a 10c per ton discount to all farm bureau members. Phosphate companies will continue to operate under an agreement similar to that of last year. Shipments of phosphate so far this year have been slightly heavier than in 1925 and 1926.

Higher limits of coverage for public liability damage will probably be made available soon to auto owners by the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co., at small additional cost. Reinsurance in larger companies makes these higher limits possible without jeopardizing the success of the company.

The I. A. A. auto insurance company placed 2939 policies in force during April. Premium deposits during the month amounted to $29,520; policy fees $14,685; surplus shares $34,990. Premiums earned against which losses and expenses for the month may be charged were $4,382.

Twenty-three claims were reported with losses incurred of $1,357.56, or a loss ratio of 31 per cent. Fifteen claims came under collisions, five under property damage and one each under public liability, and fire and theft.

Community High Schools and Taxes

TOWNSHIP and community high schools in Illinois increased from 84 in 1923 to 495 in 1924. During the same period the enrollment and current expenditures of these schools increased 425 and 800 per cent respectively. In 1923, the rural districts included in 210 townships and community high school districts, comprised 37.68 per cent of the school population, furnished 30.41 per cent of the high school enrollment, paid 56.44 per cent of the high school taxes, and received only 22.28 per cent of the estimated net income of the people in the districts. This is the striking information revealed in a study entitled, "The Distribution of the Tax Burden of Township and Community High Schools in Illinois," by Carl Althaus, now assistant professor in the University of Kansas who completed an exhaustive investigation under commission from the Educational Committee of the I. A. A. in 1923.

Area Varies

The area of the 210 districts on which the study is based ranged from 12 to 120 square miles, the average being 49 square miles. In the study the common school district in which the high school building is located is considered urban, and the remainder of the territory is considered rural. The chief motive for combining the rural and urban districts for high school purposes was the financial motive. In over half of the 210 township and community high school districts the urban districts contained a potential majority of the legal voters of the proposed districts. Thus it was possible under the laws which required a favorable majority vote for the urban districts to vote the rural districts into the high school districts even if the rural people were opposed to being included in a township or comunity high school district.

Property subject to taxation in Illinois can be classified into four classes: lands, village and city lots, personal property, and railroad property. In 1923, 46.64 per cent of the total tax burden of township and community high schools was placed on lands while lots, personal property, and railroad property carried 22.51, 19.05 and 11.80 per cent respectively.

Taxed Unequally

"From these data it appears that the rural districts are taxed out of proportion to the benefits they receive, or their ability to pay," stated Althaus in summarizing his study. "The disproportionate distribution is more marked in some districts than others, yet the conditions are so general that it appears that the general property tax which operates in all the districts is the cause for the conditions revealed by this study. The general property tax in Illinois has actually broken down for it causes inequalities between territories, types of property, size of property and classes of people." The author has submitted his study for a doctor's degree at the University of Chicago. The 100 page book embodying the study complete with charts and figures is just off the press. Its price is $1.00 each. Copies may be had by writing the Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, enclosing check.

Culp and Higgins Hired

A. B. CULP of Woodford county and F. M. Higgins of LaSalle county have been employed as assistant directors of organization for districts five and six under the new organization plan adopted by the Association. Mr. Culp, who started work May 1, will have direct charge of membership work in the counties of McLean, DeWitt, Logan, Menard, Sangamon, Mason, Piatt, Champaign, Vermillion, and Douglas.

Mr. Culp is a charter member of the Woodford County Farm Bureau. He started soliciting for the I. A. A. in 1919 and has been at it almost continuously since then. He will make Champaign his headquarters where his son will enter the University of Illinois.

F. M. Higgins of LaSalle county is a journalist-farmer with 20 years of newspaper experience, and a considerable career of farming back of him. Higgins became active in farm bureau work early in the history of the organization. Following the death of his wife in 1918 he returned to his LaSalle county farm to live with his daughter and son-in-law. He joined the LaSalle County Farm Bureau in June, 1918, where he has been a staunch supporter continuously since that time. In 1922 he started out as a special solicitor for the I. A. A. His knowledge of the farm bureau and his firm personal convictions of the need for a powerful farm organization led to his success wherever he went. In the spring of 1924, Higgins left for Nebraska where he spent a year in charge of organization work for the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation.

He will have direct charge of organization work in the counties of Christian, Shelby, Moultrie, Coles, Edgar, Cumberland, Effingham, Clay, Jasper, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, and Clark. His headquarters will probably be Mattoon.

Sixty-seven out of 86 counties whose membership expired in the past year have been reorganized with a substantial increase in membership in many counties. Losses were sustained in the Chicago dairy district. The counties of Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Gallatin, Iroquois, Pope, and Wayne will renew their memberships in 1927.

709,600 TONS LIMESTONE USED IN ILLINOIS IN 1926

A total of 709,600 tons of agricultural limestone were used by Illinois farmers in 1926, according to estimates made by J. R. Bent, director of farm supplies, after reviewing records of the various limestone companies.

This tonnage is double that of any other state in the Union although it is approximately 100,000 tons short of the amount used in 1925. Wet weather and bad roads which prevailed last spring and in late summer and fall retarded Illinois from beating its former high record according to Bent.

St. Clair county placed first in the state with a total tonnage of 43,500, exceeding its former record of 37,000 tons used in 1925. According to Bent, this is perhaps the greatest tonnage ever used by any one county in the United States.

Randolph county placed second with 32,500 tons, Washington third with 24,500, Madison fourth with 23,100 tons, Clinton fifth with 23,000, and Monroe sixth with 20,000 tons. Twenty counties used 10,000 tons or more each.

To maintain a supply of calcium carbonate in the soil essential to soil neutrality would require the use of approximately 2,000,000 tons annually in this state, according to Mr. Bent.

Richardson Hired

A. E. Richardson, formerly with the Pure Milk Association, was employed recently as field representative for the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. Mr. Richardson will work with V. Vaniman, field manager, in selling auto insurance to farm bureau members. Ten thousand policy holders by Aug. 1 is the goal of the company.



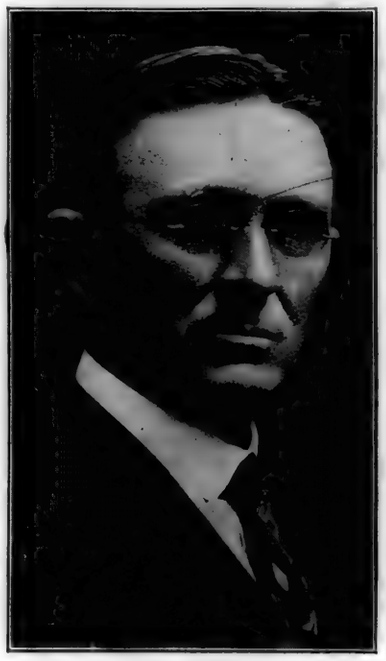
A. E. Richardson

Richardson helped organize the State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. of Bloomington back in 1922. Later he solicited members for the I. A. A. under J. C. Sailor and G. E. Metzger, did organization work in the St. Louis dairy district and more recently acted as director of organization for the Pure Milk Association.

Richardson, who is 39 years old, is the son of Hon. John C. Richardson of Edinburg, Christian county, Ill., a member of the State legislature for 18 years.

Heavy barrows will be eligible to compete in the individual classes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, according to a recent decision of the Board of Directors.

OVER THE TOP

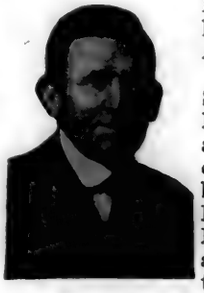


John L. Eustis.

Under the leadership of John L. Eustis, chairman of the auto insurance committee, LaSalle county members went over the top in their recent auto insurance drive and secured 229 applications or 22 per cent of the 1041 Farm Bureau members.

Macomb District Conference

Full approval and commendation of the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative program was expressed in resolutions at the District Conference held at Macomb on April 22.



W. H. Moody

President Earl C. Smith reviewed the I. A. A. legislative activities before the conference of members from Rock Island, McDonough, Hancock, Mercer, and Warren counties. W. H. Moody, representative on the Executive Committee from the district, presided.

The field service program in behalf of the Producers' Commission Association was discussed and full approval given.

It was recommended that the I. A. A. use its influence to secure farm speakers on chautauqua programs. The meeting went on record in favor of holding the next annual meeting of the Association at Rock Island. The district conference idea was highly commended and the next one scheduled for September.

Senator Capper Addresses I. A. A. Executive Committee

A HEARTY endorsement of the grain exchange regulatory measure drafted by the I. A. A. and introduced in the state senate by Senator Harold C. Kessinger of Aurora was given by U. S. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas before the executive committee at its last meeting on May 6.



Arthur Capper

"My own state will be greatly pleased if this bill passes and becomes law," declared the senator. "There is a growing feeling that something is wrong on the Chicago Board of Trade, and there is a general lack of confidence by the public at large in this exchange.

A state regulatory commission would help rather than hinder the Board, he said, because it would tend to restore public confidence. He stated that the Capper-Tincher Act had done some good but had not come up to expectations in purging the exchange of all suspicions of guilt and shady practices.

Senator Cuthbertson, chairman of the Committee on Education in the Senate has asked John C. Watson, director of taxation and statistics, to review carefully his bill amending the state school fund statute and to make suggestions on other proposed school legislation.

Danville and Rock Island Invite I. A. A.

DELEGATIONS from both Danville and Rock Island appeared before the Executive Committee on May 6 to ask for the next Annual Meeting of the I. A. A.

The new Hotel Ft. Armstrong and theatre seating 2,000 people as well as the U. S. Arsenal were the big attractions offered the I. A. A. delegates and members by Walter F. Archer, representing the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce. Farm Adviser S. S. Carney and W. H. Moody supported Archer in the invitation.

Farm Adviser Otis Kercher brought up an invitation committee from Danville. Allen T. Gordon, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Frank P. Myers, a local merchant, and President Lenhart of the Vermilion Farm Bureau all collaborated in persuading the committee to come to Danville. "We have everything at Danville," said Myers, the chief spokesman. "Just name it and we'll deliver."

The committee will probably announce its selection at an early date.

MISS MARY G. RIDGWAY, LIBRARIAN
COLLEGE OF AGRI.
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.

The
Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Issued Every Month for 63,000 Thinking Farmers

Volume 5 **JUNE, 1927** **Number 6**

Legislature Draws to Close

Gas Tax, Increased Bonding Bills, Appropriations, and Traction Feature Last Week's Session

THE Fifty-Fifth General Assembly is scheduled to adjourn this week. While there is nothing in the law to prohibit the session continuing, any bills passed and signed after June 20, can not become effective until July, 1928. Hundreds of measures, both good and bad, are listed on the calendar or lie in committee, and the mad scramble has begun to put them through before the curtain goes down next Saturday.



A. Otis Arnold

The Arnold gas tax bill, Chicago's increased bonding and traction measures, Lee O'Neil Browne's vitriolic reply to the Chicago Tribune's recent attack on him, and the omnibus bill were the prominent subjects at the Legislature last week.

The fight over the gas tax opened on Wednesday afternoon when this bill was called up on second reading by Rep. Arnold. Cook county members sought at once to strike out the enacting clause, but a motion to that effect by Weber lost eighty-two to sixty-one. Failing in this attempt, Rep. Schnackenberg offered an amendment providing for a referendum on the proposition at the next general election. This motion, likewise, was defeated but by a smaller margin.

The debate was continued on Thursday morning when David Hunter, Jr., of Rockford, submitted an amendment providing for the distribution of the gas tax funds on a 70-30 basis with seventy per cent refunded to the counties, thirty-five per cent on the basis of hard road mileage, and thirty-five per cent on the basis of license fees. His amendment provided further for collection of the tax by the Secretary of State instead of by the Department of Finance.

Amendments Voted Down

Homer Tice of Greenview defended these amendments on the floor of the House in which he repeatedly referred to the I. A. A. asking that the Association endorse them because the new plan offered more money to the counties to build secondary farm to market roads. He further attacked the provision in the bill for the refunding of fifty per cent of the funds to the counties after expenses for administering the act had been deducted.

"This leaves a loophole for an unlimited number of political appointees and white-collared loafers," he said. "Why they can have an inspector in every filling station in the state to administer the act at such expense that little money will be left to build roads."

This criticism was obviated, however, when Rep. Arnold of Quincy introduced a bill providing for



A SCENE at Mooseheart showing the beautiful lake and dam where the I. A. A. picnic will be held on Thursday, Aug. 11. Preparations are under way to entertain a crowd of 50,000 people.

only $50,000 to administer the act if it passes. At the same time Arnold introduced bills appropriating $9,200,000 for refunding to the counties to build roads, and $1,840,000 for rebates on gasoline not used in motor cars, should the gas tax measure pass.

Rep. Little of Champaign attacked the measure because he said, "there are too many strings tied to the money to be refunded to the counties." A spirited debate continued with Arthur Roe of Vandalia, Wood of Keenes, Moore of Kewanee, Snell of Macoupin County, and Arnold of Quincy defending the bill.

Amendments were offered repeatedly by O'Grady and Lyons of Cook, Tice of Menard, and others, but all these were voted down. The opponents then withdrew, and allowed the bill to go along to third reading when it is expected to pass and be referred to the Senate.

Fight Awaits In Senate

The I. A. A. sponsored the measure bearing Rep. Arnold's name after much deliberation because it considers the bill most fair and acceptable to all interests concerned. Cook county legislators have repeatedly taken the narrow and selfish view that it is not concerned in the downstate road program and hence is opposed to any gas tax. They continually belabor downstate representatives for lack of cooperation, but on an issue such as this one which concerns the entire state, oppose it because the rest of the state will get a slightly larger piece of the pie than the county of Cook.

The amended gas tax provides that fifty per cent of the funds so derived will be returned to the counties to build and maintain state aid roads under state supervision. Such funds may also be used to retire bonds already issued for roads within the county. A fight awaits the measure in the Senate when it passes the House, but with the amendments noted it is expected to pass and be signed by the governor.

School Bill Amended

The Cork bill which would more than double the maximum non-high school tax rate was further amended in the Senate on Tuesday when Cuthbertson secured an amendment reducing the maximum rate from $1.25 to $1.00 per $100 valuation. Hicks had previously amended the bill reducing the rate from $1.50 as provided in the original bill to $1.25. The present law allows a levy of only 66-2/3 cents per $100 valuations. The Cuthbertson amendment is in line with the I. A. A.'s thought on this question, and allows enough taxing power to any district whose assessed valuations are at the state level.

The McCarthy Public Warehousing bill, H. B. 553, was up before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on Wednesday morning when I. A. A. amendments were submitted by Senator Cuthbertson. Section 6 B of the act would validate all trades and transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade whether they are legal or otherwise. R. A. Cowles and Donald Kirkpatrick appeared before the committee against this provision contending that it did not belong in the bill in the first place, and moreover would legalize dishonest transactions contrary to the interests of the public and particularly farmers.

Senator Swift upheld the provision claiming it was germane to the bill and necessary to protect the millers who buy wheat and sell flour on contract, hedging their purchases to protect themselves against market fluctuations. Senator Dunlap defended the I. A. A. amendments to strike out Section 6 B. Senator Meents admitted the bill would be stronger without 6 B although he saw no harm in it. Cuthbertson's motion to strike out the section was sustained a moment later and the bill was reported out with the recommendation that it do pass as amended.

H. B. 471 O'Hair, known as the fertilizer bill, was amended in the Senate Agricultural Committee on motion by Senator Dunlap to exclude nitrate of soda, and nitrate and sulphate of ammonia from the provisions of the act. Sen. Dunlap claims that these fertilizers do not need to be tagged, and that the tax for this purpose would just handicap and increase the cost of these fertilizers to the fruit growers who use this material. The state department of agriculture contended that these materials ought to be tested, analyzed and tagged to safeguard the smaller buyers. Senator Dunlap, who is one of the largest fruit growers in the state, promised to look into this feature before the bill comes up for passage.

Bonding Bills Win

A sharp encounter between friends and enemies of the Chicago increased bonding measure, S. B. 446, occurred in the House Revenue Committee on Wednesday afternoon. This bill would double the bonding power by doubling the assessed valuations, in every taxing district of Illinois. Corporation Counsel Ettelson of Chicago and his colleagues appeared in defense of the measure again with the argument that Chicago can not go forward with its public improvements and school building program unless it has authority to issue the bonds the people have already voted.

Margaret Haley of the Chicago Teachers' Federation and Harris Keeler of the Public Bureau of Efficiency of Chicago maintained that the bill was not needed, that the $35,000,000 of bonds just voted could be issued when the money was needed. Nevertheless, when put to a vote, this bill together with S. B. 447-532 which cut the maximum tax rates in half in taxing districts throughout the state, were passed out fifteen to eleven with favorable recomendation. The I. A. A. fought these measures with all its strength. The vote of downstate members who were not representing the interests of their constituents when they voted for these measures, was responsible for them going to the floor of the House. The roll call vote on S. B. 446 which doubles assesed valuations throughout Illinois follows.

For: Overland, Beckman, Elrod, E. A. W. Johnson, Juul, Phillips, Schnackenberg, Stewart, Swanson, McClugage, McSweeney, Rategan, Minsky, Lipka, O'Brien. McClugage explained his vote saying he would vote against the bills on the floor of the House. Igoe voted present.

Against: Chr. Hutson, Hunter, Allen, Church, Clark, Vaughan, Warren, Wylie, Gill, Fahy, Hennebry.

It is hard to understand how any legislator could be for these bills, much less a downstate representative when they open wide the gates for higher taxes.

The vote on the other measures S. B. 447-532 was the same.

Senate Bills Delayed

The Board of Trade bill, S. B. 148, was not called up this week. Pressure is being brought to bear to prevent the passage of this measure and there are evidences of influence to block its further consideration. It was on the calendar, second reading, on Thursday. The I. A. A. will ask to have it brought up for early consideration this week.

The state income tax bill, S. B. 313, was in the same position. An effort will be made to bring it up for early consideration likewise.

The Lantz cornborer appropriation bill, S. B. 553, which would give $30,000 to the state experiment station for special research work on the cornborer, lies in the House Committee on Appropriations facing opposition from certain committee members. It will be brought out early next week, according to present indications, and moved up for passage.

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S. B. 366—Lantz—the amendment to the Cooperative Act of 1923 passed the Senate with some bad amendments, which would virtually prevent a cooperative from entering into a contract with a producer, passed the Senate and lies in the House Committee on Agriculture. The same bill H. B. 509—McCarthy—was up on third reading in the House ready for passage on Thursday. The House bill is not amended. This bill will be pushed along to the Senate where an effort will be made to pass it without amendment.

H. B. 578—Tice—the grain warehousing on farms bill is up on third reading in the House. Its companion measure S. B. 433—Cuthbertson—has passed the

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Earl C. Smith

This is part of the story told the organized bankers of Illinois by President Earl C. Smith, who recently completed a speaking tour before ten group conferences of the Illinois Bankers Association.

"We all enjoyed having you with us on the trip, and I want to thank you most sincerely for your splendid contribution to the program," said M. A. Graettinger, secretary of the Illinois Bankers' Association, in a letter to President Smith. "I feel that your efforts have spurred the interest of the bankers in the agricultural problem as it has never been done before and I am sure that this will lead to some helpful action on the part of the association within a short time."

Stops were made at Barry, Litchfield, Murphysboro, Mount Vernon, Casey, Dixon, Kewanee, Peoria, Pontiac, and Woodstock.

NEW LIVESTOCK DIRECTOR

RAY E. MILLER of Quincy, Ill., farm adviser in Adams County, has been employed as director of livestock marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, to succeed Wm. E. Hedgcock, who recently tendered his resignation. Mr. Miller will also serve as director of field service for the four cooperative livestock producer agencies operating in the Illinois territory under the terms of an agreement entered into between the Illinois Agricultural Association and these Producer Agencies. The organizations concerned are the Chicago Producers' Commission Association, Producers' Commission Association, Indianapolis, Peoria Producers' Commission Association, and the Producers' Livestock Commission Association, National Stock Yards, Ill.



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Mr. Miller will assume his new duties about July 1. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri and during his four years' employment as farm adviser in Adams County established an enviable record of accomplishment. Adams County has the reputation for shipping more livestock cooperatively than any other county in the state. Mr. Miller is president of the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers. He will probably establish residence in Chicago. Miller is married and has one daughter.

INDIANA FARM BUREAU GETS INTO TAX FIGHT

THE Indiana Farm Bureau is taking the lead in a statewide campaign to lower assessed valuations of farm lands. In a series of meetings conducted by the state board of tax commissioners throughout the state, the Farm Bureau showed that assessed valuations on farm lands are higher than their actual selling value.

The State Board under the law must equalize valuation.

Smith Speaks at Centralia

President Earl C. Smith addressed a joint luncheon of 120 farmers and business men at Centralia on Friday, June 3.



W. L. Cope

"It was a fine meeting and there ought to be more like it throughout Illinois," said W. L. Cope, I. A. A. Executive Committeeman from Salem, who introduced the speaker. The meeting had been arranged by the Centralia Commercial Club with the help of A. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Exchange.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 5, 6, and 7, 1927, according to a recent announcement of President Sam H. Thompson.

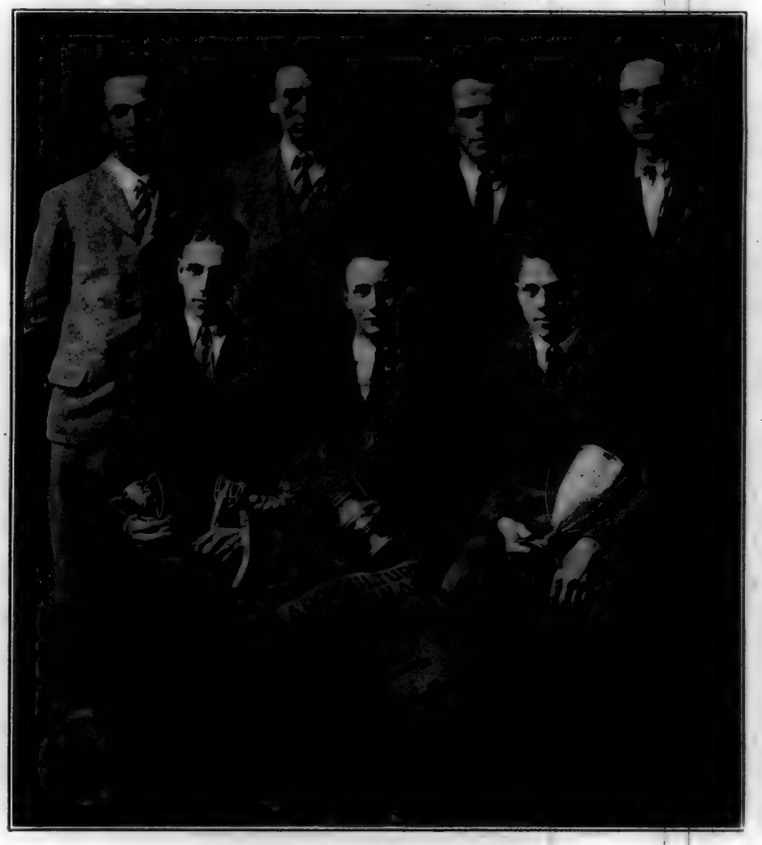
ROCK ISLAND GETS MEETING

Rock Island will be the scene of the next annual meeting of the I. A. A., according to a decision of the Executive Committee in session last week.



W. H. Moody

The decision lay between Danville and Rock Island, although Peoria made an effort to bring the convention back to that city through the efforts of Mike Finn of the Peoria Chamber of Commerce and Wilfred Shaw, farm adviser. W. H. Moody, member of the committee, made an earnest plea in behalf of Rock Island, while R. F. Karr spoke for Danville. The members voted eight to five for the western Illinois city. The convention will be held Jan. 18, 19 and 20, 1928. Rock Island, old stamping ground of Blackhawk, should provide an interesting setting for the meeting.



JUDGING CONTEST WINNERS

These boys from the Chenoa High School placed first in their section in the recent livestock judging contest, held at the University farm, Normal, Ill.

Top row, left to right, are Lowell Gerdes, Arthur Downs, Kenneth Jordon and J. A. Twardock, coach.

Bottom row: Kenneth Mears, Edwin Rhoda and James Andes.

They placed first in dairy, third in fat stock judging, and first in placing sheep. Mears won first and Andes third in individual judging.

Sixteen schools and 200 contestants competed.

I. A. A. PICNIC MAKES PROGRESS

"We are getting ready to entertain a crowd of 50,000 people at Mooseheart on Aug. 11" is the optimistic note expressed by Harry P. Kelley, Kane county farm adviser, who is chairman of the general committee for the I. A. A. State Picnic. Following are the names of the people who will see that the picnickers get a royal welcome.

I. A. A. Picnic Committees.

General—H. P. Kelley, Geneva, chairman; Theodore G. Miller, Mooseheart, secretary; John Esser, Aurora, treasurer.

Finance—C. B. Hagams, Geneva, chairman; C. W. Tennant, Aurora; Karl Stouffer, Elgin; Robert B. Irwin, Aurora; John Geiss, Batavia; O. G. Olwin, DeKalb; Wm. Webb, Plainfield; J. F. Betz, Oswego; Dr. Fred Miller, Elgin.

Sports—Glenn Warne, Sugar Grove, chairman; Dan G. Davies, Sugar Grove; Harry Gilkerson, Libertyville; Raymond Nelson, DeKalb; Harrison Fahrnkopf, Bloomington.

Program—Col. Frank D. Whipp, St. Charles, chairman; Rodney Brandon, Mooseheart; J. F. Hedgcock, Joliet; J. A. Young, Aurora.

Women's Program—Miss Lulu Black, Geneva, chairman; Mrs. I. R. Judd, Aurora; Mrs. Harvey Fraley, Naperville.

Grounds—Homer McCoy, Mooseheart, chairman; E. A. Carncross, Wheaton.

Publicity—J. W. Lino, Aurora, chairman; Malcolm Watson, Yorksville; Lewis Murkvicka, Aurora; K. White, Elgin.

Concessions—M. F. McCarty, Aurora, chairman.

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President Earl C. Smith addressed a joint luncheon of 120 farmers and business men at Centralia on Friday, June 3.



W. L. Cope

"It was a fine meeting and there ought to be more like it throughout Illinois," said W. L. Cope, I. A. A. Executive Committeeman from Salem, who introduced the speaker. The meeting had been arranged by the Centralia Commercial Club with the help of A. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Exchange.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 5, 6, and 7, 1927, according to a recent announcement of President Sam H. Thompson.

ROCK ISLAND GETS MEETING

Rock Island will be the scene of the next annual meeting of the I. A. A., according to a decision of the Executive Committee in session last week.



W. H. Moody

The decision lay between Danville and Rock Island, although Peoria made an effort to bring the convention back to that city through the efforts of Mike Finn of the Peoria Chamber of Commerce and Wilfred Shaw, farm adviser. W. H. Moody, member of the committee, made an earnest plea in behalf of Rock Island, while R. F. Karr spoke for Danville. The members voted eight to five for the western Illinois city. The convention will be held Jan. 18, 19 and 20, 1928. Rock Island, old stamping ground of Blackhawk, should provide an interesting setting for the meeting.



JUDGING CONTEST WINNERS

These boys from the Chenoa High School placed first in their section in the recent livestock judging contest, held at the University farm, Normal, Ill.

Top row, left to right, are Lowell Gerdes, Arthur Downs, Kenneth Jordon and J. A. Twardock, coach.

Bottom row: Kenneth Mears, Edwin Rhoda and James Andes.

They placed first in dairy, third in fat stock judging, and first in placing sheep. Mears won first and Andes third in individual judging.

Sixteen schools and 200 contestants competed.

I. A. A. PICNIC MAKES PROGRESS

"We are getting ready to entertain a crowd of 50,000 people at Mooseheart on Aug. 11" is the optimistic note expressed by Harry P. Kelley, Kane county farm adviser, who is chairman of the general committee for the I. A. A. State Picnic. Following are the names of the people who will see that the picnickers get a royal welcome.

I. A. A. Picnic Committees.

General—H. P. Kelley, Geneva, chairman; Theodore G. Miller, Mooseheart, secretary; John Esser, Aurora, treasurer.

Finance—C. B. Hagams, Geneva, chairman; C. W. Tennant, Aurora; Karl Stouffer, Elgin; Robert B. Irwin, Aurora; John Geiss, Batavia; O. G. Olwin, DeKalb; Wm. Webb, Plainfield; J. F. Betz, Oswego; Dr. Fred Miller, Elgin.

Sports—Glenn Warne, Sugar Grove, chairman; Dan G. Davies, Sugar Grove; Harry Gilkerson, Libertyville; Raymond Nelson, DeKalb; Harrison Fahrnkopf, Bloomington.

Program—Col. Frank D. Whipp, St. Charles, chairman; Rodney Brandon, Mooseheart; J. F. Hedgcock, Joliet; J. A. Young, Aurora.

Women's Program—Miss Lulu Black, Geneva, chairman; Mrs. I. R. Judd, Aurora; Mrs. Harvey Fraley, Naperville.

Grounds—Homer McCoy, Mooseheart, chairman; F. A. Carncross, Wheaton.

Publicity—J. W. Lino, Aurora, chairman; Malcolm Watson, Yorksville; Lewis Murkvicka, Aurora; K. White, Elgin.

Concessions—M. F. McCarty, Aurora, chairman.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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President, Earl C. Smith ..... Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton ..... Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington
Secretary, Geo. A. Fox ..... Sycamore

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(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th ..... H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th ..... A. M. Skinner, Yates City
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th ..... Fred Dietz, De Soto

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Business Service ..... Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Farm Supply ..... J. R. Bent
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Kelker
Information ..... E. G. Thiem
Insurance ..... J. P. Gibson
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Ray E. Miller
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Promotional Service ..... V. Vaniman
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

The Attacker's Advantage

IN ANY dispute or argument hinging upon a constructive piece of legislation or program the critic or opponent always has the proponent on the hip. If he is a clever liar, he can raise more false issues and befuddle the minds of the credulous public so completely that the proponent on the defensive is always at sea.

Smoke screens are no less effective in a battle of words and ideals than they are in actual warfare. False bogies become real to the casual reader. They only fall to the ground under the thoughtful scrutiny of the careful observer.

Producer's Agreement Signed

FOR the past year an agreement has been pending between the I. A. A. and the Livestock Producers' Association at Chicago, Peoria, Indianapolis, and E. St. Louis. The agreement provides for a statewide field service arrangement to be administered by a joint field service committee consisting of one representative each from the four agencies, one from the National Producers' Commission Association, two from the I. A. A., and one from the American Farm Bureau Federation. This agreement has finally been accepted by all interested parties. Announcement of the details of the new plan will be made in the near future.

The Raid Is On

THE expected raid on the tax payers, predicted when Mayor Thompson's eighty-seven revenue bills were cast into the legislative hopper, has already become real. The county clerks were the first on the scene at Springfield last week putting in their bid for more taxing power. They showed up en masse to amend Senate bill 518 so as to increase the maximum tax rate for general county purposes sixty per cent.

They would do this very innocently and unobtrusively, but cleverly. S. B. 446 provides that assessments hereafter shall be based on full valuations instead of half thereof as at present. To leave tax rates the same would double all taxes, so Mayor Thompson had eighty-six other bills drawn up each of which cuts the maximum tax rate fifty per cent in one or another taxing district in Illinois.

The result of all this is to keep taxes where they are but to double any district's bonding power. At present, the limit of bonding power in a district is five per cent of the assessed valuations. By doubling the assessed valuations, the effect is the same as increasing the bonding power to 10 per cent. That's so Chicago can continue its orgy of spending unhampered by legal restraints.

Farmers don't object to Chicago doubling its bonded debt but they are against allowing their own counties and communities to do likewise.

The county clerks want to reduce the maximum tax rate for county purposes from fifty to only forty per cent instead of to twenty-five as provided in S. B. 518. It looks like an innocent enough proposal, but it may saddle sixty per cent more taxes on the farm and home owners. This is only one of many more raids to follow.

The only thing to do is to beat the increased bonding bill and its retinue of eighty-six dependent allies. That's what will happen in the House next week if each member tells his representative how he stands on these measures.

Can and Can't

THE amusing statement presented below which has been going the rounds among the county farm bureau papers in Illinois is indicative of the farmers' reaction to the diversification argument, as outlined in the Coolidge veto message on the McNary-Haugen bill:

"Diversification is the hope of agriculture, according to the 'farmer' from Vermont. We are in the midst of one of the best diversified agricultural regions in the nation, yet we are also in the midst of the region of agricultural depression.

"What is the farmer here to do?

"He shouldn't raise more corn, nor

"He shouldn't raise more oats, and

"He can't raise much more wheat or hay, nor

"He can't raise many more chickens, sheep, cattle, or hogs, with out making them unprofitable.

"He can't raise another loan because he already has a mortgage growing on the ground, and can't cut it.

"He can't raise more children, because he's already supporting twenty-seven per cent of the population on only nine or ten per cent of the national income.

"He CAN raise hell with the administration, and that's what he will raise if he isn't accorded the same rights as others."

Disregarding the political reference, the statement pithily reveals the fallacy of trying to solve a national problem by such a shallow and trite recommendation. Which is more dangerous to our national welfare and security, a crop shortage or a surplus? Then again, who is to cut acreage? Who can say how much of any crop farmers shall produce to insure them a reasonable profit? Who is qualified to tell how many acres are required to grow a given number of bushels without accurate long distance weather forecasts?

These are some of the questions the diversification and reduced acreage theorists must answer satisfactorily before farmers will abandon their own solution for the surplus problem.

What The I. A. A. Is Doing

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RATES IN DANGER The Illinois Central Railroad, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and other railroads operating in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to cancel out their present rates on fruits and vegetables applying from points in Illinois and Indiana to Chicago, and instead, establish substantially higher rates. This action is based upon the case in which the I. A. A. was active two years ago when a very substantial increase in Illinois rates was prevented. The railroads are now making another effort to boost Illinois rates. L. J. Quasey, director of transportation, will file a protest against rate increases on the ground that the economic position of the fruit grower in Southern Illinois is such that they can not stand any further handicaps.

PEACH RATES ON I. C. R. R. Negotiations are under way with the Illinois Central Railroad Company for a reduction in the minimum weight on peaches from 24,000 pounds to 20,000, and to apply the same rate on peaches southbound as that applicable on peaches northbound from Georgia. If we are successful in bringing this about, it will result in a very substantial reduction to our people.

FEEDING-IN-TRANSIT ON WABASH As a result of our efforts, the Wabash Railroad Company has put into effect a feeding-in-transit rate on cattle and sheep so that they may be stopped in transit for grazing or fattening at a very substantial saving in freight on the through movement to market. This applies to points on the Wabash intermediate to Chicago.

REDUCTION ON C. & E. I. R. R. As a result of our negotiations with the C. & E. I. Railroad Company a reduction in stocker and feeder rates has been granted from the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis, to points on the C. & E. I. railroad in Montgomery County. This makes the rates 25 per cent lower than those previously in effect.

MILK AND CREAM RATES REDUCED On April 15 we reported that the Wabash Railroad Company put into effect increased rates on milk and cream which particularly concerned shippers in and around Raymond, Illinois. We immediately took the matter up with the Wabash Railroad Company and filed informal complaint with the Illinois Commerce Commission. As a result of our action, the Wabash Railroad Company issued their new tariff M-9, to become effective May 28, 1927, reducing the rates practically to their former basis.

STOCK CATTLE RATES The C. & A. Railroad Company has issued a tariff to become effective June 15, 1927, which increases the freight rate from 27 cents to 29 cents a hundred on stock cattle from Kansas City to points in Illinois on the C. & A. and connecting lines. We have filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission opposing this increase.

PROPOSED CANCELLATION OF L. C. L. RATES The railroads are proposing to cancel the less than car load commodity rates on a large number of commodities, including fruits and vegetables, moving between points in Illinois, and to apply a higher class rate. This move is being opposed by this association and other interested parties. Hearings are being conducted jointly by the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The outcome of this proposition will be reported later.

JERSEYVILLE TELEPHONE CASE This case involves a petition by the Jerseyville Telephone Company for an advance in telephone rates in Jersey County. The final hearing was held in Springfield, May 19. Mr. Coddingham, Chairman of the Farm Bureau Committee, Mr. Shuman, farm adviser of Jersey county and L. J. Quasey of the I. A. A., represented farm bureau member subscribers. From the report of the Commission's engineers, it appears that the company will earn on the basis of the present rates, about five per cent, which practically means that the petition for the advance in rates will be denied by the Commission.

ILLINOIS SOUTHERN TELEPHONE CASE We have just received the Illinois Commerce Commission's decision on this case which was heard in Vienna, April 19. The Commission has refused to grant the petition of the company to discontinue free toll service and to abandon certain exchanges. The Commission also ordered the company to re-establish certain service which they had discontinued without authority from the Commission. Immediately after this order was issued by the Commission, the company withdrew another petition which it had filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission affecting telephone service in ten other counties in Illinois. The I. A. A. and the farm bureaus gave the testimony which resulted in the favorable action of the Commission.

CLAIMS COLLECTED From January 1, 1927, to April 30, 1927 the I. A. A. collected $12,306.91 in claims. For the month of May, 1927 the total was $1,767.70 or a grand total of $14,074.61. Of this amount, $6,994.08 was collected in the name of the Chicago Producers' Commission Association for the period from January 1, 1927, to April 30. For the month of May $1,375.27 was collected for the Producers.

AUTO INSURANCE HITS 4000 By the end of May, auto insurance applications in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co., totaled 4,080. The record of the month was 530 applications. The drive for 10,000 applications by Aug. 1 is on. Every Farm Bureau will be asked to devote a week toward securing new policy holders.

HAIL INSURANCE PROVES POPULAR A total of $615,887 worth of fruit and garden truck hail insurance has been written in thirty-one counties. The heavy frost will cut the total amount that would have been written at least fifty per cent. Farm crop hail insurance written up to June 8 totaled $1,133,055 in forty-three counties. The heavy demand for this insurance will come later.

Got Loading Chute

I. A. A. Transportation Dept.:

Referring to your letter of May 26 about stock loading pens at Twin Grove, I am mighty glad to report that these facilities were put in three weeks ago.

Please be assured I greatly appreciate your part in getting this fine accommodation. I think it is an object lesson to my non-farm bureau member neighbor who had repeatedly told me he had tried for twenty years to get what we have just gotten so easily.

E. D. LAWRENCE,
McLean County, Ill.

What the Members Say

EAT MORE EGGS

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

THERE is so much talk of helping the farmer, I believe I have a good suggestion to make; one that would help them and also the public. This is the time of the year when the production of eggs is large and they are fresh, and now is the time to get the people to eat them when the farmer is producing, not after the hen has stopped laying and they are in the hands of the speculator.

The crop is the largest in history, and indications are for a heavy lay. I believe you should encourage the farmer and small town population as well as the city dweller to increase their consumption now, and by so doing stimulate prices for the farmer. There is no use to let the speculator put the market down to where it would cost the farmer money to produce, now that the speculator has his load in cold storage to sell next fall at a good profit. Now is the time to start a campaign to eat more eggs while they are fresh, and not wait and let the speculators do it this fall when the hen is through laying. Such an advocation coming from you over the radio and through the press and your papers could make thousands of dollars for the farmer, and cost you nothing as all information is eagerly sought from an organization of your standing by all newspapers and a short talk on the radio nightly by one of your speakers. Hoping you will take some action on the suggestion, I am

WILBUR FULLER,
Cook County, Ill.

A good suggestion, Fuller. Some day farmers will learn to store their own eggs and share in the profits when eggs are high.—Editor.

AGAINST TAXES

Editor I. A. A. RECORD:

I OBJECT to *any* income tax for farmers, in fact if the farmers were exempt from any tax for at least one year it would help regain a little of what they have lost. Speaking for myself I am land-poor and sand land at that which was bought by my father with the laudable desire to make it productive. Buildings and fences and cross fences were a big expense and the feed for the livestock on it has to be bought.

In the course of time by using carloads and carloads of limestone, and growing legumes it has a chance to be more valuable.

I buy corn, and feed it and apparently when the returns come in it might look as though I was making money—but—what about borrowing money at seven per cent to pay for corn and livestock, also hired help at high wages?

I don't believe in the gas tax either, but will not write about that now as I have to take a six mile ride to the farm to see how things are and also work even though I have two high-priced men. I am up at from three to four a. m. retiring at 9:30 or 10:30 p. m., perhaps—indeed most of the time lying awake worrying.

Mine is no rocking chair or swivel chair job I can assure you, and I am tired, tired, tired of these eternal taxes. Just take the farm and be done with it.

A lot of the farmers won't build or improve their property for they know taxes will be increased. Why not legislate for lower prices for the things we have to buy?

There is only one farmer in my community who has bought farm machinery and everyone wonders how he did it.

CATHERINE STEVENSON,
Mercer Co., Ill.

The state income tax is designed to help you, not to add to your burdens. It would exact taxes from the wealthy owners of stocks and bonds, and the salaried workers who now make no direct contribution to the cost of state government. If we had a state income tax, all the burden of taxes would not fall on farms, homes, and real estate as is the case now. Only farmers with large net incomes who pay little or no personal property or land tax would contribute to an income tax, and under present economic conditions, this number is conceded to be very small.—Editor.

BLAMES FEDERAL RESERVE

Editor, RECORD:

I am the man who 'phoned you twice since your talk over the WLS radio station last Thursday. I am the one who blames the Federal Reserve System for the present condition of agriculture all over the country.

I am indeed confident as to my position in this matter; for I have given it much forethought and study since the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.

Until 1920, the farmer enjoyed the same so-called prosperity experienced by everybody else; but when the Federal Reserve Board was requested to call in $15,000,000, the grain prices were the first to be affected. When the Federal Reserve called in this $15,000,000 the dollar was and had been for some time worth approximately 33 1/3 cents. With the action of the Federal Reserve Board by order of the Treasury, the dollar advanced from 33 1/3 cents in value to about 75 cents. During this fluctuation, corn dropped from $2.25 a bushel to about $0.30 per bushel; and the farmer was ruined.

At this juncture, the deflation was halted because it was on the verge of affecting general prices to a downward trend. More money was put into circulation which brought the dollar back to about 62 cents where it has remained practically all the time since that time; but grain prices have never been put back to their original point of inflation where other prices still remain, practically.

The foregoing is the story of the calamity. Although it is unnecessary for one to be an expert economist, yet the American people do not understand the reality of the situation; and the so-called agricultural doctors in the form of farm bureaus, cooperative marketing association, and all other organizations connected with the improvement of agriculture are working night and day to figure out the remedy which is indeed simple.

The abolition or modification of the powers of the Federal Reserve are the only two alternatives for the solution of the difficulty. There is absolutely no legislation whose enactment can help agriculture permanently without the abolition or limitation of the Federal Reserve System; and I am ready to stand behind the truth of this statement under all circumstances.

G. REX CLARKE,
Cook County, Ill.

The deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board following the war, undoubtedly was partially responsible for the rapid fall in farm prices. But this is not the only reason for the continued agricultural depression. The deflation policy affected other commodities as well as farm products. The organized industries, however, were able to check the fall in their prices to some extent by reducing production, whereas agriculture had no effective method of decreasing production and thereby maintaining a fair level of prices.—Editor.

THANK YOU

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

I have just received bulletin No. 345 "The Distribution of the Tax Burden In Township and Community High Schools In Illinois" put out by your Association. It is such an excellent piece of work that I must congratulate you upon sponsoring it. Authentic data, intelligently interpreted, is one of the things we need for the improvement of country life.

K. LLEWELLYN MACGARR,
Taylor University, Upland, Ind.

Half Million Left of T. B. Appropriation

Don W. Robison, state superintendent of animal industry, submits the following financial statement on tuberculosis eradication in the State of Illinois for May, 1927:

Indemnity and Expenses Paid and Pending	
APPROPRIATION	$2,000,000.00
Indemnity claims against the State paid since July 1, 1925	$1,058,519.49
Amount of federal claims paid by the State	231,675.37
Expenses incurred since July 1, 1925	156,209.61
Claims pending on 4,251 reactors secured since July 1, 1926, allowing $15 per head. (State share)	63,765.00
Total claims and expenses paid pending	1,510,169.47
Free Balance of Appropriation	$ 489,830.53

Farmers pay approximately 16 per cent of the state auto license fees in Illinois.

Seventy-eight per cent of Illinois farmers live one or more miles off a paved road.

What The Counties Are Doing

KRUG CORN TO 100 CLUB MEMBERS IN MASON

One hundred boys and girls have entered the Corn Club sponsored by the Mason County Farm Bureau. Each member received a supply of Krug corn from the Farm Bureau.

JERSEY HOLDS FEEDING SCHOOLS

One-fourth of the members of the Jersey County Farm Bureau are feeding the modified Wisconsin chick ration as a result of feeding schools held over the county. The ration can be mixed for about $1.50 per cwt. if milk is available, says Frank Shuman, farm adviser.

CONG. BRAND SPEAKS AT DEKALB MEETING

The largest annual meeting since the DeKalb County Farm Bureau was organized in 1912, was the last one on May 10 when 712 sat down to the banquet and heard Congressman Brand speak. Eight hundred attended the meeting. Business men and bankers from over the county as well as farmers were there. The Home Economics girls at the DeKalb High School served.

HANCOCK EMPLOYS INSURANCE SOLICITOR

We recently employed a county insurance representative, L. W. Baxter, who in conjunction with eight or ten local agents will offer mutual automobile insurance in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company and mutual hail insurance on farm crops, fruits, and vegetables in the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company to every member says Adviser J. H. Lloyd. This decision was reached at a recent meeting of the executive committee when unanimous approval of the insurance program was given and the county insurance committee authorized to provide this important service for members.

HENRY COUNTY FARMERS COMPARE CORN IN PLOTS

Six farmers cooperate with the Henry County Farm Bureau in conducting identical corn plots comparing various strains of corn, including a number of hybrids, and checking on the value of disease testing and seed treatment. The men are Morgan Bros., G. E. Hulting, Wm. H. Miller, C. D. Ford, Otto Lundberg, and Lynn and Ephraim Kerr. The task of producing a hybrid especially adapted to Western Illinois has been undertaken by Morgan Bros.

VERMILION SEEKS 30,000 ACRES ALFALFA

Our campaign for 30,000 acres of alfalfa provides for 10 acres on every farm in Vermilion county, says Farm Adviser Kercher. One hundred and five farmers had a total of 1,026 acres according to an initial survey, but new seeding this spring brought the total up to 2,500 acres. One hundred and seventy-five boys and girls are entered in club work.

SCOTT COUNTY HAS SWEET CLOVER DAY

The International Harvester Co., and the John Deere Implement Co., both conducted demonstrations on preparing the seed bed at the Third Annual Sweet Clover Day on May 17 in Scott county. Prof. E. T. Robbins demonstrated multiple hitches. Attendance and interest was good in spite of bad weather, says Adviser Tate. Two hundred girls are entered in the eight 4-H clubs just organized. This is the first girls' club work ever undertaken here.

LAKE COUNTY ENROLLS 150 IN POULTRY CLUB

Lake county recently enrolled 150 members in poultry club work, 75 per cent of which are from non-farm bureau families. We hope to reach the non-member in this way and show him what real Farm Bureau work means, says Farm Adviser Harry Gilkerson. The money to buy eggs was furnished by the Waukegan Chamber of Commerce. Three settings of eggs from good quality stock were distributed to each boy and girl, and in the fall the members are to return one pullet for each setting. These pullets are to be sold at a public show where they have been displayed and awarded premiums. The local Smith-Hughes instructors did most of the work in getting members. A local calf meal company supplied each member with 10 lbs. of chick feed free.

KNOX BOYS AFTER GOLD MEDAL

Competition among our 50 calf members is keen for the gold medal offered by the Chicago Producers Commission Association writes Farm Adviser Marchant. The medal is awarded the most outstanding calf club member, the placing of the calf counting only 25 per cent. This has been an incentive to the members to attend meetings regularly, give reports and discussions, and keep complete feed and management records. All calves on feed this year were purchased locally. Twenty-two are Shorthorns, sixteen Herefords, and twelve Angus. The fifty members feeding these calves are organized into five standard 4-H clubs.

LASALLE HAS GET TOGETHER MEETING

A. C. Everingham, legislative representative of the Illinois Agricultural Association pleaded for elimination of sectional lines and class prejudices before a large gathering of farmers and business men at LaSalle on the night of May 19. "This meeting, in the opinion of our people, was a very successful one," writes Farm Adviser Walter McLaughlin.

NEW WABASH ASS'N. SHIPS 18 CARS LIVESTOCK

Eight cars of livestock were shipped during its first six weeks of operation by the Wabash County Livestock Shipping Association. Farm Adviser Spencer is busy conducting hog cholera vaccination demonstrations.

MARSHALL-PUTNAM FARMERS TREAT CORN

We are emphasizing the mercury treatment for seed corn this spring, states Farm Adviser F. E. Fuller. Fully 40 per cent of our members' entire corn acreage will be treated. Two hundred tests with various seed treatments are being carried on in cooperation with James Holbert of the U. S. D. A. The M-P Oil Co. passed its 100 carload mark before the first year was up. Annual cattle Feeders Day will be held on June 16.

How Illinois Spends Its Tax Money

THE payments for maintenance and operation of the general departments of Illinois for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, amounted to $43,158,525, or $6.04 per capita, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. This includes $8,877,223 for education from the state school fund. In 1925 the comparative per capita for maintenance and operation of general departments was $6.94, and in 1917, $3.62. The decrease in per capita maintenance and operation shown for 1926 was due to the decreased payments for compensation of soldiers and sailors of the World War.

The expenses of public service enterprises amounted to $40,952; interest on debt, $5,667,947; and outlays for permanent improvements, $27,357,093. The total payments, therefore, for expenses of general departments and public service enterprises, interest, and outlays were $76,224,517. Of this amount $319,612 represents payments by a State department or enterprise to another on account of services. The totals include all payments for the year, whether made from current revenues or from the proceeds of bond issues.

Of the governmental costs reported above, $26,364,926 was for highways, $2,041,542 being for maintenance and $24,323,384 for construction.

Income $10.52 Per Capita

THE total revenue receipts of Illinois for 1926 were $75,223,910, or $10.52 per capita. This was $26,356,486 more than the total payments of the year, exclusive of the payments for permanent imporvement, but $1,000,607 less than the total payments including those for permanent improvement. These payments in excess of revenue receipts were met from the proceeds of debt obligations. Of the total revenue receipts $319,612 represents receipts from a State department or enterprise on account of services. Property and special taxes represented 51.2 per cent of the total revenue for 1926, 45.2 per cent for 1925, and 74.9 per cent for 1917. The increase in the amount of property and special taxes collected was 19.3 per cent from 1917 to 1925, and 48.3 per cent from 1925 to 1926. The per capita property and special taxes were $5.39 in 1926, $3.75 in 1925, and $3.49 in 1917.

Earnings of general departments, or compensation for services rendered by state officials, represented 4.2 per cent of the total revenue for 1926, 4.9 per cent for 1925, and 6.3 per cent for 1917.

Business and nonbusiness licenses constituted 38.5 per cent of the total revenue for 1926, 39.2 per cent for 1925, and 16.8 per cent for 1917.

Receipts from business licenses consist chiefly of taxes exacted from insurance and other incorporated companies, while those from nonbusiness licenses comprise chiefly taxes on motor vehicles and amounts paid for hunting and fishing privileges.

Debts $19.39 Per Capita

THE net indebtedness (funded or fixed debt less sinking fund assets) of Illinois on June 30, 1926, was $138,633,018, or $19.39 per capita. In 1925 the per capita debt was $18.41, and in 1917, $0.33.

For 1926 the taxable valuation of property in Illinois subject to ad valorem taxation was $4,194,769,417; the amount of State taxes levied was $35,655,540; and the per capita levy, $4.99. In 1925 the per capita levy was $3.83, and in 1917, $3.75.

LEGISLATURE DRAWS TO CLOSE

(Continued from page 2.)

Senate and is up on second reading in the House. This measure should go through without delay early this week.

Lantz's park district bill, S. B. 342, was up on second reading in the House on Thursday. This is a good measure and should go through.

Lantz's S. B. 335, the new Canada thistle and noxious weed bill up on second reading in the House on Thursday is slated to pass.

S. B. 186—Lantz—the state department T. B. eradication measure, which would allow the state to enter and test a man's herd at his own expense when three-fourths of the cattle of the county are tested, was on second reading in the House. When called there is likely to be opposition from the dairy districts of northeastern Illinois where the T. B. test is still more or less unpopular.

Senator Flagg's flag smut relief bill, S. B. 181, was up on second reading in the Senate and should be moved along without opposition. This measure carries a small appropriation to reimburse farmers in Madison County who burned their straw stacks to prevent the spread of flag smut in wheat.

Other bills of more or less importance are being watched to protect the interests of I. A. A. members.

Omnibus Bill Storm Center

The $2,000,000 T. B. appropriation is included in the omnibus bill which was up on second reading in the House this week. This bill was attacked vigorously by Rep. Tice, Castle and others who objected to the fact that it provides for $9,000,000 appropriations in excess of the budget. The appropriation for an artillery firing range at Camp Grant was stricken out on the objections of Reps. Green, Hunter and Baker from that section. Other slight additions and subtractions were made before the measure was allowed to go along to third reading.

Heavy barrows will be eligible to compete in the individual classes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, according to a recent decision of the Board of Directors.

Walton Peteet Improved

Walton Peteet, former secretary of the National Council of Cooperative Marketing Associations, is recovering from a paralytic stroke that left him almost helpless on the right side, according to reports from his home in Washington, D. C. He had been ill for several months previous to the stroke. Friends of Mr. Peteet in Illinois will be glad to know he is much improved.



Walton Peteet

NEW HOLSTEIN SECRETARY

JAMES A. BALL, formerly with the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois, is the new secretary of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association. Ball is a graduate of the University of Illinois and for the past two years has been engaged in experimental and research work for the University. He started work as Holstein secretary on June 1, with headquarters at 608 So. Dearborn, Chicago. If you want any information on Holsteins or have a bull to sell get in touch with him.

The Farmer's Railway

By B. B. Goodin, President Dewitt County Farm Bureau

Farming is like a mountain railway
With an engineer for all.
He must make the run successful,
From the springtime to the fall.
Watch the bugs, the worms, the moisture,
Never falter, never quail
With his hand upon the throttle
And his eye upon the rail.

Farming will be growing pleasant
With our I. A. A. as guide
We must make our work successful
We must cross the swelling tide
With its agents as conductors
Do our duty never fail,
For his hand's upon the throttle
And his eye's upon the rail.

We will often hear objections
For selfish reasons that are plain
And on farmer's vital interests
They will try to wreck our train.
We will make the run successful
Never falter, never fail.
Keep your hand upon the throttle
And your eye upon the rail.

Many troubles has our agent
But a patience that is great.
He will give us much assistance
If we all cooperate
With a Farm Bureau behind him
That is strong, he'll never fail
For his hand's upon the throttle
And his eye's upon the rail.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Issued Every Month for 63,000 Thinking Farmers

Volume 5 **JULY, 1927** **Number 7**

Charges of Trading Branded False

Legislative Committee Presents Truth About Gas Tax

THE Fifty-fifth General Assembly, which just passed into history, was one of unusual interest to Illinois farmers. The Illinois Agricultural Association was involved in much legislation of major importance. These matters were highly controversial, the decision hinging, in most instances, on two or three votes.

The outstanding example of this was the so-called Chicago bonding bills, which provided for the assessment of property at full value. As originally introduced, Senate Bill No. 446 would have doubled the bonding limit of every taxing body in the state.



Earl C. Smith A. C. Everingham Frank D. Barton

I. A. A.'S LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

At various stages of the assembly the association was charged, both in the press and from the floor, of trading support on various measures. These charges were utterly false. The Illinois Agricultural Association was party to no traffic in bills. It supported or opposed legislation strictly on the individual merits or demerits of pending bills.

Terrific Pressure

Members from down-state were often subjected to terrific political pressure to influence their action on various measures. Senators and representatives who stood up under that pressure and voted in the interest of Agricultural and down state communities deserve the profound gratitude and ardent support of down-state voters who are interested in the future welfare of agriculture and rural development.

Many bills were passed, some were defeated and others were amended, due to activities of agricultural representatives. The Illinois Agricultural Association was never more potent as a legislative influence than now. The complete story of agricultural participation in the Fifty-fifth General Assembly, together with roll calls on important controversial measures, will be presented in a special legislative edition of the RECORD to be published Aug. 15.

Truth About Gas Tax

The position of the Illinois Agricultural Association in favor of the proper sort of a gas tax has long been known. That a strenuous effort would be made to establish a gasoline tax at the session just closed early became apparent. To that end a bill was introduced providing for a gas tax of two cents per gallon, devoted entirely to the completion of the bond issue system.

This bill never received any support from the Illinois Agricultural Association. It failed to recognize a secondary system of roads. It left more than seventy-five per cent of the farmers and down state communities wallowing in the mud, though they had supported the development of the trunk line system and had continuously contributed to its construction.

In face of certain defeat, this bill was stricken from the calendar in the Senate and the Senate bill was dead. At the time of the introduction of the Senate bill an identical bill was introduced in the House which was still pending.

I. A. A. Amendments Adopted

The Illinois Agricultural Association presented certain amendments to that bill to the House Committee on Roads and Bridges, which were adopted and the bill as amended by the Illinois Agricultural Association was voted out of the committee with recommendation "that it do pass."

All partisan and political lines were ignored in the fight that ensued on this bill, the issue being between the down-state more rural representatives who supported the bill while almost to a man those representing the large cities of the state put forth every effort for its defeat.

It was the opinion of John C. Watson, Tax Director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, based on the figures of the highway engineer, which he believed to be substantially correct, that, without a gas tax or some additional revenue, the bond issue system could not have been completed within a reasonable time. Most of the roads, the completion of which would have been long delayed, serve down state rural and urban communities.

How Bill Operates

What does this amended bill do?

1. It levies a tax of two cents per gallon on all gasoline used in motor vehicles on the highways in Illinois.

The complete summary of the Illinois Agricultural Association's legislative policy and the story of each measure of interest to agriculture will be related in detail in the August issue of the RECORD. Personalities involved in the struggle to secure agricultural legislation and the part they played in the passage and defeat of good and obnoxious measures will be presented without bias. Members will be fully informed of the voting records and efforts in behalf of farm legislation so they may vote intelligently in coming elections.

2. It provides exemption for gasoline used for agricultural, industrial and purposes other than in motor vehicles used on the highways.

3. It provides for the prompt completion of the bond issue system, (one-half of the tax going for that purpose), thereby removing to a large degree the element of politics in designating which roads shall be first completed.

4. It recognizes the secondary roads as a part of the state highway system. One-half of the gasoline tax goes back to the counties on the basis of the automobile license fees coming from such counties for the construction and maintenance of state aid roads.

5. It removes state politics from the selection of the state aid roads for improvement by providing that such roads shall be designated by the county boards.

6. It provides that funds derived from the gas tax may be used to pay the principal and interest of county road bonds where such bonds have been issued for the construction of state aid roads and where such roads have been built according to approved specifications.

7. It provides that county boards may, by resolution, use the funds derived from the gas tax to replace funds now levied against property for state aid road maintenance.

Best Possible Arrangement

It is the opininion of those in touch with the legislative situation that the gasoline tax just passed is the best possible arrangement obtainable under present conditions. They believe further that at no future period would as satisfactory an arrangement have been possible.

The large cities have already been supplied with roads and have lost interest in the rural requirements. If this program had gone forward for two more years, other communities would have grown cold to those needs. Never again would we have been able to secure substantial recognition of secondary roads.

We have made possible through the gas tax a comprehensive road program. The farmer's end of the road has been recognized. We may now look forward to the development of a real farm to market system of roads.

"Apples for Health, Inc." an organization representing the apple growing interests of America will soon launch a campaign to raise $4,000,000 to advertise this fruit says the Illinois Fruit Exchange News. A national advertising company has been retained as counsel.

A gold medal for the champion calf club member in each county having a regular organized calf club of five or more members, and a silver medal to the champion fat barrow club member will be awarded by the Chicago Producers Commission Association to boys and girls in all counties in northern and central Illinois, this year.

DR. TAYLOR TELLS CHICAGO WHY I. A. A. ATTENDS LEGISLATURE

City and Country Should Work Together For A Square Deal In Washington and Springfield

THE press of Chicago seems to be convinced that because the farmers of the state of Illinois control the legislature and seek to pass some measures which seem to shift the tax burden from country to city, Chicago should secede and set up a state of her own. This suggests the need of sober thought," declares Henry C. Taylor of The Institute for Research in Land Economics, Northwestern University, in a recent issue of the Evanston, Ill., News-Index.

"Which group is the more prosperous at the present time, the citizens of Chicago or the down-state farmers? Which group has the higher standards of living? Which group is getting ahead financially the more rapidly? The answer is well known. Since 1920, city incomes have been much higher and farm incomes have been much lower in purchasing power than before the war. The wealth of Chicago has greatly increased, while the wealth of the farmers of Illinois has decreased more than 25 per cent.

Agriculture at Disadvantage

"This shrinkage in agricultural income and wealth is in large measure due to specific acts of the federal government which have placed agriculture at a disadvantage in the distribution of the wealth of the nation. The farmers have found Washington as completely dominated by the financial and industrial bloc as Chicago has found Springfield dominated by the 'Squires.' The farmers have found it utterly impossible to secure relief legislation which would put agriculture on a parity with the city industries. The Chicago delegation in Congress failed to help the Illinois farmers to secure needed legislation in Washington.

"It is most natural that the farmers who have failed to secure the legislation in Washington which would restore their purchasing power, should turn to their state legislature where they have some influence and seek legislation which will reduce their tax burden and place more of the burden on those who have incomes which are better because of federal legislation.

"The solution should be a simple one. Let the city and country in Illinois recognize their community of interest, work together for a square deal in primary distribution of wealth, and then the distribution of the tax burden can easily be adjusted. City and country should work together for a square deal in Washington and Springfield. This will end country and city strife. If country and city strife continues and Chicago and other cities similarly situated secede, it will be equally logical for the agricultural regions of the United States to ask the privilege of withdrawing from the Union and establishing a separate government because they find Congress dominated by the financial and industrial bloc.

Is Chicago Ready to Help?

"There are two roads open at the present time. The one we are on and the one we should be on. The one we are on is the road easily traveled by the politician who is dominated by private interests and which leads to injustice, war and chaos. The one we should be on can be traveled only by statesmen dominated with the national point of view and seeking the welfare of all. It leads to justice, harmony and a square deal for all.

"The experience Chicago is having in Springfield should help her to understand and appreciate the position of the farmer in Washington. I happen to know that it was the failure of the farmers to get what was due them in Washington which led them to seek relief from their tax burdens in Springfield.

"Is Chicago ready to work with the farmers of the state for a square deal all round? If so, there is hope for the city, the state and the nation."

TELEPHONE COMPANY GETS RATE INCREASE

THE Illinois Commerce Commission recently granted the Jerseyville Telephone Co., an increase of $3 a year on service to subscribers. This means that rural subscribers will pay $21 per year, hereafter, instead of $18. Commenting on this action, L. J. Quasey, says:

"This was rather a close case, in that the old rates were not adequate to give the company a fair return, and the rates ordered by the Commission will tend to make an earning of about seven per cent. This is rather high for a small telephone company. However, the Commission does not make changes up or down that amount to less than 25 cents a month. The company has been backward in its rural service policy and we hope that the advance will induce them to be more amenable to the demands for telephone service in the country. The fact that they were allowed the advance puts us in position to insist more strongly on this point."

The Transportation Department collected $18,468.09 in claims from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1927.

The total quantity of phosphate rock sold in the United States in 1926 was 3,209,976 long tons valued at $10,893,800 according to the U. S. Dept., of Commerce. This is 8 per cent less than was sold in 1925.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26, FARM BUREAU DAY AT STATE FAIR

FARM BASEBALL TITLE RACE ON

Lawrence Wins In Southern Illinois Division. Others In Doubt

WHO will win the 1927 state farm baseball title? That's the question to be decided within the next three to four weeks. It's anyone's contest at this writing. Five or six teams are running neck and neck while a dark horse or two are ready to jump in and upset the dope any minute.

Lawrence county's leadership in the Southern Illinois division is undisputed by virtue of her four successive victories. What this team will do in competition with the seasoned nines from Central and Western Illinois is a puzzle, however.

Dopesters point to the fact that other Southern Illinois teams, including Jefferson, Bond, Wayne and Clay, have piled up too many runs against the Lawrence Farm Bureau team to make it look like a state championship contender.

Competition Keen

As the time draws near for the preliminary championship games, Marshall-Putnam, Peoria, and Tazewell all show leadership calibre. The latter recovered remarkably after a bad start by defeating Peoria and Woodford in the past two games. Peoria defeated Marshall-Putnam decisively by a 11 to 4 score on July 2, while Tazewell the same day was trouncing Woodford. If Tazewell beats Marshall-Putnam and Peoria wins from Woodford again, the Peoria nine may enter the finals a favorite for state honors. On the other hand, the strong Tazewell players have a good chance at the title if they win their remaining games.

Logan county is booked to win in the McLean-DeWitt-Logan division. DeWitt beat McLean in an early game only to be defeated by Logan 8 to 3 at Beason on July 4.

Henderson and Warren were scheduled to play on July 9 with Henderson county, a championship contender in past seasons, conceded to be the most likely winner. Cass and Morgan finally have arranged a game to determine which team shall represent the division in the preliminary championship series.

Farm Work Interferes

Adams, Brown and Schuyler are still head over heels in corn plowing, haying, and harvesting. Prospects are bright, however, for enough games to select a divisional leader this week and next.

The season has handicapped farm baseball beyond measure. Only 12 of the 20 county farm bureau teams had played up to July 9.

To be eligible, each player must live and work on the farm and be a farm bureau member or come from a member's family.

HAIL STORM HITS WHITESIDE COUNTY

THE most destructive hail storm in 30 years cut a path a mile wide through Whiteside county in Northwestern Illinois on July 6, beating down corn, oats, wheat, and clover, and doing much damage to fruit, gardens, farm buildings and poultry.

After cutting through Iowa in a Northeasterly direction, the storm swept across the Mississippi near Fulton and continued its rampage across Whiteside to the borders of Lee and Ogle counties.

Hailstones Large

Hailstones varying in size, with the largest like hens' eggs, rained down for an hour, stripping the corn and hammering the standing grain into the ground. West windows in houses and barns were broken, shingles beaten from roofs, trees blown down, and farm buildings moved from foundations. Hailstones were washed into gullies to a depth of three feet.

Oats and wheat in the storm's path are a total loss. Corn is expected to recover enough to make fodder or a light crop. Fay Peugh, south of Coleta, reported the loss of 30 White Leghorn pullets from hailstones. Even rabbits were killed. The damage is estimated at more than a half million dollars. According to reports no one in the storm's path was protected by hail insurance.

STATE OIL CO-OP SELLS 170 CARS

Twelve County Companies Now Affiliated; More To Join

ONE hundred and seventy carloads of gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils have already been handled by the Illinois Farm Supply Co., the State cooperative engaged in centralized buying and selling for the county oil and supply companies. This is the encouraging report made recently by Manager Geo. R. Wicker. Additional orders totaling three carloads of lubricating oil will be filled shortly. This record was made in three months.

Favorable comments are coming in from members over the state who report that the fuel and motor oils are measuring up to the best of the old advertised brands. All fuel and motor oils are being brought on specifications subject to laboratory tests to insure their high quality.

Twelve county cooperatives are now affiliated with the state company, and six more are in the process of organization. Attractive savings are being made as a result of the large volume of business. These will be returned, after paying expenses, in patronage dividends to the member companies.

HEADQUARTERS TO BE ESTABLISHED

Replaces Peoria and Decatur Day In Recognition of Organized Agriculture

FRIDAY, August 26, will be known officially as FARM BUREAU DAY at the Illinois State Fair, this year. Official confirmation of the arrangement came in a telegram to President Smith from S. J. Stanard, State Director of Agriculture, just before going to press. No extensive exhibits or demonstrations have been planned but it has been definitely decided to set up headquarters and provide a check room where Farm Bureau and I. A. A. members may meet, rest, and exchange greetings. An effort will be made to bring out a large delegation of Farm Bureau members for this day.

W. L. COPE AND SONS ARE GOLF CHAMPS

W. L. COPE, fruit grower from Marion County and member of the I. A. A. Executive Committee from the 23rd district heads the greatest aggregation of farm champions in Southern Illinois.

In the recent golf tournament at Salem, Mr. Cope's two oldest sons, Loren and Howard placed first and second with scores of 74 and 76. The former also won the President's cup, the highest honor of the tournament. Mr. Cope, himself, won the contest for the best approach shot, one of the boys won the driving contest, and a young son, Allen clinched the family's supremacy by winning the horseshoe pitching contest held the same day. It was Cope's day. More than 100 competed in the sports program held at the Salem Country Club.

Following is the report of Don Robison, state superintendent of animal industry on the status of T. B. appropriation at the end of June, 1927:

APPROPRIATION		$2,000,000.00
Indemnity claims against the State paid since July 1, 1925	$1,101,215.87	
Amount of Federal claims paid by the State	231,675.87	
Expenses incurred since July 1, 1925	166,972.59	
Claims pending on 2,403 reactors secured since July 1, 1926, allowing $15 per head. (State share)	36,045.00	
Total claims and expenses paid and pending		$1,535,908.83
Free Balance of Appropriation		464,091.17

Henderson County's farm bureau baseball team defeated Warren county 4 to 0 on Saturday, July 9. The three Pence's, E. Pence, H. Pence, and C. Pence, who catch, pitch, and play left-field respectively were prominent in winning the game.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....A. M. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
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We Draw a Goose Egg From Chicago

IN the heat of the debate on reapportionment in the legislature just closed, a prominent Chicago representative indulged in a ruthless tirade on the iniquities and lack of cooperation shown by the downstate legislators.

For campaign purposes or otherwise, Chicago legislators spoke fluently for more representation. Their goal was control of the General Assembly. They failed to get it. That hurt, and the cry of sectionalism, and lack of cooperation followed.

Let's examine the Chicago delegation on the same score. For our own information, the voting records of each legislator were checked on four major measures, namely, the gas tax, the state income tax, the Board of Trade control bill, and the Chicago tax raid measures. The first three were supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the last was actively opposed.

For affirmative votes on the first three and a negative vote on the last, a grade of 25 per cent each was allowed. Forty-seven representatives drew goose eggs on the test. Every one of these came from Cook county and practically the entire Chicago delegation was so recorded.

Here is a flagrant example of sectionalism. No downstate delegation ever voted so consistently against constructive measures, and in favor of one so destructive of economy and the State's welfare as the increased bonding bill. This is a fair sample of how the rest of the state would pay, and pay, and pay if Chicago were placed in the saddle.

Light from the East

"I AM one man from east of the Apalachian Mountains who believes in the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill," declared Dr. Clyde L. King, professor in the Warton School of Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in a recent address before the American Institute of Co-operation.

Dr. King is the Judge Landis on three large city milk markets in Pennsylvania. He is chief arbitrator between the milk producers and distributors in case of disagreement.

Such a statement coming from Dr. King is significant. He is no mere theorist like so many of his eastern neighbors. He has had experience in helping the Philadelphia milk producers solve their surplus problems. He knows something about the farmers' troubles. He admitted that he could think up more arguments against the McNary-Haugen bill than were presented in President Coolidge's veto message.

Nevertheless, he believes that western farmers are on the right road in advocating their surplus control plan. We congratulate Dr. King for his independence of thought in the face of the overwhelming eastern provincialism that surrounds him.

Help Stop Accidents

Nokomis, Ill., June 23:

One man was killed and five injured two miles east of here today when an Overland sedan suddenly swerved across the highway in front of a Litchfield car. The driver of the Overland had run off the pavement and while trying to get back on jerked the steering wheel quickly, throwing the car in the path of the other machine. Both cars were wrecked. The injured were taken to the hospital.

Such items from the newspapers are common. This one describes a familiar cause of many accidents on the state's paved roads. Boneheadedness, intoxication, or nervousness invariably result in grief, and here is an example of one or the other.

A movement to curb loss of life and property damage through education is now underway by our own mutual auto insurance company. Vernon Vaniman who has charge of the campaign believes that 75 per cent of such accidents are preventable. The American Farm Bureau is encouraging similar work among Farm Bureaus in other states. These efforts are tremendously worth while. We can all help by watching our own driving.

Our Privilege in 1928

"ROCK ISLAND county congratulates itself over the fact that the Illinois Agricultural association is to hold its annual convention in Rock Island in 1928. We are amply equipped to house the delegates to this important gathering of the agricultural interests of Illinois and consider ourselves privileged to be their hosts. We believe that nowhere in the state would the men who compose the membership of the farm bureaus be more cordially and sincerely welcomed. Through the Rock Island county farm bureau, which has been functioning successfully for years, we have a point of contact with this splendid state organization, and one of our representative farmers, W. H. Moody of Port Byron has been a member of its executive committee for a long period. Rock Island county is the home of many institutions which come into very close association with agriculture; indeed they have played a prominent part in the development of agriculture in the matter of farm implements, and in no small degree have contributed to its progress. The farm bureau

(Continued on page 8)

I.A.A. MEMBERSHIP GROWS STEADILY

Farm Bureau Never Stronger In Morale and Accomplishments

NEARLY 12 years after its birth, the Illinois Agricultural Association today is stronger in morale, potency, and accomplishment than at any time in its brief history.

The trend of membership is on the increase according to figures revealed recently by George E. Metzger, director of organization. Increases in membership in 38 counties during the past year amounted to a total of 4,105 over the previous three-year period. This is an average increase of 108 to the county. Mr. Metzger allows full credit for this remarkable showing to the members themselves working with their farm advisers to maintain strong, vigorous county organizations.

He sees in these results a vindication of the member-sign-member plan initiated some five years ago. A larger membership might have been signed through the paid solicitor plan but it is generally conceded that the training in leadership and improvement in morale resulting from the members bearing the responsibility of organization themselves, in paramount to all other considerations.

Better Feeling Evident

The records reveal that 24 counties obtained practically the same number of members as were signed three years ago. A loss was sustained in certain counties in the Chicago and St. Louis milk zones where the Farm Bureaus were blamed for initiating and promoting the tuberculin testing of cattle. This situation is regarded only as temporary. When such dairymen come to realize the importance of getting rid of tuberculosis for their own welfare, a reaction will take place that will eventually strengthen such county farm bureaus.

Dupage county, where opposition to the T. B. test hurt the last membership campaign, is already showing the effects of a changed sentiment. Here, the membership has grown steadily for the past eight or ten months until again the Dupage County Farm Bureau, in spite of extensive subdividing in the eastern section of the county has one of the strongest small county organizations in Illinois.

McHenry, Boone, Lake and Kane likewise are coming back and the turn of events is expected to result in larger Farm Bureau organizations in all these counties. The progressive thinking dairymen in this district who are working through the Pure Milk Association will eventually bring about improvements in both production and marketing conditions here that promise to bring untold benefits to the farmers of this section.

Collections High

L. O. Wise, farm adviser in Whiteside county, reports a growing membership. In the past two weeks, 10 new members voluntarily came into the Whiteside County Farm Bureau. There are now enough voluntary memberships coming in throughout the state, to more than offset the losses from death, moving out of the state, and retirements, according to Mr. Metzger.

Farm bureau collections of dues are the highest they ever have been. Collections have risen from approximate 50 to 60 per cent in 1920-21 to an average of 85 to 90 per cent today. Many counties report collections of 95 per cent and up of 1927 dues.

The counties showing increases in membership and the number in excess of the previous period are as follows: Adams, 167; Bond, 51; Brown, 8; Bureau, 109; Champaign, 125; Crawford, 50; DeKalb, 323; DeWitt, 53; Edwards, 60; Franklin, 41; Greene, 194; Henry, 140; Jackson, 35; Jo Daviess, 37; Knox, 157; LaSalle, 124; Lee, 78; Macoupin, 12; Madison, 108; Mason, 52; McDonough, 162; McLean, 652; Mercer, 3; Monroe, 104; Morgan, 157; Moultrie, 24; Massac, 204; Ogle, 200; Pulaski, 1; Richland, 3; Rock Island, 26; Scott, 91; Stark, 48; Vermilion, 29; Williamson, 28; Winnebago, 137; Woodford, 47; and Washington, 305. Washington and Massac counties, each become affiliated with the I. A. A. in the past year.

APPEL IS NEW BANKER HEAD

J. M. APPEL, of Highland Park was elected president of the Illinois Bankers' Association at the close of its thirty-seventh annual convention at Danville, June 24. Mr. Appel is president of the Highland Park State Bank and the Broadway National Bank of Chicago.

$75,000,000 A YEAR ALL FROM ICE CREAM

Ice cream consumption in the United States was nearly 2,000,000 gallons more than in 1925, but the consumption per person decreased from 2.80 gallons in 1925 to 2.77 gallons in 1926 according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Ice cream production has increased remarkably in recent years. Estimated production in 1910 was 95,450,000 gallons; in 1920, 260,000,000 gallons, and last year it was 324,665,000 gallons, an increase in 16 years of 240 per cent.

Although ice cream manufacture is a small branch of the dairy industry, utilizing only about 3.8 per cent of the milk produced in the United States, the industry employs 50,000 persons and pays out in salaries $75,000,000 a year.

COUNTRY LIFE WEEK will be celebrated at the Michigan State College, East Lansing, July 30 to Aug. 5. Illinois farmers, county advisers and extension workers are invited.

AUTO INSURANCE AT HIGH MARK

More Counties Gain 20 Per Cent Quotas As Campaign Goes On

AUTO insurance applications received at headquarters approached the 5,000 mark shortly before going to press. The total of 4635 applications on July 8 is being added to at the rate of more than 100 per week, and before August 1, the 5000 mark will be exceeded according to predictions by Vernon Vaniman, in charge of the promotional work.

The ten district meetings for spreading the gospel of accident prevention and farm bureau insurance are now in full progress. These meetings were scheduled to close with the last at Centralia and Charleston on July 16. Discussion of all phases of auto insurance preparatory to staging an intensive drive during INSURANCE WEEK beginning July 25 was scheduled.

425 Per Month

Since the new mutual was launched April 1, policies have come in at the rate of 425 per month. Popularity of the new policy according to Vaniman is due in part to the fact that payment of the actual value of the car is made at time of loss by fire or theft. Knowledge that the company is owned and controlled by the Farm Bureau, with no persons privately interested for profit in the venture is another factor in its general popularity. Protection is extended likewise to anyone the owner allows to drive the car of legal age or 15 years old. Public liability protection may now be had up to $50,000 at small additional expense.

Claims numbering 107 had been received at the office up to June 30.

Many new counties have obtained their quotas of 20 per cent of the membership since the last report. Winnebago still leads with 347 policies signed, while LaSalle county is second with 242.

Other counties over the 100 per cent mark are Bond, Boone, Clinton, Cook, Dupage, Greene, Grundy, Johnson, Piatt, Stephenson. Other counties approaching the 100 per cent quota mark are Lee, Williamson, Washington, Rock Island, Pike, Morgan, Macon. The 12th congressional district leads with a total of 944 applications signed.

The 1927 Spring pig crop in Illinois is 7.6 per cent larger than that of last year says the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture. Increases in other corn belt states are Iowa 1.9 per cent, Indiana 8.1 per cent, Ohio 12.6 per cent, Michigan 13.6 per cent, Wisconsin 4.9 per cent, Missouri 5.6 per cent, and Kansas 6.4 per cent. Increases in bred sows for fall litters are 13.6 per cent for Illinois and 23 per cent for the corn belt.

Decreases were reported in three other Mid-West states. The rural mail carriers made the survey.

L. J. Quasey, Director,
I. A. A. Transportation Dept.:

"We received the railroad's draft covering the seed corn shortage. We appreciate your efforts immensely. I feel that your department gives the most real service and says the least about it of any."

B. W. TILLMAN,
County Agent, St. Clair County Farm Bureau

What the Counties Are Doing

TWENTY-ONE cars of limestone all in one train shipped over the I. C. R. R. were unloaded in Montgomery county on June 29-30. Farm adviser Alden Snyder and the agricultural department of the I. C. cooperated in putting on the project.

As the train pulled in to its destination near Litchfield, farmers were waiting to lend a hand to the train crews in getting the stone out of the cars.

The stone came in large coal cars fitted with tight self-dumping bottoms that let the stone slide out beside the track. Dumping places 40 feet long and 2½ feet away from the rails were skinned and made ready. Twenty to 30 minutes were required to dump each car. The limestone will be hauled away at leisure. Most of it will be spread on wheat and plowed ground this fall.

The limestone was shipped by the Dolese and Shepard Co., from their quarries in Northeastern Illinois. More than 12,000 tons were unloaded.

Williamson Picnic Aug. 25

Williamson county merchants will join with the farmers in a huge picnic to be held on August 25. Pres. Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. will be the speaker of the day. Farm Adviser Dee Small believes in spreading the gospel of limestone and legumes through community meetings. "We are just starting a two-weeks campaign to drive home the value of crop rotations," he says.

Jersey Banner Township

Adviser Frank Shuman of Jersey county rises to present the name of Jersey Township as the greatest in Farm Bureau membership in the State. "This township has 138 members," he says. "Let's see someone show us a better record."

Scott Growing

Scott county has the fastest growing little farm bureau in Illinois. Five hundred and six farmers out of 700 in the county now belong to the Scott County Farm Bureau.

How Knox Did It

A 25 per cent cut in quadrennial farm land valuations in Knox County was declared at the April meeting of the Board of Review. This was accomplished through the efforts of the Farm Bureau tax committee working with its chairman, George Charles of Knoxville. Mr. Charles is treasurer of the County Farm Bureau, and a member of the Board of Review. The assessors have made most of the necessary reductions.

T. B. TESTING MAKES HEADWAY

WHILE more than 1,000,000 dairy cattle out of 30,000,000 head tested for tuberculosis have been destroyed, the industry is in better condition today than it was ten years ago when the campaign against the disease was inaugurated. This was the opinion of Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. department of Agriculture, at the recent Eastern States Tuberculosis Conference. He also stated that the annual consumption of milk in the United States has increased more than 49 quarts per capita since 1918. During 1926 the public consumed 56 billion pounds of milk and cream, an increase of two billion pounds over the quantity consumed in 1925.

To date 874 cities have tuberculin-testing ordinances and 375 provide an option between the tuberculin test and pasteurization.

POOR WIRING STARTS MANY FARM FIRES

A CONDITION that exists to a greater or less extent in practically every rural community was revealed during the recent inspection of farm properties in Sun Prairie Township, near Madison, Wis. In a number of instances, electric wiring of dwellings was found in very poor condition, especially on farms where the wiring had not been up to the proper standard originally, or the insulation had worn off from one cause or another. In other cases, it was found that while the original wiring had been properly installed, extensions had been made by inexperienced persons, who did not realize the necessity of proper insulation when running the wires through partitions, or along the ceiling or floor of the building.

Another defect discovered by the fire preventionists, and one that not infrequently causes fire, was the overloading of the circuit. Originally installed for lighting purposes only, extensions to electric irons, washing machines, or other devices had been made from time to time, with the result that the system was taxed far beyond the limit of safety.

Attention is called to the fact that the most important part of an electrical equipment and the one least understood, as a rule, is the fuse plug, which is the safety valve of the system. An overloaded electric wire becomes heated and the greater the quantity of the current the higher the temperature. The rubber insulation on the wire vulcanizes when subjected to high temperature and loses its insulating value. To care for this contingency, the fuse is placed in the electrical circuit.

HOW THE SEAWAY WILL AID FARMER

Eight reasons for building the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway to benefit the farmer, according to the St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, are as follows:

First—It will cheapen the cost of carrying to market the food stuffs he exports.

Second—It will establish a new and higher level of prices for food stuffs he sells at home.

Third—It will give him a wider range of markets, and enable him to select a wider variety of crops adapted to such markets.

Fourth—It will give to all lines of regional excess production a wider marketing field, and will help to prevent local market gluts within this country—gluts that work havoc with producer prices throughout the area of surplus production, and that bring loss and farming instability to farmers within the regions of food supply shortage.

Fifth—It will extend to the farmer the benefits of lower transportation costs on imports consumed on the farm.

Sixth—The St. Lawrence Seaway will promote the growth of industries and of consumer population closer to the central area of farm production, thereby moving the factory closer to the farm and the consumer closer to the producer.

Seventh—It will benefit the farmers of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts by placing their products within reach of the interior by direct, low-cost water transportation.

Eighth—It will help to stabilize American agriculture as a whole by stimulating a better distributed, more orderly, more efficient, and a steadily expanding home market. It will help to stabilize American agriculture as a whole by providing the best possible means for direct trade connection and low cost transportation to all surplus-consuming markets throughout the world.

GAS TAX GOES INTO FORCE ON AUGUST 1

ENFORCEMENT of the gas tax on Aug. 1 is predicted in spite of attempted injunctions by organized motorists to hold it up.

Forms for keeping records of all gasoline used in stationary engines, and tractors are being drawn up at this writing and should be ready for distribution by the end of the week, or by July 16. I. A. A. members are advised to write to the Department of Finance, State House, Springfield, Ill., for a supply in case the local oil distributor or filling station does not offer them.

All applications for rebates on gasoline not used in motor cars must be made within six months of time of purchase.

I. A. A. PICNIC, MOOSEHEART, AUG. 11, LOOMS AHEAD

I. A. A. Briefs

THE National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, with headquarters at Washington, will assist the Pure Milk Association in working out its plan of organization in the Chicago milk zone. This was decided by the board of directors of the National Association at their recent meeting in Chicago.

An effort will be made to secure the cooperation of all organized dairymen in the Chicago milk shed toward stopping indiscriminate inter-market shipments of milk and cream. Orderly marketing and merchandising with controlled production will be sought. The dairy marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association was instrumental in bringing the problem and the need for united action to the attention of the national authorities.

A PRELIMINARY hearing on the question of discontinuing free telephone toll service between certain exchanges in Morgan, Scott and Greene counties was held recently at Jacksonville. The telephone companies interested petitioned the Illinois Commerce Commission claiming they needed more money to pay dividends. Farm advisers Fisher and Laible, Congressman Henry T. Rainey, and L. J. Quasey of the I. A. A. represented the farmer subscribers. Mr. Quasey will prepare briefs on the case for presentation at the next meeting.

New stock pens were installed recently at Ridgway in Gallatin county following an appeal to the railroad by the I. A. A. Transportation Department.

A reduction in freight rates on peaches from points on the I. C. R. R. south of the B. & O. in Southern Illinois to Mississippi Valley points was secured recently. The reduction amounts to seven cents a hundred, or $16.80 per car.

L. B. Palmer, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau, is the new secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He succeeds Frank Evans who will return to his home in Utah.

The American Farm Bureau reports assets of $50,000 with practically no liabilities. This is a decided improvement over the financial condition of 1923 when the Federation was in debt $50,000. During the first six months of 1927, the Federation received fees from 31 states.

A. B. Leeper, director of fruit marketing, is aiding in the formation of a fruit and vegetable marketing unit in Saline county. "We will be busy marketing the peach crop throughout July and August," says Leeper.

The cheese producers of Illinois have appealed to the I. A. A. Dairy Marketing Department for help in federating and organizing a central sales agency. There are more than 160 cheese producers' associations in Illinois, each of which sells its products independently.

The Bloomington Milk Producers' campaign of organization is nearing completion. The Association is expected to start operating shortly. The Dairy Department is assisting in getting the new cooperative started and is expected to provide managerial service.

New dairy and poultry shipping and bargaining associations are in the process of organization at Bloomington, Bement, Milford, Cissna Park, Toulon, and Galva. Frank Gougler of the Poultry and Egg Marketing department is giving his time to this work.

Ray E. Miller, Director of Livestock Marketing, will assume his new duties August 1. He will visit the Producer Commission Associations at Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, and Indianapolis, after which a series of district meetings will be held over the state to secure the cooperation of the county farm bureaus in carrying out the new program of coperative livestock marketing.

Details of legislative measures drawn by Donald Kirkpatrick and R. A. Cowles of the I. A. A. Special Grain Marketing Committee will be presented in the August issue of the RECORD.

Harvey Sconce of Vermilion county, reporting on the facilities offered for shipping and handling grain down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, has recommended that the I. A. A. appeal to officials of the federal barge line toward establishing a modern transfer elevator at Cairo.

COMMITTEES ACT IN PREPARATION

Baseball Diamond and Horseshoe Courts Made Ready For Contests

WITH only three weeks to go in preparation for the Eighth Annual I. A. A. picnic, committees and officials in charge of the event are bending to their tasks in making it a memorable one in agricultural history.

Out on the Moose reservation on the banks of Fox River, there is much speculation and more expectation of the coming State farm gathering on August 11. How many will be there seems to be the popular question. Fifty thousand is the optimistic estimate of the committee in charge. They are preparing for that many so don't disappoint them. The fear that August 11 may catch the corn belt in the midst of oats and wheat harvest is disquieting. Sizable crowds have come out to previous picnics, however, in spite of harvest, hail, or high water, and so the prophets are foretelling that all records will be smashed when Mooseheart opens its doors to the organized farmers of Illinois.

Preliminary plans call for the State championship baseball contest in the morning at 10. Horseshoes will start flying an hour before to continue until late afternoon.

Homer McCoy, Mooseheart's farm manager, says that all the pigs on the section will be shut up to prevent a stampede when the hog callers send forth their W-H-O-O-E-Y-S, P-E-E-G-I-E-S, and P-I-G-O-O-E-Y-S.

As the time and place of the other events are decided upon they will be released through the press and radio. For those who cannot come, the radio will be used to impart a picture of the crowds and contestants in action. City farmers from Chicago will mix with their neighbors from downstate. Invitations will be sent to all agricultural groups and organizations in Chicago.

In the afternoon, Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, Democrat, and farm leader from Memphis, Tenn., will lead the speakers. He will speak from the rostrum of the campanile or main building at the entrance to the grounds.

The ladies' program in the auditorium will be held in the morning as in previous years.

Professional umpires for the State championship baseball game have been engaged from the Midwest Umpires League, Chicago.

Army airplanes will be used this summer in the Pacific Northwest to protect national forests against fire.

I. A. A. TO BROADCAST FROM STATION WJJD DAILY

PROGRAM OPENS ON JULY 18

To Have Fifteen Minute Period Betwen 12:00 and 12:15 P. M.

THE Illinois Agricultural Association will be on the air again daily by the time this issue of the RECORD is off the press.

A 15-minute program beginning at 12 o'clock noon was arranged recently with Station WJJD, owned and controlled by the Mooseheart Foundation. Preliminary to the official opening on Monday, July 18, the period will be used in announcing the coming program and news of the Association.

The radio connection with the Mooseheart station follows an invitation extended by the latter six months ago. An official agreement signed by officers of the Loyal Order of Moose and the I. A. A. insures the latter freedom of speech and unhampered use of the 15-minute period for a definite time after which either party may cancel on due notice.

Wave Length 370 Meters

Station WJJD operates on a wave length of 370 meters. It is on the Radio Commissioner's preferred list and is included in a small group of the most powerful stations in the United States.

WJJD divides time with Station WEBH at Edgewater Beach. Both have the same wave length but broadcast from different stations. Musical programs of the stations are in charge of the Chicago Herald-Examiner. For the present, the I. A. A. period will be devoted to speaking. News of the Association, educational talks from staff members and others, crop reports, and the truth about the I. A. A.'s interest and activity in legislation and controversial questions will be told fearlessly.

Delay in getting the program under way earlier in the year due to uncertainties of new wave length and power allotments by the Radio Commission.

Send Letters

"There is nothing in the way now to hinder us in developing the most powerful station in the Middle West," said C. A. Howell, radio director for the Mooseheart foundation, recently. "We have been assured by the Radio Commission that if we need more power to reach out over the country we can get it. We are ready to spend whatever money is necessary.

"Our letters from over the state indicate that we reach every section of Illinois."

Comments from members will help us in checking up on reception. Letters are invited giving news of local and county organizations, community clubs, meetings and other events.

Preparation of programs and broadcasting will be in charge of the Director of Information.

When Chicago goes back on Standard Time in October, the period can be changed to 12:30 p. m. or later if listeners find such advisable. All letters should be addressed to George Thiem, radio director, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

HAIL INSURANCE HITS $2,755,000

HAIL insurance written in 1927 already has exceeded that for 1926 by $1,155,000 according to a report submitted by George Tullock, chairman of the Business Service Committee, on July 8.

On that date, a total of $2,755,000 of hail coverage was in force on Illinois farm crops, and an additional coverage totaling $652,000 on fruit and garden truck. On June 29, Western Illinois counties were leading in the amounts subscribed with Henry, Mercer, Knox, Madison, and Warren counties in the order named.

Statistics reveal that in 1926 farmers were saved from $8 to $13 per $1,000 of hail insurance through the mutual company. The cost last year was $22 per $1000 of insurance coverage.

95 PER CENT OF BORERS KILLED

DESTRUCTION of more than 95 per cent of the European corn borers is the estimated result of a four months intensive spring campaign in defense of the nation's corn crop according to the United States Department of Agriculture. This campaign in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana is one of the most intensive ever waged against an insect pest in the United States. It was begun March 14 under authority of an act of Congress appropriating $10,000,000 for control of the borer, after the necessary legislation had been enacted by the States concerned.

Our Privilege in 1928

(Continued from page 4)

idea meets with support in Rock Island county, and it will be a pleasure for our people to meet the leaders of this great movement. This is to be their privilege because of the united efforts of Mr. Moody, our farm advisor, Sidney S. Carney, and Walter F. Archer, secretary of the retail bureau of the Rock Island chamber of commerce, strongly supported by leading business men. The convention is to be held in January and will bring in all probability more than 3,000 delegates to this community. The new year could hardly open more auspiciously.—Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.

ILLINOIS BANKERS WORK WITH I. A. A.

Express Approval of Committee's Action In Cooperating With Association

THE following resolutions adopted at the 37th annual convention of the Illinois Bankers Association, June 24, at Danville reveals the cooperative spirit and close working relationship existing between the bankers and the Illinois Agricultural Association:

"Of the many situations affecting our economic and social welfare, not only in Illinois, but throughout our country, none has more troublesome aspects than that in which agriculture finds itself. The causes are well known and need not be catalogued. Suffice to say that after these eight years since the World War, the farmer's crop dollar remains below the purchasing power of the industrial dollar. Equilibrium has not been restored to his relationship with industry, merchandising and manufactures. On the average the income from the farmer's investment of capital and energy in his business is not equitable.

"As banks are necessarily and inherently connected with, and their prosperity is based on the success of all legitimate business, and none more than agriculture, it, therefore, behooves us to give earnest consideration to all corrective and constructive measures.

"We charge the officers of our Association with the responsibility for close cooperation with the Illinois Agricultural Association and other agencies dealing with relief for agriculture. Our Association should give most carecul study to any plans proposed and lend its emphatic support to any sound proposal for the ultimate good for this fundamental Illinois industry, and we heartily approve the work of the committee on Agricultural Relations as shown by its report of the current year.

"As stated by President Crawford, the Committee on Agricultural Relations has sought to consistently pursue a course of cooperation with the established and recognized leaders for the solution of our farm problem, and we respectfully refer the suggestions contained in the splendid address of Mr. Chas. A. Ewing to the thoughtful consideration of the Administrative and Agricultural Committees."

I. A. A. AUDIT SERVICE TO HELP IOWA BUREAU

FRED E. RINGHAM of the I. A. A. audit service is on his way to Iowa to help the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation set up an accounting system for their supply department. The request for aid came through President Charles Hearst. The I. A. A. audit service was organized three years ago.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NUMBER

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Issued Every Month for 63,000 *Thinking* Farmers

Volume 5 AUGUST, 1927

618-01
MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBR'N.
COLLEGE OF AGRI.,
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.
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Our Program in the 55th General Assembly

By The I. A. A. Legislative Committee

THE legislative policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the fifty-fifth General Assembly was adopted after much deliberation and study into the needs and rights of the farmers of the state. It was not a selfish policy. It sought to impose no hardship on any class or group. It had in mind the interest of the public at large but it recognized certain inequalities imposed upon farmers by present laws which it hoped to amend or adjust through the measures sponsored.

GAS TAX AND SECONDARY ROADS

ILLINOIS, through the adoption of two bond issues, is engaged in building the finest system of primary roads in the world. All automobile owners in the state are contributing to that system through auto license fees. However, when that system is completed more than seventy-five per cent of the farmers will not have reasonable connection with these highways. A real farm-to-market road system would still be far from an accomplished fact.

It has been apparent for many months that available funds from the $100,000,000 bond issue would not be nearly sufficient to complete this system within a reasonable period of time. It appeared necessary, therefore, to provide additional funds if we were to secure a prompt completion of this primary system. Recognizing these facts, the Illinois Agricultural Association, in its last annual meeting, endorsed a two-cent gasoline tax provided the funds derived therefrom were used for two purposes: namely, the completion of the bond issue system within a reasonable period of time, and the building and maintenance of a secondary system of highways. It further provided that the division of this fund should be made in an equitable manner.

Early in the session of the 1927 legislature, considerable discussion developed relative to a gasoline tax law. Representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association sat in several conferences with those sponsoring a gasoline tax. Our position was made known repeatedly but it did not seem to meet with much favor from influential sources. Accordingly, administration bills were introduced in both houses levying a two-cent tax on all gasoline used for motor vehicles and providing therein that all the funds derived from such a tax should go towards the completion of the bond issue system. Representatives of the Association were convinced these bills had practically no chance of passage and predicted their early defeat.

First Bill Withdrawn

The bill was first tried out in the Senate and in the face of certain defeat was withdrawn from the calendar by proponents of the bill. Immediately thereafter, our association was approached and requested to make known the amendments that would be necessary to secure our support. We prepared the amendments necessary to embody the principles of such a law as authorized by our expressed position in resolution, and presented them to the house committee on roads and bridges. After being carefully explained to the committee by our representa-

THIS issue of the RECORD is devoted almost entirely to the major legislation in which the Illinois Agricultural Association was particularly interested in the 55th General Assembly. Never before has the I. A. A. put forth so great an effort in behalf of the farmers of Illinois as it did this year at Springfield. Staff members were called upon freely for assistance in drafting legislation, and in studying and reporting upon measures presented by others. This is the first time in the history of the Association that so complete a report to the members has been attempted. It marks the adoption of a policy to tell the whole story without bias or prejudice, and to set forth the voting records of each senator and representative. Credit is given where credit is due. Censure of legislators is withheld except in those cases where there was a clear-cut violation of confidence and betrayal of agricultural constituents and their interests.

Members are urged to read this report carefully, and to examine with a critical eye the records of their representatives. File the information away and use it as a basis for future voting. It is only by intelligent voting and coordinated, determined effort that we can expect to secure recognition of our rights and justice for the great industry we represent.—Editor.

WHY WE SUPPORTED THE STATE INCOME TAX BILL

tives, they were voted out by an overwhelming majority, and from that time on, the gasoline tax had the active support of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Early in consideration of the measure, it developed that the lines were tightly drawn between the larger cities of the state and the more rural districts. Most of the city newspapers aggressively opposed the measure. So did the Chicago Motor Club. Farmer representatives were continually charged with asking the city motorist, not only to complete the bond issue system, but to construct and maintain the secondary road system.

What's In Bill

This amended bill contains the following provisions:

1. It levies a tax of two cents per gallon on all gasoline used in motor vehicles on the highways of Illinois.

2. It provides exemption for gasoline used for agricultural, industrial, and purposes other than in motor vehicles used on the highways.

3. It provides for the prompt completion of the bond issue system (one-half of the tax going for that purpose), thereby removing to a large degree the element of politics in designating which roads shall be completed.

4. It recognizes the secondary roads as a part of the state highway system. One-half of the gasoline tax goes back to the counties on the basis of the automobile license fees coming from such counties for the construction and maintenance of state aid roads.

5. It provides that county boards shall designate the state aid roads for improvement from this fund. However, the construction and maintenance of such highways is to be subject to the approval of the State Highway Department.

6. It provides that funds derived from the gas tax may be used to pay the principal and interest on county road bonds where such bonds have been issued for the construction of state aid roads, and where such roads have been built according to approved specifications.

7. It provides that county boards may, by resolution, use the funds derived from the gas tax to replace funds now levied against property for state aid road maintenance.

A close study of the following roll calls reveals and confirms our statement: The vote in the House was as follows:

YEAS—Acker, Allen, Arnold, Babb, Baker, Bauer, Baxter, Beckman, Branson, Bray, Breen, Browne, Bush, Choisser, Chynoweth, Cork, Corzine, Cutler, Davis, Eckley, Eisenbart, Ewing, Fahy, Foster, Hanley, Harrell, Hawkins, Hoar, Hoff, Hunter, Hutson, Jackson, Jenco, Johnson, E. A. W., Johnson, G. J., Kasserman, Kersey, Lager, Lipka, Lohman, Luckey, Malloy, Martens, Martin, McAdams, McCarthy, McCaskrin, Mester, Moore, O'Hair, Petri, Phillips, Porter, Reeves, Rennick, Rew, Rice, Robbins, Robinson, Roe, Rush, Ryan, Ed., Searle, Snell, Soderstrom, Sparks, Stanfield, Stewart, Teel, Tice, Trandel, Turner, C. M., Turner, S. B., Vaughan, Waller, Warren, Weiss, Whitely, Wilson, Wood, Wright, and Scholes.

NAYS—Baird, Bippus, Boyle, Bruer, Castle, Church, Clark, Coia, Devine, Douglas, Elrod, Fekete, Finneran, Franz, C. D., Franz, Matt., Gallas, Garriott, Gill, Gormley, Green, Griffin, C. A., Griffin, John, Hennebry, Holmgren, Holten, Hrdlicka, Igoe, Jacobson, Juul, Krump, Lee, Lyon, Marinier, McClugage, McSweeney, Miller, Minsky, Mugler, Murray, Noonan, O'Brien, O'Grady, O'Neill, Pacelli, Peffers, Perina, Powers, Propper, Rategan, Ryan, Frank., Schnackenberg, Shanahan, Steven, Swanson, Turner, E. W., Weber, Weeks, Wylie.

Here's Senate Vote

The bill was taken up promptly in the Senate and passed second reading without further amendment. On the vote on third reading, the bill failed to pass lacking one vote of the required constitutional majority. On the following legislative day a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass was carried and on a second roll call the bill passed by a vote of 30 to 19. On this roll call the members of the Senate voted as follows:

YEAS—Bailey, Barr, Bohrer, Boyd, Brown, Burgess, Carlson, Courtney, Cuthbertson, Deck, Flagg, Forrester, Haenisch, Hamilton, Jewell, Joyce, Lantz, Leonardo, McNay, Marks, Meents, Meyers, Roberts, Searcy, Smith, Sneed, Telford, Van Lent, Wilson, and Wright.

NAYS—Abt, Barbour, Boehm, Broderick, Carroll, Dailey, Denvir, Dunlap, Emmons, Hicks, Huebsch, Hughes, Kessinger, McDermott, Mason, Reynolds, Starr, Steinert, and Woods.

It is the opinion of those in touch with the legislative situation that the gasoline tax just passed is the best possible arrangement obtainable under present conditions. They believe further that at no future period would as satisfactory an arrangement have been possible.

The large cities have already been supplied with roads and have lost interest in the rural requirements. If this program had been deferred two more years, other communities would have grown cold to those needs. Never again would we have been able to secure substantial recognition for secondary roads.

We have made possible through the gas tax a comprehensive road program. The farmer's end of the road has been recognized. We may now look forward to the development of a real farm-to-market system of roads.

INCOME TAX--A TAX BASED ON ABILITY TO PAY

EXPERIENCE in the tax amendment campaign of 1926 demonstrated the extreme difficulty of securing tax reform through a change in the state constitution. It will be recalled that in that fight, although a large majority of those voting on the proposition voted in favor of the amendment, it failed to carry because of the Constitutional requirement that an amendment must receive a majority of all votes cast in the election.

It has long been generally conceded that a uniform property tax cannot be made to apply equitably to property conditions as they now exist. Under its operation taxes have borne down each year more heavily on tangible property until conditions are becoming unbearable.

In view of this situation, and because an amendment to the Revenue Article could not be submitted until the next General Assembly, it was thought advisable to see what could be done under present constitutional provisions. A state income tax bill accordingly was introduced in each House. In the Senate it was sponsored by Senators Lantz, Deck, and Sneed and in the House by Representative Arnold.

What It Provided

This bill in its final form provided for a tax of one per cent on net incomes up to $5,000; it allowed an exemption of $1,500 in case of unmarried persons and $3,000 in case of married persons or heads of families; and it provided for an additional exemption of $500 for each child under eighteen years of age, or other dependent. It provided a tax of two per cent on additional net incomes of $5,000 to $10,000, and three per cent on additional net incomes above $10,000.

It allowed the taxpayer to deduct his property taxes from his computed income tax. In case a man paid taxes on property, either real or personal, he must have received a very large income before he would be required to pay an income tax. The purpose of the measure was to secure contribution to the cost of government from persons of substantial incomes who, because they pay no property tax, contribute nothing directly to the cost of government.

READ ABOUT THE RAID ON THE ILLINOIS TAXPAYER

For example, take a married man with two children and a net income of $10,000 including exemptions:

Total income after deducting ordinary expenses	$10,000
Ordinary exemption	3,000
Additional exemption for children	1,000
Taxable net income	6,000
Tax on the first $5,000 at one per cent	50
Tax on the remaining $1,000 at two per cent	20
Total Income Tax	70

Taxes on any property paid by the taxpayer cited above would be credited against the income tax. A property tax of only seventy dollars would completely wipe out the tax on his income.

Killed In Committee

The House Bill was killed in the Revenue Committee of the House without the courtesy of a hearing. One-half of the members of this committee were from Chicago. The Senate Bill, on the other hand, was promptly passed out with a favorable recommendation, and with but two dissenting votes.

The introduction of the income tax bill created much protest which came mostly from the Chicago press. The opposition to the bill emanated largely from two sources, as follows:

(1) Those who were honestly or wilfully misinformed.

(2) Those who now pay no direct tax but whose incomes are sufficiently large to compel them to pay a tax had the bill become a law.

When the bill was considered on second reading in the Senate an amendment was adopted attaching a referendum to the measure. In spite of this weakening amendment, the Association determined to press the bill for passage. The amended bill, at least, would have furnished an opportunity to get an interpretation of the powers of the legislature with reference to the income tax under the present constitutional limitation.

How They Voted

The bill was passed by the Senate with a vote of 30 to 18. The roll call follows:

AYES—Abt, Bailey, Barr, Bohrer, Boyd, Burgess, Carlson, Cuthbertson, Dailey, Deck, Dunlap, Emmons, Flagg, Forrester, Hamilton, Hicks, Jewell, Kessinger, Lantz, McNay, Meents, Meyers, Searcy, Smith, Sneed, Swift, Telford, Thompson, Wilson, Wright.

NAYS—Barbour, Boehm, Carroll, Courtney, Denvir, Haenish, Huebsch, Hughes, Leonardo, McDermott, Marks, Mason, Reynolds, Roberts, Starr, Steinert, Van Lent, Woods.

The following down state Senators who voted for the bill on final passage also voted for the amendment attaching the referendum to the act:

Searcy, Dailey, Hicks, Kessinger, Wright.

The bill thus went to the House where it was handled by Rep. Reed Cutler. The same revenue committee that killed the bill earlier in the session passed the bill out with favorable recommendation after a fierce struggle.

At this point the Chicago press hurled charges of trading support on various bills. These charges were entirely without foundation. The Association was party to no deal with any political combination. It based its support or opposition to various measures strictly on the merits or demerits of the pending measures.

After the bill was placed on the calendar repeated attempts were made to secure consideration but without success. Consideration was postponed from time to time until it was caught in the famous filibuster on the bonding bills. On the morning of the last day of the session Association representatives awakened to find that the income tax bill had disappeared from the calendar.

The Last Fight

Late that last night, Representative Arnold made a motion under Rule 12, supported by more than five members, to call the bill up. Seventy-seven votes were required to carry this motion. The roll was called and the motion was lost 67-67. Following is the roll call:

AYES—Acker, Allen, Arnold, Babb, Baker, Bandy, Bauer, Baxter, Beckman, Branson, Bray, Bruer, Bush, Chynoweth, Cork, Corzine, Cutler, Davis, Fahy, Foster, Green, Hanley, Harrell, Hawkins, Hennebry, Hunter, Hutson, Jackson, Johnson, G. J.; Kasserman, Lohmann, Lager, Little, Luckey, Martens, Martin, McAdams, McCarthy, McCaskrin, McClugage, Mester, Miller, Moore, O'Hair, O'Neill, Phillips, Porter, Rennick, Rew, Rice, Robbins, Robinson, Roe, Rush, Searle, Sinnett, Soderstrom, Sparks, Stanfield, Teel, Tice, Turner, C. M.; Vaughan, Waller, Warren, Whitely, Wright.

NAYS—Baird, Bippus, Breen, Browne, L. O'N.; Castle, Church, Clark, Coia, Curran, Devine, Douglas, Durso, Eckly, Eisenbart, Elrod, Ewing, Fekete, Finneran, Franz, Matt; Gallas, Garriott, Gill, Gormley, Griffin, C. A.; Hoar, Holmgren, Holten, Hrdlicka, Igoe, Jacobson, Jenco, Johnson, E. A. W., Jewell, Kersey, Krump, Lee, Lipka, Lyon, McSweeney, Minsky, Mugler, Murray, Noonan, O'Brien, O'Grady, Overland, Pacelli, Peffers, Perina, Powers, Propper, Rategan, Ryan, Frank; Schnackenberg, Shanahan, Snell, Steven, Stewart, Sullivan, Swanson, Trendel, Turner, E. W., Weber, Weeks, Weiss, Wilson, Wylie.

Recorded as not voting—Boyle, Choisser, Franz, C. D.; Goode, Griffin, John, Hoff, Malloy, Marinier, Petri, Placek, Reeves, Ryan, Ed.; Turner, S. B.; Van Norman, Wood and Scholes.

Although the income tax bill failed to pass, much good was accomplished by its introduction. The whole tax problem received a tremendous amount of discussion in the press of the state. The inequality of the tax situation was never brought more clearly before the minds of the people. Never before has an income tax bill passed either House though one has been frequently introduced.

It is generally admitted by tax authorities that there is no fairer measure of a man's ability to pay taxes under modern conditions than the income he receives. This is not the time to feel discouraged. With continued effort extending even to the polls, we may look forward to a fairer taxing policy in Illinois in the near future.

THE RAID ON THE TAXPAYER'S POCKETBOOK

ON THE 17th of May, thirty-three days before the traditional final closing day of the General Assembly, the Chicago administration threw into the hopper 112 bills purporting to deal simply with the Chicago revenue situation. As a matter of fact, these bills as originally introduced would have doubled the bonding power of every taxing body in the state.

What was generally known as the key bill, S. B. No. 446, changed the basis of assessment from half to full value. The other bills cut the maximum tax rates in half. Mr. Watson, Tax Director of the Association, believed that the upsetting of the tax system, due to the passage of these bills, would result in greatly increased taxation. He based this opinion on past experience in Illinois.

These bills came into the General Assembly as the session was approaching its close with a crowded calendar and much major legislation demanding consideration. From the time of their appearance, these measures consumed almost the entire attention of the Assembly to the detriment of other legislation. The session ran two weeks longer than usual. Even then many important bills died on the calendar, including a number of great interest to agriculture.

HOW POLITICAL PRESSURE WHIPPED VOTES INTO LINE

Bills Rushed Through

Representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association recognized the dangerous possibilities of this legislation and immediately organized to defeat its passage. A joint hearing was called by the Revenue Committee of both Houses. I. A. A. representatives appeared at this hearing and called attention to past experience and predicted that this upsetting of the basis of taxation would certainly result in greatly increased taxes, even though property taxes were already unbearably high. At the close of the joint hearing the Senate Committee met, and ignoring the question of a quorum raised by Senator Flagg, passed the bills out with favorable recommendations.

These bills were ruthlessly rushed through the Senate. The key bill passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 20, with a bare one vote more than the constitutional majority required.

Following is the roll call:

AYES—Barbour, Barr, Boehm, Broderick, Carlson, Carroll, Courtney, Dailey, Deck, Denvir, Haenisch, Hicks, Huebsch, Hughes, Joyce, Leonardo, McDermott, Marks, Mason, Roberts, Searcy, Starr, Steinert, Swift, Van Lent, Woods, Wright.

NAYS—Abt, Bohrer, Boyd, Burgess, Cuthbertson, Dunlap, Emmons, Flagg, Forrester, Hamilton, Jewell, Lantz, McNay, Meyers, Reynolds, Smith, Sneed, Telford, Thompson, Wilson.

Fight Begins

With the passage of the key bill in the Senate the fight began in dead earnest. About that time the Farm Bureau presidents were called in and members of both Houses were interviewed by representatives of the folks back home. This had a wonderful effect and the bills met with a cool reception in the House.

The Chicago administration began to marshal its forces and every known means to get votes was used. After a bitter struggle in committee, the bills were passed out with favorable recommendation and the fight became intense.

From the introduction of the bills, the Illinois Agricultural Association exerted its every effort to defeat them. They were aided by a few civic organizations, including the Chicago teachers and others. The Chicago administration was at this time receiving some support from down state cities.

In spite of Chicago's strength and influence the Illinois Agricultural Association was able to deliver a body blow to the bills on the afternoon of June 21, when a roll call was had on a motion to strike the enacting clause which would have killed the bill. On this roll call the forces back of the bill were routed by a vote of 70-62.

Study This Record

The following roll call resulted on a motion by Mr. Schnackenberg of Chicago, to table the motion offered by Mr. Warren, to strike the enacting clause from the bill. Those voting in the *affirmative* are those who favored the bonding bills, those voting in the *negative* are the men who opposed the passage of the S. B. 446.

AYES—Baird, Beckman, Boyle, Church, Clark, Coia, Cork, Curran, Cutler, Douglas, Durso, Eckley, Elrod, Ewing, Franz Matt., Gallas, Garriott, Gill, Gormley, Griffin, C. A.; Hoar, Holmgren, Hrdlicka, Jacobson, Johnson E. A. W.; Juul, Kersey, Krump, Lee, Lipka, Lyon, Marinier, Martin, McCarthy, McCaskrin, McSweeney, Minsky, Mugler, Murray, Noonan, O'Brien, O'Grady, Overland, Pacelli, Perina, Phillips, Powers, Propper, Rategan, Rew, Ryan, Frank; Shanahan, Soderstrom, Steven, Stewart, Swanson, Trandel, Turner, C. M., Turner, E. W.; Weber, Weeks, and Weiss.

NAYS—Acker, Allen, Arnold, Babb, Baker, Bandy, Bauer, Baxter, Bippus, Branson, Bray, Breene, Browne, Bruer, Bush, Castle, Choisser, Corzine, Davis, Devine, Eisenbart, Fahy, Fekete, Finneran, Foster, Franz C. D.; Greene, Hanley, Hennebry, Holten, Hunter, Hutson, Igoe, Jackson, Johnson G. J.; Kasserman, Lager, Little, Lohmann, Luckey, Martens, McAdams, McCluggage, Mester, Miller, Peffers, Petri, Porter, Reeves, Rennick, Rice, Robbins, Robinson, Roe, Rush, Schnackenberg, Sinnett, Snell, Sparks, Stanfield, Sullivan, Teel, Tice, Vaughn, Waller, Warren, Whitely, Wilson, Wood, and Wylie.

Chaos and Disorder Reign

Here lack of control of the machinery of the House was fatal to the interests of the taxpayers of Illinois. Before the killing operation could be completed beyond hope of resurrection, the House was adjourned under the most arbitrary use of the gavel ever witnessed by veteran members. When the motion to adjourn was made there were at least twenty members on their feet demanding a roll call. The Constitution provides that where five members demand a roll call the request shall be granted.

In spite of the demand of the score of members; in spite of the Constitution; bang went the gavel and the House was adjourned. The clever wielder of the gavel in this instance was William Weiss of Lake County who was called to the Speaker's chair just as Senate Bill 446 was called for consideration.

At this time the votes of House members were reflecting the best judgment of the members and representing the interests and sentiment of the folks back home. Reference to this vote shows that the proponents of the bill still lacked 15 of the required 77 votes to pass the bill.

Much Night Work

At the evening session of the same day, with Representative Weiss again in the chair facing a renewed effort to kill the bill, the gavel was again used in adjourning the House and nothing was accomplished. Immediately things began to happen in rapid succession. Over night the most powerful political combination ever assembled in behalf of any legislative measure swung into action.

Just before taking up S. B. 446 in the House, the proponents of the debt raising program attempted to furnish an alibi for some down-state members by offering an amendment to S. B. 606. This amendment purported to limit the bonding power of all taxing bodies outside Cook County to two and one-half per cent.

The position of the Illinois Agricultural Association was in no way altered by the adoption of this amendment. It was the opinion of Mr. Watson, tax director, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the Association, that the amendment was probably unconstitutional. Even if upheld by the courts, it would only meet one phase of the difficulty. We considered this amendment nothing more than a political palliative to get the necessary votes for the passage for S. B. 446. In no way did it justify any down state member in supporting the bill.

The result of this high pressure campaign was that within twenty-four hours a number of down-state representatives had succumbed to the lash of political domination and the last roll call on a motion to strike the enacting clause failed by a vote of 76 to 63. This wearing down process continued until enough votes had been clubbed into line to secure the passage of the bills.

All Sought Favor

It was a political effort by an organized political lobby for a political purpose. Every political influence and every politican with aspirations for political preferment vied with each other to secure the favor of the administration of the City of Chicago.

Members were routed out of bed at all hours of the night and every device known to modern politics was applied to induce them to swing into line. It was a combination that no force, relying on nothing but the righteousness of its cause could withstand.

STORY OF THE GRAIN EXCHANGE REGULATORY BILL

Finally in the most solemn and dignified meeting of the General Assembly, the roll call was on the passage of S. B. 446. As a result of that roll call the bill was passed by a vote of 80 to 64.

The roll call follows:

AYES—Acker, Baird, Bandy, Beckman, Bippus, Boyle, Church, Clark, Coia, Cork, Curran, Cutler Douglas, Durso, Eckley, Elrod, Ewing, Finneran, Franz, Matt.; Gallas, Garriott, Gill, Gormley, Griffin, C. A.; Hoar, Hoff, Holmgren, Hrdlicka, Jacobson, Jenco, Johnson, E. A. W.; Juul, Kersey, Krump, Lager, Lee, Lipka, Lyon, Marinier, McCarthy, McCaskrin, McSweeney, Mester, Minsky, Moore, Mugler, Murray, Noonan, O'Brien, O'Grady, Overland, Pacelli, Peffers, Perina, Phillips, Powers, Propper, Rategan, Rew, Rush, Ryan, Ed.; Ryan, Frank; Schnackenberg, Searle, Shanahan, Soderstrom, Stanfield, Steven, Stewart, Swanson, Trandell, Turner, C. M.; Turner, E. W.; Turner, S. B.; Weber, Weeks, Weiss, Wood, Wright, and Scholes.

NAYS—Allen, Arnold, Babb, Baker, Bauer, Baxter, Branson, Bray, Breen, Browne, Bruer, Bush, Castle, Choisser, Chynoweth, Corzine, Davis, Devine, Eisenhart, Fahy, Fekete, Foster, Franz, C. D.; Green, Hanley, Hawkins, Hennebry, Holten, Hunter, Hutson, Igoe, Jackson, Johnson, G. J.; Kasserman, Lohmann, Luckey, Malloy, Martens, Martin, McAdams, McClugage, Miller, O'Hair, O'Neill, Petri, Porter, Reeves, Rennick, Rice, Robbins, Robinson, Roe, Sinnett, Snell, Sparks, Sullivan, Teel, Tice, Vaughan, Waller, Warren, Whitely, Wilson, and Wylie.

Climax of Fight

The climax of the biggest fight of many sessions was reached on the roll call. Many members of the lower House had withstood tremendous pressure and some of them had been threatened with political annihilation unless they voted in favor of the bills. Farmers should scan this roll call with care and find out how their representatives voted on this measure.

They owe it to the representatives who withstood tremendous pressure from every angle and voted in their interest, not only a debt of gratitude, but their united support in the future endeavors of these men who thus fearlessly faced political death. Only by showing such support and gratitude can agriculture hope to build up a morale among members representing down-state communities that will assure proper attention to their interests in future years. Let us all back them up.

Farmers and Farm Bureaus must use particular vigilance with their Boards of Review and tax levying bodies in order that the raise in taxation due to this upsetting of the taxing system be kept as low as possible. Property valuations must be equalized and the strictest economy demanded of all taxing bodies if taxes are not to reach the point of confiscation of Illinois farms.

S. B. 148—GRAIN EXCHANGE SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

THIS Bill, in its final form, as passed by the Senate and remaining on third reading on the House calendar, defeated as the session closed, was prepared, drafted and sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association. It embodied needed legislation on the subject. It was intended to supplement existing Federal supervision imposed by the Grain Futures Act. It proposed, in the common interests of the grower, the grain trade, the grain exchanges and the public generally, to extend State supervision to grain trading on the public exchanges, and to the exchanges. It was proposed in view of the vast public interest in trading and the conduct of traders on grain exchanges.

The Bill was prepared and drafted in the light of experiences had by the Federal Grain Futures Administration, and in view of the findings of the Federal Trade Commission. The Association requested and received valuable information and assistance from representatives of these Federal bodies, in the preparation of the Bill. It was a constructive proposal, offered in the interests of the grain trade as well as in the interests of the grower. In our opinion, it would have done much to restore public confidence in trading on the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago—in assuring, under state supervision, equal opportunity to all traders with a resultant truly free, open, and competitive grain market at Chicago, as should be maintained.

Provided For Commission

The Bill provided for the creation of a commission within the Department of Agriculture, composed of three members of which the Director of Agriculture would be chairman. It provided for the licensing of public grain exchanges and operators on such exchanges. It gave co-operative organizations engaged in handling grain the right to seats on exchanges and protected them against discrimination. It gave the commission certain rights respecting rules that might be adopted. In short it gave to the State simply such regulatory power as it already exercises over practically every other public interest.

In the course of the debate in the Senate it was charged that the proposed legislation would destroy the Chicago Board of Trade or drive it out of the State. Recessions in the price of grain were attributed to the prospect of passage of the bill.

The Illinois Agricultural Association was pictured as a gigantic organization, attempting to overthrow the Board of Trade and establish a new system.

This was all old stuff to the Illinois Agricultural Association representatives. It is the stock argument of powerful interests in resisting public control. Proponents of the bill answered that it was not the purpose of the legislation to destroy legitimate business; that the public had a right to exercise certain supervision over a public market.

The Roll Call

After extended debate, the Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 11. The roll call is as follows: AYES—Abt., Bailey, Barr, Bohrer, Boyd, Burgess, Carlson, Dailey, Deck, Dunlap, Emmons, Flagg, Forester, Hamilton, Jewell Kessinger, Lantz, McNay, Meentz, Meyers, Reynolds, Searcy, Smith, Sneed, Starr, Telford, Thompson, Wilson, and Woods. NAYS—Barbour, Boehm, Broderick, Courtney, Denvir, Haenisch, Huebsch, Hughes, Joyce, McDermott, Marks, and Swift.

Senator Denvir of Chicago then changed his vote from "no" to "aye" and served notice that he would move to reconsider on the next legislative day. This motion was duly made, but failed to carry and the bill was passed.

Senator Cuthbertson, who was one of the active supporters of the Bill, was compelled to be away when the bill was passed, but was present and voted with the proponents against the motion to reconsider.

After passage of the bill in the Senate every known means of delay was resorted to, to obstruct its passage. Representative G. J. Johnson, who had been selected to pilot the bill through the House, had been assured by the speaker that it would be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. In spite of that assurance, after unwarranted delay, the Bill was referred to the Committee on License and Miscellany, composed largely of Chicago members.

The Illinois Agricultural Association representatives appeared at the Committee hearing and the Bill was reported out, but with the recommendations "that it do not pass."

When the report of the committee came on the floor of the House, Mr.

(Continued on page 8)

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Such service must not be forgotten. If necessary party lines must be shattered. People should vote for candidates to the General Assembly who will consider legislation on its merits rather than its political effect; who will listen to the voice of the people they represent rather than that of powerful political influence.

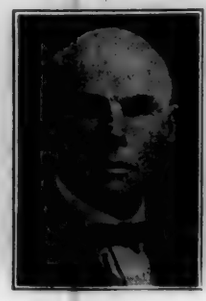
If that is done the number of faces on this page will increase and the rights of the people will be protected.



Florence Fifer Bohrer



Randolph Boyd



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A. S. Cuthbertson



Nor



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David Hunter



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Harvey Z. O'Hair



Frank Porter



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M. P. Rice



Rollo Robbins



Carl E. Robinson



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HOW CHICAGO VOTED

DOWNSTATE legislators and organizations have been accused repeatedly of unfairness and lack of cooperation toward Chicago. Newspapers of this city have taken the lead in raising the question of downstate domination at Springfield.

Such accusations are best answered by presenting the vote of Chicago members on the four measures of utmost interest to agriculture. The roll call showed that only six Chicago senators and five representatives voted for the gas tax.

Not a single Chicago man was recorded in favor of the state income tax.

Only two Cook county representatives, Castle and Igoe, voted against the increased bonding measures.

Two Chicago senators and three representatives were recorded in favor of the Board of Trade bill.

There are 19 senators and 57 representatives in Cook county. Draw your own conclusions.

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A. L. Hutson


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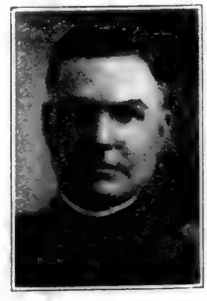
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GRAIN STORAGE AND PUBLIC WAREHOUSING ACTS

(Continued from page 5.)

Johnson moved that the House nonconcur in the Committee report. At that stage friends of the bill had control of the situation and a substantial majority in the House. Therefore by agreement the report of the committee was not concurred in and Senate Bill 148 was placed on the calendar, without recommendation.

Continued Delay

Repeated attempts were made during the remaining days of the session to secure consideration of the Bill, but continued delay was encountered. As a final resort, on the last night of the session, Mr. Johnson moved that the bill be taken up out of order, under House Rule No. 12. He was supported by a number of down state members. A roll call was had upon that motion which was lost by a vote of 64 to 57 lacking 13 votes of receiving the required constitutional majority of the House. Following is the House roll call on Mr. Johnson's motion.

AYES—Acker, Allen, Arnold, Babb, Baird, Baker, Bandy, Bauer, Baxter, Branson, Bruer, Bush, Choisser, Cork, Corzine, Cutler, Davis, Eisenbart, Ewing, Fahy, Foster, Franz, C. D., Gallas, Harrell, Hawkins, Hennebry, Hoar, Hunter, Hutson, Johnson, G. J., Kasserman, Little, Lohmann, Luckey,Martens, McAdams, McCaskrin, Mester, Miller, Minsky, Moore, O'Hair, O'Neil, Peffers, Phillips, Porter, Reeves, Rennick, Rew, Rice, Robbins, Robinson, Rush, Searle, Snell, Soderstrom, Sparks, Tice, Turner, C. M., Vaughn, Waller, Warren, Whiteley, and Wylie.

NAYS—Beckman, Bippus, Castle, Church, Clark, Coia, Curran, Devine, Durso, Elrod, Fekete, Finneran, Franz Matt.; Garriott, Gill, Gormley, Green, Griffin, C. A., Holmgren, Holten, Igoe, Jacobson, Johnson, E. A. W., Juul, Kersey, Krump, Lee, Lyon, Marinier, McCarthy, McSweeney, Mugler, Murray, Noonan, O'Brien, O'Grady, Overland, Pacelli, Perina, Powers, Propper, Rategan, Ryan Frank.; Schnackenberg, Shanahan, Sinnett, Stanfield, Steven, Stewart, Sullivan, Swanson, Trandell, Weber, Weeks, Weiss, Wilson, and Wright.

RECORDED AS NOT VOTING—Boyle, Bray, Breen, Browne, Chynoweth, Dougles, Eckley, Goode, Griffin John; Hanley, Hoff, Hrdlicka, Jackson, Jenco, Lipka, Martin, McClugage, Petri, Placek, Roe, Teel, Turner E. W.; Turner S. B., Van Norman, Wood and Scholes.

The failure of a majority of the House to support the motion by which it was attempted to take the Bill up for consideration on final passage, as it came in the closing hours of the session, must be regarded and interpreted as meaning that a majority of the House were disposed to disregard the tremendous public interests in grain trading, as it is conducted on the grain exchages; for no other similar measure was offered by any member of the General Assembly, and the State exercises no supervision over grain exchanges, conduct of traders, or trading thereon. To those members of the House who failed to act, and did so in the face of a disclosure of conditions demanding attention, to protect the public interest in grain trading, attaches full responsibility for the failure.

GRAIN STORAGE ACT—S. B. 433

IDENTICAL bills, prepared and sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, were introduced in the Senate by Senator Andrew Cuthbertson, and in the House by Representative Homer Tice. Both Houses of the Legislature passed the bill by substantial majorities and it later received the Governor's signature.

This Act follows the Iowa law, which is desirable because of our common marketing problems. We believe the Act will be found useful and possibly essential in a cooperative grain marketing program, particularly in the orderly marketing of corn. Its provisions are broad enough to offer opportunity in financing voluntary, organized withholding from the market of quantities of grain in excess of immediate market requirements. It should assist the administration of federal surplus control legislation, to the extent of its use.

For the immediate present, the Act offers possibilities to growers, who elect to make use of it, in groups, or individually.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE ACT—H. B. 553

THIS bill was introduced in the House as a special committee bill, without further reference to a standing committee. The bill was sponsored by the so-called "CURRAN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE." The bill may be regarded as the proposal of the "grain trade" to provide certain remedies to correct undesirable practices in the warehousing of "contract grain" eligible for delivery on "futures contracts." The bill, as introduced in the House, included a section not germane to warehousing, and designed to render lawful and immune from prosecution under the "anti-gambling laws," any and all transactions including "puts and calls" conducted on the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

The Association expressed its disapproval of and opposition to this section, in a communication addressed to the chairman of the Special Investigating Committee, previous to the introduction of the bill. It also submitted to the Committee, through the Committee's attorney, draft of a bill prepared by the Illinois Agricultural Association, amending the warehouse Act in accordance with the Association's views on the subject.

The committee's bill passed the House unamended, in its original form, and was referred to the Senate. The Senate in turn referred the bill to its Committee on Agriculture. Representatives of the Association appeared before the Senate Committee in opposition to the objectionable "legalizing" section referred to and secured an amendment striking it from the bill. The Senate then passed the bill so amended. The bill was re-referred to the House as amended. The House refused to concur and the Senate subsequently refused to recede from its position. A joint conference committee finally reported the bill, as amended with the "legalizing" section stricken, to the House and Senate and the report was adopted. Much credit is due to those Senator members of the conference committee who vigorously insisted on the Senate's position.

The responsibility for setting their house in order under the provision of this Act now rests with the "grain trade." The Illinois Commerce Commission is charged with responsibility for administering the Act.

OTHER LEGISLATION

IN ADDITION to the bills heretofore mentioned, the Illinois Agricultural Association was interested in other measures; several to the extent of aiding in their passage, and others, which were just as important, that we aid in defeating or amending them.

The relations existing between our Association and the State Department of Agriculture were most cordial. Your Legislative committee was in conference many times with Director Stanard and other members of the Department in framing or amending legislation affecting that Department and our membership.

The bills to which we now refer can quite properly be listed in four classes.

First, those bills which were in the main drafted by members of the Illinois Agricultural Association staff. Among this class of bills, was Senate Bill 336 introduced by Senator Lantz. This bill passed in the Senate and was substituted in the House by Represen-

AID OTHER GOOD BILLS AND HELP KILL BAD ONES

tative McCarthy for House Bill 509 introduced by him. The contents of the two bills were the same. This bill was on the order of third reading in the House on that last memorable night of the session, and although Representative McCarthy tried many times to get recognition during those last hours of the session to bring this bill up for final passage, he failed to do so and this bill died, with many other good pieces of legislation. This bill sought to amend Section 15 of the Cooperative Act of June, 1923, and would have clarified and strengthened the Act.

Corn Borer Bills

S. B. 553 also introduced by Senator Lantz was another good measure. This bill sought to make a special appropriation to the University of Illinois in the amount of $30,000 for special research work in corn borer control and eradication. This bill easily passed the Senate and was referred to the Appropriation Committee in the House, where it hit a formidable snag in the person of Tom Curran, Chairman of that Committee, who refused week after week to allow the measure to be brought up for consideration. After several efforts on the part of association representatives, it was finally voted out of the Committee with recommendations that it do pass and was advanced on the calendar to the order of third reading. Due to this delay it remained there at the close of the session although Representative Gus Johnson made strenuous efforts to have the bill considered.

House Bill 208 introduced by Representative C. M. Turner, is known as the corn borer bill. This bill provides the regulations for the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the Federal Department in the control and eradication of the corn borer. With the consent of the Director of the State Department of Agriculture, we succeeded in amending this bill so that the farmer can in no instance be held responsible for costs exceeding $1 per acre for measures put into effect for such control. This bill as originally drawn provided that the farmer could be responsible up to $1.50 per acre.

Secondly, we list those bills to which we have referred in connection with the State Department of Agriculture. Association representatives aided in the passage of these measures, all of which were signed by the Governor and became law.

T. B. Measure Passes

Under this division is S. B. 186 introduced by Senator Lantz. This bill is an amendment to the Tuberculosis Eradication measure clarifying the present act and extending the power of the Department of Agriculture enabling it to clean up the herds in the counties under State and Federal Supervision more promptly, and to place such counties in the accredited area list.

House Bill 471 introduced by Representative O'Hair, seeks to regulate the sale of commercial fertilizer. Your Legislative Committee together with Mr. Bent of the I. A. A. and Dr. Bauer, University of Illinois, sat in with representatives of the State Department of Agriculture and succeeded in having amendments adopted to the bill which excludes from the provisions of the law, raw rock phosphate, agricultural limestone, marl, gypsum, animal manure and burnt and hydrated lime.

Aided Other Good Bills

Thirdly, are listed those bills introduced by others and which subsequently passed both Houses and became law which the association Legislative Committee felt were good bills and so aided as best it could in their passage.

Senate Bill 181 introduced by Senator Flagg was one of these. This bill provided for an appropriation to reimburse farmers in the wheat section of Southwestern Illinois for straw destroyed in the control of flag smut.

Senate Bill 89 introduced in the Senate by Senator Abt and House Bill 106 introduced in the House by Representative Petri both sought to amend Section 24 of Article 3 of the fish and game law. The law as it stood, permitted hunting on any land unless the owner posts or publishes notices. These amendments provided that the hunter must procure permission of the owner before hunting. The provisions of these bills were placed in S. B. 572 known as the fish and game act and thus became law.

House Bill 276 introduced by Representative Foster included swine among the animals for which reimbursement is made from the dog tax fund with a maximum allowance of $25.

House Bill 314 introduced by Representative Foster was a bill to aid in the control of rabies. Both of these bills passed and became law.

Aid Anti-Chicken Thief Bill

House Bill 325 introduced by Representative Whitely and known as the anti-chicken thief bill. This bill was mainly sponsored by the Prairie Farmer and Anti-Horse Thief and Detective Associations. The Illinois Agricultural Association's Legislative Committee was called upon to sit in with representatives of the Prairie Farmer and Anti-Horse Thief Associations in framing this bill. After its introduction, the Illinois Agricultural Association lent every effort to aid in its passage. This bill was signed by the Governor and became law.

House Bill 511 introduced by Representative Arnold creates a commission of five members composed of the Director of the Department of Agriculture, Superintendent of Waterways, one Senator, one Representative and one citizen residing in the Illinois River Valley to be appointed by the Governor. The duties of the commission are to study the cause of floods and control of same in the Illinois River Valley and report the status of its work to the 56th General Assembly.

Senate Bill 414 introduced by Senator Forrester and Senate Bill 257 introduced by Senator Hicks, passed both Houses with the understanding that whichever one of these the Governor decided upon to be the best should be signed by him and the other one vetoed. Both of these bills create a commission to study the revenue situation in the State. Your Committee feels that S. B. 257 is the better of the two, and accordingly President Smith has written Governor Small our interest in his signing Senate Bill 257 in preference to Senate Bill 412.

Another piece of legislation in which your representatives took a part was embodied first in S. B. 254 introduced by Senator Flagg and afterwards in S. B. 419 by Senate Motor Vehicle Committee. Early in the session the attention of your Committee was called to the extra license fee collected from farmers on small trucks used in carrying their own produce to market with the produce of a few of their neighbors. Having in mind the correction of the law to cover such instances, Senator Flagg introduced S. B. 354. This bill, however, was tabled in Committee and its provisions included in S. B. 419 as stated above. This bill passed in the Senate and was upon the order of second reading in the House where it remained until the close.

Kill Bad Legislation

Fourthly, one of the tasks of the Legislative Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is to watch for legislation detrimental to farmers. In addition to Senate Bill 446 as described among our major projects were the following:

House Bill 394 introduced by Representative Rush was placed in this group. This bill sought to amend the Bovine Tuberculosis Act permitting Farm Advisers to administer the tuberculin test to cattle. Because of the fact that Representative Rush is the

(Continued on page 11)

HOW YOUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES VOTED

	Gas Tax		Income Tax		Grain Exchange Bill		Bonding Bills		Per Ct. Voting Record
	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry)									
Sen. Swift	X		X			X	X		50
Rep. Weiss	X			X		X	X		25
Rep. Stewart	X			X		X	X		25
Rep. Jackson	X		X					X	75
10th District (Ogle, Winnebago)									
Sen. Hicks		X	X				X		25
Rep. Baker	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Green		X	X			X		X	50
Rep. Hunter	X		X		X			X	100
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson)									
Sen. Myers	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Acker	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Babb	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Franz, C. D.		X			X			X	50
14th District (Kane, Kendall)									
Sen. Kessinger		X	X		X				50
Rep. McCarthy	X		X			X	X		50
Rep. Peffers		X		X	X		X		25
Rep. Hoar	X			X	X		X		50
16th District (Livingston Marshall, Putnam, Woodford)									
Sen. Lanta	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Turner, C. M.	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Bruer		X	X		X			X	75
Rep. Fahy	X		X		X			X	100
18th District (Peoria)									
Sen. Daily		X	X		X		X		50
Rep. Scholes	X						X		25
Rep. Eckley	X			X			X		25
Rep. McClugage		X	X					X	50
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee)									
Sen. Meents	X		X		X				75
Rep. Trotter (Deceased)									
Rep. Miller		X	X		X				75
Rep. Beckman	X		X			X	X	X	50
22d District (Edgar, Vermilion)									
Sen. Bailey	X		X		X				75
Rep. Luckey	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Stanfield	X		X			X	X		50
Rep. Breen	X			X				X	50
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt)									
Sen. Dunlap		X	X		X			X	75
Rep. Little			X		X				50
Rep. Reeves	X				X			X	75
Rep. Hawkins	X		X		X			X	100
26th District (Ford, McLean)									
Sen. Bohrer	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Johnson, G. J.	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Hutson	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Martens	X		X		X			X	100
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon)									
Sen. Deck	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Chynoweth	X		X					X	75
Rep. Clark		X		X		X	X		0
Rep. Hoff	X						X		25
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell)									
Sen. Smith	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Tice	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Lohmann	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Teel	X		X					X	75
32d District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren)									
Sen. Brown	X								25
Rep. Robbins	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Foster	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Hanley	X		X					X	75
33d District (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island)									
Sen. Carlson	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. McCaskrin	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Searle	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Sinnett			X			X		X	50
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas)									
Sen. Hamilton	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Baxter	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Cork	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. O'Hair	X		X		X			X	100
35th District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside)									
Sen. Wright	X		X				X		50
Rep Allen	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Warren	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Devine		X		X		X		X	25
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott)									
Sen. McNay	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Arnold	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Bush	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. McAdams	X		X		X			X	100
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark)									
Sen. Boyd	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Moore	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Rennick	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Morrasy (Deceased)									
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery)									
*Sen. Cuthbertson	X		X		*			X	100
Rep. Whitely	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Snell	X			X	X			X	75
Rep. Bray	X		X					X	75
39th District (LaSalle)									
Sen. Reynolds		X	X		X			X	50
Rep. Wylie		X	X		X			X	50
Rep. Soderstrom	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Browne	X			X				X	50
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby)									
Sen. Forrester	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Sparks	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Corzine	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Roe	X		X					X	75
41st District (DuPage, Will)									
Sen. Barr	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. O'Neil		X	X		X			X	75
Rep. Jenco	X			X	X		X		25
Rep. Hennebry		X	X		X			X	75
42d District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion)									
Sen. Telford	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Branson	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Lager	X		X				X		50
Rep Bauer	X		X		X			X	100
43d District (Fulton, Knox)									
Sen. Jewell	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Ewing	X			X	X				50
Rep. Cutler	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Rice	X		X		X			X	100
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington)									
Sen. Wilson	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Waller	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Eeisenbart	X			X	X			X	75
Rep. Davis	X		X		X			X	100
45th District (Morgan, Sangamon)									
Sen. Searcy	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Robinson	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Mester	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Sullivan				X		X		X	25
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)									
*Sen. Burgess	*		X		X			X	100
Rep. Wood	X						X		25
Rep. Phillips	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Kasserman	X		X		X			X	100
47th District (Bond, Madison)									
Sen. Flagg	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Vaughan	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Martin	X		X					X	75
Rep. Malloy	X							X	50
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White)									
Sen. Emmons		X	X		X			X	75
Rep. Ryan Ed.	X						X		25
Rep. Harrell	X		X		X				75
Rep. Wright	X		X			X	X		50
49th District (St. Clair)									
Sen. Abt		X	X		X			X	75
Rep. Petri	X							X	50
Rep. Fekete		X		X		X		X	25
Rep. Holten		X		X		X		X	25
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson)									
Sen. Sneed	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Bandy			X		X		X		50
Rep. Choisser	X				X			X	75
Rep. Wilson	X			X		X		X	50
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline)									
Sen. Thompson	X		X		X			X	100
Rep. Rew	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Rush	X		X		X		X		75
Rep. Porter	X		X		X			X	100

*Senator Cuthbertson necessarily absent on this roll call but voted with proponents on the Denvir motion to reconsider.

*Senator Burgess voted **no** on 1st roll call and **yes** on reconsideration.

ALL OUT FOR FARM BUREAU DAY, STATE FAIR, AUG. 26

(Continued from page 9.)

President of the Massac County Farm Bureau it was quite generally understood by veterinarians and others to mean that the Illinois Agricultural Association was backing this measure. It was necessary for the Association to write a good many letters explaining that we had nothing to do with the introduction of it. After our position was known the sponsor of the bill allowed the same to be tabled in Committee. It is understood that Representative Rush introduced this bill on request.

House Bill 533 was introduced by Representative Breen by request. This bill if enacted into law would have prohibited farmer vaccination of hogs with the double treatment. Your Committee aided in killing this bill in the House. The Agricultural Committee in the House is composed largely of farmers, many of which are Farm Bureau Members and they soon put the bill asleep in a sub-committee.

House Bill 60 sought to amend the Public Utilities Act providing for the creation of Municipal Public Utility Commissions. This measure was known as the Home Rule Bill. By this bill many large utilities would have been taken out of the jurisdiction of the Illinois Commerce Commission and your Committee felt that such action would have been detrimental to agricultural interests. This bill was severely attacked in Committee in the House and was supposed to have been dead. However, later in the session, it was revived and passed in the House but later died in the Senate Public Utilities Committee.

House Bill 148 introduced by Representative Cork sought to increase the maximum amount to be levied in non-high school territory from the present rate of 2-3 of 1 per cent to 1⅓ per cent. This bill passed the House in its original form. The Illinois Agricultural Association representatives felt that there was no justification for such a large increase. Accordingly the influence of the Organization was used to amend the bill in the Education Committee of the Senate, thus reducing the maximum to 1¼ per cent and by further amendment submitted by Senator Cuthbertson upon second reading in the Senate to one per cent. This means that the maximum school tax rate for non-high school territory is now $1.

A presidential poll taken by Kessinger's Mid-West Review at the I. A. A. picnic on Aug. 11 revealed that, of the first 135 cards turned in, 124 were for Lowden, 5 for Dawes, 3 for Al Smith, and one each for Coolidge, McAdoo, and Capper.

MARSHALL-PUTNAM WINS THIRD TITLE

Defeats Logan County In One-Sided Game 12 to 3

MARSHALL-PUTNAM won its third state Farm Bureau baseball title on August 11 when it defeated Logan County in a one-sided game 12 to 3 at Mooseheart.

Logan started the contest by a collection of hits that netted them one run, but Marshall-Putnam came back in the following inning and with the help of D. Zollars, Logan pitcher who lacked control in the early part of the game, and a few well-placed hits, brought in six runs before the inning was over.

This sudden onslaught took the fight out of the Logan boys and from that time on the Marshall-Putnam players had things pretty much their own way. Spangler, the Marshall-Putnam pitcher, received good support from his team mates while the opposing team made frequent errors. Logan lost many opportunities to score through careless base running. Frank Wallace, catcher for the winning team, was especially effective in catching runners going around the bases.

The only home run of the entire game was made in the eighth inning by Logan county just after one of their men had been caught off third base. The Marshall-Putnam team tighened up when the opposing batters threatened and through good field work retired the side before the Logan team could bring in the needed runs.

Cusack and Statz, professional umpires from Chicago, officiated. Burdette Griffith, captain of the winning team, received the beautiful gold I. A. A. trophy from Secretary George A. Fox following the speaking on the afternoon program.

Auto Driving Contest Arouses Much Interest

The auto driving and parking contests in charge of V. Vaniman, J. P. Gibson, and A. E. Richardson of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company aroused much interest among picnickers at Mooseheart.

Prizes offered in both classes were $10 for first, $5 second, and $3 third. The winners were as follows:

Men.

First—R. Hoover, Piper City, Ill.

Second—C. A. Stookey, Maywood, Ill.

Third—W. H. Dowell, Henry, Ill.

Women.

First—Margaret Short, Melvin, Ill.

Second—Phyllis Dougan, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Third—Mrs. F. W. Baxter, Hazelhurst, Ill.

BIG STATE RALLY FRIDAY, FAIR WEEK

Car of Limestone to be Awarded Free to Lucky Registrant

A State Farm Bureau Rally Day will be held on Friday, August 26, at the Illinois State Fair, Springfield.

Plans have been completed for establishing headquarters in a large new 50x80 foot tent to be erected in a centrally located spot just east and north of the new grandstand. The tent will be surmounted by a large sign labeled "FARM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS."

The rest tent with parcel-checking facilities, seats, cots, and other accommodations will be open throughout the week in charge of George E. Metzger, director of organization, who knows personally more Illinois Farm Bureau members than any other man in the state.

Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association officials will be on hand to meet visitors, and get them acquainted. Tent facilities will be available to all comers.

Every visitor will be asked to register. A popular drawing of names of registrants will be made at a stated hour when the two lucky names will be announced for special prizes.

Prizes Offered.

First prize will be a car of limestone delivered free of charge to the Farm Bureau member drawing the lucky number. Second prize will be a full coverage auto insurance policy in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company.

In a special letter addressed to all the County Farm Bureaus of Illinois, President Earl C. Smith is inviting the membership to come out and have a part in the celebration. No parade is contemplated but moving slides and pictures depicting the activities of the Farm Bureaus of Illinois will be shown in the tent.

The invitation from State Fair officials to name Friday FARM BUREAU DAY is in recognition of the agricultural interests of the Fair and the leadership of the organization in this field. E. C. Coulter, president of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau was instrumental in bringing about the necessary arrangements made possible through the cooperation and good will of S. J. Stanard, State Director of Agriculture.

Director Stanard voiced the opinion that more than 90 per cent of the livestock, grain, and farm crop exhibitors at Springfield are Farm Bureau members. Practically all of the boys and girls club activities likewise are carried on by the County Farm Bureaus and their members.

McKELLAR ANSWERS COOLIDGE VETO AT PICNIC

GUY BENDER AND MRS. ROY SMALTZ CHAMPS

GUY BENDER of Alexander, Morgan county, and Mrs. Roy Smaltz, Morrison, Whiteside county, are the 1927 hog-calling and chicken-calling champions.

Bender's long, musical, high-pitched w-o-o-o-o-e-e-e-e was heard 30 miles away. A telephone call from a farmer near Oswego was received during the contest complaining that his hogs were running around excitedly. It was revealed that the man had tuned in on the picnic and his loud speaker was close to the window where the hogs could hear the calls given over station WJJD.

Bender won against a dozen candidates, many of whom were county champions. It was his second signal victory since he carried off first prize at the Illinois State fair in 1926.

The judges, Arthur C. Page, David L. Swanson, and Dr. E. A. White were unanimous in the decision.

Mrs. Smaltz was an easy victor in the chicken calling contest against a small field of six entries. Judges were Mrs. Earl C. Smith, Mrs. E. G. Thiem, and D. L. Swanson. Malcolm Watson, farm adviser in Kendall county, managed the hog calling contest perfectly, announcing each contestant as he stepped up to the microphone to deliver his call. Raymond Nelson, De Kalb county, was unable to be present because of illness. Harry C. Gilkerson of Lake county managed the chicken calling contest.

FATHER AND SON WIN HORSESHOE MATCH

ED. TORBERT and his son Walter, of DeWitt county, kept the state horseshoe pitching title in the family when they defeated Rube Bright and his son, of McLean county, in the Eighth Annual State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at Mooseheart.

It was a father and son contest, and a battle between former champions.

Rube Bright and Sam Smith won the state title in 1924, Ed. Torbert and Joe Heskitt were the champs in 1920, '21 and '22, and Harry and Walter Torbert, sons of Ed., carried off the honors in 1923, '25 and '26.

This year there was rearrangement of the former champions, but the beautiful loving cup awarded by the I. A. A. was added to the Torbert collection gathered in past years.

The tournament went off smoothly under the able management of Harrison Fahrnkopf of McLean county. The championship was decided early in the afternoon.

EXPRESSES HOPE FOR ENACTING McNARY-HAUGEN BILL INTO LAW IN NEXT CONGRESS

Lauds Lowden and Dawes As Friends of American Agriculture, Criticises Money-Lending Plan of Administration as Unsound

SENATOR KENNETH McKELLAR of Tennessee received a great ovation when he attacked the Coolidge veto and upheld the McNary-Haugen bill before thousands of Illinois farmers gathered at Mooseheart Aug. 11 for the Eighth Annual Picnic of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

He expressed the hope that the next Congress would not only pass the relief measure but would give it a two-thirds majority if necessary to pass it over the President's veto. Before delving into his discussion of the merits of the measure, Senator McKellar praised Frank O. Lowden and Vice-President Charles G. Dawes as friends of American agriculture and worthy of the highest honor the nation could bestow upon them.

"Agriculture is the only great American industry which is not benefited and protected by federal legislation," he said. "All our laws unite in bringing about an adequate return on capital. Immigration and tariff laws help labor and industry. The Esch Cummins bill provides for the railroads. But the farmer must buy in a protected and stabilized market and sell in an open market with the law of supply and demand in full force."

Money-Lending Fails.

Senator McKellar criticized "the money-lending plan" of the administration and cited the illustration of the recent attempt at Memphis to raise cotton prices through lending money to growers. "Eugene Meyer, that great dirt farmer from Wall Street, New York, was sent down by President Coolidge to try out the money-lending plan," said the speaker. "The venture failed. I don't know of a single loan made in my state, although I have heard there were several made in Texas. Farmers don't want more money to get deeper in debt. They want a better price for what they grow."

The money-lending plan of the administration he characterized as "economically unsound" because it provided for extending loans to farmers "with a reasonable expectancy of their being paid back." "People don't pay back money borrowed on such terms," he said. "The administration opposed the McNary-Haugen bill not because the measure was considered unworkable, but because they feared it would operate successfully."

Senator McKellar's speech delivered before the microphone and broadcast from Station WJJD with other events of the day, held his audience in spite of threatened rain which sent a portion of the crowd scurrying for shelter in the middle of the afternoon.

HAVE FAITH AND KEEP ON FIGHTING—GREGORY

Let's Tighten Our Belts and Help Ourselves, Says Prairie Farmer Editor

LET us have faith in ourselves, in our farms and in the future of agriculture. Instead of marking time while we are waiting for legislation let us tighten our belts and put forth our best efforts to help ourselves. American farmers have never been licked. Surplus control legislation will come sooner or later. We must keep on fighting until we get what we want. Let us not be discouraged.

This is the pithy advice handed out by Clifford V. Gregory, Editor of Prairie Farmer who preceded Senator McKellar on the afternoon program at Mooseheart on Aug. 11.

Mr. Gregory called atention to the fact that legislation is not everything. "Even after we have the legislation we need, the battle of efficient and profitable farming must still be fought out on our farms," he said. "Many farmers have become discouraged and have lost faith in themselves and their jobs. This is a bad state of mind to be in. The best of legislation will not greatly help the man who is discouraged."

President Earl C. Smith presided during the afternoon program. Glenn Warren, president of the Kane County Farm Bureau and Rodney Brandon, Executive Secretary of the Loyal Order of Moose, welcomed the picnickers to the Fox River Valley.

George A. Fox, General Secretary of the I. A. A., awarded the trophies following the speaking program. The Warren County Farm Bureau quartet was applauded enthusiastically.

Congressmen Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton and Chas. Adkins of Decatur; George N. Peek, leader of the McNary-Haugen fight at Washington, officials of the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Illinois Agricultural Association, the I. A. A. Executive Committee, 30 County Farm Bureau presidents, and several members of the Illinois legislature were among those on the speakers' platform.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Issued Every Month for 63,000 *Thinking* Farmers

Volume 5 | **SEPTEMBER, 1927** | **Number 9**

Executive Committee Points Way to Equal Opportunity for Agriculture

Refers to Lowden and Dawes as the Only Men Thus Far Prominently Mentioned for President, Whose Position Is Known and Approved by the Farmers of the Nation

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, meeting in regular session September 9, formulated and authorized the following statement and recommendations to its members

"THE years since the war have been costly to agriculture. The Illinois Agricultural Association on many occasions has summed up the evidence of the loss which the unfair working out of national policies has caused farmers of Illinois, and of the rest of the country. The present moment is a critical one, for as a nation the United States is now forming the policies toward agriculture which will determine for better or worse the immediate and future trend of that industry.

"We are entering the season when the position of political parties on public issues is to be determined, and national leaders chosen. The farmers have the largest stake of all in national affairs. Their concern over national policies is broader than interest in any one bill or measure. They cannot be indifferent to government financial and banking policies, to the tariff, to transportation laws, rates and adjustments, to land and immigration policies and to the countless other fields in which government action affects the economic interest of the farm.

Know Your Delegates

"The purpose of this statement is to urge farmers and their friends in every Illinois district to see to it that only those delegates who are pledged to candidates whose position is known to be fair and favorable to agriculture are sent to the national party conventions. Farmers and all friends of agriculture in Illinois can rightfully feel proud of the fact that thus far the only two men prominently mentioned for president whose position on agricultural matters is known and approved by the farmers of the nation, former Governor Frank O. Lowden and Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, come from Illinois.

"There never was a time in the economic history of the United States when it was so important for farmers to concern themselves over policies of government. Nor has there been a time since the Civil War when farmers had a better opportunity to impress their influence on political history than the present. They neither seek nor desire class government, or special favors to agriculture; but they ask for, and by right are entitled to a national administration which in its executive as well as its legislative branch, has a vision national not sectional in scope, and has at least a sympathetic understanding of the present critical problems of the farm. The practical way to secure not only satisfactory platforms but fair execution of them, is to rise above party lines and work and vote for men and principles rather than for party labels."



E. C. COULTER

E. C. Coulter, president of the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, had much to do with inaugurating the first FARM BUREAU DAY at the Illinois State Fair. He was a familiar figure at the headquarters tent throughout the week welcoming visitors to Sangamon county

Duties of Secretary's Office to be Discharged Temporarily by the President and Treasurer

The Executive Committee, meeting September 9, expressed the desire and directed that the duties of the Secretary's office, pending the selection of a Secretary by the Executive Committee, be discharged by the President and Treasurer of the Association.

Report On Decatur Meeting

President Earl C. Smith reported on the farm relief meeting of representatives of the various group organizations held at Decatur on Thursday, Sept. 8. No plan for legislative action was formally adopted, he said, but a resolution was adopted as follows:

"Resolved that it be the sense of this meeting that we carry back to the various organizations represented, the recommendation that they aggressively interest themselves in the farm problem and put forth every effort to secure coordinated support for such a sound agricultural policy as seems possible of passage in the next session of Congress.

Representing the I. A. A. were President Smith, Secretary Geo. A. Fox, and Treasurer Robt. A. Cowles. Other organizations represented were the Illinois Bankers' Association, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Illinois State Grange, Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, the American Land League, and local organizations of Decatur.

What the Counties Are Doing

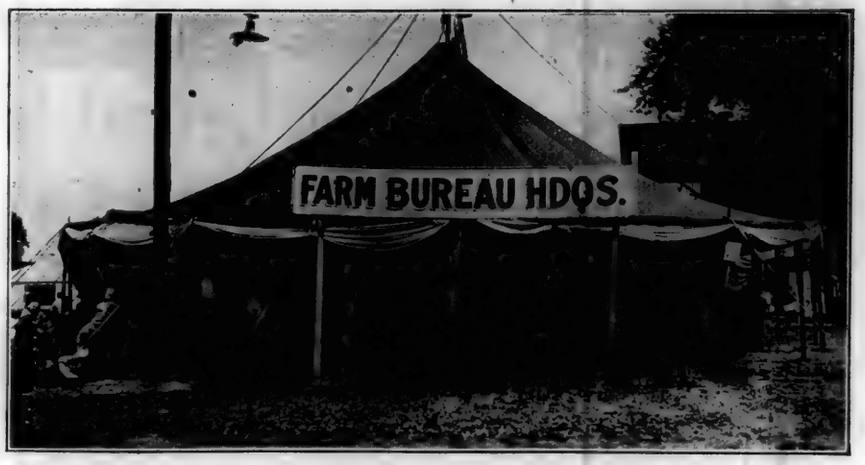
Henderson county beat Warren at the Warren County Farm Bureau picnic at Monmouth on Aug. 26. The score was 2 to 0 although it was anybody's game until the last man was out, says Farm Adviser E. D. Walker. Pence, who pitched for the winners, struck out nine men and gave three hits, while Turner, the opposing pitcher, struck out 12 men but was touched for six hits, four of which came in pairs.

"Crawford county boys and girls won two state championships at the Illinois State Fair, and the Crawford County Jersey breeders who exhibited won one-tenth of the prizes in the Jersey classes given there," writes J. Z. Frazier, farm adviser. This is the first time the county was represented in club work at Springfield. One championship was won by a club team demonstrating poultry culling, and the other was awarded Margaret Barber of Hutsonville for the state champion showman in all dairy classes. Members of the winning team are Leafel Norton, Glen Wilson, and Ernest Correll. Mary Trimble won first and Louise Trimble second over all Jersey calves exhibited.

The Henry County Farm Bureau is cooperating with Prairie Farmer in the formation of a Henry County Protective Association to stop farm stealing. R. S. Saunders of the Illinois Bankers' Association who outlined his ideas for a county protective system in a recent radio talk on the Illinois Agricultural Association program from station WJJD, presented his plan again at a meeting held at Cambridge on Aug. 19. "Aroused public sentiment and cooperation of farmers will stop chicken stealing and farm thievery," said Mr. Saunders.

Farm Advisers Allison and Hopkins of Livingston county are concentrating on farm visits, making soil tests, outlining crop rotations, and making definite recommendations toward reestablishing fields of alfalfa that were killed by wet weather. "We expect to continue our activity in recommending proper care and feeding of live stock to adults as well as to the junior club members," says Allison.

"On August 22, we unloaded our seventh trainload of limestone between Effingham and Dieterich on the I. C. R. R.," says Farm Adviser Wascher. "The stone is loaded in side dump cars and our farmers meet the train at designated points to help dump. The stone is hauled away at the convenience of the men who buy it. This system saved our men an average of three miles each of hauling. The seven loads were delivered during the past five years and represent 183 cars or about 8,500 tons of stone bought by 40 farmers."



The FARM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS tent was a popular meeting place for members from nearly every county in Illinois during State Fair Week. This picture shows the tent crowded during mid-day by visitors who are resting and cooling off in the shade.

Ford county started on its third cooperative cream station on July 29. So far the station has handled more than half the town's business, and there are four old line stations in town. J. T. Arens, an experienced cream and butter man, is the manager. "The I. A. C. A. audit of our Seed Corn Ass'n. shows 385,657 ears of seed corn stored and tested at a cost of $6,086.27 or $.0158 per ear," writes Farm Adviser Swaim.

Madison county recently completed plans for bringing in a trainload of 29 cars of limestone. Sixteen of the cars will be set out at stations, and 13 will be dumped along the right-of-way, 30 inches from the rails. "The cost of dumping will be about 10 or 12 cents a ton," says Adviser Raut. "We feel that after we have succeeded in getting this train, more will follow."

"We have sold 1,390,785 c. c. of serum and virus already this year, 335,785 c.c. of which was delivered in August," says Adviser A. A. Olsen of Warren county. "Fifteen thousand attended the Warren-Henderson Farm Bureau picnic held in Monmouth Park on Friday, Aug. 26 when Congressman Dickinson spoke."

Congressman Brand made a very favorable impression at the Lawrence County Farm Bureau picnic according to H. C. Wheeler, farm adviser. Lawrence county's speedy Farm Bureau baseball team licked the champs from Knox county, Ind., 8 to 7.

"We may increase our acreage of alfalfa this year more than in previous year," says Farm Adviser Issacs of Mason county. "Limestone orders are not up to previous years although we are shipping a lot of it into the county."

C. W. Simpson of White county advises that work has already started on a cooperative cream pool at Norris City. This is the outgrowth of a dairy association which has been meeting more than a year. Two red top growers, the first from this county, recently signed up with the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange.

All business houses closed at noon when Rushville merchants joined Schuyler county farmers in the annual Farm Bureau picnic on Sept. 1. The Farm Bureau baseball team beat the business men 12 to 10. President Earl C. Smith was the speaker.

Marshall-Putnam county will supply free tattoo outfits for marking poultry to members of the new county-wide protective association now being organized. A reward of $100 is to be posted on each Farm Bureau member's farm for the capture and conviction of any thief. Seven thousand people attended the annual Farm Bureau picnic at the John Swaney school grounds on Aug. 30 when Congressman Dickinson addressed the gathering.

Ralph Allen Dies

Ralph Allen, former president of the Illinois Farmers' Institute and leader in the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association passed away suddenly at his home near Delavan on Sept. 3. He was stricken with a heart attack and died three hours later.

Mr. Allen was born at Seekonk, Mass., in 1854 and moved to Delavan in Tazewell county at the age of 15. He organized the Tazewell County Farmers' Institute and acted as president of the Illinois Farmers' Institute from 1922 to 1926. He was a graduate of the University of Illinois, class of 1876, and for many years was a member of the soils investigation committee of that institution.

Each of the seven surviving sons and daughters of Mr. Allen are university graduates.

Farm Bureau Disclaims Support of "Bogus" Bill

Washington Representative Says Eastern Papers Credited Farm Bureau with Ownership

ON Sunday, August 7, there was published in the New York Times a definite text of a proposed farm relief bill according to Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The authority, at the time of printing this bill, seems to have come from Rapid City, S. D., but whether it was released for publication by an administration leader or by other persons, no one has been able to ascertain. The New York Journal of commerce and other papers designate the bill as a Farm Bureau measure. Other press comments express doubt about its being an administration bill and describe it as being a "bogus" bill.

This measure could not reasonably be called a Farm Bureau project for several reasons, some of the most important being:

1—It contains provisions for amortized loans to cooperative organizations which are so sketchy and inadequate as to be hardly comparable to the so-called Neely amendment on the same subject which was incorporated in the McNary bill as it passed the Senate last session.

2—It provides for the payment of losses in disposition of surpluses directly from the revolving fund which violates the well known and long established Farm Bureau principle against subsidizing any group in our government, even agriculture itself.

3—It places the whole burden of solving the surplus question upon cooperative enterprises so that the load on the membership in such co-operative enterprises would be destructive rather than helpful according to our past proof in testifying upon farm relief subjects.

4—It fails to recognize the fundamental principle established in the Farm Bureau heretofore, that the commodity being served should pay its price for the benefits of such service, and should not fall back upon the Treasury of the United States in case of losses.

5—It comes more dangerously near the point of putting Uncle Sam into the business of merchandising farm crops than has ever been advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation, because of the fact that if the Treasury must pay the loss, manifestly the activity of the federal government in the business of disposing of surpluses will be much more intimate than otherwise would be the case.

"The Washington offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation will continue on farm relief as on all other legislative projects, exactly in keeping with the policies of our membership, expressed in annual resolutions and in recommendations of the Board of Directors," declared Gray in commenting on the proposed measure.

FARM BUREAU DAY VISITOR



Herman W. Danforth, first president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and one of its founders, was a visitor at FARM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS during the State Fair. Mr. Danforth served as president of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau for seven years. He has extensive landholdings in Iroquois county, and for five years was president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis. Mr. Danforth is in business in St. Louis but he still calls Washington, Ill., in Tazewell county, his home.

Knox Pioneers in Trucking Service

WHEN the Gilson Livestock Shipping Association of Knox county faced possible extinction because of the growth of direct-by-truck-to-market business in that vicinity, the Association purchased its own truck and started a similar service for its members. The Association truck picks up livestock at the farm for carload shipment, or trucks direct to the Peoria Producers if the owner of the livestock so wishes.

The Association charges five cents per hundred weight for the first three miles, and one cent per hundred for each additional mile. Two trucks are maintained by the Association. One is driven by the manager, Leo Richardson, and the other by his assistant, Curtis McCoy.

Livestock men find it very convenient to have their stock picked up at the farm and because of this new service the Gilson Association not only has maintained its business but has actually increased it.

Farm Values Drop During 1926-1927

Plenty of Farms for Sale with Buyers Few and Cautious

FARM real estate values declined sharply during the crop year just ended, being placed at 119 per cent of the pre-war level, against 124 in 1926, in the Department of Agriculture's new index of farm real estate values. The decline is part of a continued depreciation during the past seven years from the peak of 169 per cent of prewar in 1920. Present values are at about the 1917 level.

The decline during the past year was not to be wholly unexpected, says the department, on account of the marked decrease during the year in the price of certain of our major farm products, the sharp drop in farmers' incomes, and a generally inactive farm real estate market. There are plenty of farms for sale, with buyers few and cautious. In a number of areas there are still many foreclosed and other distress farms hanging over the market to keep values down.

Largest Drop in South

The largest decline last year was in the South Atlantic States for which the department's index is 137 compared with 148 in 1926. The index for the East North Central States is placed at 103 against 110 in 1926; West North Central States 115 against 121; East South Central States 133 against 139; West South Central 139 against 144; Middle Atlantic States 111 against 113; Mountain States 101 against 103; New England 127 against 128, and Pacific States 143 against 144.

The greatest depreciation in values since the 1920 peak has occurred in the West North Central States where the index is now 115 per cent of prewar against 184 per cent in 1920. The East South Central group runs a close second with a decline from 199 in 1920 to 133 at present; followed by the South Atlantic States, the index for which was 198 in 1920 against 137 now; East North Central 159 in 1920 against 103 for 1927; Mountain States 151 against 101; West South Central 177 against 139; Middle Atlantic 136 against 111; New England 140 against 127, and Pacific 156 against 143. Values for the United States as a whole have gone down 50 points, from 169 in 1920 to 119 for 1927.

Gus Gillard, a well-known clown, was the principal attraction at the Stark County Farm Bureau picnic. "We can recommend a good clown like Gus for any picnic," said Farm Advisor E. E. Brown. "He was the best attraction we've ever had."

The Gilson Association is Producer perfect. Everything it handles goes to the Chicago or Peoria Producer Commission Associations.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....A. M. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
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Hope From Geneva

> "The farmer needs the assistance of his government. This was one of the conclusions of the Economic Conference. Although it was found that the most progress toward an improvement of this condition could be made by the farmer himself, particularly through co-operation, this fact did not lessen the recognition of the need of legislation and other governmental aids."

This quotation is taken from a recent news letter regarding the deliberations of the international Economic Conference held at Geneva, Switzerland. Representatives of all the larger nations participated. It was freely admitted at the conference that trade barriers such as high protective tariffs hamper agriculture. We have presented this view repeatedly. It was suggested that an equitable balance be maintained between industry and agriculture that one may not be stifled at the expense of the other. This is what organized agriculture is fighting for—a national policy that will prevent the submergence of its industry. It is to be hoped that these expressions signify a change of heart on the part of certain industrial groups represented at the conference from this country; that these who have admitted and deplored the condition of agriculture will now go a step farther and support farmers in their efforts to establish an equitable balance with industry.

Another Friend in the Senate

"THE McNARY-Haugen measure, or one similar to it, will get at least one vote from my state in the next Congress that it didn't get in the last session," said Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky in addressing a recent luncheon of agricultural, labor, and business interests given by the Illinois Agricultural Association complimentary to the Senator.

Both senators from Kentucky voted against the measure in the 69th Congress.

Against Switching Support

EXPRESSIONS from members received by speakers at County Farm Bureau picnics held during the past few months throughout the state indicate that Illinois farmers are opposed to any switching or dividing of support that might weaken the standing of the surplus control measure known as the McNary-Haugen bill.

This stand has been taken consistently by our Executive Committee. It was reaffirmed at a conference of officials from various state organizations held recently at Decatur, when advances were made to secure support for the so-called "export debenture" proposal.

The argument was made that the McNary-Haugen bill hasn't enough support to become law. On the other hand, the plan has gained consistently. It passed the last Congress and would now be law except for the veto of the President. The lack of popularity of that veto was subsequently disclosed. Whether or not the disclosure influenced Mr. Coolidge's recent decision is food for speculation. Farmers will stand firm in the next Congress for something more substantial than loans to cooperatives. They will resist attempts to divide support that will lose a cause almost won.

Cooperate 30 Years

FARMERS at Luck, Wis., have been operating a co-operative creamery for more than thirty years. Who said farmers couldn't stick together?

Senator Barkley Talks To I. A. A. Radio Audience

Advocates Federal Legislation Involving Active Power of Government in Controlling Surplus Farm Crops.

THE active authority and power of the United States government should be given to agriculture in helping this basic national industry control and orderly market surplus farm crops.

This is what Senator Alben W. Barkley said in a radio talk broadcast on the I. A. A.'s program over station WJJD on Wednesday, Sept. 7. Senator Barkley asserted that no one who has given agricultural conditions any thought or study can deny that there is a serious problem confronting the people of our country. "And no man will confidently deny that this problem of the farmer cannot be solved by the farmer alone."

Calling attention to the extent of organization in other professions and industries and the ease with which they have been enabled to fix prices for goods or services, in some cases with government aid, he said:

An Absurd Situation

"This is not true as to the service rendered the public by the man engaged in agriculture. He is compelled to take what is offered for his product, and large numbers of those who buy from him are indifferent to the question of what it has cost to produce it. Not only is the farmer helpless in fixing the price of what he sells to others but he is utterly ignored when it comes to fixing the price of what he pays to others for what they sell him. This is an absurd situation."

Senator Barkley, who is a leading Democrat, steered clear of partisan politics but addressed himself to the economics of the surplus control measures passed by the 69th Congress and subsequently vetoed by President Coolidge. He told why he worked for the measure and why it was needed by the farmer. He predicted that the major issue before Congress in its next session would be the farm surplus problem.

Government Help Needed

"By whatever name any measure may be known it will be a failure unless it brings the power of the government to bear in aiding agriculture to control its surplus," he said. "The surplus control bill passed during the recent Congress and vetoed by the President was designed to assist the farmer in coping with some of these difficulties to which I have alluded. None of its advocates or supporters contended that it was a perfect measure, or that it would not have to be amended, in the light of experience. Some of these who voted for it with hesitation felt that it was the best proposal offered dealing with the agricultural situation, and that it was worth

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I. A. A. RADIO SPEAKER



SEN. ALBEN W. BARKLEY

Senator Barkley is the junior Senator from Kentucky. He became interested in the surplus control plan as a Congressman, soon after its introduction, and after studying it thoroughly gave it his active support.

Senator Barkley was born in Graves County, Kentucky, in 1877, was educated in the county schools and at Marvin College, Clinton, Ky., and later at the University of Virginia Law School. Prior to being elected to the senate, he was prosecuting attorney for McCracken county, Kentucky, and for five sessions was Congressman from the first district of his home state. He was the speaker of the day at the recent Piatt County Farm Bureau picnic and the following day, Sept. 7, addressed Illinois farmers during the noon hour on the I. A. A. radio program from Station WJJD, Chicago.

Swisher Gets $50 Check For Claim

LAST winter, S. P. Swisher accompanied by his neighbor, E. C. Betz, both of LaSalle county, went to Southern Wisconsin to buy several purebred Milking Shorthorn cows. They rode back on the same freight train with the cattle and were delayed an extra day at Rockford where in switching to another line, the cattle received very rough handling.

When they were unloaded, one cow was down in the car and the others in a very weakened condition with a subsequent heavy loss in flow of milk.

Swisher laid the case before the LaSalle County Farm Bureau, who in turn referred it to the I. A. A. Transportation Department. Evidence was gathered and submitted, but the railroad rejected the claim twice on the ground that there was no evidence of specific damage. The I. A. A. persisted, however, in establishing the justice of the claim and last week a check for $50 from the railroad was forwarded to Mr. Swisher in settlement.

"To say that I was highly elated is putting it mildly," said Swisher in expressing his thanks. "I note that you have not spoken of your commission

(Continued on page 8)

Fruit Growers' Exchange Sells 4,000 Cars Produce

Leeper Tells of Obstacles and Experiences in Fruit Marketing in Radio Address.

PROBLEMS and pitfalls experienced in seven years of cooperative fruit marketing were revealed recently by A. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange in a radio talk broadcast on the I. A. A. program over station WJJD.



A. B. Leeper

Marketing fruits and vegetables is different from any other according to Leeper, first because such crops are perishable, hence the importance of the time which elapses between harvest and consumption; secondly, because they must be graded, standardized and packed in containers at the shipping point ready for the consumer; and thirdly, because they must be shipped by the most direct route to the consuming markets.

"The real essentials in the proper marketing of fruits and vegetables," said Leeper "are—standardization, communication, transportation, and distribution. A cooperative marketing association must have a properly graded product to sell, must know the demands of all the different markets on the day of shipment, must have adequate facilities to send to the markets, and then so distribute the product as not to overload the markets. If all these were possible, conditions would be ideal. But, unfortunately, cooperatives meet ever changing conditions and must be prepared to meet them as they arise day by day. It is in this uncertainty that we find most of the pitfalls of fruit marketing, the most hazardous business of all the lines of merchandising.

"During the seven years the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange has been operating we have had to meet a different condition in the marketing of each commodity each year. During this time we have sold over 4,000 cars of fruits and vegetables. These have been shipped direct to 150 or more different markets in the United States and Canada. We have avoided a great many pitfalls, but not all of them. In the first years of operation the greatest pitfall encountered by the Exchange was the lack of reliable information. It was hard to get reliable information from competing sections, from the markets, and from our own growers themselves. We have almost entirely overcome these difficulties and today we feel reasonably sure that we can get the right information on all the markets where we expect to ship. Competing sections are now more willing to exchange

(Continued on page 6)

Agricultural Investment Company.

THERE has been recently organized in connection with the Transportation Bank of Chicago, the "Agricultural Investment Company, 608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois." The similarity of names and address of our Association with its affiliated and associated organizations, and this Company, seems to require a statement from the Association setting forth the relations of the two organizations; in order to prevent and remove confusion in the minds of some of our members and others. Neither the Illinois Agricultural Association or its officers or members of its Executive Committee, have any connection with or financial interest in either the Transportation Bank of Chicago or the Agricultural Investment Company.

Mr. George C. Jewett, President of the Transportation Bank of Chicago and of the Agricultural Investment Company, appeared before the Executive Committee in its meeting of Aug. 12, at the suggestion and invitation of the officers of the Association. He outlined the purposes of the Agricultural Investment Company and discussed the subject of relations. His statement follows and clearly sets forth relations existing and should remove any possible misunderstanding in the matter. The Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has directed, for reasons above set forth, that the statement offered by Mr. Jewett in regard to the Agricultural Investment Company, be published in an official publication of the Association, and is as follows:

"As a courtesy to your executive officers I submitted to them a few days ago a prospectus setting forth plans for an Agricultural Investment Company which has just been organized to operate in connection with the bank which I am interested, and with which you are familiar. I did this that they might be apprised fully of what we are attempting to do in behalf of the agricultural industry. Your officers have very graciously asked me to come here and present to you, the members of the Executive Committee, in the same way the salient points in our further program of agricultural finance as provided in the Agricultural Investment Company.

"The Investment Company is an Illinois corporation capitalized for $500,000. The stock is being sold throughout the state to farmers and others at one hundred dollars per share. Any investments you may care to make personally or any assistance you may care to render in the distribution of this stock will be greatly appreciated. The Agricultural Investment Company will do three things. It will own the control of a Joint Stock Land Bank which will provide long term credit on the amortization plan. The Joint Stock Land Bank, of course, will be under

(Continued on page 8)



GEORGE E. METZGER

Mr. Metzger, Director of Organization, will have charge of the staff of district men who will assist the counties throughout the state in their organization problems. Membership in the Illinois Agricultural Association is on the upward grade as shown by results of renewal campaigns held during recent months.

Fruit Growers

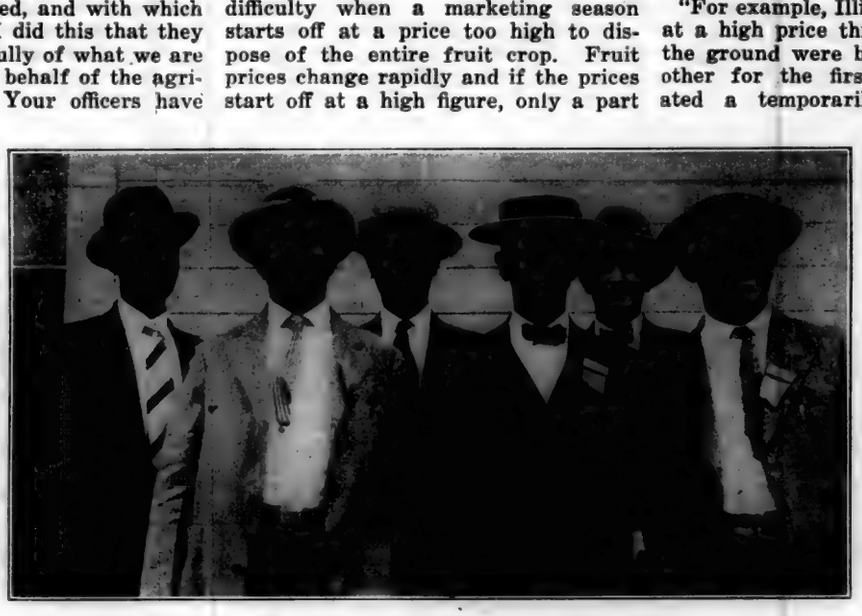
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crop information and conditions, and our growers have learned that keeping their own organization reliably informed works for their own good.

"A cooperative encounters another difficulty when a marketing season starts off at a price too high to dispose of the entire fruit crop. Fruit prices change rapidly and if the prices start off at a high figure, only a part of the crop can be sold. If the price is too high, consumers buy only a limited quantity or refuse to buy at all. This causes an over-supply to accumulate and the producer has to sell a large part of his crop at a low price and often loses part of it entirely. This condition is more often brought about by the buyers themselves than by the producers.

"For example, Illinois peaches started at a high price this year. Buyers on the ground were bidding against each other for the first cars. They created a temporarily inflated market which meant heavy loss to themselves, and later resulted in a weak market for the larger percentage of the crop.

"This condition occurs in the marketing of some commodity every season. However, producers and buyers are beginning to understand each other better. Each group is beginning to realize that it has a common problem and that the ultimate consumer must also be considered in any successful system of marketing."



NEW DISTRICT ORGANIZATION LEADERS

Left to right: Harvey D. Fink, L. F. Brissenden, R. J. Hamilton, Harry L. Hough, F. M. Higgins and A. B. Culp. These men will be stationed in various districts around the state to aid in maintaining the Illinois Agricultural Association as the strongest state farm organization in America.

STEPHENSON PROTESTS TO STATE TAX COMMISSION

Board of Review Refuses to Take Action on Equalizing Assessed Valuations in County

A FORMAL protest was made by the Stephenson County Farm Bureau to the Illinois Tax Commission recently calling attention to inequality in farm and city valuations existing in that county. The study made by the Farm Bureau tax committee and John C. Watson of the I. A. A. shows that to place farm lands on the same average assessment as the city of Freeport, would require an average cut of 24.7 per cent in farm valuations. Or to place town and city lots on the same average assessment as farm lands, it would be necessary to have an average increase of 32.94 per cent in valuations.

The local Board of Review admitted that the inequality exists, but refuses to take any action for three reasons as follows: They haven't the time, they don't know how, and they have been advised not to do anything.

"We request that you take immediate action to bring about equalization, either by sending a representative from the Tax Commission to this county to investigate the situation, or by hearing our complaint and requiring the presence of the Board of Review at the hearing before they adjourn," said the message to the State Tax Commission.

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Swear To Accuracy

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DeKalb County Case

In spite of laws providing for uniform valuations and for an elaborate system of review of assessments by different public officials, assessments in almost every county of the state have gross and indefensible inequalities in valuations which could easily be removed. Due to its greater uniformity in value and to the acre unit standard, farm lands within each county are more uniformly assessed than any other property. Yet there is probably not a county in the state in which some farm land, always the poorest land and the least able to stand the burden is not assessed relative to its fair sale value, several times as high as other farm land. In city and village lots, for which there is no standard unit of measurement, the situation is much worse. It is at its worst in personal property, especially unenumerated personal property. An example of such inequality was found two years ago in DeKalb County. The manufacturing plants in the little city of Sandwich had valuations for manufacturers' tools and implements ten times as high as the much more extensive and much larger number of manufacturing plants in the City of DeKalb.

The foregoing remarks apply to valuations within the same counties. Between counties inequalities are far worse than within counties. It is not too much to say that in the state as a whole there is no class of property in which there are not some assessments, relative to fair sale value, at least ten or twenty times as high as other assessments. If the comparison is made between different classes of property, the inequality is many times worse.

Three Reasons

The principal reason for the virtual failure of equalization of valuations are three in number. First, is ignorance of the facts. Second, is timidity of public officials. Third, is politics. Sometimes two or even all of these reasons operate at the same time.

County treasurers usually do not know the facts about the assessments or what should be done to correct inequalities. They can give no proper instructions to assessors. The standards of assessors vary widely, since each one knows little or nothing about how other assessors value property. Boards of Review likewise do not know what is required for uniform assessments of different classes of property. Their equalization, so far as they do anything, is too often equalization of a comparatively small number of properties, or equalization of classes by guess work only. Even the Illinois Tax Commission can only guess at the facts about assessments of different classes of property.

In many counties the Supervisors of Assessments and Boards of Review have some knowledge of the inequalities in assessments of different classes of property, but are too timid to correct them. It is easier for such boards to permit inequalities to continue than it is to perform their proper duties.

Politics Interferes

The experience of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the last few years proves conclusively that politics often interferes or attempts to interfere with proper equalization of valuations. Appointments of members of Board of Review by county judges are often made for political reasons. The refusal of boards of review to remove admitted inequalities in many cases is clearly due to the political ambition of one or more members of the boards. It will be recalled that last year, after the Tax Commission had ordered reassessment of real estate in four counties, powerful political interests in every one of the four counties, did their utmost to prevent the orders of reassessment from being carried into effect. The Tax Commission itself was bombarded on political grounds to such an extent that it was slow and hesitant in carrying out its own order.

Ignorance of the facts about assessments, timidity in correcting inequalities, and refusal for political reasons, do not mix well with proper tax equalization.

VISITS I. A. A. OFFICE



SENATOR GEO. W. NORRIS

Senator George W. Norris Speaks Before Committee

Relates Experiences as Chairman of Agricultural and Judiciary Committees in United States Senate.

SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS of Nebraska visited the I. A. A. offices on Friday, Sept. 9, long enough to deliver a short address before the Executive Committee in session that day, and to get acquainted with the Association officials, staff members, and their activities.

Commenting upon his experiences as a Congressman and Senator over a period of more than 20 years, Senator Norris said, "I have been impressed with the seeming injustice shown by so many legislators and others toward agriculture. In all my experience I have never known any group to be more fair in their demands than rep-

Agricultural Investment Company.

THERE has been recently organized in connection with the Transportation Bank of Chicago, the "Agricultural Investment Company, 608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois." The similarity of names and address of our Association with its affiliated and associated organizations, and this Company, seems to require a statement from the Association setting forth the relations of the two organizations; in order to prevent and remove confusion in the minds of some of our members and others. Neither the Illinois Agricultural Association or its officers or members of its Executive Committee, have any connection with or financial interest in either the Transportation Bank of Chicago or the Agricultural Investment Company.

Mr. George C. Jewett, President of the Transportation Bank of Chicago and of the Agricultural Investment Company, appeared before the Executive Committee in its meeting of Aug. 12, at the suggestion and invitation of the officers of the Association. He outlined the purposes of the Agricultural Investment Company and discussed the subject of relations. His statement follows and clearly sets forth relations existing and should remove any possible misunderstanding in the matter. The Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has directed, for reasons above set forth, that the statement offered by Mr. Jewett in regard to the Agricultural Investment Company, be published in an official publication of the Association, and is as follows:

"As a courtesy to your executive officers I submitted to them a few days ago a prospectus setting forth plans for an Agricultural Investment Company which has just been organized to operate in connection with the bank which I am interested, and with which you are familiar. I did this that they might be apprised fully of what we are attempting to do in behalf of the agricultural industry. Your officers have very graciously asked me to come here and present to you, the members of the Executive Committee, in the same way the salient points in our further program of agricultural finance as provided in the Agricultural Investment Company.

"The Investment Company is an Illinois corporation capitalized for $500,000. The stock is being sold throughout the state to farmers and others at one hundred dollars per share. Any investments you may care to make personally or any assistance you may care to render in the distribution of this stock will be greatly appreciated. The Agricultural Investment Company will do three things. It will own the control of a Joint Stock Land Bank which will provide long term credit on the amortization plan. The Joint Stock Land Bank, of course, will be under

(Continued on page 8)



GEORGE E. METZGER

Mr. Metzger, Director of Organization, will have charge of the staff of district men who will assist the counties throughout the state in their organization problems. Membership in the Illinois Agricultural Association is on the upward grade as shown by results of renewal campaigns held during recent months.

Fruit Growers

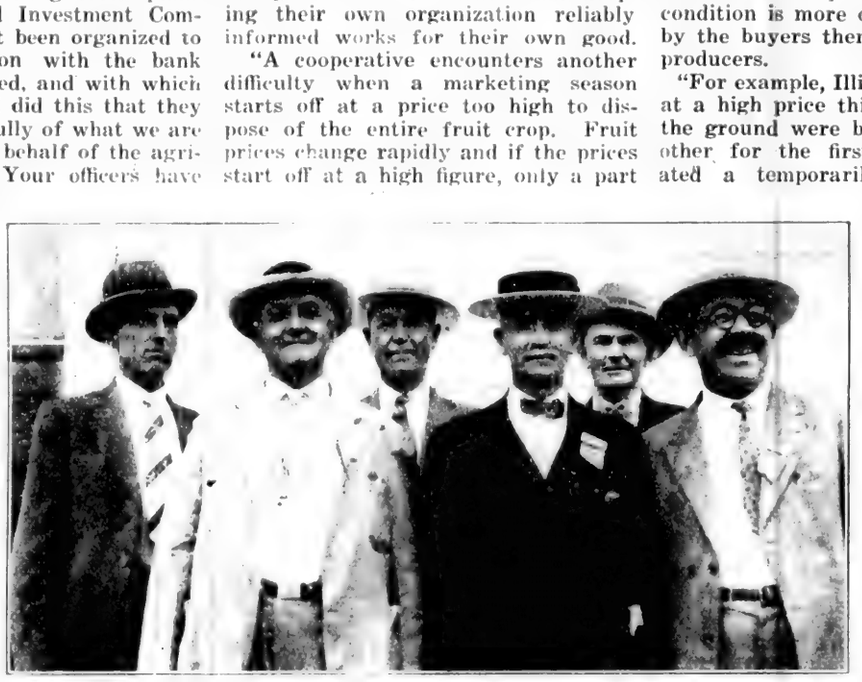
(Continued from page 5)

crop information and conditions, and our growers have learned that keeping their own organization reliably informed works for their own good.

"A cooperative encounters another difficulty when a marketing season starts off at a price too high to dispose of the entire fruit crop. Fruit prices change rapidly and if the prices start off at a high figure, only a part of the crop can be sold. If the price is too high, consumers buy only a limited quantity or refuse to buy at all. This causes an over-supply to accumulate and the producer has to sell a large part of his crop at a low price and often loses part of it entirely. This condition is more often brought about by the buyers themselves than by the producers.

"For example, Illinois peaches started at a high price this year. Buyers on the ground were bidding against each other for the first cars. They created a temporarily inflated market which meant heavy loss to themselves, and later resulted in a weak market for the larger percentage of the crop.

"This condition occurs in the marketing of some commodity every season. However, producers and buyers are beginning to understand each other better. Each group is beginning to realize that it has a common problem and that the ultimate consumer must also be considered in any successful system of marketing."



NEW DISTRICT ORGANIZATION LEADERS

Left to right: Harvey D. Fink, L. F. Brissenden, R. J. Hamilton, Harry L. Hough, F. M. Higgins and A. B. Culp. These men will be stationed in various districts around the state to aid in maintaining the Illinois Agricultural Association as the strongest state farm organization in America.

STEPHENSON PROTESTS TO STATE TAX COMMISSION

Board of Review Refuses to Take Action on Equalizing Assessed Valuations in County

A FORMAL protest was made by the Stephenson County Farm Bureau to the Illinois Tax Commission recently calling attention to inequality in farm and city valuations existing in that county. The study made by the Farm Bureau tax committee and John C. Watson of the I. A. A. shows that to place farm lands on the same average assessment as the city of Freeport, would require an average cut of 24.7 per cent in farm valuations. Or to place town and city lots on the same average assessment as farm lands, it would be necessary to have an average increase of 32.94 per cent in valuations.

The local Board of Review admitted that the inequality exists, but refuses to take any action for three reasons as follows: They haven't the time, they don't know how, and they have been advised not to do anything.

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Relates Experiences as Chairman of Agricultural and Judiciary Committees in United States Senate.

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Commenting upon his experiences as a Congressman and Senator over a period of more than 20 years, Senator Norris said, "I have been impressed with the seeming injustice shown by so many legislators and others toward agriculture. In all my experience I have never known any group to be more fair in their demands than rep-

resentatives of agriculture and agricultural organizations.

"If it becomes necessary to put the government in business to save the agricultural industry of this country I would favor such action, he said. In fact it is the government's duty to do this for its own good for all history shows us that a nation goes up or down as its rural population prospers or fails."

Senator Norris is a native of Ohio, having been born in that state in 1861. He worked on a farm, taught school, earned his way through law school, became prosecuting attorney when he moved to Nebraska, and later served as district judge in the Fifth District, for three terms. He was then elected to Congress where he served until he became a United States Senator in 1913. Senator Norris was chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the Senate during the war.

250 Club Calves Sold

THE largest sale of boys' and girls' club calves of the season was held under the auspices of the International Live Stock Exposition at the Union Stock Yards when 250 calves weighing 892 pounds (average) sold for an average price of $13.70 per cwt. Seven head reached the top price of $15.50 per cwt.

Details follow:

County	No. Head	Av. Weight	Av. Price	Top
Cedar, Iowa	9	908	$14.97	$15.50
Joe Daviess, Illinois	7	977	14.55	15.25
Douglas, Illinois	10	996	14.53	15.25
Bureau, Illinois	38	936	14.21	15.50
Coles, Illinois	37	928	14.18	15.25
Rock Island, Illinois	24	903	13.45	15.00
Christian, Illinois	17	872	13.30	14.50
Iroquois, Illinois	69	827	13.28	15.50
Moultrie, Illinois	25	915	13.26	15.00
Delaware, Iowa	13	847	12.64	14.00
Jackson, Iowa	1	760	12.00	12.00

Swisher Gets Claim Check

(Continued from page 5)

for your services. This is surely worth something. I am well pleased and many thanks until you are better paid."

Note: This service is free to every member of the Farm Bureau in Illinois. Satisfied members can express their appreciation by urging their neighbors to join the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The recent Scott County Farm Bureau picnic brought out the largest crowd ever recorded in the county. "One reason it was such a great success is that everyone was invited," said Farmer Adviser Tait, "non-members as well as members came. This stimulated a better feeling for the Farm Bureau. The Kiwanis Club of Winchester attended the picnic in a body and led in community singing." Scott county is launching a drive to drive out stinking smut by treating seed with carbon carbonate.

Clippings of a story published in a recent issue of the I. A. A. RECORD were received from Honolulu, Hawaii, Long Beach and Los Angeles, California, and Jonesboro, Ark.

Senator Barkley Talks to I. A. A. Radio Audience

(Continued from page 5)

while to try it realizing that even at its worst, being a complete failure, the losses would be borne by the farmers who asked for it and not by the government. It had the virtue of being conceived and proposed by the organized farmers of the nation who ought to have some knowledge of their conditions and are entitled to be consulted about remedies."

Answers Criticism

Alluding to the criticism of the McNary Haugen bill by President Coolidge on the ground that it was class legislation, Senator Barkley said, "If this virtuous attitude toward all legislation enacted for the benefit of portions of our population were followed, Congress would find itself idle a large portion of the time. If this attitude prevailed in the levying of taxes by federal and state governments the farmers of the nation would have less cause now to complain of their condition.

"If this attitude had been strictly adhered to we would have had very little wise, or progressive legislation in behalf of the industrial, financial, educational, transportation, or other vital activities of the people. Governments exist in order that society may use them for their common advancement, in order that they may accomplish as a whole people, what could not be accomplished by the individual and unorganized effort. Legislative bodies frequently find it necessary to legislate for a particular situation that affects one portion of the people more directly than others. Such laws are intended to benefit the whole country by preventing disaster or unprofitable effort on the part of any one group.

"The government has not hesitated in the past, and does not hesitate now to use its powers to stimulate the welfare and increase the profit of certain classes of manufacturing interests in the nation," said the Senator. "They are enjoying the fruits of this governmental policy, and the farmer is contributing his share in increased costs to this prosperity, which others are enjoying."

Senator Barkley spoke before a large crowd at the Piatt County Farm Bureau picnic, Monticello, the day before on Sept. 6, where he received a great ovation. Robt. A. Cowle., ..asurer, was instrumental in persuading the Senator to come to Illinois.

Approximately 1500 stories about activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association appeared in Illinois newspapers during the month of August. During the past six months, news of The Association appeared in newspapers in practically every state in the Union.

Drugs are ineffective in treating contagious abortion of cattle, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a recent bulletin on this subject.

Stoll Is Champ Manager Ships All to Producers

By Ray E. Miller

FRED M. Stoll will have been manager of the Beason Cooperative Live Stock Shipping Association at Beason, Logan County, Illinois, four years on January 1st, 1928. During the entire time Mr. Stoll has never sent a car to any firm other than the Producers at Chicago or Indianapolis. Mr. Stoll and his directors claim the long distance record for consistent support of the Producer movement. Furthermore, he says the service has been entirely satisfactory. Stoll could not recall having ever had a kick. Of course, there have been occasions when his patrons were not fully satisfied with the market but so far as the shipping association and the Producer service are concerned, the members of the Beason Shipping Association seem pretty well satisfied.

A record of this kind certainly is an enviable one, both for the association and for the manager. It speaks volumes for efficient service at both the local and terminal points. More than that it indicates excellent Farm Bureau support in Mr. Stoll's territory. Farm Advisor Checkley says "Hurrah for Logan County!" He wants to know how many Farm Advisers of the State can produce 100 per cent Producer Association managers who will compare with Mr. Stoll.

Agricultural Investment Company

(Continued from page 6)

the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Investment Company will also own the control of a credit corporation which will make intermediate loans on crops and live stock. These loans will be rediscounted in the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank and elsewhere and will therefore be subject to the regulation of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The third thing, the Investment Company will do is to conduct a high class investment business for farmers and others. If farmers can be induced to diversify their investments by putting some of their capital in high grade, listed securities along with their land holdings it will be a very helpful thing.

"On the Board of Directors of the Transportation Bank of Chicago and of the Agricultural Investment Company will be found men affiliated with the Illinois Agricultural Association and other farm organizations. It is understood by you and by us, and should be clearly understood by your membership that they are acting only in their individual capacities."

A perfumed fertilizer made of pressed cocoa meal and containing four per cent of nitrogen is now available for the meticulous farmer, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Illinois Agricultural A RECORL

Issued Every Month for 63,000 *Thinking* Farmers

Volume 5 | OCTOBER, 1927 | Number 10

PROF. M. H. SMITH,
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.

Government Crop Forecasts Upheld

Dr. Taylor Tells I. A. A. Radio Audience How Government Forecasts May Help Farmer

By HENRY C. TAYLOR

Institute for Research in Land Economics, and Public Utilities, Northwestern University, Chicago.

GOVERNMENT crop reports give essential information to the farmer. The farmer sees from day to day the activities on his own farm and in the immediate neighborhood. He sees something of what is going on at the local market from time to time when he goes to deliver his produce. Once a year when he visits a county or state fair or the International Livestock Exposition he may get a still broader view of what is going on in the world of agriculture. Beyond this, by the very nature of his calling, his eye does not reach; he must see through the eyes of others or work in the dark.

Price Important

In the olden days when the farmer produced primarily for his own home, crop reports were of little importance to him. But in these modern days of commercial agriculture when the farmer produces primarily for the market and buys upon the market a large portion of the food, clothing and other supplies essential to his well-being, the price for which he can sell his products becomes a dominant factor in determining his prosperity. The supply of farm products may be abundant but if the price is too low the farmer may be in distress.

Needs Information

The local environment which falls under the eye of the farmer does not produce the facts on which the farmer can judge the trend of farm production and prices. Without information from the outside the farmer must proceed in ignorance of the competing forces which determine his prosperity. In manufacturing and transportation, the management is in the hands of the few, in agriculture the management is in the hands of the many. Good management in industry and transportation requires that the few in authority have a comprehensive knowledge of the whole economic setting of their activity. They are able to employ agents and experts to keep them fully informed. In agriculture millions of farmers are of necessity in authority and each of them can not employ agents to secure information.

It was to fulfill the purpose of providing information which would give these millions of farm managers a mental vision of the economic life of which they are a part that the United States Department of Agriculture has attempted to serve as "the eye of the farmer" in this and other lands.

The Department's major function is that of gathering facts, focusing them acurately and giving them to farmers and others interested in agricultural production and marketing.

(Continued on page 3)

DEFENDS GOVERNMENT FORECASTS



Dr. Henry C. Taylor

Dr. Taylor organized the Division of Agricultural Economics at Washington in 1921 and was its first head under Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace. The radio talk presented herewith was delivered on the I. A. A. radio program, Friday Oct. 7, station WJJD, Chicago.

Tax Committees Score Victory In Hearing

Illinois Tax Commission Upholds I. A. A. System of Checking Valuations on Farm and City Property

THE Illinois Tax Commission gave complete recognition to the I. A. A. and Farm Bureau system of checking farm and city property valuations for assessment purposes in a hearing held in Chicago on Thursday, Oct. 6.



Donald Kirkpatrick

The hearing involved the counties of Champaign and Stephenson where the Boards of Review had neglected to take action in equalizing farm and city valuations when wide discrepancies had been revealed. Both Farm Bureaus and Boards of Review were represented, the Stephenson county board also by its state's attorney.

When the latter objected to the Farm Bureau's method of checking valuations, Mr. Francis of the Tax Commission asked if he knew a better system of obtaining the necessary data. State's Attorney Jaynes confessed that he did not, whereupon the Commission advised that the use of representative sales of both farm and city property was the only way assessed valuations could be checked.

Then the Stephenson county board tried to establish the fact that there was insufficient time to equalize valuations in the county. But here again it was revealed that the Farm Bureau made the presentation of its case in ample time for necessary adjustment.

The Tax Commission then recommended that the Farm Bureau representatives and the Board of Review get together within the next week and plan to equalize with the stipulation that there be either a 30 per cent increase in valuations for tax purposes in the city of Freeport or a reduction of 24 per cent on farm lands. It was implied that if the necessary adjustment was not made, the Commission

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

What the Members Say

Thank You

Editor, RECORD:

YOUR paper is doing very constructive and helpful work for American agriculture. The editorial "Against Switching Support" in the September issue is exactly right. The farmers of this county, and of Illinois and the country at large, have nothing to gain by the so-called "Export Debenture" proposal. It is merely another form of subsidy. The University men make a mistake which is against the interests of agriculture to insist on advancing the proposal at the wrong psychological time. No plan has yet been suggested which promises assistance on a more sound basis than the surplus control through the equalization fee proposed in the McNary-Haugen Bill. Do not let a division come among the forces back of agriculture on this proposition.

You will find the farmers of Illinois lined up solidly behind your efforts as long as you stick to this policy. Furthermore, the fight by down-state against increase of legislative voting power in Cook County will not abate until legislators from Cook County, both at Springfield and Washington, develop statesmanship to sympathize with and support the demands of agriculture for fair play.

PETER P. SCHAEFER,
Champaign County, Ill.

A Good Record

Editor, RECORD:

IN YOUR September issue I see where Mr. Stoll, Manager of the Beason Live Stock Shipping Association has been a true man to the Producers Commission Association of Chicago and Indianapolis for four years. This is very good indeed. But, as I am manager of the A. R. Shipping Association I have Mr. Stoll beaten by one year, for by Jan. 18, 1928, I will have been on the job for five years, and every load has gone to one of the two Producers' Associations, either Chicago or Indianapolis.

I do not want to boast, but thought you might be interested to know that there is one association and manager in Champaign that has been 100 per cent for the Producers Association.

HENRY KILIAN, Jr., Mgr.,
A. & R. Shipping Ass'n., Broadlands, Illinois.

All to Producers

Editor, RECORD:

I NOTICED in your last article in the RECORD about managers for livestock shipping associations. In September, 1923, we organized a live stock shipping association in this county. We have had the same County Manager, the same president, and the same secretary-treasurer ever since. And there have been only three changes in the Board of Directors since the organization.

Every carload of stock that has been shipped out has been sent to the Producers. In fact, our constitution and by-laws require that all stock be shipped to the Producers unless a majority of the shippers request that we ship to some other commission firm.

I believe our record is equal to that or a little ahead of the Logan county shipping association. G. C. Clifton of Iuka, Illinois, is our manager; C. H. Stanford, president, and Roy Charlton, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Charlton is also president of the Farm Bureau in our county.

FRED J. BLACKBURN,
County Agent, Marion County, Ill.

Another Good One

Editor, RECORD:

IN THE last issue of the I. A. A. RECORD I note the record of Fred M. Stoll, manager of the Beason Cooperative live Stock Shipping Association in Logan County. I just want to send you the record of our man who has this record beat.

Harold Bradshaw has been manager of the Live Stock Shipping Association at Albion five years, February 1st, 1928. He has shipped everything to the Live Stock Producers at St. Louis. He also helped organize the Producers at Evansville, and the Wabash County Shipping Association. He attended the American Institute of Cooperation at St. Paul, Minn., last year and at Chicago this year. He has given such good satisfaction that the local buyers ship a large amount of stock with him.

In addition he handles feed and fertilizer at five cents above the actual cost.

Tell Checkley that he is not the only adviser that has a one hundred per cent Producers' Association manager.

H. N. MYERS,
Farm Adviser, Edwards County, Ill.

Editor, RECORD:

Who won the $50 attendance prize at the I. A. A. state picnic?

E. H. Hess of Washington in Tazewell county won this prize.

Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

"We are everyday listeners on your noonday program and think it's very good work you are putting on. We have just heard Senator Barkley talk from your station this noon, and commend him very highly for it. We are for more Senators like Mr. Barkley, and hope to hear him again."

EDWIN F. KANEY,
Shannon, Ogle County, Ill.

George Curtis, formerly of Stockton, Jo Davies county, is the new manager of the McLean County Service Company.

Smith and Barton Named On Farm Guard Committee

I. A. A. Votes To Lend Aid Toward Forming State Protective Body

PRESIDENT EARL C. SMITH, and Vice-President Frank D. Barton were named by the Executive Committee to serve on the Illinois Farm Guard Committee the purpose of which is to unite all efforts toward driving farm thievery out of the state.

The State Committee formed at Springfield on September 28 is made up of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Prairie Farmer, the Illinois Anti-Horse Thief Association, the State Detective Association, the Illinois Poultry Dealers Association, the Illinois Bankers Association, the Illinois Association of Farm Advisers, and the State Department of Agriculture. C. V. Gregory of Prairie Farmer is general chairman, and Alden Snyder of Montgomery county is secretary.

R. C. Saunders, of the Bankers Association who organized the Town Guard system to drive bank robbers out of the state has pledged his aid to perfect a similar Farm Guard system for the rural districts. The proposed plan involves the selection of three or more Farm Guards in every school district who will be trained in the use of firearms, and in apprehending criminals. The organization will be open to all farmers. Henry and Marshall-Putnam counties already have taken steps in this direction.

Tax Committees Score Victory In Hearing

(Continued from page 1)

would be forced to act to fulfill the law.

The Champaign County Board of Review made no contest, admitting that certain inequalities existed. They left the matter to the discretion of the Tax Commission.

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, and John C. Watson, director of taxation, represented the Illinois Agricultural Association. Farm Adviser C. C. Burns, W. Z. Black, and R. W. Hinton, chairman of the county Tax Committee, represented Champaign county. Farm Adviser W. A. Herrington, L. M. Swanzey, Theo. Ellis, Tom Niblo,, Jim Daws, Harry Snyder, Ray Folgate, G. A. Mitchell, Frank Fleucheling and M. F. Kotman represented Stephenson county.

THE Knox County Board of Review voluntarily reduced farm valuations 25 per cent in that county when a discrepancy between city and farm valuations was revealed. The Knox County Farm Bureau presented the matter of equalization to the Board of Review on Aug. 19. The Board called in the assessors who agreed to reduce all townships on 25 per cent basis.

"Our Board of Review deserve a lot of credit and thanks for their promptness in making this reduction," says Farm Adviser Marchant.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Supply Co. will be held on Friday, Oct. 14, in the I. A. A. offices, Chicago.

Government Crop Forecasts Upheld

(Continued from page 1)

Eye of Farmer

The issuing of crop outlook reports or crop forecasts as they are commonly called was the first effort of the Department of Agriculture to serve as the eye of the farmer. Without these reports farmers would have to market their crops without any knowledge of whether or not the crops in other places are large or small. The buyers of farm products have their own private agencies securing information for them. Hence the government crop reporting service is essential if the farmer is not to plod along in the dark while the middlemen to whom farmers sell their products know what is happening in the world.

Trying To Kill Service

Many organized groups like the great cotton exchanges and grain exchanges have done what they could from time to time to discourage government crop reports. The speculative market is truly disturbed by full information. Future trading is reduced by reliable crop reports issued at frequent intervals. This is because future trading is in part for hedging, that is insuring against loss due to changes in prices. Anything that reduces uncertainty reduces the need for this insurance. This, of course, is a loss to the speculative market operators but it is a gain for all others. The producers and the users of farm products benefit by full information and are usually found backing the crop reporting service of the Department. When the issuing of crop reports come at the same time as falling prices, farmers have been known to protest against the reports. Organized groups of merchants are believed to have subsidized "stool pigeon" farm leaders to protest against crop reports at times when big crops are leading to falling prices. Wise farmers are not fooled by this type of propaganda. They know the dealers have the information and that prices will fall when supplies are large whether the farmers have the facts or not.

Farmers Use Facts

Intelligent farmers use the facts and plan to hold their products. Furthermore, thoughtful farmers know that the government can not issue a part of the facts and hold back other facts. It must tell all of the truth. If short crops leading to high prices are to be reported then long crops must be reported also. The full truth puts the farmer on an even basis with the man to whom he sells. A dealer in farm products once said to me, "I don't like this information service of the Department of Agriculture. The trouble is everybody has the information. It is the information I have which the other fellow does not have that is worth money to me." The agitation against crop reports originates in the great exchanges where farm products are bought and sold. Its purpose is to destroy the clear vision of the "eye of the farmer" in order that the products of the farm may more successfully be used as material for the speculative game.



May E. Youngberg and Inez Nelson, office secretaries of the Winnebago and DeKalb County Farm Bureau, respectively, tied for first place for securing the greatest number of applications during Automobile Insurance Week.

Has Gone Further

In recent years the Department of Agriculture has gone much further than simply to report on crop conditions in this country. It has collected and published facts about crop conditions in all parts of the world where foreign farmers are competing with American farmers. All this is an essential part of the picture the farmer must hold in mind if he is to produce and market crops intelligently.

Another important improvement in the information service provided by the Department of Agriculture was initiated by Secretary Henry C. Wallace soon after he went to Washington. I refer to the Livestock Outlook Reports, and particularly to the Pig Survey made each spring which gives accurate information to farmers about the first of July regarding the number of spring pigs which are available for feeding and which will be in the market during the following fall and winter. At the same time information is secured regarding intentions to breed for fall litters. This information is given early enough so that farmers may change their plans either to increase or decrease the number of litters, according to whether there is an under-supply or an over-supply of spring pigs. Again in December a similar report is isued to guide farmers in planning their spring pig crop. These reports give the farmers a chance to act intelligently in producing an orderly supply of hogs for the market.

February Report

The next great step forward in improving the "eye of the farmer" was the February report on intentions to plant and the general outlook with respect to the probable demand for agricultural products. This spring outlook report gives farmers information needed in deciding what and how much to plant. This has done much to keep farmers from planting too much in one year and then too little the next. In the past, increased prices led to increased planting and low prices to reduced planting. This was often wrong because variation in yield due to weather conditions has more to do than acreage in controlling the supply of farm products. The outlook reports give the fact so the farmers may act more intelligently.

I cannot in the brief time available give any more details regarding this economic service, this "eye of the farmer" operated by the Department of Agriculture; but I want to emphasize the fact that the Department of Agriculture has gone far towards developing methods of collecting and distributing information which will enable the farmer to have a much clearer mental vision of the economic facts and forces which determine his profits than has ever been true before. Unfortunately, there are those who would destroy this information service because they would then be in a position to profit by keeping the farmers ignorant.

Out To Make Money

Do not misunderstand me about these speculators in farm products. They have no desire to hurt farmers, they would rather see them prosperous than depressed, but the interest of these dealers centers in their own profits. They see and discuss crop and market reports from their own point of view. Their point of view is not the general welfare nor the profits of the farmer. What is needed is that farmers seek their own interest with the same intelligence as do these business men. The purpose of the government information service is to help farmers understand the production and marketing situations so that they can pursue their own interest in the light of equally good information.

Should Help Service

Unfortunately farmers sometimes join with the speculators in complaining about this service. If farmers and farm organizations can do anything to help improve the information service of the Department of Agriculture they should not hesitate to give their suggestions and helpful criticisms directly to the officials of the Department. The United States government crop and livestock estimates are the best in the world. They could be improved if more funds were available but they are now superior to any like reports in this or other lands. The crop estimates are not always understood by their critics. The crop reports give the conditions as of a given date and indicate that on the basis of average results in the past following such conditions a given crop is indicated. Every report states specifically that the outcome of the crop for the season will be more or less than the figure indicated depending on the weather and other conditions during the time yet to intervene before the crop is harvested. The closer to the harvest the reports are the less the chance for change in the crop outlook and the more dependable the estimates. Much of the wheat and much of the cotton is marketed long before the last of the crop is harvested. Without estimates many a farmer would be

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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The Chicago Tax Situation

THE good people of Chicago are uncovering some of the rottenness in the tax situation in that city. In a recent memorandum to the Cook County Board of Review, George O. Fairweather, and John O. Rees, members of the Joint Commission on Real Estate Valuation point out some of the gross inequalities still existing even after the Board is supposed to have made needed adjustments.

Thus it has been found that many properties are assessed at more than their sales value, while countless others are assessed as low as one to 20 per cent of their fair sales value.

The Commission found that of 58 properties originally assessed at 91 per cent or more of their sales value, five were changed to over 101 per cent, nine to 91-95 per cent of their sales value, three to 86-90 per cent, five to 81-85 per cent, six to 76-80 per cent, nine to 71-75 per cent, four to 51-55 per cent, one to 26-30 per cent, one to 31-35 per cent, and so on.

Thirty-seven properties were assessed at one to 10 per cent of their fair sales value and after being reviewed by the Board of Review only one of these changed and it was raised to 46-50 per cent. The other 36 were left "as is."

This is all very illuminating, in view of the provision in the constitution of Illinois which says that all property must be assessed equally.

Margaret Haley, leader of the Chicago Teachers' Federation is on the war path and has been granted a hearing before the State Tax Commission to present some of these interesting comparisons. She is out after the tax dodgers.

To get ready for the fight, she attended the hearing befor the Commission last week when the I. A. A. and the Farm Bureaus of Stephenson and Champaign presented their case.

Tax revision in Chicago is of interest to downstate because the state tax rate is applied to valuations made by the local boards. For some time, John C. Watson has contended that equalization between counties would result in raising the general level of assessed valuation in Chicago. The outcome of these hearings before the Tax Commission will decide the part the Association must play in bringing about needed changes.

Farm Bureau Contract Legal

THE Farm Bureau membership contract is legal and binding. Farm Bureau dues must be paid. This is the decision of the Appellate Court of Illinois at Ottawa in reversing the decision of the circuit and justice courts in LaSalle county.

Jos. E. Thompson dropped out of the LaSalle County Farm Bureau after paying one year's dues. He still owed two years' dues but refused to pay. The Farm Bureau sued and the local justice of the peace held that the Bureau could not collect.

Judge Eldredge in the Circuit Court sustained the decision of the J. P. Attorneys for the Farm Bureau again appealed the case and the higher court established the legality of the contract.

This decision will be of interest to members in every county. The Farm Bureau is a responsible organization. Its contracts and agreements are as binding and inviolable as those of any organization. It is well to have this fact firmly established in law.

Not The Solution

THE National Drainage Association wants tax relief. It suggests the establishment of a revolving fund by Congress from which drainage boards can borrow to meet their annual payments on drainage bonds and interest. It would borrow government money free of charge with plenty of time allowed to pay it back.

Perhaps this is no more a subsidy than the government is now allowing to steel, aluminum, and other highly protected commodities. But will this solve the problem of the farmer on drained lands who can not meet his taxes and other fixed charges? Our answer is no. We would call this light treatment. It would help a little. But we believe in the doctrine of putting first things first. Go after the big thing and the little ones will take care of themselves.

A surplus control plan that will enable farmers to get a fair price for his product is needed. This is the big idea. Give the drainage farmer a substantial income and he'll not complain about nominal interest charges.

Whom Do You Want?

WHOM do you want for a speaker at the next annual meeting of the I. A. A? This is the question the Committee is debating. Choose someone of national prominence. Select the man or woman you would rather meet and hear than any other, in the United States or beyond. Then send a letter or card to the Editor of the RECORD expressing your choice. Your communication will be turned over to the Program Committee and the leading candidate will be announced in the next issue. The next annual convention is scheduled for Jan. 18, 19, and 20 at Rock Island. Plan now to attend.

Working Together in Richland County

County Wide Shipping Association Works Hand in Hand With Farm Bureau and Producers

A. E. MILLER

RICHLAND County, Illinois, has a county-wide live stock shipping association which is an excellent type of cooperative that is gradually developing throughout the corn belt. The Richland Association was originally formed by the Richland County Farm Bureau in 1922. W. B. Bunn, the present Adviser, came to the county in the spring of 1923 and lent a helping hand to the Association which at that time needed just this spirit and encouragement.

Since 1923 the Association has continued to grow and thrive until at present it handles the major portion of the live stock going from this county. Richland County is not one of the large live stock producing counties, but last year this Association sold 117 cars. Kindly get the next statement. *One hundred per cent of the Richland County Live Stock Shipping Association business went to Producer Agencies.* Of this amount one-half went to the Indianapolis Producers and the other half was divided between St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The Richland County Farm Bureau and the Richland County Shipping Association are very closely allied. In fact, membership in the Farm Bureau entitles one to membership in the Shipping Association. A charge of 10 cents per hundred weight is made on shipments from non-members of the Association. Mr. Bunn states that this differential between members and non-members of the Shipping Association has been of great value to him in building the Farm Bureau organization in that county.

Four Local Managers

The Association is managed by a board of nine directors, one from each township. Officers of the Association are elected from among the directors. Regular meetings of the directors are held and the annual meeting of the Association is always made an occasion for a systematic study of the past year's business.

The business of the Association is handled by four local managers—Chris Seiler at Olney; C. W. Hawkins at Noble; Ed. Lathrop at Claremont; J. E. Franklin at Dundas. These managers assemble the loads and ship them out. The managers' commission is 10 cents per hundred weight on cattle and 12 cents on other stock. An insurance charge of one-half of one per cent of the gross receipts is made on all shipments. This has been found ample to cover losses.

Centrally Located

The returns are brought to the Farm Bureau office where the Association's books are kept. All returns

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Loading Livestock—Richland County Shipping Association.

Well Pleased

C. H. Vinson of Vermilion County, Ill., shipped a carload of cattle from Kansas City more than a year ago. He accompanied the shipment home. The train was delayed so that the cattle arrived in a weakened condition, with one dead. Two more died as a result of the long trip, whereupon Vinson tried to collect from the railroad. Unable to secure a settlement, he referred the case to the Vermilion County Farm Bureau who relayed it to the Illinois Agricultural Association. After some delay occasioned by dilatory tactics on the part of the railroad, a settlement was made, whereupon Mr. Vinson wrote the following letter:

Transportation Dept.,
Illinois Agricultural
Association.

Received your letter of September 10 stating that you had obtained an offer from the Railroad Company in the amount of $135. A note that you think this the best settlement that you can secure.

I will say that I surely appreciate your efforts in this case. Had it not been for you I would not have realized anything from them. Therefore, I am well pleased to settle for this amount—$135.

C. H. Vinson.

Twenty-five hundred attended the plowing match and tractor demonstration held recently in Morgan county. Limestone spreaders and threshing machines as well as plows and tractors were demonstrated. After dinner 13 tractors entered the plowing contest. Congressman Rainey spoke on the agricultural situation. The joint town and country picnic held at Jacksonville on Labor Day brought out more than 5,000 people.

Seven Counties Start Membership Campaigns

Tazewell Nearly Complete With Heavy Signup, Iroquois Ready to Start Drive

SEVEN Illinois County Farm Bureaus have launched or will soon begin their triennial campaigns to renew members.

Tazewell county is the farthest along with its membership campaign where the signup has been heavy. With five townships still incompletely solicited, the total membership signed on September 29 was 913. G. E. Metzger, director of organization estimates that this county will have well over 1000 members in the organization within the next week or two.

Gallatin, Pope, Wayne, Cumberland, and Clay counties, all in Southern Illinois, have already begun their renewal campaigns with their district organizer F. M. Higgins lending active support to advance the strength of the organization in this quarter.

The new organization plan with district men located in various sections is starting off well, says Mr. Metzger. In his judgment it will be the means of bringing the state organization up to a strength of 75,000 probably as early as next year. To show how the plan is working out, Metzger points to a current illustration.

Down in Champaign county district leader, A. B. Culp recently held an organization school with five men picked from each of three communities. The new Farm Bureau motion picture film was shown and the various activities and projects of the county and state organizations explained.

Then each of the three groups selected 30 prospective members from each community making 90 prospects in all. Each of the 15 local members then went out and in one day signed 57 of the 90 men seen. Before the cleanup drive, none of these communities had a heavy membership, and one had only eight. By reaching each farmer in the state in this way it is hoped to increase the membership to new high levels.

Fruit Exchange Buys Spuds for County F. B. Members

To Handle Northern Illinois and Red River Valley Potatoes Without Charge

NORTHERN grown potatoes for seed and table use will be handled free for all Illinois Farm Bureau members by the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange. This is the announcement of A. B. Leeper, manager of the Exchange, made in a recent letter to all County Farm Bureaus.



A. B. Leeper

"The season is at hand," states Mt. Leeper, "when farmers who do not grow enough potatoes for their own use will want to purchase their supplies for this year. The Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange is handling a nice lot of Northern Illinois grown potatoes. These are just as good as potatoes from the far north or better. These Illinois potatoes are Green Mountains, a fine variety for table use.

To Assist Bureaus

"Mr. Harry Day expects to spend his entire time during the next month assisting Farm Bureaus in placing orders for their respective counties. If you are interested, drop us a line immediately and Mr. Day will get to your county as soon as possible. He will have samples of these potatoes with him. Here is a chance for some real cooperation, as we are selling the products of Farm Bureau members direct to other Farm Bureau members without any middlemen's profits.

"We are also in position to furnish early Ohios from the best cooperative and dealers in the Red River Valley, and Round Whites from farther north. If your Farm Bureau does not want to buy potatoes, the Exchange will appreciate it if you will take this matter up with the cooperative associations, elevators, or dealers in your county.

No Buying Charge

"There will be no buying charge for this service. The prices we quote you will be net delivered, and the potatoes will be shipped to you subject to inspection. You will no doubt receive quotations from a great many concerns and some of them may be lower than ours, but a difference of five to ten cents per hundred can be absorbed very quickly in quality. The potatoes we handle will be high quality products. Prices on potatoes change very rapidly, but at present they are selling around $1.75 per hundred delivered to most of the counties in the State. You understand the market may change at any time. If you want to purchase potatoes before Day gets to see you, get in touch with the Exchange office at Centralia and we will quote you the lowest price for quality stock on the day we receive your inquiry."

What the Counties Are Doing

PROFITABLE returns from the swine sanitation plan and from feeding a balanced ration were forcefully demonstrated to 125 farmers who attended the livestock tour in Hancock county in September.

Eighty Farm Bureau members guessed the total weight of the 83 spring pigs on the W. S. Felgar farm. The guess of the winner of the $10 prize, Harry L. Burling, was within 30 lbs. of the actual weight of the entire drove. The pigs averaged 234.6 lbs. per head at six months and 12 days.

These shoats were farrowed by 10 sows and were self-fed on corn and the two to one tankage and oil meal mixture on clover pasture. They were sold by the Chicago Producers' Commission Association on September 8 at $11.40 per cwt., which was the top for that day. Accurate feed records kept in cooperation with the University of Illinois show that the cost of producing these hogs was around $7 per cwt., which is far below the average figure and which left Mr. Felgar a nice margin of profit.

An interesting proof of the fact that the composite opinion of a group of livestock men will be about correct is the fact that the average of the 80 guesses on the weight of this drove of hogs was only a little more than a pound per head from the actual weight.

MACOUPIN County won the grand champion county herd prize at the State Fair on five Hereford calves from the Jones Ranch in Texas. (Circle Brand). They were bought through the Producers' calf pool. These calves were all in the Virden Calf Club, with Bruce Ogg, local leader. "There are 59 head of these splendid calves in the Virden Club," says Farm Adviser Rusk, "and 29 more of the same brand in the Modesto Club. We have about 100 club calves in the county. The Virden Club show will constitute the principal part of the morning program of our Seventh Annual Farm Bureau Rally Day to be held at Virden, Saturday, Oct. 22."

Macoupin recently celebrated its Seventh Annual Soy Bean Day on C. C. Coots' farm two miles southeast of Modesto.

J. W. WHISENAND, farm adviser in Henry County announces that the local Board of Review reduced land valuations for tax purposes 12½ per cent in that county. The Henry County Farm Bureau presented facts and figures showing wide discrepancies between assessed valuations of farm and city property.

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Watson Warns Against Higher Highway Taxes

Counties Now Have Power To Levy Four Times As Much For County Road Purposes As Formerly

BY REASON of the passage of the so-called Chicago bonding measures in the 55th General Assembly, county boards of supervisors and commissioners now have power to levy four times as much taxes for county highway purposes as before the changing of the statutes. This is the information recently forwarded to Illinois County Farm Bureaus by John C. Watson, director of taxation, in asking for information relative to changes in such levies.



John C. Watson

On the old basis of assessment, at the maximum rates then fixed no county board without a favorable vote of the people could levy any amount requiring a tax rate in excess of 25 cents on the $100 assessed valuation.

Due to changes in the law made by the House Committee on Revenue in the last legislature, county boards are now limited only by the constitution and may levy any amount not requiring more than a 50 cent tax rate. This rate if applied to full valuations, which are double the former assessed valuations, would quadruple the county road tax.

Several Increases

Preliminary returns received from counties in answer to a questionnaire, indicate that there have been several increases in road tax levies. Mr. Watson will make a study of the situation when all reports are in to determine what use is being made by county boards of the increased taxing power granted, to raise taxes.

The purpose of the study is to give farmers latest information relative to trends in taxation that they may use their judgment in protesting or acquiescing to such changes. Indications are that most county boards will merely cut the previous tax rate in half thereby maintaining the levy at the same level as in 1926, and former years.

In the view of the prospective return of gasoline tax funds to counties after January 1, it is doubtful, if any increases in road levies are necessary. There is good reason why many such levies should be reduced.

President Earl C. Smith, Geo. F. Tullock, and C. E. Bamborough are serving as a committee of three to make recommendations regarding the selection of a secretary for the Association.

STATE CHAMPION LIVESTOCK JUDGES



Macon county's fat stock judging team above won first in the recent state contest held at the University of Illinois for club members. Left to right are Farm Adviser E. H. Walworth, Dan Shutter, Carroll Cassity, Lawrence Hockaday, and L. W. Shutter, coach.

The lad in the circle is Albert Dozier of the Sangamon county team who won high individual honors.

The group below is DeKalb county's crack dairy judging team showing Raymond C. Nelson, assistant adviser and coach, Charles Lett, Ralph Nelson, and Thos. Robinson.

Donald Dean of the Bureau county team is the boy in the oval. He is the state champion dairy judge. These boys will represent Illinois at coming national contests.

Government Crop Forecasts Upheld

(Continued from page 3)

in the dark until the product has passed out of his hands. The estimates give a valuable basis of judgment. Those who operate on the basis of this information will on the average come out far ahead of those who go it in the dark.

Protect Govt. Forecasting

It is the duty of every farmer and of every organized group of farmers to do everything they can to protect and not to destroy this invaluable service without which the farmers must work in the dark so far as their own economic outlook is concerned. The farmer's own eye will not reach. It is necessary for the nation to provide an organization which will transmit information to the farmer if he is not to be left in ignorance while those to whom he sells his products operate in the light of privately collected information. Uncle Sam, through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture is striving to perform this function.

How completely Uncle Sam can provide this service depends largely on the extent to which he has the aid of statesmen who wish to serve the nation as a whole. The organized farmers of America must be alert to protect this "eye of the farmer" and keep its economic vision clear and strong in order that the image it transmits may be a true reflection of the facts that concern them. While struggling to develop this service Secretary Wallace said, "Farmers must organize and fight for their rights," and he prophesied that unless they do so the Department of Agriculture will not be able to continue freely to collect and give out economic information essential to the independence of the farmers: in other words, without the support of organized agriculture the "eye of the farmer" will not be able to function.

The Jersey County Farm Bureau introduced a novel feature at its recent picnic when communities rather than individuals competed in the various contests. Each community was asked to furnish entries, and points made were credited to the community from which the contestant was entered. Ten different neighbors were represented. Contests included horseshoe pitching, a slow Ford race, rolling pin throwing, hog calling, chicken calling, and others. The Voorhees community won the 17 points and received a loving cup 2½ feet high made of tin.

Working Together in Richland County

(Continued from page 5)

to individual shippers are figured here and returns made to shippers. Richland County geography lends itself to this arrangement. This is a fairly small county and Olney, the county seat, at which point the Farm Bureau office is located, is almost the exact center of the county.

The outstanding features of the Richland County Shipping Association are: A 100 per cent Producer spirit and the complete satisfaction of such a policy, the intimate relationship between the Farm Bureau and the Shipping Association, and the differential between members and non-members of the Association. Ailing Associations in some sections might do well to remodel their Associations after the Richland plan.

What the Counties Are Doing

(Continued from page 6)

O. G. BARRETT, farm adviser in Cook county, returned recently from a trip through the cornborer infested area of the east. Cook county raises in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 worth of sweet corn annually and because the oncoming borer threatens sweet corn Cook county farmers feel that they are faced with a serious problem. The Cook County Board of Commissioners recently made a very liberal appropriation to the Farm Bureau, largely because of the menace of this threatening pest.

Barrett traveled through Michigan and badly infected area of Canada, going over the sweet corn area in the vicinity of Boston, and back through New York and Ohio. "We can be mighty thankful that the borer started its work in an area of light corn acreage," said Barrett. He is urging Cook county farmers to use raw rock phosphate and limestone preparatory to seeding more alfalfa and sweet clover.

Kewanee-Pekin High Line Investigated

Farm Bureau and Commerce Commission Officials Tour Over Proposed Route

Farm Bureau officials from Stark and Peoria counties accompanied by Engineer White of the Illinois Commerce Commission recently drove by auto over the proposed route of the Super-Power Co.'s high line between Kewanee and Pekin. L. J. Quasey, transportation director represented the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The object of the tour held Oct. 7, 8 was to eliminate objectionable features along the route so as to damage a minimum of farm lands.

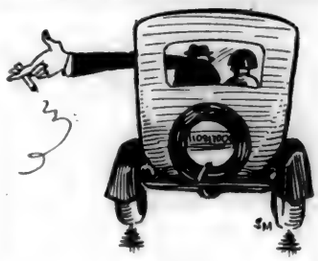
A meeting of Farm Bureau and public utility representatives was held in Peoria on Saturday to discuss controversial matters connected with the proposed line.

Accident Prevention Key To Lower Insurance Rates

Illustrations to Show How Auto Smash-ups May Be Avoided

BELOW is presented the first of a series of pictures illustrating the cause of the more common accidents and the way in which they can be prevented. Most accidents are preventable. Many are due to the lack of knowledge of the rules of the road and the provisions of State Laws governing the use of motor vehicles on the highways.

These pictures illustrate the rule that one should never attempt to pass a car on a hill. In fact, do not try to pass a car under any circumstances unless you have a clear and unobstructed view of the road ahead for a sufficient distance to allow you to regain your proper position on the right hand side of the highway. Statistics of insurance companies operating in the United States indicate that more than 61 per cent of accidents reported to the insurance companies are collisions with another vehicle.



Rules for Drivers

AN ARM protruding from the car ahead means that the driver is:

1. Knocking ashes off his cigarette.
2. Going to turn to the left.
3. Telling a small boy to shut up; he won't buy any red pop.
4. Going to turn to the right.
5. Pointing out a scenic spot.
6. Going to back up.
7. Feeling for rain.
8. Telling his wife, "Hell, yes, he's sure the kitchen door is locked."
9. Saluting a passing motorist.
10. Going to stop.

The average cost per claim is $64. This represents the damage to property only, and does not take into consideration the injury to the occupants of either or both cars involved.

It is a great temptation when following another car up a hill to pass the car ahead if it is traveling at a slower speed than your own. This temptation should be overcome under all conditions. The illustrations shown below indicate the right way and the wrong way to drive up a hill.

Accident prevention can only be accomplished by the serious co-operation of every automobile driver.

Seventy-five per cent of them are avoidable. Carelessness in one of its many forms is responsible for nearly every smashup. Give the man crossing your path from the right the right of way. Always signal when stopping or turning off the road. Don't go to sleep while driving. If you are sleepy pull off the road and rest a few minutes. Keep your mind on your driving.

Watch this space for further information on accident prevention.

THE WRONG WAY



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Car "A" following another car uphill — attempts to pass it. — Meets car coming from opposite direction — crowds it over cliff. *One killed, three injured, car demolished!*

THE RIGHT WAY

Keep your position on a hill; if you want to pass a car, do it on the level



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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Issued Every Month for 63,000 *Thinking* Farmers

Volume 5 | NOVEMBER, 1927 | Number 11

Pledge Renewed At St. Louis Conference

Plans Made To Carry On Equality Fight In 70th Congress

"THERE will be an equalization fee in the next Congress or an equalization fight in the next presidential campaign."

Farmers and farm leaders from 20 states of the Corn Belt and South renewed their allegiance to this pledge at St. Louis on Nov. 1-2.

There were no signs of faltering, no move to retreat from the goal almost reached in the 69th Congress. But there was a determination written on the faces of those who came to this assembly comparable to that of the Continental Congress that framed the Declaration of Independence. With almost religious fervor, this united group decided to keep the faith and carry on the fight for the principles embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill.

Gov. McMullen Keynotes

Governor Adam McMullen of Nebraska, the keynote speaker, presented forcefully the cause for which the cotton and tobacco farmers of the South and corn and wheat farmers of the West have united. There was nothing especially new in his address. He called attention to the agricultural problem and the need for aid. He showed what had been done to help other groups. He voiced the belief that the equalization fee plan was the best solution yet offered. He challenged the right of the administration to proceed further in the industrialization of the nation at the expense of agriculture. He rebuked leaders of both parties for failing to fulfill the party platform pledges. He reviewed the history of the fight for surplus control legislation. He scored Senator Borah for his seeming duplicity. And he advanced the idea that a determined effort should be made to pass a suitable bill over the President's veto in the next Congress if necessary.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

I. A. A. OFFICE CALLER



Sen. Chas. L. McNary

SENATOR CHARLES L. MCNARY, chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the United States Senate, called at the office of the Illinois Agricultural Association while on his way to Washington recently.

Senator McNary says he will stand pat on the vetoed McNary-Haugen bill in the next Congress. He sees no reason for abandoning the principles of the measure which the administration and powerful interests are trying to discredit.

"There may be some slight changes in the text or wording of the bill," he said, "but I contemplate no alteration that will change the essential principles of the measure."

119 Attend St. Louis Meeting From Illinois

41 Counties Represented, Including 16 Farm Bureau Presidents

One hundred and nineteen Illinois Farm Bureau members and leaders from forty-one counties registered at the St. Louis Farm Conference on Nov. 1 and 2.

J. E. Harris, farm adviser in Mercer county, led a delegation of eight. This was the largest from any central or northern Illinois county.

Every section of the state was represented but the proximity of the meeting to southern Illinois counties resulted in larger delegations from that part of the state.

Among the 119 delegates were 16 Farm Bureau presidents, 16 farm advisers, all the officers and all members of the I. A. A. executive committee except three.

The counties represented as shown by registrations were as follows: Tazewell, Christian, Mercer, Sangamon, Madison, Marshall, Macoupin, Wabash, Cook, Henry, Monroe, Montgomery, Rock Island, Randolph, Washington, Adams, Williamson, McLean, Knox, Pike, Morgan, Mercer, Henderson, Clay, LaSalle, Woodford, Kendall, Jackson, Livingston, Pulaski, Clinton, Scott, Vermilion, Greene, DuPage, Ogle, Mason, St. Clair, Logan, Effingham, and Brown.

Bankers Find 22 Per Cent Make Money

AN analysis of 700 replies received on a questionnaire sent out to its members by the Illinois Bankers Association reveals that 35 per cent of their farmer customers are losing money, 43 per cent are breaking even, and only 22 per cent are making money.

The bankers said that 53 per cent, or more than half, of the farms in their communities are operated by tenants. Fewer than four out of 10 children born on the farm are remaining to carry on the work of their parents. Farmers were criticised by bankers for owning high-priced autos, trucks, tractors, especially when purchased on deferred payment plans.

Erase Party Lines And Work Together

West and South Resolve to Back Candidates With Chance to Win Who Are Friendly to Agriculture

THE common economic and political interests of the Mid-West, South, and West were recognized in seven ironclad resolutions adopted at the St. Louis Farm Conference on Nov. 1-2.

After endorsing the Declaration of Principles adopted at the conference last year, the resolutions set forth the surplus-control policy embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill demanding legislation in the 70th Congress incorporating these principles. "The farm organizations here represented," stated the second resolution, "serve notice that they will accept no compromise in principle that fails to provide the measure of relief sought by the McNary-Haugen bill."

Opposition Cited

Sources of opposition were cited including farm crop dealers, speculators, and industrial groups "that want cheap foodstuffs regardless of what happens to producers." The United States Chamber of Commerce policy against adequate farm legislation established when Julius Barnes, foremost grain exporter, was president was mentioned as a typical example of a certain type of organized opposition. The letter of Andrew Mellon which frankly stated that "equality for agriculture would weaken the competitive position of American manufacturers in the field of foreign commerce," was named. The attention of labor was called to the steady drift of farm workers to the city.

Fair Administration

The need for a fair national administration received special attention in the last resolution. This pledged the organizations represented to work for candidates friendly to agriculture who have a chance to win for "it is very necessary to realize that the preservation of the farming industry is infinitely more important than the success of any political party."

Borah Named

The motive of Borah of Idaho who was ranked with Senators Reed, Fess, and Bruce on agricultural policy, was viewed with suspicion. His apparent assumption to speak for a group of Republican senators on presidential politics and farm legislation was resented.

The broken platform pledges of both Democratic and Republican parties were cited.

It was urged that the two vacancies on the Committee on Agriculture be filled by farm-minded men from agricultural states, or else left without representation.

St. Louis Conference

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

Gov. McMullen's address set forth clearly and completely the cause for which its supporters had met. Most of the other addresses were more or less supplementary to his.

Banks Full of Money

An elderly, gray-haired man with a wrinkled but kindly face named George W. Donaghey, ex-governor of Arkansas, called the meeting and presided throughout.

Mr. Donaghey is a banker at Little Rock. He said that all the large banks are full of money and looking for investment security, and the farmers are clamoring for aid, but haven't any security or collateral to offer. "We're here to make easier the return of the farmer to normal prosperity," he said. "This is a business man's as well as a farmer's problem. We ought to have their cooperation. Protection must be withdrawn from all or protection must be extended to all alike." He was applauded for that statement.

Dr. Taylor Speaks

Dr. Henry C. Taylor of Northwestern University, formerly chief of the Division of Agricultural Economics at Washington, discussed the relation of the tariff to agriculture and showed how the tariff has become inoperative on farm products of which there was a surplus.

He quoted a man named Sparks who was the first to write on the national distribution of wealth. "Thirty years ago," said Dr. Taylor, "Sparks wrote that the next great struggle would be between the country and the city."

Col. Clarence Ousley of Dallas, Texas, former assistant secretary of agriculture under President Wilson, scored the Jardine subsidy proposal. He accused the administration of economic "color-blindness." "The President and his advisers can't see the difference between the lush-green color of industry and the sickly blue of agricultural loss and despair," he said.

South Needs Aid

Col. Ousley was vehement. He was fervent. He spoke with sincerity. He told of the washed hillsides and the decaying cabins of the South. He referred to Wm. Jardine as Secretary of the "Departure" of Agriculture. He took a side-swipe at Henry Ford as a glaring example of successful business men and leaders in other fields who seek to legislate for farmers and impose their own impractical schemes upon agriculture.

"We are not powerful enough to overcome our opponents in numbers," he said. "Our job is to exercise our balance of power for the good of the industry we represent."

Endorse Equalization Fee

Senators Arthur Capper of Kansas and Arthur Robinson of Indiana pledged their support to the McNary-Haugen bill or one similar to it, in the next Congress.

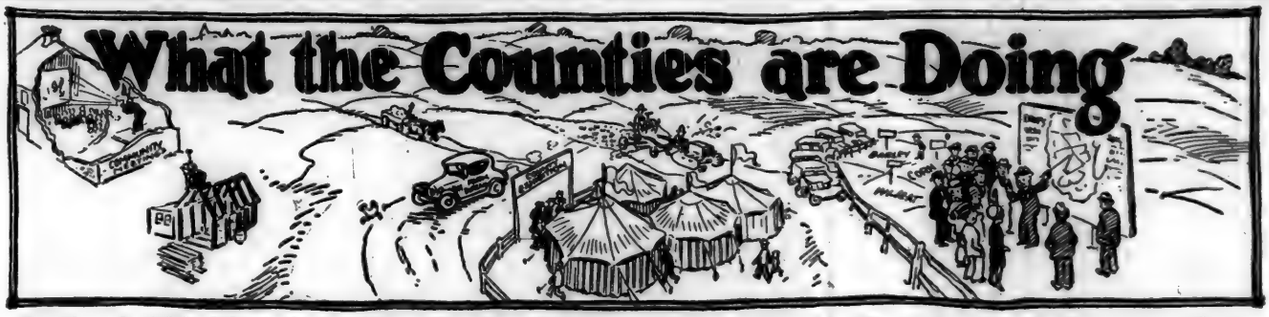
Senator Robinson declared that he believed an equalization fee absolutely necessary that 100 per cent of the beneficiaries of the surplus control movement share the expenses involved.

"I have been practicing law for 18 years," he said, "and in my judgment such legislation will be declared constitutional."

Other speakers were Col. Stengle, editor of the National Farm News, Dr. Tait Butler, Cong. H. P. Fulmer, C. O. Moser, C. V. Truax, and Judge Caverno. Short messages were delivered by others.



—Darling in the Lincoln (Nebr.) State Journal



Boys' and girls' club work is taking well in Greene county. "Girls' club work seems to be easier to put over," says Farm Adviser Laible, "because it is not so difficult to secure leaders among the women as it is among the men."

The Farm and Home Bureaus of Champaign county started operating a Farmers' Market on Nov. 5, according to Farm Adviser C. C. Burns. Space for about twenty booths 6x10 ft. has been provided. These booths may be rented by individuals, by two people in partnership, or by Farm Bureau units. "We think a great deal of the unit idea because it allows every Farm and Home Bureau member to sell whatever he may have, no matter how small an amount it may be," says Mr. Burns. "It spreads the service to a wider number of members. The market will be held on Saturdays and days before holidays only for the start. Later it may be held more days of the week."

The Stark County Farm Bureau fed 473 members and their wives at a dinner served in connection with their annual meeting. Fifty-three per cent of the membership of Essex Township was present at the meeting.

"The 800 Farm Bureau members who participated in the refund are elated over the earnings of their new oil cooperative," says F. E. Fuller, farm adviser of Marshall-Putnam. "Wm. Koch of Varna had the largest dividend, which was $69.56. Herman Webber of La Prairie comes second with $47.34; John Johnson leads in Evans Township with $46.47; Griffith Bros., McNabb, follow closely with $46.18."

The McLean County Marketing Association, the newly formed produce association of the Farm Bureau, opened its first Co-op cream station, Fri., Oct. 21. The station is located at Bloomington, and will handle cream for members in that territory.

"The first solid train-load of limestone operated in this county was handled over the Illinois Central Railroad, Wed., Oct. 19," according to a report from Harrison Fahrnkopf, farm adviser. The McLean County Farm Bureau was instrumental in working up the orders for this train, which contained 30 carloads. A number of the cars were dumped near owners' farms on the right-of-way between stations.

The Henderson County Farm Bureau recently held one of its most successful annual meetings. President Earl C. Smith outlined the policies of the Association regarding state legislative matters, particularly with reference to the gas tax, and income tax. The farm relief situation was also discussed.

"A 2850 pound ton litter produced by Fred Houlette of Greenfield, Ill., is a record which will probably not be excelled in Greene county this year by any officially entered in the Farm Bureau Ton Litter Club," states R. J. Laible, farm adviser. The crossbred litter of thirteen pigs tipped the scale at 2850 pounds when the pigs were 180 days old.

The litter was farrowed by a Duroc-Jersey sow belonging to Fred Houlette. Jim Phillippo bred the Poland China boar that sired the heavyweights.

"We are busily engaged in organizing a produce marketing unit at Macomb," writes R. C. Doneghue of McDonough county. "Our falks are strong for this project when it is explained to them. We held a corn shucking contest on Nov. 3 that brought out 800 people."

Since July 1 the State Division of Animal Industry reports a total expenditure of $115,814.05 in T. B. cattle indemnity claims paid and pending, leaving a free balance of appropriation of $1,884,186.95.

Between July 1 and Oct. 1 indemnity claims aggregating $32,826.55 were paid, total expenses incurred amounted to $50,811.50, and claims pending on 2145 reactors at $15 per head (state's share) were held at $32,175.

C. F. Dueringer of North Dix is the newly elected president of the Ford County Farm Bureau, F. W. Tieken of Brenton was elected vice president, and Charles E. Harper of South Dix, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Dueringer is a charter member, was on the first board of directors of the organization, and has served continually since its inception.

Every owner of a quarter section of land in Piatt county will pay $11.20 less taxes next spring than he would have paid, as a result of reductions in assessed valuations brought about by the Piatt County Farm Bureau.

The Farm Bureau secured a reduction of $10.06 per acre in valuations for tax purposes. This reduction for the whole county amounts to approximately $27,750 in direct taxes. Since Piatt county has 253,686 acres of farm lands, the saving on each 160 A. amounts to more than $11.

Nearly all the landowners of Piatt county are members of Farm Bureau.

The "Dewitt County Fire Prevention Plan" promises to become as famous as the McLean County Swine Sanitation System.

Dewitt county is blazing the trail toward reducing the number of farm fires by stopping them before they start. A man has been appointed as fire inspector in each township whose duty it is to inspect the buildings of every Farm Bureau member, point out fire hazards, and make suggestions toward fireproofing buildings, roofs, and places where there is likelihood of danger.

A card record system is kept on each farm. This card contains information regarding lightning rods, roofs, chimneys and flues, use of matches and smoking, gas engines, stoves and furnaces, storage of gasoline, and recommendations of the inspector.

Statistics tell us that 18 per cent of farm fires are caused by lightning, 12 per cent by defective flues, seven per cent by sparks on roofs, six per cent by matches and smoking, and 4.69 per cent by spontaneous combustion.

22nd District Meets At Edwardsville Dec. 2

PRESIDENT Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. will address the 22nd district conference to be held at Edwardsville on Dec. 2. Representatives from Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Bond and Washington counties will participate in the conference where members of this district will have an opportunity to hear about the activities of the Association, and voice their own opinions and recommendations on past and future policy.



Earl C. Smith

Frank Oexner of Waterloo, representative from the district on the I. A. A. executive committee, will preside.

"We want every member to feel that the Illinois Agricultural Association is his organization," said Mr. Oexner, "and that its policies are subject to his control. The voice of the members is our guide in determining what course to take on all activities."

Part of the program will be devoted to a round table discussion when members will have the privilege of airing their opinions on legislative and other policies of the Association.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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15th.....A. M. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
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A Parallel In Scotland

AN ARTICLE in The Scottish Farmer for October 8 says:

"Nobody cares a straw for the farmer. Those who are in a position to help will not. The government tells him to work harder. The public advises him to spend less. Well-wishers tell him to have patience and everything will come all right sooner or later. But this is all talk and nothing else. The time has come, however, when more than words are necessary. Whether the farmer has been wise or foolish makes no difference. The point is—agriculture needs assistance. No one cares a snuff about individual farmers who fail, but the Nation must and does care a good deal whether agriculture as an industry fails. The Nation and the Government will not believe the farmer when he says he is down and out. The fact is—the Government does not understand, and the public does not care. They do not know the facts and conditions, and they have no desire to learn the truth. We suggest, therefore, that the only way to make such people learn the truth is for farmers to go bankrupt en bloc. If this is the only way, they should take it. It is an extreme step, but it takes a drastic step to meet a drastic situation. Someone must move, because if we do nothing the powers that be will follow suit, and if we do something drastic so will they."

Strangely enough, the words of the canny Scot who wrote this analysis of conditions in Scotland, might well be applied to American agriculture. We differ, however, in the proposed remedy. Wholesale bankruptcies merely destroy. They ruin the morale and faith of those engaged in the industry. They promote land tenancy and the concentration of land ownership in the hands of the few. The inevitable result of such a policy would be peasantry. The American farmer will help himself if given equal opportunity and protection.

The Hired Man

"SINCE 1920, this country has been going through a period of deflation, and farmers have been working for the cities at very small pay," says Dr. G. F. Warren, agricultural economist at Cornell University.

He points to the fact that in 1926 values of farm lands in the United States averaged 24 per cent above pre-war values or at 124 per cent, whereas industrial stocks were 149 per cent above pre-war, or at 249 per cent.

The farmer has been working in the role of the hired man. But a most unusual hired man he is. He supplies the capital for his business. He assumes the business risks ordinarily borne by the employer. He plans, initiates, and executes all his work without direction. He doesn't put in eight hours a day. He labors 12 to 15 hours daily through a large portion of the year. He provides his own shop or office for which he must pay rent, or interest and taxes. He supplies all his own tools and equipment. He calls on his family daily for help, or hires a helper, or both.

And in return what does he receive? His yearly pay check may be large enough to pay the rent or taxes and buy groceries. If he is fortunate it may do slightly more than this. If otherwise he may go in the hole. A most unusual hired man.

Our Great Job

"I HAVE great faith in the American body politic when it is informed. But the public is not informed on this question. Business men particularly do not understand the farmers' problem nor the solution they offer to remedy it."

Col. Clarence Ousley of Texas, former assistant secretary of agriculture, made this significant statement before the recent St. Louis conference. By doing so, he revealed the greatest stumbling block to the American farmers' demands for a raise.

Where there is ignorance and lack of information there is likely to be prejudice. When a man isn't up on a thing, he is usually down on it.

Agriculture has had difficulty in getting across its story in a big way. Business and industry is wedded to the psychology of optimism. The influence of the counting-house is used to suppress truth through the press when the truth seems unfavorable to business. The metropolitan papers devoted page upon page to the President's veto message on the McNary-Haugen bill. The reply to the veto message, a much more ably written document, was obscured in the Congressional Record.

An organized publicity campaign, ostensibly backed by eastern industrialists and unlimited capital, has been waged to discredit the surplus-control movement. Agriculture has not the capital nor the organization to counteract this propaganda. Telling our story and getting it across to the public in our towns and cities is our biggest job. It will be so for years to come.



Tune in on the I. A. A. 15 minutes program broadcast daily at 12:30 P. M. from station WJJD, Chicago (365 meters). The facilities of station WJJD are loaned the Association through the courtesy of the Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill. No program on Saturdays and Sundays.

"Electrifying The Farm" will be the subject of a radio address by Paul Kuhn, member of the Illinois Commerce Commission, in the near future. Announcement will be made by radio so members may tune in on this address.

A brief report of the Chicago daily livestock market furnished by the Chicago Producers Commission Association has been initiated for the benefit of those who fail to hear earlier reports. This report is given promptly at 12:30, Monday to Friday inclusive.

During the week beginning Nov. 21, the farmer's interest in fire and accident prevention will be given prominence. O. M. Allyn, farm adviser in Dewitt county will tell about the Dewitt County Plan of Farm Fire Prevention. On Tuesday, Nov. 22, W. A. Rutledge of Des Moines, Ia. will discuss farm crop hail insurance and the growth of this form of protection, on Nov. 23. J. P. Gibson will talk on auto accident prevention on Friday, Nov. 25.

The program for the week will be in charge of V. Vaniman who will deliver the opening address, Nov. 21 on "The Farmer's Interest in Insurance."

A special program will be broadcast on Thanksgiving Day.

International Live Stock Show Coming

Reduced Rates Offered on All Illinois Roads, 11,000 Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep Booked

AN OPEN rate of fare and one-third for the round trip will be in effect on railroads from Illinois points to Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition, on Nov. 26 to Dec. 3.

Manager B. H. Heide reports that 11,000 beef cattle, horses, swine, and sheep, and 5,000 choice samples of 22 different kinds and varieties of grains, seeds and hay will compete for international honors.

Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scotland, will judge the bullocks and select the grand-champion of the fat cattle show. Lieut. Arnold Caddy of Australia will make the official awards in the Red Polled breeding classes.

Reduced railroad fares will be in effect on every road entering Chicago. More than 40 national organizations will hold their meetings in Chicago during International week.

STUDY HIGH POWER LINE ROUTE



Farm Bureau officials from Stark and Peoria counties go over the proposed high line route between Kewanee and Pekin for the purpose of aiding the utility company in eliminating unnecessary damage to farm lands and in representing the interests of the landowners involved.

At the left are O. L. Hatch, president, and E. E. Brown, farm adviser, for the Stark County Farm Bureau, inspecting a blue print with Engineer White of the Illinois Commerce Commission and L. J. Quasey I. A. A. transportation man.

Indiana After 70,000 Members In 1928

THE Indiana Farm Bureau Federation has issued a call for 10,000 volunteers to go out during the week of Dec. 12 to 17 and sign their neighbors in the organization.

The week will be known as "Volunteer Victory Week" the object of which is to extend the Farm Bureau into every district and swell the membership roll to 70,000 by the end of 1928.

An effort is being made to interest the rural churches on the Sunday preceding the drive to take cognizance of the Farm Bureau. Information is being forwarded to all ministers in country meeting-houses.

Henry County Man Is Champion Husker

HENRY county carried off the honors in the State Corn Husking Contest, sponsored by Prairie Farmer, which was held near Altona in Knox county on Nov. 11.

Harold Holmes, member of the Henry County Farm Bureau and winner of the Henry county contest for two years in succession, is the new champion. He won with a record of 1989 lbs. of corn net which figured 28.41 bushels gathered in one hour and 20 minutes.

Houston Franks, 20 years old, of Whiteside county, placed second with a record of 1825.5 lbs. net or 26.08 bushels. Tom Murphy of Rock Island county was third with 25.95 bushels, Hartwig Olson of Knox county fourth with 1807.3 bushels, and Ernest Kling of Lasalle county placed fifth.

Elmer Williams, former state and Mid-West champion, finished in sixth place. His arm which has given him much trouble this season, became numb during the contest, and almost forced him out of the running.

The contest was ably managed by the Knox County Farm Bureau. A crowd estimated at 12,000, said to be the largest that ever witnessed a corn husking contest in the Middle West, was out for the day. Rain held off until the husking was completed. It

(Continued on page 8)

PRODUCER HONOR ROLL

FOLLOWING are the names of shipping association managers in the order of their length of service who have shipped every carload of livestock to a PRODUCER agency:

James R. Abbey, Golden Gate Assn., Wayne county, 5 years.

C. C. Johnson, Fairfield Assn., Wayne county, 5 years.

Henry Kilian, Jr., A. & R. Assn., Champaign county, 5 years.

Harold Bradshaw, Albion Assn., Edwards county, 5 years.

Fred. M. Stoll, Beason Ass'n., Logan county, 4 years.

G. C. Clifton, Marion County Ass'n., 4 years.

L. G. Orr, Cisne Ass'n., Wayne county, 3 years.

Farm advisers, managers and members are invited to send in names of others who should be on this honor roll. Write Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn, Chicago. Give the length of service, total number of cars shipped, name of association, etc.

Farm Philosopher Talks About Egypt

DeWitt C. Wing, Associate Editor, Breeder's Gazette, Discusses Farming In Southern Illinois

(Following is Mr. Wing's interesting address delivered recently, on the I. A. A. program over radio station WJJD. Mr. Wing is one of America's foremost agricultural writers and philosophers. He is owner of Skillet Fork Farm in Wayne county.—Editor.)

FOR the first time in seven years Dan the foreman was conservatively optimistic when I went over Skillet Fork Farm with him a week ago. He was almost cheerful. This uncommon condition filled me with uneasiness and suspicion. I asked his wife if she was sure that he was well and in his right mind. She guessed that he was about the same as he'd always been. The only thing that she could think of at the time which might have unduly brightened his attitude toward the farm's business standing and prospects was that lightning struck the house on a July night, and jarred him and her out of bed. "Of course," she added, "that electrical treatment might have helped him some, but I doubt it."



De Witt C. Wing

Be that as it may, Dan has a new vision or else he is "seeing things." He has changed the tone of his comments on farming in the past year. "Is the farm going to pay its way and the taxes this year?" I asked him. "It will do considerably more than that," he answered. I then changed the subject, fearing that if it were further pursued Dan would disclose some "buts" that would take all the shine off his first encouraging announcement. As we grow in experience of life, we are likely to learn that it is not always profitable to spend most of our time looking for niggers in woodpiles. If we keep on sawing wood, maybe they will slip out without our seeing them.

That lightning stroke aroused Dan's interest in rodding the house. The building has been standing for more than 30 years. It was never struck until this year. But for the fact that a heavy downpour accompanied the electrical storm, the house would have been destroyed by fire on that wild July night. One of the chimneys received the charge. It cracked some of the bricks, branched off and ran down water pipes at each corner of the house, and tore off plaster and wallpaper in several rooms. Some of us sometimes are aided by lightning. A friend of mine says that anything is good for us if it doesn't quite kill us.

Since 1920 some marked changes and developments have occurred in southern Illinois farming. Changes equally noticeable probably have taken place in most other agricultural communities. Young people do not observe changes, unless they be sudden, because their experience and memory are short in pedigree. It is well for us that endless change should be a law of nature. So far as I am concerned, the world is a better place to live in than it was when I was a boy; although it still needs a lot of changing and improvement. I wonder just how much of a hand each of us is taking in bettering it, according to the ideas of the best minds of the past and present.

Limestone literally sweetens humanity where it has soured on acid soils. It seems to me that gooseberries grown in our garden are gifted with a little more and a little sharper acid than any that I have eaten green elsewhere. Maybe that's imagination. Well, it takes a pile of Cuban sugar to sweeten a gallon of this fruit for a hunting-case pie. Also a green persimmon in southern Illinois will produce a mouth pucker that is unique in the history of facial contortions. Ground limestone has been applied to many fields in our neighborhood. Farmers are not down and out who, despite the waning depression, have the will to buy limestone with which to rebuild their soils.

We economize and practice thrift and go on because we must. Necessity governs us, but the politicians take credit for the job. We are constantly urged to reduce production costs and maintenance expenses. Having heard a talk on this subject, a 250-pound young woman in our county fasted for 35 days, in order to reduce her weight, lessen her maintenance expense, and discipline herself to be a southern Illinois farmer's wife. Her sacrificial, beautifying experiment got into the newspapers, and ten Scotchmen, always interested in economics, proposed to her. I have never seen a fat Scotchman in Scotland or in southern Illinois.

Cows of dairy breeding are more numerous in our area than they have ever been in the past. That's a new development that we welcome. It means our soils are going to be improved and little children better fed. Ten years ago sheep were scarce in our county; now there are many farm flocks in it. They are being improved by the use of purebred mutton rams, and their owners are learning how to feed and manage sheep. Men who begin in a small way, and learn to do things by doing them, are on the right road toward better stock and increased net returns. . . . . Sheep husbandry, in competent hands, looks like a sound farm business for years to come in the United States. But no one is qualified to make a success of sheep-raising if he acts like a sheep, for a sheep is so trustful, unselfish, and narrow in its experience of a many-sided world that it will follow false leaders down to its own destruction. An old Billy Goat is used at the Kansas City stockyards to lead sheep to the slaughtering house.

There are more large flocks of poultry of fair to standard breeding on more farms in southern Illinois than have ever been seen there before. Small, mongrel flocks, receiving little or no care, have practically disappeared from our landscape. Poultry production has come to be a considerable and well-established farm enterprise, to which farmers themselves are giving special attention. Chicken thieves also are keenly interested in it. If most local officials were not both lazy and cowardly, they would run down, arrest and jail these nocturnal crooks, who are chiefly young loafers and wastrels in our villages and small towns. If we have got to police our own poultry yards and hoglots, we shall be compelled to quit raising poultry. In fact, it seems to me highly probably that poultry production is going onto a volume basis in the hands of large, well-equipped specialists, who are better prepared than most farmers to apply the principles of sanitation and scientific nutrition to the business, and to market eggs, baby chicks, broilers, and capons to better advantage.

We are selling purebred but unregistered Hereford bull calves at weaning time for $50 a head at the farm. Neighbors come for them in their own or hired trucks. Heretofore we have sold the same grade of calves for $35 each. Buyers now are paying cash, and some of them desire to buy heifers that we won't sell. A new and lively interest in beef cattle has manifested itself in our region during the past six months. Evidently our farmers have been inspired by the reports of big prices at the terminal markets. Southern Illinois is mostly as well adapted to the production of feeder cattle as any zone in the United States.

The demand for work horses and mules in our county is listless. A shortage of both impends on many a farm. The brayings of a neighbor's jack have advertised him far and wide, but only a few mares were bred to the jack this year, and there isn't a draft stallion in our township. I saw a new small tractor at work in a neighbor's wheat field the other day. We have plenty of good horses and mules on our farm, and plenty of cheap feed with which to fuel them at work. If a man likes to handle and work horses, he can always prove to his own satisfaction that they are more economical than tractors; if he likes to monkey with machinery and drive a tractor, he can always prove to his satisfaction that it pays him to do so. . . .

Two years ago our taxes were considerably higher than they were last year. For the reduction we have to thank the Illinois Agricultural Association, whose tax expert, John C. Watson, has earned the gratitude of every farmer in this state. It costs us $15 a year to enjoy the benefits of membership in our Wayne County Farm Bureau, which makes a small annual contribution to the Illinois Agricultural Association. It is the best investment that we have made in any year. But a few of us are paying for services which benefit others who don't pay a cent for them. There are 3,000 farmers in our county; about 10 per cent of them belong to our Farm Bureau, through which all of the others are getting something valuable for nothing. How long should the 90 per cent ride a free horse? Probably so long as it declines to buck.

Borgelt Tells Flood Needs of Ill. Valley

Appears Before Commission At Washington in Behalf of Illinois Farmers

A plea for the inclusion of the Illinois Valley in any national flood relief plan was presented to the Flood Control Commission by Chas. Borgelt of Mason county, representative for the 20th district on the I. A. A. executive committee.



Chas. Borgelt

Mr. Borgelt is probably the best informed landowner in the Illinois valley regarding flood conditions. He has been prominently identified with his local drainage district since its organization in 1900. Beginning with 1902, he has kept records pertaining to floods in the Illinois bottoms. He was one of the first to recognize the tremendous influence of water diversions from Lake Michigan on Illinois floods.

When asked by Chairman Frank Reid why the Illinois Valley should be included in the flood control program, Borgelt replied: "Because we are taking care of large quantities of water resulting from reversing the flow of the Chicago and Calumet Rivers."

Mr. Borgelt presented figures showing that the Illinois River water level was raised at least three feet following the change in the course of the Chicago River. He was the official representative of the Illinois Agricultural Association at the hearing.

Noted Speakers At Coming A. F. B. F. Meet

MEMBERS of the I. A. A. who attend the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Dec. 5-6-7, at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago will hear such well known men as General John J. Pershing, commander of the A. E. F. in the World War, Prof. Wm. E. Dodd, foremost American historian of the University of Chicago, Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, Congressman Lister Hill of Alabama, former governor Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming, Robt. T. Bass, former governor of New Hampshire and others.

The Federation is looking forward to its greatest meeting. An agricultural exposition will be held in connection with the convention similar to last year.

The meeting will open on Monday morning with general reports of officers. Ex-Gov. Ross will speak Tuesday morning. Senator Copeland will be the banquet speaker on Tuesday night, and General Pershing is scheduled to address the convention on Wednesday morning, December 7.

Election of officers, and the report of the Resolutions Committee will take place Wednesday afternoon.

Presidents of nine state Farm Bureau federations will talk 10 minutes each on the outstanding accomplishments of their organizations during the past year. President Earl C. Smith will be one of this group.

Telephone Co.'s Ask For Raise In Rates

THE Cabery Telephone Co., recently petitioned the Illinois Commerce Commission for authority to increase rural telephone rates. At the request of the Ford County Farm Bureau, L. J. Quasey attended the hearing when it was discovered that the Telephone Co. had failed to give legal notice through the public press of its intention.

The commission, therefore, postponed the hearing until Nov. 10.

A similar petition was also brought before the Commission the same day by the Peoples Telephone Co. of Mercer county.

A total of 20,991,333 motor vehicles were registered in the United States in the first six months of 1927.



NOVEMBER

By MAHLON LEONARD FISHER

HARK you such sound as quivers? Kings will hear,
As kings have heard, and tremble on their thrones;
The old will feel the weight of mossy stones;
The young alone will laugh and scoff at fear.
It is the tread of armies marching near,
From scarlet lands to lands forever pale;
It is a bugle dying down the gale;
It is the sudden gushing of a tear.
And it is hands that grope at ghostly doors;
And romp of spirit children on the pave;
It is the tender sighing of the brave
Who fell, ah! long ago, in futile wars;
It is such sound as death; and, after all,
'Tis but the forest letting dead leaves fall.

Freeport Officials Hope To Evade Law

Tax Commission Order For Increase In Assessed Valuations Causes Upheaval

Freeport officials recently filed a petition asking for a rehearing following the order of the Illinois Tax Commission directing a reassessment of property in the Stephenson county metropolis.



John C. Watson

The order which grew out of facts and figures presented by the Stephenson County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association was made for the purpose of bringing about equality in taxation between farm lands and city property in that county.

The records of sales revealed that valuations in Freeport were 20 per cent lower than farm lands, although assessed valuations of lands were no higher than those in other counties.

The order resulted in an upheaval of interest and sentiment pro and con on tax matters.

Comment reported in the Freeport Journal Standard which devoted column after column to the tax situation, was varied. One bank president characterized the order as "a fraud and a conspiracy," but other business men took a more rational view.

"No doubt the tax commission was correct in finding gross inequalities in the taxation of real estate in Freeport," said F. E. Furst, president of a local manufacturing concern.

"Reassessments have been ordered in other counties," said H. A. Hillmer, local grain and coal merchant, "and I believe if the valuations and assessments have not been fair they should be corrected. I think the farmer has proven that his taxes should be lowered."

John C. Watson, tax director for the I. A. A., presented figures showing that to place farm lands on the same level as city property would require an average cut of 24.78 per cent in farm valuations or an average increase of 32.94 per cent on town and city lots.

These figures were given to the Board of Review, but no action was taken to alleviate the condition. The Farm Bureau was forced to appeal to the State Tax Commission.

L. M. Swanzey, Theo. Ellis, Thomas Niblo, James Daws, Harry Snyder, Ray Folgate, G. A. Mitchell, Frank Fleuchtling, and M. F. Koltman represented the Farm Bureau, and Donald Kirkpatrick and John Watson the I. A. A. before the Commission.

Southern Illinois fruit and vegetable growers will hold a meeting at Harrisburg Nov. 21-23. The annual meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society is scheduled for Dec. 14, 15, 16 at Urbana.

OTHER OPINIONS

The Illinois Farmer

THE members of the Illinois Bankers' association do not conduct their business by guesswork and hearsay, and when the association investigates the condition of agriculture in this state its findings may be accepted as reliable. Seven hundred out of 1,700 member banks have replied to the association's questionnaire. These banks provide the money which keeps the farmers going. They know when farming thrives and when it languishes. An analysis of their reports on conditions shows that 35 per cent of their farmer customers are losing money, 43 per cent are just making ends meet, and only 22 per cent, or about one in five, are making money. And this in Illinois, one of the finest agricultural areas in America!

And Illinois is not alone. Every week brings tales of the desperate plight of the farmer everywhere. The farm conference in St. Louis yesterday echoed the familiar and wholly reasonable complaint, and reiterated its demand for relief on the McNary-Haugen plan which President Coolidge, presumably with the advice and assistance of Secretary Hoover, bludgeoned unmercifully in his veto.

The man who is next elected president of this nation will be one with a convincing plan for farm relief. None other can be elected, or should be.—Chicago Evening Journal.

Makes $40 Head Thru Shipping Association

Crawford County Woman Profits By Selling Cattle the Cooperative Way

FORTY DOLLARS a head on four steers is the net gain realized recently by a Crawford county woman who turned down the offer of a local buyer and shipped through the Oblong local of the Crawford-Jasper Livestock Shipping Association.

When an offer of 8c a pound was made on the three choice beefy bullocks and one well finished Holstein, the owner decided to try the shipping association.

They were shipped to the Indianapolis Producers where three of them sold for $11.85 and the Holstein for $10.25 a hundred. A heifer in the consignment netted $8 more than the offer of the local buyer.

"This is the first time I shipped through the Association," said the owner, "but hereafter all my livestock will be marketed the cooperative way."

The Washington County Farm Bureau announces the following officers for the coming year: President, J. R. Hood, vice-president, Geo. J. Hake, secretary-treasurer, F. J. Schleifer. Officers and directors were chosen at the annual meeting on Nov. 9. Mr. Hood and Mr. Hake are serving their third terms.

Addresses Students Cornell University

"THE Farmers' Elevator," and "Accounting and Auditing for Cooperatives" were the subjects of two addresses made by George R. Wicker, director of business service for the Illinois Agricultural Association to students in the marketing course at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., recently.



Geo. R. Wicker

In addition to his experience in auditing elevator accounts, Mr. Wicker was a member of three such organizations and a director for more than 20 years.

After reviewing the history of the farmers' elevator movement, Mr. Wicker discussed elevator problems, successful practices, and pitfalls which the better managed organizations avoid.

In his address on accounting, he told about the development of the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association and how its work is strengthening the cooperative movement in Illinois.

Grow More Beans

"The large imports and increasing utilization of the soybean crop call for an expansion of soybean production in our own country," declared W. J. Morse of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recently. "This crop is a branch of agriculture in which the national supply does not meet the demand," he said.

According to Morse, the industry in the U. S. is in its infancy and although soybeans are used primarily for forage, our oil mills offer an opportunity for a greater production of seed.

Two thousand varieties of Chinese soybean seed are being tried out by the Government with promising results.

Small quantities of catnip oil are used as a lure for trapping mountain lions and bobcats by the U. S. Biological Survey. To obtain this oil catnip plant has been grown on a small plot of land on the fur animal experiment station maintained by the Survey at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Catnip oil is valued at $100 an ounce. Forty-eight ounces of crude oil were obtained from three-fourths of an acre.

Henry County Man Is Champion Husker

(Continued from page 5)

was necessary to deduct five per cent from the weight of the husks on several of the last loads however to allow for the extra moisture.

Fifteen contestants competed. Prizes of $100, $50 and $25 were awarded the winners by Prairie Farmer. Holmes will represent Illinois in the Mid-West contest at Winnebago, Minnesota, on Nov. 15.

LOW COST

Because Farm Bureau members are *preferred risks*, the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. can offer the lowest cost insurance for the coverage given in the state.

OPTIONAL COVERAGES
include
Protection Against Fire, Theft, Collision, Public Liability, and Property Damage.

Pays actual value of car in case of loss by Fire or Theft.

Operated By and Exclusively For FARM BUREAU members. Call at your local County Farm Bureau office or write—

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 5 DECEMBER, 1927 Number 12



Resolutions Adopted at Ninth Annual Meeting, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, December 7, 1927

Reaffirmation

WE HEREBY approve, without reiteration, the principles and policies which have been set forth at length in the resolutions of our former annual meetings. Therefore, for sake of brevity reference is hereby made to all such resolutions and unless repealed or inconsistent herewith, the same are declared to be in full force and effect.

A National Agricultural policy

We appreciate the actions of the Sixty-Ninth Congress, which, in a non-partisan manner, passed the Surplus Control Bill. If put into operation this measure would have marked the beginning of a sound economic agricultural policy in our nation.

Commodity marketing and surplus control are inseparable. Co-operative organizations, however, cannot bear the load unaided. Under certain conditions in order that operations may be successful, the entire commodity marketed and not the member producers alone, must by the applications of the equalization fee principle meet the requirement that each marketed unit shall pay its share in the cost of its own stabilization and protection.

We insist that legislation which contains the principles embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill with such improvements as experience and good judgment may suggest shall again be passed by Congress.

Muscle Shoals

We reaffirm our support of the principles now contained in the Madden Bill, H. R. 16614, of the Sixty-Ninth Congress.

Equalizing Domestic and Foreign Costs of Production.

We urge such increases in import duties as are possible to be secured under the flexible provisions of the Tariff Act upon various agricultural products whose costs of production can be shown to exceed foreign costs. We recommend that the flexible provision be changed so that the United States Tariff Commission can be in position more efficiently to serve agriculture in the cases before it. We insist there should be no import duty on plant food constituents. We commend the Tariff Commission for its studious attention to and fair consideration of the agricultural cases recently decided and now pending. The duty on hairy Vetch seed should be removed.

Foreign products which can be used, either in the raw state or as processed material in place of, or as substitutes for, home-grown agricultural products should carry the highest possible rates of import duty.

RE-ELECTED



Sam H. Thompson.

"Our Sam" was re-elected to the presidency without opposition at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Dec. 5-6-7. It was a harmonious meeting and drew a larger attendance than any previous annual convention. Ed. A. O'Neil of Alabama was re-elected vice-president. Three new directors, one each from Maryland, Washington and New York, were chosen.

Taxation

Debt reduction should precede tax reduction. Exemptions and repeated modifications of the national tax structure are undesirable. The basis of federal taxation should be ability to pay. We recommend reciprocity between the states in matters of estate and inheritance taxation. Estate taxes should be retained permanently. It is unnecessary to reduce corporation taxes in this period of national industrial prosperity. Federal taxes on automobiles should be eliminated.

We recommend the outline of state taxation, Resolution No. 28, adopted last year at our annual meeting.

Service To Organized Agriculture

It is gratifying to observe that a number of national cooperative marketing organizations are negotiating with the American Farm Bureau Federation regarding the subject of expert and professional service for cooperative associations on a basis of reasonable compensation to be provided through a contractual relation. We heartily commend this proposal and direct our executive offices to proceed as rapidly in the development of such a service as will be consistent with safety.

An effective flood control program, to be national in effect, should contain the following features:

(a) Levees as the first line of defense;

(b) Diversion channels to give more flowage capacity in the lower regions of the Mississippi River;

(c) Parallel channels to give more flowage capacity above the diversion channels;

(d) Surveys of tributary streams to ascertain how to secure navigation, power development and flood control in one effort;

(e) Reservoirs, to be located on tributary streams, following the completion of surveys;

(f) Reforestation.

We rely upon the corps of army engineers to carry into effect the technical details of the above program, and all expenses of the above plan to be borne by the Federal Government.

Transportation

Transportation to argiculture assumes national, and even international, aspects. We advocate among others the following plans to prevent losses to agriculture by the payment of excessive transportation costs:

(a) An American Merchants Marine of permanent character, under the authority of the United States Shipping Board;

(b) Readjustment of freight rates on the basis of the Hoch-Smith Resolution;

(c) The development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence tidewater channel and an early completion of treaty negotiations between the United States and Canada;

(d) The rapid completion of the Mississippi-Missouri-Ohio-Illinois river system;

(e) Surveys and transportation developments on other main streams;

(f) Legislation to provide that toll bridges on our national highways shall revert to the government when tolls have amortized cost and interest.

Agricultural appropriations

We request sufficient federal funds for agriculture. We especially urge adequate appropriations for the following projects:

(a) Extensions work in agriculture, home economics, and boys' and girls' club work;

(b) Continuation of T. B. eradication;

(c) Quarantine and control of corn

(Continued on page 8)

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PASSES BEYOND



Charles R. Finley

ALL Illinois mourned the sudden passing of Charles R. Finley, who died from an unexpected heart attack on Saturday morning, Nov. 26, at his home in Hoopeston.

Mr. Finley rose to prominence in Illinois agriculture shortly after the re-organization of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Peoria in 1919. He was one of the group that pledged $300 each to see the Association through the strenuous days of reformation when it became established as the greatest state agricultural organization in the country.

Previous to that time, Mr. Finley led in organizing the Vermilion County Farm Bureau which he served as president for six years. In 1921 he was elected to represent the eighteenth congressional district on the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association. He was re-elected in 1922 and 1923, and in 1926 was elected vice-president of the Association in the annual meeting at Champaign.

He assumed an important role in the activities of the Association and served on the Finance Committee during his incumbency.

Mr. Finley was born at Rossville on September 6, 1857 and spent his entire life in Vermilion county. After graduating from the Hoopeston High School in 1886, he entered the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. After graduating from that institution, he returned to Vermilion county and taught school for several years before he married and started farming. His good judgment and ability was early recognized in his home community where he became a director and later president of the Grant Township Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which position he held until his death.

Mr. Finley gave his life toward developing and improving the 400 acre Meadowbrook Farm south of Hoopeston where he lived until last spring, when he moved to town. He was a leading proponent of Dr. Hopkins' system of permanent soil fertility. Nominated as a Master Farmer last spring, Mr. Finley placed third high in the state but was declared ineligible because he moved off the farm shortly before being scored.

Locally, he was active in the Methodist Church, in the Masonic order at Hoopeston, at Danville, and in other social and fraternal groups.

Mr. Finley was well known throughout the state because of his long association as a director and officer in the I. A. A. News of his passing came as a shock to his associates at headquarters of the Association where he had visited only a week before his untimely death. His quiet, good-natured conservatism and unfailing good humor made him popular and highly respected. He was recognized as an aggressive farm leader of the finest type. His interest in the affairs of organized agriculture and the Association continued until the last.

The Association sent flowers in token of its sorrow and respect. Frank D. Barton, vice-president, represented the organization at his funeral held on Nov. 30 at Hoopeston.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee Dec. 9 the following resolution was adopted and forwarded to Mrs. Finley, Margaret A. Finley, his daughter, and Marion R. and Watts Finley, his two sons:

WHEREAS: It has been the will of Almighty God, who in his providence does all things well, to remove from earthly activities Chas. R. Finley of Hoopeston, Illinois, former Executive Committeeman of the Illinois Agricultural Association from the Eighteenth District during the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, and Vice-President of the Illinois Agricultural Association during the year 1926, a trusted leader, a friend of those in need, an exemplary citizen, a staunch friend of the farmer and of every effort put forth for the raising of the standard of living on the farm.

BE IT RESOLVED: That we, the Executive Committee and officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association, in regular session assembled on this 9th day of December, 1927, do hereby testify our sincere respect for him and that we express our deep sympathy to the family of the deceased in their affliction and mourn with them the loss of one whose friendship we prize and whose life was replete with many good, kind deeds.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That these resolutions be made a part of the records of the Illinois Agricultural Association and that a copy of the same be mailed to the family of the deceased.



Pulaski Officials In Tax Hearing Dec. 13

I. A. A. and Farm Bureau Figures Show Discrepancy in Tax Valuations

R. B. Endicott, A. J. Shoenborn, John C. Watson, and Donald Kirkpatrick represented the Pulaski County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association respectively in a hearing before the Illinois Tax Commission on Tuesday, Dec. 13, regarding tax inequalities in Pulaski county.



John C. Watson

Representing the taxing districts of the county were the county clerk, the county judge, and a local attorney. The hearing was called in behalf of equalizing tax valuations between various classes of property and taxing districts.

Tests of valuations made by Mr. Watson over a period of 15 months beginning Jan. 1, 1926, revealed that there was a marked lack of uniformity in assessed valuations. Farm lands it was shown were assessed on the average about 18 per cent higher than the average of city lots and other real estate in the municipalities of the county. In Mound City, however, the records revealed that valuations were higher even than farm lands.

County Officials Willing

The county officials on the basis of a study of more recent sales, refused to admit the inequalities charged. They expressed their willingness to comply with the law and make any adjustments which seemed necessary according to the facts. They were fearful of making any changes because of the expense involved, and the extremely low total valuations in the county.

The Commission requested that the I. A. A. and Farm Bureau representatives meet with the county officials without delay and go over the records of sales and assessments in an effort to agree on the needed adjustments.

Watson's figures which were compiled from all usable records of sales from Jan. 1, 1926, to April 1, 1927. showed that farm lands were assessed at 52.12 per cent of their fair cash value whereas in the municipalities as a whole the assessed valuations averaged only about 42.50 per cent of their fair selling values.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines recently let a contract for drilling its fifth potash test well. The location of the well is on Harris Bros. ranch in Crockett county, Texas.

Drilling will be done with cable tools to the top of the potash-bearing salts, a depth of approximately 1,190 feet. After the salts are encountered, the diamond drill will be employed. The well will be sunk to a total depth of about 2,000 feet.

13th ANNUAL MEETING, ROC

Notice of Annual Meeting and Election of Directors

The annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held in the Ballroom of the Fort Armstrong Hotel in the City of Rock Island, Illinois, on the 18th day of January, 1928, at one o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Board of Directors for the fiscal year of the company ending December 31, 1927; and to elect nineteen (19) directors to serve for one year and to attend to such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Earl C. Smith
President.

Tentative Program I. A. A. Annual Meeting, Jan. 19-20

THURSDAY, JAN. 19

Ft. Armstrong Theatre

9:00 A. M. Call to order
Invocation
Address of Welcome, Mayor of Rock Island
President's Address
Treasurer's Report
Appointment of Committees

1:00 P. M. Sectional Conferences
Organization and Information
Public Relations
Business Service
Marketing

1:00 P. M. Home and Community (in charge of Illinois Home Bureau Federation)

4:30 P. M. District Caucuses (even-numbered Congressional Districts)
General Business Session (odd-numbered Congressional Districts)

6:30 P. M. Annual Banquet
Speakers, President Sam H. Thompson of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and others.
Election of Officers
Election of Executive Committeemen

FRIDAY, JAN. 20

Ft. Armstrong Theatre

9:00 A. M. Reports from Sectional Conferences
Reading of Resolutions

10:30 A. M. Address by George O. Fairweather, Chicago, Vice-Chairman
Joint Commission on Real Estate Valuation for Cook County, Illinois

1:00 P. M. Annual Luncheon
Introduction of Invited Guests
Address by Hon. Adam McMullen, Governor of Nebraska
Adoption of Resolutions
Business Session of Delegates



HOTEL FT. ARMSTRONG, RO HEADQUARTERS FOR I ANNUAL MEETIN

President Smith To Report To Members

THE annual address of the president to the membership on the state of the organization will be made on Thursday morning, Jan. 19, in the general session to be held in the Ft. Armstrong Theatre.



Earl C. Smith

President Earl Smith will disclose and review at that time the problems of the Association and its accomplishments during 1927.

During the year, the Association added approximately 4,000 members although only a comparatively small number of counties held organization campaigns. Details will be given with reference to the new projects launched during the year, and a thorough explanation will be given of policies on such public matters as tax equalization and legislation.

Auto Insurance Company Holds First Annual Meet

Board of Directors To Report To Policy Holders

THE first annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. is scheduled for 1:00 p. m. Wednesday, January 18, 1928 in the ballroom of the Ft. Armstrong Hotel, Rock Island.

Each member of the Company is entitled to one vote to be cast at the annual meeting, and 500 members present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum. The by-laws of the Company provide for a board of directors of 19 members elected annually who must receive a majority of the votes cast. The directors hold office for one year and until their successors are chosen. The directors select their own officers and choose an executive committee composed of the president, secretary, treasurer, and two other members of the Board.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. started operations on April 1, 1927. In the first eight months closing Nov. 30, the Company had 6270 policy holders, and total applications for policies aggregating 6326.

The first assessments to policy holders revealed that protection was given at a lower cost for like insurance, than is offered by any company operating in the state.

Marketing To Be Fully Discussed

BETTER marketing of farm products through cooperative marketing associations and cooperation with present agencies when advisable will be the subject of a full afternoon's discussion during the I. A. A. annual meeting on Thursday, Jan. 19, at Rock Island.

Every phase of the cooperative marketing question will be taken up in order according to commodities. The first order of business when the conference convenes at 1:00 p. m. will be dairy marketing. Next in order will come produce marketing, fruit and vegetable, grain, and livestock marketing, and finally a general discussion in which any and every phase of the I. A. A. marketing program will come up for consideration.

Sam Sorrells, chairman of the ad-

The I. A. A. Annual Meeting will be broadcast from Station WOC, Davenport. Attend the meeting if you possibly can but if you can't TUNE IN. The dates are: Jan. 19-20, 1928.

OCK ISLAND, JAN. 19-20, 1928



ISTRONG, ROCK ISLAND,
RTERS FOR I. A. A.
UAL MEETING

he I. A. A. Annual Meeting will be broadcast from Station WOC, Davenport. Attend the meeting if you possibly can but if you can't TUNE IN. The dates are: Jan. 19-20, 1928.

Tentative Program, Meetings of Allied Organizations, Wed., Jan. 18

9:00 A. M. ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE (ROOM K, FT. ARMSTRONG HOTEL)
- Call to order by President Cline
- Reading of Minutes
- Secretary-Treasurer's Report
- Appointment of Committees
- Discussion of Rules and Plans for 1928
- Reports of Committees
- Election of Officers

10:00 A. M. ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION (ELKS CLUB)
- Call to order by President Goble
- Reading of Minutes
- Secretary-Treasurer's Report
- Appointment of Committees (Credentials, Resolutions)

10:30 A. M. Address, "Studies in Baby Pig Vaccination" Dr. Robert Graham, University of Illinois
- Discussion—Dr. Jas. McDonald, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, In Charge Hog Cholera Control Work in Illinois
- Discussion—S. J. Stanard, Director, State Dept. of Agriculture

12:00 Lunch

1:00 P. M. Report, Credentials Committee
- Business Session

2:30 P. M. Report, Resolutions Committee and Election of Officers

1:00 P.M. ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. (BALL ROOM, FT. ARMSTRONG HOTEL)
- President's Address
- Report of Treasurer
- Report of Manager
- Appointment of Committees
- General Discussion of Company Matters
- Reports of Committees
- Election of Directors

1:00 P. M. ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES ASSOCIATION (BALL ROOM, NEW HARPER HOTEL)
- Call to order by President Potter
- Appointment of Committees
- Reading of Minutes
- Reports of Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager
- Discussion
  - (a) Natural fiscal years
  - (b) Uniform accounting systems
  - (c) Control of credits
- Reports of Committees
- Election of Officers

visory committee on marketing, will preside and lead the discussion on grain marketing. He will introduce the various marketing specialists from the University of Illinois at the proper time during the program. Every county should be represented in each of the sectional conferences.

Serum Men To Hear Well Known Speaker

Farm Bureau Serum Association Annual Meeting Wednesday Morning, Jan. 18

CONTROLLING hog cholera will be the central theme of discussion when the counties holding membership in the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association meet for their annual gathering at Rock Island on Jan. 18.

The meeting is scheduled for Wednesday morning in the Elks Club at 10:00 a. m. Following the usual preiminary talks and reports, Dr. Robert Graham of the University of Illinois, will tell what his recent studies in baby pig vaccination have revealed. Later Dr. Jas. McDonald of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will lead a discussion on hog cholera control.

During the current year, the Serum Association composed of 61 member counties contracted for 35,875,000 c.c. of anti-hog cholera serum at a saving estimated at a quarter of a million dollars over former costs.

Committees Chosen For Annual Meeting

THE personnel of the resolutions, constitutional amendment, and credentials committees were chosen at the monthly meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee on Friday, Dec. 9.

The resolutions committee is as follows: A. R. Wright, A. N. Skinner, Chas. W. Borgelt, Chas. Marshall, Frank Oexner.

Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws Committee: J. L. Whisnand, R. F. Karr, Fred Dietz.

Credentials Committee:—Wm. H. Moody, W. L. Cope, George J. Stoll, Harold, C. Vial.

Western Illinois City Mecca For Yearly Trek

Proximity To Iowa To Draw Many Visitors From Hawkeye State

FOR the first time in history the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association which is recognized as the most representative yearly gathering of Illinois farmers will be held in extreme Western Illinois on the Mississippi River, where the west begins and the tall corn is alleged to grow.

It will be the thirteenth annual assembly of the organization which had its birth back in 1916 when a small group of Farm Bureau representatives met in the Old Agricultural Building at the University of Illinois and discussed the possibilities of federating the small group of county organizations then in existence. Many of the county units in those days were known as soil improvement associations and as their name implied devoted all their activities to the field of production.

Needed Strong Organization

The development of the Farm Bureau with its subsequent evolution into the field of business and marketing is well known. The I. A. A. grew out of a long recognized need for a strong, representative organization that would represent farmers in all their interests including production, economic, social, business, and political interests.

The program this year will adhere closely to the general policy of the organization to give every member the utmost opportunity to be heard in public meeting. Thursday afternoon, January 19, will be devoted entirely to four group conferences, to be held simultaneously. Each member will have his choice of attending any one of the four.

The sections will be divided as follows: Organization and Information, Business Service, Public Relations, and Marketing. The places for holding these conferences will be announced in due time.

The general assembly of all delegates and visitors will be held in the Ft. Armstrong Theatre but the lesser meetings will take place elsewhere, as designated in the tentative program presented in this issue.

A surprise will await the delegates and visitors at the annual luncheon on Friday when prominent representa-

(Continued on page 8)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Edited by Department of Information, E. G. Thiem, Director, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy, please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

OFFICERS

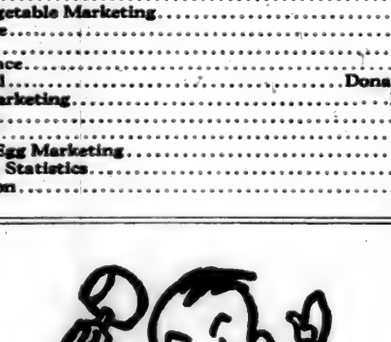
President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....A. M. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oezner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....Fred Dietz, De Soto

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Business Service.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Farm Supply.....J. R. Bent
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....E. G. Thiem
Auto Insurance.....J. P. Gibson
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Field Service.....V. Vaniman
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey



The Man With The Hammer

THE I. A. A. is no one man organization. Nor is it run by a clique or a group. It is a great democratic institution in which every member has a chance to be heard. He can voice his objection or his approval. He can criticize and kick where kicking counts. The place to do it is in one or all of the four group conferences to be held on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 19, 1928, at Rock Island.

These conferences have become as important a part of the I. A. A. annual meeting as the banquet and the giant luncheon on Friday.

If you know a good, vigorous, two-fisted kicker, one who carries his hammer around with him regularly, and uses it conscientiously, urge him to come to the annual meeting and put on a first class demonstration. That's what these meetings are for.

The I. A. A. Executive Committee and officers are anxious to meet these people. They are at least stimulating, and often they do a great deal of good. We're for the man with the hammer, if he's honest and sincere. He can be taught to help build something.

In the Society Columns

THE farmer has arrived. He has made the society columns of a great metropolitan daily. The gold coast has learned that there is such a person. Here is the proof just as it was lifted out of the newspaper:

"Mrs. William E. Clow of Lake Forest will open her home in Sunset Lane next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock for a talk on "The Problems of the Farmer," by Miss Julie R. Adams. Miss Adams will give the same talk Monday morning at 10:45 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Edward T. Jeffery, 915 North Dearborn Street."

Who shall say we are not making progress?

Appreciation

THE last meeting of the 1927 Executive Committee of the I. A. A. will be held Friday, Jan. 6, 1928. It is fitting that a word of appreciation be expressed for the faithful service these men have given during the past year. In all the history of the Association there is no record, to the writer's knowledge, of an executive meeting that lacked a quorum. During 1927 an absence of a single member was very unusual. It was a hundred per cent committee at nearly every session.

It's this kind of faithfulness that makes the I. A. A. a great organization. It has been blest with able leadership. Personal sacrifice is necessary to carry on the work of this democratic institution. There is no fee worthy of the name for those who assume its responsibilities. Most of the committeemen are active farm operators. Oftentimes they can ill afford to be away. The membership owes its representatives a vote of thanks. All in favor say aye.

Ousley to Illinois

A DISTINGUISHED southerner from the sunny cotton fields of Texas will address four farm audiences in Illinois between the Christmas and New Year holidays.



Clarence Ousley

The Hon. Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture during the Wilson administration, a prominent newspaper man, and now director of the Texas Safe Farming Association of Dallas will present a southerner's viewpoint on the national agricultural problem at the annual Farm Bureau meetings, in Woodford, McLean, and Iroquois counties, and before a farmer-business men's gathering in DeKalb county. The dates are Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31 respectively.

Mr. Ousley is not only a student of economics, he is a student of government. He represents an organization made up of Texas business men. Therefore, his advocacy of a surplus control plan for agricultural products is doubly significant.

Col. Ousley has a way of saying things that cut deep. He is a master linguist. He doesn't mince words. He impresses you with the idea that he knows what he's talking about. He is a believer in the possibilities of an economic and political alliance between the South and West. The four counties in which he will speak are to be congratulated in securing such an outstanding man.



Tune in on the I. A. A. 15 minute program broadcast daily at 12:30 p. m. from station WJJD, Chicago (365 meters). The facilities of station WJJD are loaned the Association through the courtesy of the Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill. No program on Saturdays and Sundays.

Appeal for More Power

A PETITION for a higher power allotment was presented to the Federal Radio Commission by representatives of the Loyal Order of Moose, owners of Station WJJD, and the Illinois Agricultural Association in a hearing at Washington on Nov. 27.

Station WJJD, the official station of the I. A. A., which operates on a wave length of 365 meters, has a power allotment of only 1000 watts which is insufficient to reach out over the country under average weather conditions. This is particularly true in the daytime when static and interference is at its worst. Members of the I. A. A. in the southern half of the state report difficulty in picking up our daily noon farm program.

Harry C. Butcher, former Director of Information, appeared as a witness in behalf of the I. A. A. and presented important facts regarding the need for more radio service to farmers. The I. A. A. program is being developed to give farmers throughout Illinois, the corn belt and beyond, the latest news and valuable information regarding conditions of crops, warnings against crop diseases, insects and pests, advice with reference to harvesting and marketing, and educational matter pertaining to economics, legislation, insurance, fire and accident prevention and other questions of general interest.

Ole Looks for a Wife

OLE OLSON, star broadcaster of the Northwest's native tongue, who recently joined the Cook County Farm Bureau, is going to get married. That is, if he can find a wife. So he announced last week on the I. A. A. farm program. Ole has been working on a dairy farm but, as he stated to his radio audience, "I ban 36 yahr old and tank I go out for myself pretty soon. I got couple tousand dollar put away and maybe dot's enuf for a man to start farmin' wid if he gets a liddle help."



Ole Olson

Ole will tell his story on the I. A. A. farm radio program Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1928, 12:30 to 12:45 p. m.



FOUR I. A. A. HEAVY WEIGHTS

Left to right: Frank D. Barton, 210 lbs., Harold C. Vial, 240 lbs., Frank Oexner, 220 lbs., and A. R. Wright, 205 lbs., members of the Executive Committee.

Their combined weight is 875 lbs. When they called at the Photographer's to have this snapshot taken, the freight elevator was used to hoist them to the studio.

Program For Group Conferences Complete

Every Phase of I. A. A.'s Activities To Come Up For Discussion By Members

EVERY activity of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be discussed in the four great sectional meetings to be held Thursday afternoon, Jan. 19, during the I. A. A. meeting at Rock Island.

In charge of each group will be a member of the Executive Committee who will preside and give every member a chance to speak his mind. The group conferences will start promptly at one o'clock in separate rooms, and will hold over until 4 o'clock or later if necessary.

The Organization and Information discussion group will meet in the Ballroom of the New Harper Hotel and will be in charge of C. E. Bamborough who represents the 13th congressional on the Executive Committee.

The topics for discussion as outlined by the advisory committee are as follows:

ORGANIZATION

1. County Farm Bureau Program of Work and Its Effect on Organization Maintenance.
2. Who Should Be Farm Bureau Members?
3. Discussion by the Organization Director on the District Plan.

INFORMATION

1. Legitimate newspaper publicity (a) Reaching the non-member.
2. Some Outstanding Publicity Projects.
3. Discussion by Director of Information.

COLLECTIONS

The Public Relations conference will be held at the same time at the Elks Club, with Frank D. Barton, chairman of the Legislative Committee presiding.

The following topics will come up for discussion:

1. LEGISLATION.
   - A. Latest developments on National Farm Relief Legislation.
   - B. National and State Food Relief.
   - C. State Tax Legislation.

   Ten minute summary by A. C. Everingham.
2. TAXATION.
   - A. Administration of the Gasoline Tax Fund.
   - B. Service Problems.

   Ten minute summary by John C. Watson.
3. TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITY PROBLEMS.
   - A. Telephone Rates.
   - B. Transportation Rates and Claims.
   - C. Power Lines.

   Ten Minute Summary by Lee J. Quasey.

MARKETING

The marketing program to be held at the Odd Fellows Hall will be presided over by Samuel Sorrells chairman of the Marketing Committee. The discussion will revolve around the following subjects in the order as given:

1. Dairy marketing 1:00 to 1:30 p. m.
2. Produce Marketing 1:30 to 2:00 p. m.
3. Fruit and Vegetable Marketing 2:00 to 2:30 p. m.
4. Grain Marketing 2:30 to 3:00 p. m.
5. Live Stock Marketing 3:00 to 3:30 p. m.
6. General Discussion 3:30 p. m.

The Financial Business Service meeting to be held in the Ft. Armstrong Hotel will be in charge of Geo. F. Tullock, chairman of the Financial Business Service Committee of the I. A. A.

The program as outlined is as follows:

1. ACCOUNTING.
   - A. Farm Bureau Accounting.
   - B. Auditing.
   - C. Budget Control Expense.

(Continued on page 8)

Resolutions Adopted

(Continued from page 2)

borer, and other insect and plant pests and diseases;

(d) Fundamental research by the United States Department of Agriculture, to include research to extend industrial as distinguished from food uses of farm products;

(e) Continuation of the usual aid for construction of federal highways and bridges; and special aid for highway and bridge reconstruction in the recently flooded areas;

(f) United States Tariff Commission in carrying out the flexible provision of the Tariff Act;

(g) Enforcement of the Milk Inspection bill passed by the 69th Congress.

European Corn Borer

Commendable progress in corn borer control has been made. We favor an appropriation by this Congress sufficient to carry on the work effectively. We commend the cooperation given by the farmers in the past and realize that wholehearted support by them is essential.

Packer and Stockyard Act

We favor the strengthening of the Packer & Stockyard Act, both as to the definite authority vested in the Department of Agriculture and its administration, for the purpose of further safeguarding the interests of the livestock producer and his cooperative associations.

We further authorize the Legislative Committee of the A. F. B. F. to work in connection with a like committee from the National Live Stock Producers Association to ascertain and support the manner or method which will result in the accomplishment of the above purpose.

Immigration

We request our officers to exert every effort in securing a congressional investigation before any additional immigration restrictions to nationals on the western hemisphere are applied.

Farm Loan Committee

We thank the Special Farm Loan Committee for the long, diligent and intelligent study which it has conducted upon the farm loan question, and for the excellent report which has been formulated. We reccommend that the report of said Special Committee be accepted and the officers and Board of Directors be authorized to act in accordance therewith.

Omnibus

We announce our position in support of—

(a) Securing electricity on the farm, under rates and conditions which are economically possible for agriculture;

(b) Cooperating with other agencies in farm fire prevention;

(c) Opposing legislation which would establish retail price fixing;

(d) Securing legislation for the early development of the Colorado River;

(e) Securing legislation which will classify live poultry as live stock;

(f) Favoring a governmental inquiry into the growth and methods of capitalization of public utility corporations supplying electrical energy in the form of power and light;

(g) Developing a more intensive national reforestation program, said program to be in cooperation with and a correlation of state program, to prevent erosion of soils, and to bring present marginal lands eventually back into profitable production, with more adequate fire protection for our great forested areas.

(h) We favor a federal law requiring truth in market reports, and reports affecting marketing levels.

(i) The action taken at the last meeting creating the Home and Community Department has been fully justified as demonstrated by the interest manifested during the convention.

We heartily endorse and commend the fine accomplishments of this department and recommend its continued and generous support.

(j) We, the women of the A. F. B. F., herein assembled representing seventeen states of our Union, wish to voice our sincere appreciation of the entire convention program. We are mindful of the hard work and cooperation of all departments that has made this the outstanding convention.

We are impressed with the fine spirit and purpose manifested throughout the week. We especially wish to endorse the Home and Community Training School and feel deeply indebted to Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell for her able and inspirational leadership.

(k) We endorse the effort now being made in Congress to effect a stabilized price level and stable purchasing power of money through additional instructions to the Federal Reserve Board.

And resolutions of similar nature, all expressing approval of the voting delegates for the efficient way in which the annual meeting had been conducted by the various service agencies supplying talent therefor.

Respectfully submitted,

EDW. A. O'NEIL, CHAIRMAN,
CHAS. E. HEARST,
GEO. M. PUTNAM,
M. L. NOON,
H. G. KING.

HONORED AT DINNER



Geo. A. Fox.

A DINNER was given by the Association to members of the Executive Committee, officers, and staff at the Hotel Eitel, Chicago, on Nov. 10, where former secretary Geo. A. Fox was presented with a beautiful gold watch and chain by his former associates. Mr. Fox recently retired to his home at the edge of Sycamore where he now resides.

Group Conferences

(Continued from page 7)

2. FARM SUPPLIES.
   - A. Phosphate and Limestone.
   - B. Commercial Fertilizer and Supplies.
   - C. Farm Bureau Supply Companies.
3. INSURANCE.
   - A. Automobile.
   - B. Fire, Lightning, and Hail.
   - C. Life.

While the men are attending the group conferences, the women will have a program of their own which will be in charge of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

Opportunity will be given each member to bring up any question or criticism during the sectional conferences. These meetings belong solely to the membership. The officers, directors, and staff members will make it a point to keep as much in the background as possible.

Western Illinois City Mecca for Yearly Trek

(Continued from page 5)

tives of other state-wide organizations will be introduced. The list of guests will include several distinguished people well known to Illinois farmers.

Governor Adam McMullen of Nebraska whose keynote speech at the St. Louis Farm Conference in November attracted nation-wide attention is scheduled to deliver the principal message. Governor McMullen is a typical aggressive westerner who has given much thought and study to the problems of agriculture.

WOC Will Broadcast

The proceedings of the convention will receive wide publicity through the courtesy of radio station WOC of Davenport which has offered to broadcast the more important features.

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The Illinois Agricultural RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second class matter at the post-office at Mount Morris, Illinois, October 20, 1925, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925.

Volume 6 | JANUARY, 1928 | Number 1

Revenue Legislation Up In Special Session

Seek To Safeguard Constitutional Tax Limits For Downstate Counties

REVENUE legislation designed to safeguard the present constitutional limits of taxation in downstate Illinois will be considered at the special session of the legislature called by Governor Small for Jan. 10.

The Juul amendment to the notorious bonding or revenue bills passed by the 55th General Assembly would have made the measure which doubled tax valuations apply to Cook county only. This amendment, however, was declared unconstitutional, and so all of downstate Illinois is now subject to debt increases amounting to double the limitations existing prior to the passage of the new bills.

I. A. A. Interested

The Illinois Agricultural Association will lend its support to legislation which has for its purpose the reinstatement of former limitations on debts of taxing districts.

The constitution of Illinois provides that no county, city, township, school district or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to incurring of such indebtedness. County authorities may not levy taxes exceeding 75c per $100 valuation without the vote of the people.

Executive Committee Decides

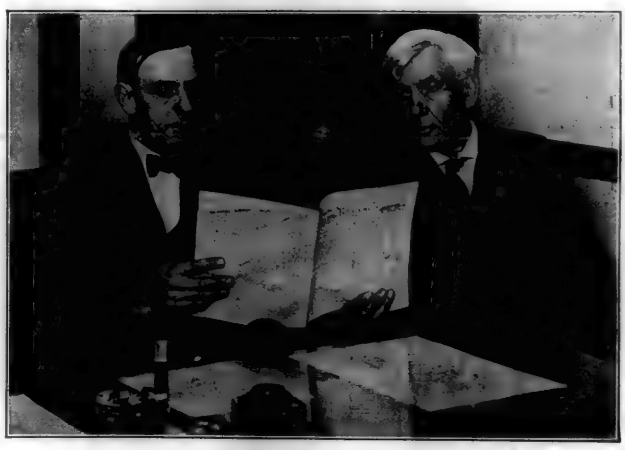
The revenue bills passed by the last legislature doubled the basis of tax valuations and so doubled the debt limitation.

The decision to follow up the legislative program prosecuted by the Association in the 55th General Assembly was made at the last meeting of the 1927-28 Executive Committee held on Jan. 6.

A budget for 1928 likewise was adopted for recommendation to the new committee which meets after the annual meeting. Few, if any, changes are expected in the new board.

Insurance problems particularly that relating to the adoption of life insurance for members will be submitted for approval at the annual meeting, Rock Island.

THE final announcements of the 13th Annual Meeting of the I. A. A., Rock Island, Jan. 19-20 are made on pages four and five. Every member is invited to attend and have a part in the convention. Informative speeches, good entertainment, and accommodations at reasonable prices are assured.



President Earl C. Smith shows Congressman Haugen of Iowa,—a recent visitor at the I. A. A. office,—the Special Legislative Issue of the RECORD published following adjournment of the 55th General Assembly. The Congressman was much impressed with the magnitude of the Association's program and activities.

Haugen Pleads Cause At Chicago City Club

Our Only Interest, To Bring Agriculture Within Protective System, He Says

CONGRESSMAN Gilbert N. Haugen, white-haired solon from Northwood, Iowa, chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the House, and member of the nationally famous "McNary-Haugen team" told more than 200 Chicago business and professional men why agriculture should be included in the protective system, in a recent address before the weekly forum of the City Club, Chicago.

Thirty-five members and guests of the Chicago Agricultural Club including I. A. A. officers, executive committeemen and staff members attended the luncheon.

Don't Want To Hurt Tariff

"We do not want to harm nor tear down any other industry," said the congressman. "Opening the tariff wall is not the solution we offer. We would solve the problem of agricultural depression by establishing an American price for American farm products. This can be accomplished by bringing farm products within the protection of the protective tariff."

Letting down the bars of immigration and the protective tariff would hurt the farmer as well as others, declared Mr. Haugen. The result would be a lower level of prices which would bankrupt farmers with debts contracted during the period of high prices.

$1,442,000,000 More Annually

"If our plan for making the tariff effective on farm products had been in operation during the past seven years, producers would have received an estimated average of $1,442,000,000 more for their crops annually," he said.

769283

Illinois Farm Guard Plan Interests Ohio

Seeks to Drive Farm Thieves Out of Illinois Through Co-operation of All Organizations

THE plan for organizing the State of Illinois against farm thieves which was adopted by the Illinois Farm Guard Committee on Dec. 20 in a meeting at the I. A. A. offices, Chicago, has drawn an inquiry from the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation asking for further information. The Ohio Farm Bureau is seeking to organize that state against farm thieves through a state-wide protective association.

The Illinois plan provides for extending protective organizations already in operation to embrace every community in the state.

Thus where the county Farm Bureaus, the Illinois State Detective, and the Illinois Anti-Thief Associations already have local or county protective organizations in operation an effort will be made to strengthen the programs of such associations—not to displace or compete with them.

But in unorganized territory, or in counties only partially organized the following procedure is recommended:

Program of Procedure

1. Call a committee meeting representing all parts of the county and all existing anti-thievery organizations, inviting the sheriff, state's attorney, bankers and others, who may be helpful.

2. Decide on plan of county organization. The following three alternatives are suggested:

a. Expand and strengthen existing local association, either an independent local protective association or a local of the Illinois State Protection Association, or the Illinois Anti-Thief Association, into a county wide organization.

b. Organize a county farm guard association with direct membership. This plan is particularly applicable to counties where no start has been made with any form of anti-thievery organization.

c. Organize a county farm guard federation using all existing locals of whatever type and organize into locals where none exist. This form of organization is particularly applicable to counties having several local anti-thief associations of various types. It makes possible the formation of a county farm guard federation without tearing down or changing anything that has already been built.

3. Call a county-wide mass meeting with good speaker to explain plan adopted and launch organization. Follow with agressive membership campaign.

The Illinois Farm Guard Committee recommends that the following fundamental principles be observed:

1. Cooperation of all interested parties;

2. Association should be county wide, with as large a membership as possible.

3. Membership should be open to all qualified farmers and other citizens interested in the purposes of the organization;

4. A limited number of the most responsible men in the organization should be selected as deputy sheriffs. These men should be strategically located thruout the county;

5. Limit activity to the prevention and punishment of stealing, hunting and trespassing.

The objectives of the movement are to:

1. Make the entire county dangerous and unprofitable for thieves;

2. Cooperate with sheriffs and to use deputies most effectively in order to secure arrests;

3. Cooperate with state's attorney to secure convictions;

4. Cooperate with poultry dealers to secure enforcement of poultry dealers' license and record law and to make it difficult for thieves to market stolen poultry;

5. Cooperate with bankers' town guards;

6. Educate farmers to protect themselves by using locks and burglar alarms and by marking poultry;

7. Conduct shooting matches;

8. Watch strangers and suspicious characters in the community.

HIS OWN DOCTOR



—Carlisle in the Des Moines Register

Knox County Oil Co. Earns 10% Net in '27

Balance Sheet Shows Total Assets of $52,430.90 at Close of First Fiscal Year

If to launch and firmly establish a thriving farmer company within a year's time is to be considered a notable achievement, then such a company showing a balance sheet with total assets of $52,430.90 on a paid in capital stock of $31,425 should be considered a still greater feat. This was accomplished by the Knox County Oil Company within its first fiscal year, ending November 30, 1927.

Two and one-half trains of gasoline and kerosene were distributed within the year with only two bulk stations operating full time. Seven carloads of lubricating oils and close to five tons of grease also appear on the sales records. The gross trading income was better than 30 per cent and the net income 10.2 per cent of sales.

After computing depreciations at 10 and 20 per cent and setting aside funds to the reserve, the remainder of the net earnings were returned to the farmers' pockets. Approximately $10,000 was paid out in dividends. Seven per cent preferred stock dividends were paid out Christmas week and recently a 7 per cent patronage dividend on common stock to all Farm Bureau members who had patronized the company during the past fiscal year. All paid up Farm Bureau members are common stockholders. The common stock dividends were based on the total purchases of each member customer.

Checks were distributed at the close of the Farm Bureau annual meeting, January 3. E. A. Daily of Yates City, who operates 300 acres in Salem Township, bought four shares of preferred stock a year ago when the company was organized. His preferred stock dividends were $8.08 and his patronage dividend $64.75, making a total of $72.83 returned on a $100 investment.

The Farm Bureau has 1349 members and the Oil Company has an even greater number of customers; many non-members patronize this farmer company on account of the quality of the petroleum products sold. The company now owns and operates five bulk stations located at Rio, Victoria, Williamsfield, Hermon and Galesburg. The Galesburg plant which only recently opened for business, promises to lead all other stations in volume of business for 1928.

14th Dist. Meeting O. K.'s Surplus Bill

Largest District Meeting of the Year Is Held at Monmouth Nov. 23

ONE of the best I. A. A. district meetings of the year was held at Monmouth in the 14th district on Nov. 23. W. H. Moody, who represents the district on the I. A. A. executive committee, called the meeting to order. M. L. Hunt of McDonough county was elected chairman and J. H. Lloyd of Hancock county secretary.



W. H. Moody

"From the standpoint of accomplishment, this has been the greatest year of my experience on the executive committee," said Mr. Moody. He commended the good work of special I. A. A. committees and President Earl C. Smith.

Represented at the meeting were delegations from Mercer, Warren, Henderson, McDonough, Hancock, and Rock Island.

The 14th district has its own public relations committee composed of C. W. Cooper, A. G. Bridgford, and John Schwartz who reported on the political candidates in the district and their stand on various legislation of interest to farmers.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions were passed supporting the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill, approving the recommendations of the recent St. Louis Farm Conference, advocating coverage in the Ill. Agr. Mutual Insurance policy of collisions with immovable objects, recommending a plan of life insurance to be worked into the mutual insurance program, praising the work of the I. A. A. executive committee, staff, and President Smith during the past year, pledging support to presidential and local candidates who are friendly to the principles involved in the McNary-Haugen bill, and pledging large delegations from each county to attend the annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Rock Island, Jan. 19-20, 1928.

Dave L. Swanson, manager of the Chicago Producers, who spoke on the subject of livestock marketing showed how it would be possible for the Producers' organizations to stabilize the market and save farmers millions of dollars if they can secure a large enough percentage of the receipts.

The question of the direct purchase of hogs by packers was considered. It was pointed out that if farmers market direct to packers they should see to it that they get at least a part of the savings thus effected.

J. H. Lloyd moved that the program committee be held intact and be instructed to arrange for the first district meeting following the annual meeting of the I. A. A. Carried.

The I. A. A. In 1927

Response by President Earl C. Smith, to the Roll Call of States, in Reporting Accomplishments of the I. A. A. at the Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Dec. 6, 1927.

I AM pleased to report among the many accomplishments of the I. A. A. during 1927 the following:

Our full support and cooperation with the A. F. B. F. and other affiliated farm and cooperative organizations in securing the passage of the McNary-Haugen Bill by the Second Session of the 69th Congress. We authored, sponsored, and secured the passage of a constructive gasoline tax law in our State which properly recognizes a secondary system of roads giving direct recognition and service to rural Illinois.

We authored and sponsored an income tax bill during the same session of our Legislature and although did not secure its passage, succeeded during its consideration in imprinting upon the minds of our legislators, the inequities that exist under the present laws, as to cause the passage of a resolution providing for a committee with proper appropriations charged with the responsibility of reporting and recommending a fair practical tax revision program to the next General Assembly.

Several other bills we supported became laws and many we opposed were defeated.

Operating through ten service departments and four subsidiary organizations and in full cooperation with 94 County Farm Bureaus in our State, the following may be reported as outstanding achievements:

1. Secured reduction in full valuation of farm lands for state and county taxing purposes since 1920 amounting to six hundred million dollars. Since 1922, a reduction of four hundred million dollars for county and local taxing purposes. The net result accruing a saving of from two to two and one-half million dollars per year in farmers taxes since 1923. Further readjustment since 1927 will make possible a net saving to the farmers of our State at the next taxable period approximating four million dollars.

2. Represented our people before State and Interstate Commerce Commissions wherever their interests might be affected. In one instance, prevented a proposed increase in freight rates on fruits and vegetables which would have amounted to $115,000 annually. Collected $25,500 in railroad claims for our members.

3. Very active in promoting the cooperative selling of live stock. Forty-eight and seven tenths per cent of the total receipts of the Producer Agencies on the Chicago, East St. Louis, Peoria and Indianapolis markets emanated from Illinois farms. Handled 35,565,000 cc of anti-hog cholera serum, and virus, saving users practically $250,000.

4. Encouraged and promoted the cooperative handling and selling of dairy products. Managed and sold for 10,235 members their milk and cream showing increased earnings of $1,428,200.

5. Executed contraetual relations with four rock phosphate and 25 limestone companies whereby the interests of our members as to the quality and price are carefully safeguarded. More than one-fourth of all limestone and two-thirds of all ground rock phosphate used in the United States has been used by Illinois farmers.

6. Furnished a highly specialized audit and business advisory service to 224 cooperative organizations with a total membership of approximately 120,000.

7. Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company has written during the year, $2,058,655 fire insurance, $3,980,000 farm crop hail insurance and $656,337 fruit and garden truck hail insurance.

8. During the year organized the Illinois Farm Supply Company which is controlled by and operated for our members. Although only seven months old, have purchased 2,000,000 gallons of gasoline, 1,250,000 gallons of kerosene and 150,000 gallons of lubricating oils, comprising about 440 cars of petroleum products, representing a sales value of over $600,000 and a saving in the form of patronage refunds to consumers of about $48,000.

9. During the year, organized the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, which provides ample automobile insurance protection at a cost considerably lower than is obtainable on the open insurance market. This Company which is exclusively owned by and operated for Farm Bureau mem-

(Continued on page 8)

THOUSANDS GET READY TO

I. A. C. A. Now Has 222 Member Co-ops

WHEN the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, the state audit service formed by the I. A. A. more than three years ago, gathers for its Fourth Annual Convention at Rock Island on Wednesday, Jan. 18, it will report a membership of 222 different cooperative associations and farm organizations, about half of which are farmers' elevators.

The I. A. A. audit service has been carried to practically every county of the state and in three years has grown steadily until today it requires a staff of expert accountants in the field the year 'round.

The opening address of the annual meeting will be made by President George L. Potter, and after the reports are made, open discussion will follow on questions of vital interest to the membership.

Natural Fiscal Year

An attempt is being made by business organizations throughout the country to substitute natural fiscal years for the present system whereby the fiscal year is made to correspond to the calendar year. The calendar year closing, it is said, works a hardship on the accountant and is not suited to certain kinds of business, the operations of which are seasonal, such as farmers' elevators. It is suggested that the fiscal years of such companies should correspond to the crop year.

Uniform accounting systems for all companies of a like nature also will be discussed. The accountant finds that a standard method of keeping accounts simplifies bookkeeping and auditing and makes easier comparative analysis of similar businesses which are of extreme value in revealing profitable and unprofitable business practices.

Baseball Officials Get Ready For 1928

Annual Meeting Farm Bureau Baseball League Set For Wednesday Morning, Jan. 18

WHILE there will be no spectacular trades and deals for stars and heavy-hitters announced at the annual convention of Farm Bureau Baseball League officials in January, there may be some interesting discussions of eligibility rules, scheduling of games, and deciding championships when President Cline of Cass County orders the assembly to play ball. The meeting is called for 9:00 a. m. in the Ft. Armstrong Hotel. Farm baseball in 1927 was marked by poor playing conditions caused by unfavorable weather early in the season, but the large number of post-season games more than made up for the loss of time in May and June.

Many new counties brought out teams to play at annual picnics for the first time and some of these hurriedly-assembled nines looked promising enough to give the old-timers a rub for honors in the coming season.

The entry of Southern Illinois counties into the League last season promises to bring about a realignment of schedules and the possibility of two large divisions in the State League. In this event, the Northern Illinois champs would play the Southern Illinois winners for the annual state championship.

The question of eligibility, the most popular one which makes its appearance each year, is scheduled to come up again. Sharp division of opinion over the eligibility of players other than those living on and operating or working on farms was expressed.

Federal Farm Loan System To Be Aired

President of St. Louis Federal Land Bank To Address Meeting Friday A. M.

"TEN Years of the Federal Farm Loan System" will be the subject of an address by H. Paul Bestor, president of the St. Louis Federal Land Bank when he talks before delegates and visitors in the Ft. Armstrong Theatre, Rock Island, on Friday morning, Jan. 20.

Mr. Bestor is one of the best informed men in the entire federal farm loan system. His comments will be unusually interesting in view of the criticism from certain quarters which followed the appointment of Eugene Meyer as chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

The System is alleged to have been dominated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the disadvantage of farmers for whom it was created. Secretaries of the many local farm loan associations, and farmers who hold federal loans will be particularly interested in hearing the address of Mr. Bestor.

Plowboy Quartet And College Band Booked

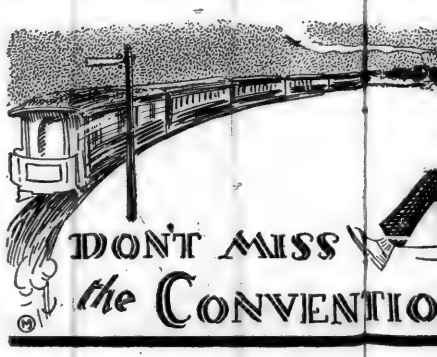
THE famous Plowboy Quartet from the farm implement factories of the Tri-Cities, and the Augustana College band are special musical features that will help entertain at the Rock Island convention. Music will be sprinkled amongst the speeches and discussion, and Farm Adviser J. H. Checkley from Logan County will be on hand to open up with a "Hello, etc." or a "Hail, Hail, the gang's all here," on the slightest provocation.

Activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1927 will be presented in a 72-page report which will be off the press in time for the Annual Meeting. Copies will be available to delegates and visitors on Thursday morning, Jan. 19.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER AT



HON. ADAM McMULLEN, GOVERN

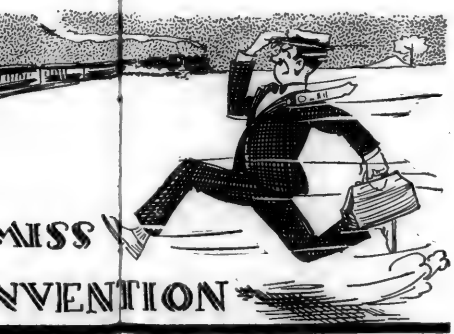


Y TO ATTEND I.A.A. MEETING

EAKER AT ROCK ISLAND



MULLEN, GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA



Sam H. Thompson To Tell About Europe

WHAT he learned about European agriculture after a tour through seven countries including England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Scotland, also the Isle of Jersey, will be told by Sam. H. Thompson former president of the I. A. A. and now head of the Farm Bureau movement in America, when he talks to his old-time friends and neighbors at the annual banquet, Thursday night, Jan. 19.

"Our Sam" and the party of American farmers who accompanied him drew the admiration of many European people for the modest, gentlemanly manner in which they conducted themselves in contrast to the swagger and arrogance of so many plutocratic American tourists in Europe.

Mr. Thompson discussed his European tour briefly on the I. A. A. radio program more than a month ago. He is expected to go into some detail in his banquet address by way of contrasting European and American agriculture, and to cite lessons he learned from experiences of farmers in these foreign lands.

Geo. O. Fairweather, Tax Expert, To Talk

THE much-discussed tax situation will receive further treatment but this time from a new and different angle when Geo. O. Fairweather of Chicago, vice-chairman of the Joint Commission on Real Estate Valuations for Cook County addresses the convention in the Ft. Armstrong Theatre on Friday morning.

The revelations of this Commission have furnished plenty of ammunition for civic organizations in Chicago who are making an effort to institute a fair, honest, and lawful tax system in Cook County.

Mr. Fairweather's address will have a direct bearing on the downstate situation. Don't miss his talk. Fairweather is a high official in the business office at the University of Chicago.

Delegates and visitors who attend the convention will be well provided for at the Ft. Armstrong, the New Harper, and other hotels if necessary. The proximity of Rock Island to Iowa is expected to attract large numbers from the Hawkeye state.

For those who wish to drive, Rock Island is fortunately situated on paved routes 3 and 7 which connect up with other hard roads leading to all parts of the state. Railroad accommodations may be had in four directions over the Rock Island, Burlington, and Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railways.

Late Reports Show Large Crowd Coming

Hon. Frank O. Lowden Invited Among Many Distinguished Guests on Friday

WITH time for the 13th Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, scheduled for Rock Island on Jan. 19-20, drawing near, thousands of delegates, members, and visitors are preparing to leave for the western city and the yearly mid-winter convention of organized Illinois agriculture.



S. H. Thompson

Final arrangements for a great annual meeting are complete and nothing has been left undone to prepare for the large crowd expected from every nook and corner of the State.

Many Will Drive

Reservations are in from most of the counties and larger delegations from the nearby sections are in prospect. The western Illinois counties are nearly all well-organized and heavily populated with Farm Bureau and I. A. A. members. These counties are expected to swell the attendance because they are all within easy driving distance and Rock Island is handily situated with hard roads coming in from all directions.

Though unannounced heretofore, former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Oregon, most prominent member of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has received an invitation extended by President Earl C. Smith to attend the giant luncheon on Friday. Mr. Lowden will be one of many prominent citizens and leaders of the state expected at that time. He is not scheduled as a speaker.

An Able Speaker

Gov. Adam McMullen of Nebraska will deliver the principal address at the luncheon. Gov. McMullen is a very able speaker and one well-qualified to discuss the national agricultural situation which he has given considerable study and thought. Following his masterly presentation of the agricultural problem before the farm congress of the Middle West and South at St. Louis in November, Gov. McMullen received many invitations to speak in the East. He recently returned west from a tour along the Atlantic seaboard. Following the luncheon will come final adoption of the report of the resolutions committee, and adjournment.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....W. H. Moody, Port Byron
15th.....A. M. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles Borgelt, Havana
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Osmer, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....Fred Dietz, De Soto

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Business Service.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Farm Supply.....J. R. Bent
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....E. G. Thiem
Insurance (Actuarial).....J. P. Gibson
Insurance (Acquisition).....V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quessy

Why Powerful?

SOME prominent writer points out that there are only two kinds of power that a human being can possess on this earth. They are personal and financial power. Financial power is limited to a comparatively few people. It has built churches, comforted the needy and elevated men in the sight of God. On the other hand, it has caused divorces, evaded justice, and brought contempt and ruin to its possessor. The rich man is literally helpless when he first recognizes his money fails to command respect.

The other power is personal power. It is that development of the intellect, character and personality of the individual which demands respect and brings to him vision and decision. It can never escape the individual possessing it. The more he uses it, within reason, and the more freely he gives of it the stronger individual he becomes.

The greatest job of the Farm Bureau is the development of men and women. Its aim embraces economic, social and educational progress. Its program is built with the development of personal power as a basis.

How well it is succeeding may be set forth in a part of its record of accomplishment.

It has for its membership the best and leading farmers of our State. Its members are the community leaders, the church leaders, and in fact that progressive and substantial element to be found in all communities.

It commands the respect of other economic and social groups of people second to no farm organization on earth. Its representatives and members are respected even by individuals semi-antagonistic to its program. It is looked upon as the voice of Agriculture. Its spirit of fairness in matters of Public Policy is above reproach or question.

The result is the development of a farm leadership with clear vision, with an intelligent understanding of agriculture, its needs and relationships, and most of all a leadership possessed with that personal unselfish desire to do something constructive for the benefit of all mankind. Why shouldn't such an organization be powerful?

GEORGE E. METZGER.

Administrative Responsibility

WHEN a man accepts election to a board of directors of a co-operative company or any other corporation, he assumes a definite responsibility. He becomes, in fact, the joint trustee with other directors to represent the interests of the individual members of the company. It must be presumed that a director is selected because of his ability to meet those responsibilities and as a result of the confidence of the members.

The board of directors as an administrative body has certain duties which are closely related to the business operations of the company. Those duties are not discharged by the appointment of a manager nor by the election of certain officers. Each member of the board during the term for which he is elected is responsible to the membership for the proper conduct of the business. It is the duty of the board of directors to determine policies which shall govern the affairs of the company and to see that such policies are carried into effect by the manager and other employes. They are primarily responsible for the funds and properties of the company to see that they are properly used.

It is recognized that these responsibilities and duties require more time than the average director can contribute. Proper administration requires him to be currently informed regarding the affairs of the company. It is important that a complete and accurate report shall be made to the members at the close of the year's business. Success in the administration of co-operative organizations requires the same application of business principles and methods as apply to other forms of business. Members are entitled to facts free from prejudice, favor, or the consideration of any personal interest. Efficient disinterested audit service is necessary and should be employed by directors of co-operative associations.

GEO. R. WICKER.

English Farmers Demand a Raise

THE farm problem in England apparently has something in common with that in our own country. Low prices for agricultural products are causing farm bankruptcies and the abandonment of large acreages. This in spite of the fact that the British Isles import much of their food. The British farm organization corresponding to the American Farm Bureau wants a protective tariff, a tax on imported foods. The labor and business groups which comprise 80 per cent or more of the population are not disposed to grant the farmer a raise. They want to maintain cheap food prices.

One school of English farm thought, as expressed by Mr. Baillie Scott in the *Countryman* says:—"Between the two extremes of dearness and cheapness there is always a right price, and in respect of a vital industry that price must be maintained in agriculture by giving up the ideal of cheap food and by taxing all the cheap foreign rubbish on which our people now mainly contrive to subsist."



Tune in on the I. A. A. 15 minutes program broadcast daily at 12:30 P. M. from station WJJD, Chicago (385 meters). The facilities of station WJJD are loaned the Association through the courtesy of the Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill. No program on Saturdays and Sundays.

TO BROADCAST ANNUAL MEETING.

NEGOTIATIONS are under way as this is written to broadcast certain features of the 13th Annual I. A. A. Meeting at Rock Island on Jan. 18-19-20 over a hookup of 15 stations through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Co., Chicago.

If the move to secure nation-wide distribution is successful, powerful stations such as KDKA Pittsburgh, WLW Cincinnati, KYW Chicago, WOC Davenport and others as far south as Atlanta and as far west as Omaha will pick up the I. A. A. program from Rock Island. Radio fans from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rockies, and from Canada to the Gulf thus will have an opportunity to hear the prominent features of the convention.

In any event, the facilities of the Davenport station, WOC, will be available and much of the program will be broadcast by this station whether or not the national hook-up is secured.

While definite hours for broadcasting have not been arranged, I. A. A. members who do not attend will be certain to hear the luncheon program on Friday, Jan. 20 by radio. The broadcast should begin by 1:15 or 1:30 P. M. and will continue to the end of Gov. McMullen's address. The banquet program Thursday night and the speeches Friday morning likewise will undoubtedly be broadcast.

Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Oregon, most prominent member of the I. A. A. has accepted an invitation to be our guest. He is not scheduled as a speaker. Many other distinguished leaders in other groups are expected at the luncheon in the U. S. Government Arsenal dining-room on Friday.

OLE GETS LETTERS.

Following is one of the many letters received by Ole Olson, I. A. A. broadcaster who recently announced his "intentions" over the radio. Ole says this one is the best prospect, but to play safe, he is writing for pictures.

Dear Ole:

Aye heerd you on the radio five or sax times now; and the first time Aye heerd your voice Aye know that Aye would love every hair on your head; it was so sweet.

Mae Fadder he was a farmer and Aye milk most all the cows; my but wouldn't it be such a pleasant yob if they was our cows. Aye would milk twice as many.

Aye don't dare to come down to Chicago, it was such a big place, Aye was afraid Aye might have to go through Cicero; but Aye would be willing to come down half way. Meybe we could meet at Benton Harbor and we could get married then and Aye could go with you back to Cook Coonty or we could come home and stay a while on Pa. He heerd you over the radio too one day and he say, "Aye bet you that bane one damb good swede."

Don't disappoint me, let me hear from you quick. Aye bane sure we was yust meant for each other. Pa he say the same as Aye do. Aye bet you get thousands of letters from other girls all round the country; but Aye hope to die if Aye don't love you more as all the rest of them put together.

Yours with love

(Signed) Ola Anderson,
SWAK.

Cass County Has 100% Shipping Ass'n.

A LETTER has just been received from Mr. Geo. A. Aldridge, manager of the Cass County Live Stock Shipping Association, Virginia, Ill., stating that his association has been a hundred per-center from September, 1922, to date, having shipped every carload of stock to a Producer Agency.



Ray E. Miller

"When a manager can ship all of his livestock to one agency for more than five years and still maintain the satisfaction of his members it is certainly indisputable evidence that the farmer-controlled sales agencies are doing a good job of selling," said Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing. "The example of these managers serves a mighty valuable purpose in stimulating the confidence of other managers and individual shippers in the Producer Agencies. If Mr. Aldridge can ship all of his stock to a Producer Agency and retain the satisfaction and support of his members other livestock shipping association managers can do the same thing. Every time a local shipping association or an individual sends a carload of stock to a Producer Agency that shipment increases the ability of the Producer Agency to render still greater service to the livestock growers of the county. Volume is the most effective instrument at the disposal of Producer Agencies in rendering service."

MORE ON HONOR LIST

"In a recent issue of the I. A. A. RECORD was a list of honor shipping associations," writes J. V. Stevenson, manager of the Kernan Shipping Association, Streator, Lasalle county. "Our association was not included, but we have shipped 100 per cent to the Producers since the second week the Producers did business in Chicago. Will you please add our name to the honor roll."

"I can testify to the truth of this statement," says P. G. Evans of the Chicago Producers. "You might also add the Farmers' Shipping Association at Rockford, Dwight, and Baileyville."

Lowden Is Endorsed At 13th District Meet

Strong Delegations Turn Out From All Counties At Lanark on Dec. 15

RESOLUTIONS were passed endorsing Frank O. Lowden for president, commending the legislators from the district who supported the I. A. A.'s legislative program in the last General Assembly, and endorsing the principles of the McNary Haugen bill when more than 100 Farm Bureau and I. A. A. leaders and members met for the 13th District meeting on Dec. 15 at Lanark in Carroll county.

C. E. Bamborough, who represents the district on the I. A. A. Executive Committee discussed agricultural legislation in the 55th General Assembly and presented the records of the three representatives and senator from that section. Senator Joseph Meyers, it was revealed, had a 100 per cent voting record on the four major proposals in which the Association was most interested.

100 Per Centers Named

Representative A. S. Babb was also given a 100 per cent record, Rep. John Acker a 75 per cent record, and Rep. C. D. Franz a 50 per cent.



C. E. Bamborough

"The I. A. A. is committed to the policy of watching the interests of agriculture in the General Assembly and in Congress," said Mr. Bamborough. "Taxes will always be an important issue so long as the great bulk of government revenue is levied against farm lands and real estate. Farmers as a class pay direct taxes on all their wealth, whereas those owning intangible property often escape with paying little or no direct taxes.

A. N. Abbott Speaks

Farm Bureau presidents and leaders from Whiteside, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle and other counties in the district contributed to the discussion regarding the effectiveness of various types of Farm Bureau work.

A. N. Abbott of Whiteside county, told of his observations in the corn borer infested regions about Lake Erie and related how the government is working to stamp out the pest and prevent its spread westward.

H. D. Fink, district organization manager for the district with headquarters at Dixon presented the program of the I. A. A. with a series of slides illustrating the Association's activities.

Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, and President Earl C. Smith addressed the annual meeting of the Lasalle County Farm Bureau at Ottawa on Dec. 15.

Champaign County Wins Tax Victory

State Commission Orders Reassessment of Real Property In Champaign, Urbana and Rantoul

AN ORDER to reassess real property in the cities of Champaign, Rantoul, and Urbana in Champaign county, was issued recently by the Illinois Tax Commission.

The order sets forth that the local assessment officers shall proceed at once to reassess all real property within the township of the city of Champaign, the township of Champaign, the township of Rantoul, and the township of Urbana for the year 1927. Such reassessments are to be substituted for the original assessment of real property for 1927 within these districts.

This order by the Commission comes following a presentation of inequalities between farm lands and real estate valuations by the Champaign County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association some time ago. The Commission's statement reveals that real property in the city of Rantoul was assessed at 35 per cent of its fair cash value, in the city of Champaign at 26 per cent of its fair cash value, in the city of Rantoul at 27 per cent, and in the city of Urbana at 30 per cent of its fair cash value.

Denies Claims

The Commission's order denies the claims made by a group of seven Champaign county attorneys who appeared in behalf of the taxing districts to defeat tax equalization. According to John C. Watson, tax expert for the Illinois Agricultural Association, the average percentage of increase in valuations should be about 34.6 per cent in the city of Champaign, about 25 per cent in suburban property in Champaign township, about 30 per cent in the city of Rantoul, and about 16⅔ per cent in the city of Urbana. When these changes are made Mr. Watson estimates that both land and city property will be assessed on approximately the same percentage of their fair cash values.

Inequality Shown

The Champaign County Farm Bureau, with the help of Mr. Watson, uncovered facts revealed in the tax books of the county showing that gross inequalities existed. The figures so obtained were never successfully attacked, and in two hearings the State Tax Commission upheld this method of arriving at the truth regarding assessed valuations.

In its order to the Treasurer of Champaign county the Tax Commission statement said: "Therefore the real property in said townships in said Champaign county has not been assessed in substantial compliance with the law for the year 1927, and has been unequally and improperly assessed.

Must Reassess

"It is therefore ordered by this Commission that the assessments of real property as returned by the assessor or assessors within said townships, and as equalized by the Champaign County Board of Review for the year 1927, be set aside and held for naught, and that the local assessment officers of said Champaign county and of said taxing district do proceed forthwith to reassess all the real property within said districts and cause such reassessment to be substituted for the original assessment of real property for 1927."

The effect of the order will be to reduce farm taxes and cause a more equal distribution of the tax burden between farm and city property in Champaign county to the advantage of farm lands.

I. A. A. in 1927

(Continued from page 3)

bers, started operations on April 1. By November 1 more than 6,000 policies in force and our Financial Statement listed assets of $120,000 and after setting up reserves for all liability including losses and claims unpaid, the net worth of the company exceeded $70,000.

10. During 1927 the news of the I. A. A. activities appeared in the press of practically every State in the Union as shown by more than 15,000 newspaper clippings returned by a Clipping Bureau. Inquiries asking for information came from as far East as Jerusalem, in Palestine, and as far West as New Zealand. In addition, our organization is kept before the public through our official papers, the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD, and the Bureau Farmer, and through a daily 15 minute radio program broadcast direct from our own office studio through the courtesy of Station WJJD.

11. We are especially proud to report that the per cent of membership dues paid up to December 1 was the highest in the history of our Association and last but by no means the least, we are closing the year with an increased membership of approximately 4,000.



THE PLOWBOY QUARTET

22nd District Holds Meeting at Edwardsville

"THE object of these district meetings is to give the members an opportunity to voice their wishes and opinions regarding past and future policies of the Illinois Agricultural Association," declared Frank G. Oexner, I. A. A. Committeeman from the 22nd district who opened the recent district meeting on Dec. 2 at Edwardsville. Wm. Veith, president, and E. H. Isenberg, secretary of the Madison County Farm Bureau, acted as chairman and secretary respectively of the conference.



Frank G. Oexner

About 75 turned out for the meeting from the counties of Bond, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington, and Madison. Following a discussion regarding the advisability of organizing a milk producers' association in the St. Louis territory, Farm Adviser Foard of Bond county described the limestone project which won him third place in the county adviser's contest fostered by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The campaign resulted in bringing 400 carloads of limestone into the county.

President Earl C. Smith discussed national legislation and held an open forum on the surplus control bill in the afternoon. To perpetuate the district meeting plan, Stanley Castle, former I. A. A. committeeman, moved that the meetings be continued. The motion was seconded and carried.

Freeport Officials Seek To Halt Order

Tax Commission Says Inconvenience and Lack of Time No Argument

THE city attorney of Freeport appeared before the Illinois Tax Commission, Tuesday, Dec. 13, to appeal for a deferred hearing regarding the order of reassessment recently issued by the Commission in the city of Freeport in Stephenson county.

The Commission granted the request and the hearing was set for Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 21.

"Make it plain to your officials," said Chairman Wm. H. Malone, "that the plea of inexpediency, inconvenience or lack of time in making the necessary adjustment to comply with the law will not be accepted. The law sets forth clearly that all real property shall be assessed on the same basis, and if this law means anything it is our duty to enforce it."

The recent order of the Commission called for a reassessment of property in Freeport where valuations for tax purposes were much lower than in other taxing districts of the county.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Volume 6 FEBRUARY, 1928 Nur

MISS MARY C. RUPWASH, LIBR'N UNIV. OF ILL. SITY OF ILL.

Public Questions Up Before I. A. A. Conference

Legislation, Taxation, Transportation Problems Reviewed in Rock Island Meeting

(Note: Following is a summary of the Public Relations Conference held during the I. A. A. meeting at Rock Island.)

THE Chairman of the Public Relations Advisory Committee submits the following report and recommendations of the conference on Public Relations held January 19, 1928:



F. D. Barton

The conference was held in Eagles Hall and was attended by about 180 persons.

Legislation

Matters of interest to members on national and state legislation were discussed at this conference, and recommendations made thereon. President Smith of the Association reported on the situation in Washington regarding farm relief legislation. It appeared from his statement that strong pressure was being brought to bear at this time to eliminate the equalization fee as a part of the McNary bill. Mr. Smith stated that the farm leaders who were sponsoring this legislation had refused, and would continue to refuse to eliminate the equalization fee as a part of the proposed legislation. This matter was considered by the conference, and the following recommendation made:

"That the Illinois Agricultural Association, through its leaders, continue to insist that the equalization fee be maintained as a part of the National Farm Relief program as outlined in the McNary bill, and that members of the Congress in both houses be urged to stand by the McNary bill as it is now pending with its inclusion of the equalization fee provision."

Senate Bil' No. 1 Discussed

Senator Simon E. Lantz appeared before the conference and stated the situation at Springfield before the state legislature in its present special session on the matter of debt limitation legislation as now outlined in Senate Bill No. 1 and House Bill No. 13. The senator reported that Senate Bill No. 1, limiting the debt incurring power for downstate taxing district to 2½ per cent had passed the senate on second reading and would, during the early part of the coming week, be before the senate for final passage. Attention was called to the conference that it would require the constitutional majority of votes to pass the senate, namely 26 votes, and that all senators representing agricultural constituencies be urged over the week-end to be present and vote for Senate Bill No. 1 without amendment.

Recommendation is made that members of the Illinois Agricultural Association, through their respective county Farm Bureaus and county executive officers, be urged to get in touch with their senators and representatives over the week-end, urging the support and passage of Senate Bill No. 1 and House Bill No. 13 limiting the debt incurring power of downstate taxing district to 2½ per cent on the full assessed value.

Flood Relief Urged

The matter of national and state flood relief was given full consideration by the conference. After careful consideration it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of those attending the conference that relief against floods was a matter for the attention of the national congress, and that the congress be urged to pass such legislation as would give relief against losses by floods in the Mississippi valley.

Recommendation is made to the voting delegates of the Association

(Continued on page 8)

REPORTS of the four group conferences held at Rock Island on Jan. 19, 1928, together with accounts of other meetings, are presented in this issue. They are a part of the corporate records of the I. A. A. Read them carefully.

New I. A. A. Committee Holds First Meeting In Chicago On Feb. 3

Organize and Plan for 1928, New Committees Appointed

NEW advisory and finance committees were appointed, and plans for the future were considered at the first meeting of the 1928 Executive Committee of the I. A. A. held at Chicago on Feb. 3. L. R. Marchant of Knox County was present, representing the State Association of Farm Advisers. A. R. Wright of Varna, R. F. Karr, Iroquois, and A. N. Skinner, Yates City, were appointed to the Finance Committee for the ensuring year.



A. R. Wright

The personnel of the advisory committees as recommended by President Smith and approved by the Executive Committee is little different from the previous year, the same chairmen in each case being re-appointed. The committees for 1928 are as follows:

Organization and Information, C. E. Bamborough, Polo, chairman; Frank Oexner, Waterloo; Charles S. Black, Jacksonville; W. B. Bunn, Olney.

Financial Business Service, Geo. F. Tullock, Rockford, chairman; Fred Dietz, DeSoto; M. G. Lambert, Ferris; W. W. McLaughlin, Ottawa.

Public Relations, Frank D. Barton, Cornell, chairman; J. L. Whisnand, Charleston; Charles Marshall, Belknap; R. J. Laible, Carrollton.

Marketing, Samuel Sorrells, Raymond, chairman; W. L. Cope, Salem; H. C. Vial, Downers Grove; Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut; R. C. Doneghue, Macomb.

Barton Reports

Frank D. Barton, chairman of the Legislative Committee, reported that Senate Bill No. 1, limiting the bond-

(Continued on page 10)

Serum Ass'n Plans For 1928 Campaign

O. B. Goble and Sam Sorrells are Re-elected President and Vice-President

(Note: Following are the minutes of the third annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, held Jan. 18 at Rock Island.)

THE meeting was called to order by President O. B. Goble. Remarks relative to the growth of the Association and the success of last years operations were made by President Goble.

The minutes of the Third Annual Meeting were read and approved.

Secretary's report was presented.

Moved and seconded that the report be approved. Carried.

Treasurer's report was presented.

Moved and seconded that the Treasurer's report be approved. Carried.

The following men were appointed on the Credentials Committee:—J. H. Lloyd, Alden Snyder, P. B. Scott.

The following were appointed on the Resolutions Committee:—R. A. Norrish, Enos Waters, O. L. Welch.

Dr. Graham Speaks

Dr. Graham was introduced by President Goble. Dr. Graham gave a highly instructive talk on "Studies in Baby Pig Vaccination," followed by a discussion led by Dr. Jas. McDonald, U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture, in charge of Hog Cholera Control Work in Illinois.

Following the general discussion, slides were shown by Dr. Graham pertaining to the subject under discussion.

Adjournment for lunch.

Meeting reconvened at 1:30 p. m. Called to order by President Goble.

Report of Credentials Committee by Chairman J. H. Lloyd. Motion made, seconded and carried that report be approved.

District caucuses were next held to enable such districts to select their nominees for directors. Nominees were as follows:—

District No. 1—R. A. Norrish.
District No. 2—J. H. Lloyd.
District No. 3—Adam McWilliam.
District No. 4—Sam Sorrells.
District No. 5—O. B. Goble.
District No. 6—James Gillespie.

Directors Elected

Motion made and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast unanimous ballot of the Association for delegates above. Carried.

Discussion relative to possibility or advisability of having a Farm Bureau label on serum and virus put out by the serum companies. John Spencer, Lawrence County, suggested that virus bottles bear a red label or label of some other striking color. No action taken.

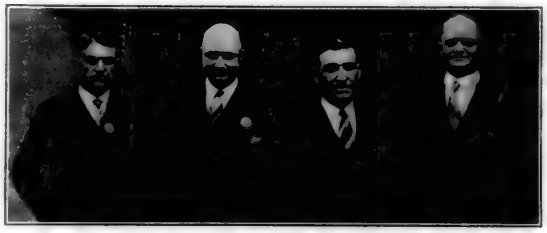
General discussion followed, from which developed the following suggestions for the consideration of the Directors.

Suggestions offered

1. That bonds for delivery of serum and virus covered in contracts be required from contracting companies.
2. That something be incorporated in the contracts obligating companies to furnish serum and virus for revaccination when serum or virus is at fault.
3. That bids be obtained on avian bacterins, especially in small bottles.
4. That all shipments of serum and virus sent to one county be of same serial number as nearly as possible.

Report of Resolutions Committee given by R. A. Norrish, Chairman. Motion made and seconded that the report be approved and resolutions be adopted.

Motion made and seconded that unanimous ballot of organization be cast for Ray E. Miller for Director at Large. Carried.



ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS
Left to right: R. A. Norrish, Whiteside County; Adam McWilliam, Stark County; Samuel Sorrells, Montgomery County; O. B. Goble, Coles County.

Resolutions To All Counties

Motion made that copy of resolutions be sent to all member counties of the Association. Seconded and carried.

Motion that booklet or pamphlet of directions for vaccination be prepared and distributed to member counties of association. Seconded and carried.

Expression called for from counties as to number selling only to Farm Bureau members. Only five counties responded as selling to non-members—all others represented restrict sale to Farm Bureau members.

Motion by Scott of Mercer County that buying of 1928 serum and supplies be turned over to the board of directors with full purchasing powers. Seconded by C. J. Elliott of LaSalle County. Extended discussion followed.

Motion by L. O. Wise, seconded by Heath of Platt County that motion be tabled. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

RAY E. MILLER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Directors Meet

(Note: Following are minutes of directors meeting following Association Meeting.)

Motion by Adam McWilliam, seconded by R. A. Norrish, that O. B. Goble act as president. Amended by J. H.

(Continued on page 9)

Lambert Active in Home Community

Is First Man on Executive Board from Hancock County

M. G. LAMBERT, the new representative of the 14th Congressional District on the Illinois Agricultural Association Executive Committee, was born in Rock Creek township, Hancock county, in 1881. He has lived his entire life on a farm within five miles from where his grandfather settled in 1858.



M. G. Lambert

He attended the district school a few months each winter until he was 21. Then he entered the Howes Academy, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he was a student from 1903 to 1906 inclusive. Later he attended the Iowa State College at Ames where he studied agriculture and livestock production from 1906 to 1907.

Feeds Livestock

Returning to his home in 1907 he started operating the home farm. He owns the 280 acre live stock farm which he now operates. All of the crops are fed to livestock and marketed on the hoof. Lambert raises three or four carloads of hogs a year and feeds from four to eight loads of cattle.

In 1912 he married Sadie Luckenbill. He has a son and two daughters ranging in age from nine to 14 years.

He aided in organizing the Hancock County Farm Bureau in 1914, and since that time has been active as township director, executive committeeman, and now as president. He has always taken a prominent part in community activities: namely, as school director, church officer, president of the Adrian Shipping Ass'n, bank director, president of the Western Illinois National Farm Loan Ass'n, president of the Adrian Agricultural Credit Corporation, president of the Adrian Agricultural Short Course, president of the Adrian Community Club, director in the Hancock County Farm Bureau Supply Company, and director in the Illinois Farm supply Co.

5th Member From District

Mr. Lambert is the 5th member of the Illinois Agricultural Association Executive Committee from the 14th District. The committeemen who preceded him were: I. F. Gilmor of Mercer county, Robert N. Clarke of Henderson county, M. L. Hunt of McDonough county, and Wm. H. Moody of Rock Island county. Mr. Lambert is the first man from Hancock county to be represented on the I. A. A. Executive Board.

Welk and Snyder New Heads Baseball League

Five New Counties Propose to Enter Teams in 1928 Race

Minutes of annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, Room K, Fort Armstrong Hotel, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1928, Rock Island.

THE meeting was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by Secretary E. G. Thiem in the absence of President George R. Cline and Vice-President W. G. Griffith.

Between 75 and 100 delegates, members, and visitors were present.

The first order of business was the election of a temporary chairman. C. R. Ford, president of the Peoria County Farm Bureau, was duly nominated and in the absence of other nominations, was elected without opposition.

The secretary-treasurer's report was next presented. It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted as read. Carried.

The financial statement of the league, as read by the secretary-treasurer, showed a balance on hand as of December 31, 1927, of $102.98. Subsequently, $25 for 1927 dues was received bringing the total to $127.98.

Committees Announced

Following the reports it was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed for the purpose of appointing committees on credentials, resolutions and eligibility, and nominations.

Harrison Fahrnkopf of McLean County, chairman of this committee, reported as follows: for the committee on credentials, E. G. Thiem, E. D. Walker, of Henderson County, and H. O. Tedford, of Lawrence County; for the committee on resolutions and eligibility, W. A. Stevenson, Henderson County, Harrison Fahrnkopf, McLean County, and L. R. Welk, Tazewell County; for the committee on nominations, Guy Husted, Cass County, Theodore Stimpert, Woodford County, and F. E. Fuller, Marshall-Putnam County.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee on committees be accepted as read. Carried.

Eligibility A Problem

A discussion of rules and plans for 1928 was next taken up. The question of eligibility was first considered. After much discussion pro and con on the question as to whether or not the league should be opened to all Farm Bureau members and their families regardless of residence or occupation, the report of the committee on resolutions and eligibility was called for. Mr. Fahrnkopf of McLean County reported for the committee and advised that it favored the following amendment to the eligibility clause in the constitution, Article IV, Section 1:

The New Amendment

"Any Farm Bureau member or member of his family whose business is farming and whose principal income is derived from farming, provided said Farm Bureau membership shall be contracted for in the customary way, shall be eligible to play in this League. Said eligibility must be certified to by the directors or farm adviser from each county."

The committee, likewise, submitted a more liberal amendment declaring any Farm Bureau member or member of his family eligible to play in the League. The first proposed amendment was favored by the committee.

To determine which delegates were entitled to vote, Secretary Thiem next reported for the credentials committee. The following were credited as voting delegates having fulfilled all the requirements necessary to that office: Guy Husted, Cass County; Theodore Stimpert, Woodford County; George Clark, McLean County; W. P. Miller, Brown County; F. M. Hastings, Marshall-Putnam County; Sam McClugage, Peoria County; L. R. Welk, Tazewell County; W. E. Foard, Bond County; J. D. Burns, DeWitt County; H. O. Tedford, Lawrence County; and W. A. Stevenson, Henderson County. Adams and Effingham counties, both of which were eligible to one delegate each, were not represented.

Counties Pay Up

This made a total of 11 accredited voting delegates representing 11 counties.

Following the reading of this list the following counties paid their dues and be came eligible to vote: Logan, Warren, Jefferson, and Morgan. Delegates accredited from these counties were as follows: J. H. Checkley, Logan County; Curtis Bates, Warren County; L. R. Caldwell of Jefferson County, and F. A. Fisher of Morgan County.

Amendment Adopted

After considerable sparring around it was moved and seconded that the recommendations of the committee on eligibility be accepted and that the first amendment proposed be incorporated into the constitution and by-laws. Roll call on this motion was asked for. the Counties voting in favor of the motion were as follows: Cass, McLean, Brown, Marshall-Putnam, Peoria, Tazewell, DeWitt, Henderson, Logan, and Warren; against the motion, Woodford, Bond, Lawrence, and Jefferson. The count showed 10 in favor, and four against. Inasmuch as only a two-thirds vote is required to amend the constitution, the amendment, therefore, was declared adopted.

A discussion now followed regarding the interpretation of the amendment. Several delegates voiced their opinions regarding the interpretation. After much deliberation it was moved by Tedford of Lawrence County that the word "dependent" be inserted before the word "member." The motion was seconded. A roll call vote on this question was obtained, resulting in seven votes in favor and only two against. The motion was declared carried.

How It Reads Now

The amendment as amended now reads as follows: "Any Farm Bureau member or dependent member of his family whose business is farming, provided said Farm Bureau membership shall be contracted for in the customary way, shall be eligible to play in this League. Said eligibility must be certified to by the directors or farm adviser from each county."

After a discussion regarding the time of opening the season, it was de-

(Continued on page 9)

Black Is New Director Dist. 20

Was Eight Years President of Morgan County Farm Bureau

CHARLES S. BLACK, recently elected to the I. A. A. Executive Committee from the 20th district, was born in 1869 on a farm in Morgan county near Jacksonville, Illinois. After finishing the elementary schools, he entered Brown's Business College at Jacksonville where he later graduated.



Chas. S. Black

Mr. Black and his two sons are farming 500 acres of land. He also superintends the farming of 600 additional acres. He has always taken an active part in all community enterprises. He served as school director for 26 consecutive years, and has held various offices in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Eight Years President

Mr. Black helped organize the Morgan County Farm Bureau and served eight years as president. He was untiring in his efforts to make it a success. He was a charter director of The Farmers State Bank and Trust Company and is a vice-president of that institution at the present time. He is also affiliated with a number of fraternal orders, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and now Commander of Hospitaller Commandery, No. 31, Knights Templar. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Anti-Horse Thief Association, and is a farmer member of the Rotary Club, Jacksonville.

Mr. Black is the first Morgan county man to be elected to the I. A. A. Executive Committee. He is the fifth representative on the I. A. A. Board from the 20th District. His predecessors were: Jos. R. Fulkerson, Jersey county; W. A. McNeill, Cass county; Earl C. Smith, Pike county, and Charles Borgelt, Mason county.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture

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OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th.....A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....Fred Dietz, De Soto

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Business Service.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Farm Supply.....J. R. Bent
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
General Office.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....E. G. Thiem
Insurance (Actuarial).....J. P. Gibson
Insurance (Acquisition).....V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Poultry and Egg Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

A Good Bill

ILLINOIS farmers will be glad to learn that Senate Bill No. 1 now before the legislature is in line for passage at an early date. The welcome news that the measure was moved up to third reading in the House came just before going to press. The bill should become law within the next ten days.

This important piece of legislation, which the I. A. A. has supported vigorously, limits the bonding power of down-state taxing districts to 2½ per cent of the total full valuations of property therein. It spares downstate from a possible orgy of local indebtedness which no sane citizen or taxpayer wants to see.

The notorious revenue measure of the 55th General Assembly, which doubled valuations for tax extension purposes throughout Illinois, thereby doubled the debt-incurring powers of all taxing districts. Senate Bill No. 1 is intended to restore the old limitations placed in the Constitution of 1870 by its far-sighted farmers.

Tax relief is farm relief. Until farm prices are up to the American standard, farmers will insist on economy in government commensurate with that which they must practice at home.

Uses of Chain Broadcasting

AGRICULTURE is to have its place in national chain broadcasting. So says the National Broadcasting Company announcing our friend Frank Mullen as farm radio director, and the broadcast of the I. A. A. meeting at Rock Island as the inaugural feature of the new service. The chain expects to broadcast all important farm meetings and expositions. The announcement states that plans for daily agricultural service over the Middle West network are rapidly nearing completion.

The National Broadcasting Company can render a great service to agriculture by telling the truth about the industry. We hope there will be many dirt farmers scheduled on its programs. The farmer is not in so great need of advice and suggestions as he is of an opportunity to tell others what's wrong with his business and how it can be remedied. Sympathy alone will not help. A friendly helpful attitude toward his efforts at surplus crop control and price stabilization is needed from the farmers' town and city neighbors. The American people will respond when they are properly informed.

OTHER OPINIONS

AN ARGUMENT FOR STABILIZATION

WE remind the critics of farm relief legislation that the railroad industry of the United States was financially unstable and undependable as well as unfair in service from its beginning, and its master minds were unable to solve its difficulties, until powers of government were employed to exercise control, to establish financial stability and efficient service.

In like manner the banking business of the United States was subject to disastrous disturbances and panics to the hurt of all business, and its master minds were unable to solve its difficulties, until the powers of government were employed to exercise control of credit and currency.

Agriculture asks no more and will accept no less than the exercise of like powers of government to establish an agency of control of farm surpluses for the stabilization of values in common justice to producers and in promotion of a balanced and enduring national prosperity.

HON. CLARENCE OUSLEY.

FARMERS AND BONDING BILLS

It may seem that there can be little or no connection between the interests of the farmers of Illinois and the bonding power of the city of Chicago. But events of the past year have shown a near and vital connection between these two, as was pointed out by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural association in his speech at Rock Island this week.

The last legislature passed a bill enabling Chicago to double its bonding limits. The same law was seen to affect the powers of every taxing unit in the state, and therefore might be used to greatly increase taxation against farm lands. In spite of a fight against legalizing this possible injustice to the farmers, proponents of the law sought to throw farmers a sop in the amendment to the Juul law. The latter, however, has just been invalidated by the supreme court, this leaving the way open for increased farm taxes unless some remedial legislation is taken. Therefore the state farm organization secured consent of the governor to include this subject in those for consideration at the present special session. The state farm organization is supporting a bill in this session which would confine bonding powers in all sections outside of Cook county to their former limits. Farmers are finding that eternal vigilance is the price of escaping death-dealing taxation.—Pantagraph (Bloomington).



Tune in on the I. A. A. 15 minutes program broadcast daily at 12:30 P. M. from station WJJD, Chicago (365 meters). The facilities of station WJJD are loaned the Association through the courtesy of the Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill. No program on Saturdays and Sundays.

Hears From Many

In a letter to a friend in Rock Island, Governor Adam McMullen of Nebraska, who made the keynote speech at the convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association at the Rock Island arsenal dining room last Friday afternoon, said: "I have received many letters relative to the broadcasting. They came from a number of states."

Dewitt C. Wing, Editor of the American Swineherd, Chicago, writes:

"From a personal friend of mine in Kansas, Miss Carol L. Martin at Lawrence, I received this on Jan. 22: 'We have been hearing some wonderfully good radio programs. One of the most interesting was the program of the Illinois Agricultural Association, following its luncheon on Friday. Governor McMullen's and Mr. Peek's brief talks were hard to answer, if they were not unanswerable. I'm still for the McNary-Haugen bill'."

Prominent Speakers Scheduled

Well known and interesting speakers from public life have spoken, or will speak on the I. A. A. daily radio program during the next few months.

Questions of unusual interest by men well qualified to speak on them will be covered in such talks.

The interest of farmers in matters of public policy and representation has never been greater than at the present time. The following schedule, part of which already has been fulfilled, is representative of what is to come hereafter. Write and tell us how the programs are coming in. Criticism and suggestions are always welcome.

TUNE IN SUNDAY NOON

Estimated receipts of livestock on the Monday market at the U. S. Yards, Chicago, will be broadcast each Sunday between 1:00 and 1:30 p. m., from Station WJJD, Mooseheart. The Chicago Producers furnish the information.

Monday, Feb. 13, 12:30 P. M.
"Ole" Olson from North Dakota, the humorous Swede.

Tuesday, Feb. 14
"What Farmers Ought to Know About Rural Electrification," by Paul Kuhn, Chicago, member Illinois Commerce Commission.

Wednesday, Feb. 15
"The I. A. A.'s interest in Rural Electrification," by L. J. Gussey, director of transportation.

Thursday, Feb. 16
"The Work of the Grain Futures Administration," by L. A. Fitz, director, Chicago.

Friday, Feb. 17
"Out of the Smokehouse," by DeWitt C. Wing, editor, American Swineherd.

Monday, Feb. 20
"Crime and Law Enforcement," by Hinton G. Clabaugh, chairman, Illinois Parole Board.

Tuesday, Feb. 21
"Why Farmers Must Be Organized," by Geo. E. Metzger, director of organization.

Thursday, Feb. 23
"What Farmers Ought to Know About Wild Game," by Seth E. Gordon, Izaak Walton League of America.

The purchase of a system of amplifiers or loud speakers to be used at future I. A. A. and Farm Bureau picnics was considered at the recent meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee.

Business Services of I. A. A. Are Discussed

Accounting, Insurance and Farm Supplies Considered in Rock Island Conference

(Note: Following is the report of the Conference on Financial Business Service held on Jan. 19 at Rock Island.)

THE meeting was called to order by Mr. Tullock, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Financial Business Service. He stated that the purpose of the meeting was to afford an opportunity for the Association to get the best thought and opinion of the members present.



Geo. F. Tullock

Accounting Up First

The presentation of the topics announced in the program was made in the form of a paper, in which was suggested the necessity for better Farm Bureau accounting and the desirability of having the accounts periodically audited by disinterested parties. The presentation of the topics led to an outline of the preparation of Farm Bureau budgets estimating income and expense for the ensuing year. Multigraph statements of income and expense of three unidentified county Farm Bureaus, covering periods of three years, were presented as examples of the methods employed in preparing a budget.

There was no discussion. No expression or recommendation was made by the conference.

Phosphate and Limestone

During the eight years of the activities of the Phosphate and Limestone Department, the work has been in a state of continual evolution and improvement. During the last year a number of suggestions and criticisms aimed at ways and means of making this work more effective and valuable, have come from various sections of the state and it now seems desirable to give an opportunity for the fullest possible expression of views, suggestions and criticisms, by each and all of the counties concerned. Rather than attempt to cover this subject in an exhaustive way in the group conference, this afternoon, the conference seemed to approve of the department's own suggestions that a series of seven (7) district conferences be held in the near future to discuss more thoroughly this work. Each of these districts will select one representative to attend a final meeting at the Illinois Agricultural Association office at Chicago for conference with members of the administration and the Financial Business Advisory Committee and the Department Director in an effort to make such improvements and additions to the work as may seem feasible and prudent and will harmonize the needs of the various districts in a uniform state-wide policy.

Farm Bureau Supply Companies

The organization of county supply and service companies, was explained in general terms and also the organization of the Illinois Farm Supply Company and its relation to the county units.

A number of questions were asked regarding the problems of organization. Considerable interest was shown by delegates representing counties in which companies of this character are under consideration or in some stage of organization.

Due to the fact that supply companies have been organized in 21 counties, the plan of organization and the experience of operating companies was apparently well known. The discussion was limited to questions of an informational character and no recommendations were made by the conference.

Insurance Explained

Automobile Insurance. An explanation was given of the new schedule adopted by the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company.

Class 1—Fire, Theft, Collision, Public Liability and Property Damage $25.

Class 2—Fire, Theft, Public Liability, and Property Damage $25.

Class 3—Public Liability and Property Damage $15.

Class 4—Fire, Theft $15.

In Class 3 and 4, contribution to surplus is $5, or one-half of surplus share and also premium deposit is reduced to $5.

Windstorm, tornado and hail coverage will be made effective on all policies Feb. 1, unless indication is made that such coverage is not desired. There will be no additional initial cost for this coverage. Coverage was added on spare tires that are locked, for those electing same, with no additional initial cost. Collision coverage with any immovable object including accidental up-set was added with an additional premium deposit of $10. The above schedule applies to pleasure cars and farm trucks.

Fire, Lightning, and Hail Insurance

It was explained that the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, which was organized by the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies in cooperation with the Illinois Agricultural Association, was furnishing the following forms of insurance service on a mutual basis: Direct insurance, specific reinsurance, recession reinsurance, blanket reinsurance, farm crop hail insurance, and fruit and garden truck hail insurance. The farm crop hail insurance was furnished at a cost of $22 per $1,000, both in 1926 and 1927, which was a saving of at least $8 per $1,000 over what the same

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Bargaining Power Object of Cooperation

Marketing Conference Report Shows Great Interest in Mass Selling

(Note: Following is a summary of the Marketing Conference held Jan. 19 during the recent convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Rock Island.)

DAIRY farmers in Illinois can add $8,000,000 annually to their income by merchandising their milk in a more correlated manner. Markets that are already organized have a problem of extending cooperation to their neighbors so that they will not compete against one another but co-operate with one another.



Samuel Sorrells

The Dairy Department reported that a move was already underway to work out a state plan on a fundamentally sound basis to bring about better co-operation in selling, a better knowledge of markets on the part of associations already established, and the further organization of markets not yet organized—all yielding increased prices to the producers of milk.

Produce Marketing

Illinois has a produce marketing problem valued at $75,000,000. The commodities include cream, poultry and eggs. In solving the marketing problem of these commodities it is being done by organizing units made up of approximately 125 members around a trading point. At present twelve counties have associations now marketing and that many more counties are organizing.

The advantage to be gained through such associations is through the bargaining power gained in selling volume, the farmers weighing and testing their own products as they are sold, production of quality and the knowledge gained through the co-operative effort of these units, which will lead to a more comprehensive plan of marketing produce. We are finding out that this method of marketing not only is proving beneficial to the farmer, but is also meeting with favor on the part of our present commercial marketing institutions, with which we make contact.

Fruit and Vegetable Marketing

The extent of the fruit and vegetable industry is not generally known throughout the state. Seventy-one counties shipped fruits and vegetables in carlots. The total shipments in 1926, according to figures supplied by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, aggregated approximately 13,000 cars. The 1927 figures are not yet available.

The big problem in marketing fruits and vegetables is to reduce the high cost between the producer and the consumer. The principal item of these is freight, which through the assistance of the Transportation Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association has shown a saving to the fruit growers of Illinois of practically $130,000 a year.

The increased buying power of large distributing organizations for perishable products is becoming greater very rapidly and it is becoming more and more necessary each year that the fruit growers cooperate in a mass selling campaign to meet this restricted buying of these products.

Grain Marketing

The treasurer of the association at the request of the president, during the year, has made a study of the grain marketing situation with particular reference to opportunity that seems to be offered the association to develop or assist in the development of a marketing plan for grain. This conference is advised that the treasurer has filed with the executive committee of the Association his report on the subpect. The report with certain proposals embodied in it has been offered to the executive committee, for study, and is under consideration at this time by that body, and therefore is not offered here.

The association has made a particular study of certain limitations and impediments that seem particularly to hamper the development of cooperative marketing of grain, with a view to suggesting to other organizations ways and means to foster and supplement it through its formative stages, and until its merit shall have been demonstrated and proven to growers.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the co-operative marketing movement in Denmark has developed and succeeded largely through the efforts of government in its intensive educational work. The same may be said of co-operative marketing of wheat in Canada, in which instance the government, in effect, conducted a demonstration, during the war years, through its compulsory grain pool. Previously, certain provinces in Canada had substantially aided financially and otherwise in the building of numbers of farmers' elevators for growers. These cases are merely cited as examples and in general support of the thought of the association—to be left with the conference.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Illinois Agricultural Association should employ a director of grain marketing to devote his full time to this important marketing project.

Live Stock Marketing

There are approximately 500 livestock shipping associations in Illinois, 95 Farm Bureaus, four great terminal cooperative selling agencies and approximately 60,000 Farm Bureau members.

The principal aim of the livestock marketing program of the Illinois Agricultural Association is the coördinate the efforts of all of these agencies and individuals on one program with one object. In carrying out this program we have presented to each Farm Bureau the advisability of making livestock marketing a major project. In cooperation with the co-operative agencies on the terminal markets, arrangements have been made for pushing aggressively the livestock marketing program in 77 counties of the 95 organized Farm Bureau counties of the state.

The principal problems which we have to overcome in furthering this program are, first, the indifference of the individual farmer as to the importance of studying his livestock marketing problem in the same way that he has studied his production problem. Our second difficulty lies in the lack of information which the great mass of individual farmers have as to what has already been accomplished in the co-operative marketing of livestock. Our third problem is to bring about the united effort of all the agencies mentioned. Our fourth problem is to bring about a proper conception of the true place of our co-operative shipping associations in a broad livestock marketing program. A shipping association is only a shipping association and these associations can never achieve mass selling unless they consolidate their efforts on the terminal markets.

Summary

Summarizing the activities of the entire marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association and its different departments special attention should be paid to a central theme which is fundamental in every report. Mr. Lynch calls attention to the necessity of mass selling of milk in the different milk sheds of the state to avoid competition between these same milk sheds. Mr. Gougler in his report illustrates the progress which has been made in consolidating the selling of cream, eggs and poultry through organizations instead of by individual producers. Mr. Leeper has illustrated the effect of the mass selling of fruits and vegetables to meet the mass buying of these same products. In grain marketing the same problem is apparent. In the last analysis the whole marketing problem revolves around the necessity for giving to the producer a bargaining power in order that he may meet with mass selling the mass buying with which he is confronted on the other side.

The meeting further was of the opinion that, if possible, more time should be allotted to the marketing conference so each commodity might have fuller consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL SORRELLS,
Chairman Marketing Committee.

Do Business Projects Aid Large Membership?

Yes, Say Records. Advisers Tell How They Keep Members Informed

(Note: Following is the report of the Organization and Information Conference held on Jan. 19, at Rock Island.)

IN THE Organization Section of the Conference conducted in the ball room of the New Harper Hotel on Jan. 18 at Rock Island the discussion took an instructional turn rather than one of definite recommendations.



C. E. Bamborough

Discussions were limited to three topics:

1. Discussion of the Program of Work and Its Effect on Membership Maintenance.
2. Who Should be Members.
3. The General Discussion of the Continuous Membership Agreement.

Early in the conference, it developed that there are three general types of county Farm Bureau programs prevailing among the Bureaus of the state. They are as follows:

1. Those county programs heavily loaded with projects of a commercial nature.

The Bureaus following this type of program have rather generally shown increases in their membership. In all cases, however, they strongly emphasize the establishment of differentials in some way or another, so that Farm Bureau members may be favored over the non-member.

Educational Projects Good

2. The second class of county programs with a large majority of educational projects and little or no commercial work.

The thought was advanced that this type of program tends to increase and maintain membership, if the administration is such as to keep a great number of members busy and carrying responsibility. It calls for a highly organized system of committees and leaders widely scattered over the county.

3. The third type of program seems to be a more evenly balanced type containing both educational and commercial projects. The thought developed was that this type of program appeals to a larger percentage of farmers than the highly educational, or the highly commercialized type of program. It was recognized, however, that conditions vary in different counties, and in different communities, and that a careful study of local conditions should govern the type of program which Farm Bureaus should carry.

Who Should Be Members

The second general topic under discussion was "Who Should be Members."

Discussion showed that in some counties anybody who is interested in agriculture is permitted to join. Others follow the policy of making a more or less careful selection of the prospects, thus tending toward a selected membership. There seemed to be quite a division of thought on this matter. Several things, however, of importance were brought out in the discussion.

Joint Memberships

The joint membership agreement as it now prevails in most counties between father and son, landlord and tenant or partners in the farming business was given the most consideration. It was pointed out that this joint membership agreement will be a greater obstacle in the future than it has been in the past with commercial activities developing, through which Farm Bureau members are favored by dividends of one kind or another. It is difficult to determine just who should get dividends from some sort of commercial venture, or who should be entitled to serve in case a project is confined to members only.

Several representatives of county Farm Bureaus who spoke on this particular subject urged that the tendency should be toward limiting membership to the individual rather than accepting partnership of father and son, or landlord and tenant on a joint agreement.

Continuous Membership

From this subject the discussion drifted to the continuous membership contract now in use in several counties. Several men representing Bureaus using this contract reported very favorably on it. There seemed to be no difficulty expressed from counties using this type of contract in the matter of collection. They all reported that it seemed to them that this agreement would tend to cut the cost of membership maintenance. The present policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association is to encourage the use of the continuous membership agreement, but allow the counties to decide between this type of agreement and the straight three-year form commonly in use over the state.

No definite recommendations were made in the organization branch of this section of the meeting.

Collection Section

The treasurer of the Association introduced to the meeting Mr. Welk of Tazewell county, Mr. Quisenberry of the Mid-West Claims and Adjustment Service. The two services were stated by the treasurer to cover the field of Farm Bureau membership collections. The character of the service rendered by Mr. Welk had fully demonstrated its beneficial application to cases in arrears where personal service seemed to be indicated. The service offered by Mid-West Claims and Adjustment Service had demonstrated its effectiveness, particularly in its application to cases where payment was deliberately evaded and refused. In McLean county, where the Farm Bureau cooperated fully, out of an accumulation of old items, some $6,800 had been recovered, in a complete clean-up of all past due items remaining unpaid; after so-called "collection services" and "commercial lawyers" had failed.

Mr. Welk and Mr. Quisenberry addressed the conference briefly, relating their experiences and describing the respective services.

Advisers Talk Publicity

The discussion of publicity was confined to two topics, namely:

1. Outstanding publicity projects.
2. Legitimate newspaper publicity, and reaching the non-member.

Farm Advisers Kercher of Vermilion county and Foard of Bond county discussed the value of outstanding projects in placing the name of the county Farm Bureau before the farmers and general public of the county in a favorable light.

A 30,000 acre alfalfa campaign in Vermilion county, and how it succeeded in gaining the attention of farmers and the public through newspaper publicity, was outlined as an example of this type of project. Mr. Foard presented information regarding the publicity value of his limestone-legume project.

How To Succeed

It was generally agreed that the successful county Farm Bureau must give considerable attention to the selection of at least one or more projects that serve to add prestige to the county organization and place its name favorably before both farmers and city people, through the publicity it or they gain for the county organization.

Getting acquainted with the editors, cooperating with reporters and press representatives, and keeping the members informed through interesting articles in the official organ about the activities of the Farm Bureau were recommended as essential to an adequate publicity program.

Other Advisers Speak

The subject of reaching the non-member through newspaper and other publicity was discussed by Farm Advisers Whisenand of Henry county, Lloyd of Hancock county, Shaw of Peoria county, and Checkley of Logan county.

The important points revealed by the discussion of this question were that:

1. Publicity should be made a major project in every Farm Bureau program.
2. Regular releases to the daily and weekly newspapers of the county concerning Farm Bureau activities are needed to acquaint the non-member with the program, and influence him to become a member.
3. Community meetings, particularly in the summer time, are valu-

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Public Questions Before I. A. A. Conference

(Continued from page 1)

that the Illinois Agricultural Association call upon the representatives of Illinois in congress that they support legislation that would look to the full control of a flood relief program by the National Government and on a basis of cost that would be met by the National Government.

Taxation Discussed

Under Taxation two topics were discussed:

First: The gasoline tax law and the use of the funds derived therefrom.

Second: General taxation problems, and in particular, orders of reassessment in certain counties of the state.

Under the first heading, many questions were asked and the answers thereto were discussed relative to the use of gasoline tax funds in the improvement of the secondary roads. Apparently there is some difference of opinion about the powers of the State Division of Highway under the gasoline tax law. It seems to be held in some counties of the state that the State Division of Highways will approve only of the use of concrete in the improvement of the secondary roads. It was pointed out that this was not the intention of the sponsors of the gasoline tax law and that there is nothing in the law itself that seems to warrant such a view. The position of the Illinois Agricultural Association was stated to be that the county boards had the right to determine both the roads which would be improved with gasoline tax funds and the type of improvement which would be made. It was agreed that whatever the type of improvement it must be approved by the State Division of Highways if the improvement is of such type as to require the state to assume the entire cost of maintenance.

Consider Proposed Attacks

There was some discussion also about contemplated attacks on the gasoline tax law for the purpose of diverting a portion of the funds from the counties to the municipalities of the state. There seemed to be a unanimous agreement that any such attacks upon the distribution of the funds in the next general assembly should be resisted.

It was urged that the county Farm Bureaus should carefully consider a constructive program in each county for the most efficient utilization of the gasoline tax moneys. It was urged also that no project for the issue of bonds for the improvement of the secondary roads to be repaid from gasoline tax funds should be contemplated at least until the gasoline tax law has been successfully maintained in the next regular session of the general assembly.

Gas Tax Administration

There were numerous other questions relating to the administration of the gasoline tax law and to refunds of the tax on gasoline used for other than the operation of most vehicles on the public highways.

There was some sentiment expressed to the effect that the gasoline tax should serve to replace the county highway tax and thereby be made a lieu tax, and also to the effect that the gasoline tax moneys should be used not only for improvement but also for the maintenance of the State aid roads. However, neither of these views seemed to receive much approval.

Wm. H. Malone Present

General problems of taxation were discussed chiefly by the Honorable Wm. H. Malone, chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission. Mr. Malone referred to the orders of re-assessment which have been issued in certain counties of the state, and to the numerous efforts by political pressure to have such orders rescinded. He declared the policy of the Tax Commission to be the enforcement of the law on the basis of the facts in each case regardless of pressure for political or other reasons.

Mr. Malone also pointed out the necessity of organized effort by agriculture if the farmers of the state are to receive a fair deal in taxation.

Transportation Problems Up

The chairman briefly outlined the services of the Transportation Department and particularly mentioned its work before the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The questions asked by many demonstrated that there are numerous problems confronting our members on electrification and telephone matters.

Rural electrification particularly requires proper information and assistance to those interested in order that the best service can be secured for the least money.

Super-power Lines Coming

Organization of committees is also recommended in connection with super-power right of ways. The results obtained in a substantial number of cases involving the re-location of routes for super-power lines bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from concerted action by land owners.

The position taken by the Association has been that these huge steel tower lines shall be routed in such a way as will result in the least possible detriment to agricultural lands.

The conference was informed regarding the efforts of the Association in seeking reductions and prevention of increases in freight rates on farm products. Particular reference was made to the proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to the Hoch-Smith resolution.

The program of service as now carried on by the Department in the three general divisions; namely, telephone rates and service, rural light and power problems and transportation was enthusiastically approved by conference.

Respectfully submitted,
F. D. BARTON,
Chairman, Public Relations Committee.

Auto Insurance Co. Offers New Coverage

Protection Against Spare Tire Thieves, Windstorms, Etc., Added

NEW forms of auto insurance were added to the coverages already existent as result of action taken at the recent meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company.

Theft of spare tires, tubes, rims and wheels, when locked to the car will now be covered at the request of the owner. There is no additional initial cost for the new coverage. The insured simply pays his share of losses and expenses. This new insurance is written with classes having theft coverage. Spare tires, etc., are covered under the regular policy when the car is stolen. The above coverage is optional and will be given on application.

Windstorm, tornado, cyclone, and hail coverage, after February 1, will be included on all policies issued, unless it is indicated by the insured that it is not desired. There is no additional initial payment. The insured simply pays for his share of carrying such coverage. The above coverage is included along with fire and theft coverage.

Stationary object collision (of which it is necessary to have 300 applications) provides collision coverage with any object including accidental upset. The premium deposit for this coverage is $10. The insured simply pays his share of losses and expenses for this coverage.

New Schedule of Rates

The following new schedule of rates was adopted by the Board of Directors at the annual meeting of the company:

Class I. Public Liability, Property Damage, Collision, Fire and Theft $25
Class II. Public Liability, Property Damage, Fire and Theft $25
Class III. Public Liability and Property Damage $15
Class IV. Fire and Theft $15

In all above classes, in case the insured cancels out, all but $5 is returned to him.

"Your own company and insurance at cost" is the slogan of the company.

Stationary Object Collision Coverage

Enroll me as a charter member for stationary object collision coverage. It is understood I will be notified when this will be made effective.

Name .....

Address .....

Mail to ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Welk and Snyder New Heads Baseball League

(Continued from page 3)

cided that this matter be left to the county directors and district chairmen. It was the general opinion that the time of opening the season be deferred to meet the convenience of the majority of the League members.

Defer Annual Clash

J. H. Checkley of Logan County suggested that the annual state championship game be deferred until the latter part of August. This suggestion seemed to meet with the approval of the delegates and members present.

Mr. Husted reported for the nominating committee as follows: For president of the League in 1928, L. R. Welk, Morton, Tazewell County, and for vice-president, Wayne Snyder, Versailles, Brown County.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the nominating committee be accepted as read. Carried.

Southern Illinois Speaks

Delegates from the Southern Illinois Division expressed their interest in dividing the Division in half to eliminate long drives and to make it more convenient for playing off inter-county schedules. This matter was left for the consideration of the Executive Committee with the understanding that something would be done toward meeting the objections to the present arrangement.

Arthur Kraushaar, Warsaw, Hancock county, reported that an effort would be made to enter a team from Hancock County in 1928. H. K. Danforth, assistant farm adviser, made a similar report for Henry County. E. W. Runkle of Macomb, stated that McDonough County planned to come into the League with a team. C. J. Thomas, farm adviser of Jackson County, and W. H. Lyon, Prophetstown, Whiteside County, both stated that they hoped to bring out teams from these counties in the coming season.

It was decided to leave the appointment of a league arbitrator or commissioner to the board of directors.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a. m.

Respectfully submitted,
E. G. THIEM, Sec'y-Treas.

Bids Asked For Serum And Virus

BIDS for 35,000,000 c. c. or more of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus for the 60 counties holding membership in the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association have been requested from more than 20 corn belt serum companies.

Last year, the Association purchased upwards of 35,000,000 c. c. of serum at an estimated saving of $225,000 over former prices which ruled before farmers used their collective buying power.

Business Services of I. A. A. Are Discussed

(Continued from page 5)

kind of insurance could have been secured elsewhere. The basis of settlement on fruit and garden truck insurance, has been changed to percentage or so-called acre basis. This will be on the same basis as farm crop hail insurance.

Farm Bureaus cooperated in observing Fire Prevention Week. Explanation was made that DeWitt county in cooperation with the DeWitt County Fire Insurance Company, formulated plans whereby every Farm Bureau member's property was inspected in order to prevent fire.

Life Insurance

A report with recommendations relative to a life insurance program for the Illinois Agricultural Association from the Executive Committee of the Association was presented to the conference. This report and recommendation suggested the advisability of the Illinois Agricultural Association organizing a legal reserve life insurance company that would furnish low net cost insurance to Farm Bureau members, providing the interest of the members in attendance at this annual meeting would justify the entry of the association in this field of activity.

An explanation of the report and the recommendation of the Executive Committee were presented to the conference by a member of the staff of the Association and an extended discussion was had in reference to this matter. The following recommendation was made by the confeernce for your consideration. The recommendation is as follows:

That the voting delegates in the annual meeting assembled suggest to the Executive Committee of the Association that a detailed argument and brief be prepared by the Executive Committee setting forth the advantages and disadvantages that the Association might have in organizing a legal reserve life insurance company, owned and controlled by it, wherein life insurance might be furnished to members of the Illinois Agricultural Association and others with differentials to the advantage of Farm Bureau members.

Argument and brief should be submitted to the Executive Committees of the county Farm Bureaus for their consideration and if there should be favorable consideration of the program by at least 75* per cent of the county Farm Bureaus in the state, endorsing such program, that the Executive Committee proceed to carry out the recommendations presented by it to this annual meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. F. TULLOCK, Chairman.

(Note: The necessary percentage vote to launch a life insurance program was changed from 75 to 60 per cent of the counties by vote at the adjourned insurance meeting on Friday morning.)

Committees to Meet Plan 1928 Program

MEETING dates for the four I. A. A. advisory committees that plan and counsel with the departmental staffs in carrying on the work of the Association were announced at the last meeting of the Executive Committee as follows:

Organization and Information, Feb. 21.

Marketing, Feb. 22.

Public Relations, Feb. 24.

Financial Business Service, March 7.

All of the meetings will be held in the offices of the I. A. A. at 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Serum Association Plans for 1928 Campaign

(Continued from page 2)

Lloyd that nominations close and that the secretary cast unanimous ballot for O. B. Goble. Carried.

Sam Sorrells nominated by R. A. Norrish as vice-president. Motion by J. H. Lloyd and seconded, that the secretary cast a unanimous ballot for Sam Sorrells as vice-president. Carried.

Ray E. Miller nominated for secretary-treasurer. Motion properly made and seconded that unanimous ballot be cast for Ray E. Miller as secretary-treasurer. Carried.

Motion made and seconded that officers act as executive committee for ensuing year. Carried.

Arrangements for meeting of the board of directors on February 11th or 13th at the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association at 8:30 a. m., or some other satisfactory date.

Meeting adjourned.

RAY E. MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

Resolutions were adopted at the Association meeting asking the Serum Committee and secretary to investigate the use of clear, concentrated serum, to send out publicity material on vaccination to the counties to promote greater efficiency, and to urge all counties to work in close harmony on the program of the organization.

Frank O. Lowden, for president, was endorsed by the legislative committee of the Farm Bureaus in the 19th congressional district. When a resolution to this effect was presented to the Republican Central Committee in meeting at Decatur the same day, the Republican organization likewise endorsed Mr. Lowden.

Three carloads of limestone will be given away to patrons of the Farmers' State Bank, Carlock, Ill., who show the most improvement in growing legumes in 1928. "The McLean County Farm Bureau will supervise the contest and the selection of judges," writes Senator Simon E. Lantz. "I believe the banks of Illinois should get behind such projects as this," he says.

Do Business Projects Aid Large Membership?

(Continued from page 7)

able in selling the Farm Bureau program and reaching both members and non-members.

4. Co-operating with the shipping associations and other local organizations by furnishing speakers for annual meetings and aiding them wherever possible advertises the Farm Bureau, and wins friends among the members of such organizations.

5. A live, newsy official organ that is read by the membership is an asset in holding members.

6. Short, snappy personals and news of a local nature playing up local people but all linked up with the Farm Bureau are most effective in getting the attention of the press.

In the general summary it was pointed out that the great opportunity and the big job of the Farm Bureau is to sell its story and its program to the people of our towns and cities as well as to farmers; that the public must be informed and its sympathy and help won if the farmer is to gain the rightful place he should occupy in the economic life of the nation.

New I. A. A. Committee Holds First Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

ing power of downstate taxing districts to 2½ per cent of the assessed valuations therein, had passed the Senate and was on second reading in the House. (Subsequently the bill passed to third reading in the House.) Mr. Barton stated that the measure was passed in the Senate as originally drafted except that the emergency clause had been removed to eliminate considerable opposition and secure its passage. President Smith supplemented the report with additional information, and then reviewed the legislative situation in Washington with reference to the new McNary and Haugen bills as heretofore presented.

The belief was expressed that the entire downstate delegation in Congress would vote for the surplus control measure when it came before the session again.

District Conferences

After considerable discussion on the question of I. A. A. District Conferences, Whisnand moved that Executive Committeemen be authorized and directed to hold at least two meetings, and a third if desired, in their respective districts, during the coming year, expenses of the Committeemen to be paid by the Association. Seconded by Black. Carried.

The President suggested that such district conferences should be open to members from adjoining districts. It was agreed that the Farm Bureaus composing the various districts should feel free to hold as many meetings as seemed necessary but that the I. A. A. should participate officially in not more than three a year.

Farm Bureau Picnics

Moved by Barton that the proposal to hold a giant Farm Bureau and I. A. A. picnic in each congressional district in 1928 be submitted to the members for approval in the various district conferences. Second by Marshall. Carried.

It was decided to defer selection of the 1929 convention city until the May meeting.

Treasurer R. A. Cowles offered the report of the Home and Community Conference at the request of Mrs. A. R. Wright of Varna. He also read a letter from Mrs. Homer Johnson, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, expressing the desire of the Federation to work with the I. A. A. on matters of mutual interest.

The women's conference report showed that 22 counties were represented, Rock Island having the largest delegation with 45 present. One hundred and twenty registered.

Holmberg Speaks

N. J. Holmberg, commissioner of agriculture for the State of Minnesota, appeared before the Committee while enroute for home from Washington and reported on the latest developments on farm relief legislation.

The Committee decided unanimously to renew the membership of the I. A. A. in the Chicago Association of Commerce for the benefit and use of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Mr. Tullock reported that after full conference with the President and director of the Phosphate-Limestone Department it seemed advisable to hold a series of district conferences throughout the state with Farm Bureau representatives "to fully air all suggestions and criticisms and to develop ways in which the work of the Department, particularly as regards limestone, may be strengthened and improved."

Mr. Cowles Appointed

Various plans of contract and procedure will be presented at the conferences and the one which meets with greatest approval will be followed.

R. A. Cowles was appointed treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, and directed to discharge duties of secretary until further recommendation from the Committee.

Executive Committeemen were authorized to attend one board or annual meeting per year of each County Farm Bureau in their respective districts with per diem allowed, excluding therefrom meetings of committeeman's own county organization. Motion was carried unanimously.

The county is not liable for the death of livestock resulting from the application of the tuberculin test by the county veterinarian, according to a recent decision of Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom.

Mt. Carroll Co-op Creamery Ace High

Leads State In Price Paid For Butterfat

THE Mt. Carroll Co-operative Creamery Co., in Carroll county, smashed all records on price paid for butterfat in 1927 according to the Company's report as of Dec. 31, 1927.

Patrons were paid an average price of 50.92 cents per pound for butterfat which is 5½ cents higher than the 92 score Chicago butter price. Gross receipts for the year amounted to $231,351.32 and gross expenditures were $227,299.47. Of these expenditures $209,346.15 was paid for cream, poultry and eggs, leaving a balance of $17,953.32 for operating expenses. The cost of manufacturing the butter was slightly less than 3½ cents per pound.

A dividend of 10 per cent was paid on creamery stock and a patronage dividend of 1c per pound was paid for butterfat delivered during the year.

Ralph and Verne Kaufman led in the amount of butterfat delivered with a total of 5,722 pounds.

The Elizabeth Co-operative Creamery in Jo Daviess county was second high among the four co-operatives with an average price paid patrons for butterfat of 49.7 cents. The Galena Co-operative paid 47.2 cents, and the Freeport creamery 45.2 cents.

A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, points to the fact that before the co-operatives were organized, dairymen in this section of the state were selling their cream at prices ranging from three to five cents under the 90 score butter market at Chicago whereas now, through co-operation, they are receiving from one to six cents more.

During 1927, old line cream station buyers bought butterfat at prices ranging from one to four cents under the 90 score Chicago market. Members of co-operative cream shipping associations, on the other hand, received 90 score price to one cent higher plus a patronage refund varying from one to 2½ cents per lb.

I. A. C. A. Has Busy Month In January

FIFTY-SIX reports were received and 55 were completed during the month of January by the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association.

During the month of December, 1927, there were 34 reports received at the Chicago office and 27 completed. This makes a total of 83 audit reports completed during the past two months.

These are the yearly audit reports of the 227 member co-operatives in the State Co-operatives Association. During January, it required 2.4 days per audit job. Average typing time was 1.3 days per report. An average of 2 2 reports were completed per day.

The next meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee will be held at Chicago on March 9.

Limestone-Phosphate Meetings Under Way

A SERIES of district conferences to discuss contracts and policies regarding the collective buying of phosphate and limestone opened recently with the first in Chicago on Tuesday, Feb. 7. Similar conferences have been or will be held as follows:

Dixon, Friday, Feb. 10, 1:00 p. m.

Peoria, Monday, Feb. 13, 1:30 p. m.

Champaign, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1:00 p. m.

Jacksonville, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1:00 p. m.

Centralia, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 10:00 a. m.

Carbondale, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1:00 p. m.

Farm advisers and Farm Bureau presidents or representatives of the various county organizations in each section will meet with Illinois Agricultural Association representatives at these meetings to iron out any misunderstandings regarding the program of the I. A. A. phosphate-limestone department.

It is hoped that these conferences may lead to a uniform state-wide plan, which will be most helpful and serviceable in buying limestone and rock phosphate for Farm Bureau members.

The final state-wide delegate meeting will be held in Chicago on Friday, Feb. 24, at 10:00 a. m.

Cut Tax Values In Southern Illinois

REDUCTIONS ranging from 10 to 20 per cent were made recently in land valuations for state tax purposes in the counties of Bond, Clay, Cumberland, Edwards, Gallatin, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, Johnson, and Wabash. The latter two counties each received a reduction in land values of 20 per cent; the three preceding, of 15 per cent, and the rest 10 per cent.

The order of the Commission followed information brought to light by the Illinois Agricultural Association showing a wide discrepancy in valuations in the Southern Illinois area compared with other sections of the state.

Explaining the action of the Commission Mr. Malone said: "An investigation of the Commission disclosed the fact that farm lands in these counties were carrying much more than their share of the tax burden and the reduction was ordered for the purpose of equalization. The farmers in general throughout the state are facing a condition demanding the attention of the Government. The purchasing power of the farmers' dollar was probably never lower than today, and the price of his products certainly does not compensate for the labor and cost of production."

Wm. H. Malone Says Farm Taxes Too High

Compliments I. A. A. Officials On Farm Radio Program

"FARMERS are carrying more than their just share of taxes," said William H. Malone, chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission, in a radio address on the Illinois Agricultural Association program, Friday, Feb. 3.



Wm. H. Malone

"In equalizing taxes in the State of Illinois we are endeavoring to do the right thing, not the expedient thing," he said. "Equalization is always a large problem. It has been so in the past. It is doubtful if we ever can please everyone. There is more room and justification for a general clean-up of the tax situation in Cook county than in any other." He stated that in this county the Board of Review had failed to comply with the law in publishing the tax lists of assessments, and was ordered to do so by the Commission. "Publicity will do more than any other thing," he said, "to correct the evils of tax assessments."

Mr. Malone paid a high tribute to President Earl C. Smith, John C. Watson, and Donald Kirkpatrick for their conscientious work in bringing to light tax inequalities in behalf of the farmers of Illinois.

LaSalle County Seeks Fair Tax Assessment

THE LaSalle County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association are cooperating to secure an equalization of tax valuation in that county.

The LaSalle County Board of Review's own figures show that farm lands are assessed at 36.57 per cent of their fair sales value, whereas valuations in the cities of LaSalle, Oglesby, Ottawa, Peru, and Streator range from only 21.96 per cent to 28.14 per cent of their fair sales value.

To equalize valuations will require an average increase of 50 per cent in LaSalle, 30 per cent in Oglesby, 54.83 per cent in Ottawa, 66.53 per cent in Peru, and 46.39 per cent in Streator.

Valuations in Mendota, Marseilles, and the villages of the county, on the other hand, were even higher than the average for farm lands. To equalize in these cities will require a reduction of 7.93 per cent in Marseilles, 4.79 per cent in Mendota, and 15.87 per cent in the villages of the county.

It is hoped that the Board of Review will take the necessary action so it will be unnecessary to appeal to the Illinois Tax Commission.

I. A. A. Represented At Freight Rate Hearing

A LIVESTOCK freight rate hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission provided under the Hoch-Smith Resolution has been in progress in Chicago for the past two weeks.

The Hoch-Smith Resolution provides that there shall be no increase in rates during the agricultural depression. The hearing is being held by the Commission in compliance with the law to determine what changes if any are justified according to the present economic status of agriculture.

The carriers have been putting in evidence to show that livestock farmers are now making money, hence that rates on livestock should be increased. Successful cattle growers from the west have been testifying to the effect that they made money in 1927. A prominent cattle man, A. J. Abbott, from the Sand Hills of Nebraska testified that he had made money in 1927, although he admitted most of his neighbors had not done so well as he.

The American Farm Bureau Federation representatives and L. J. Quasey, director of transportation, for the I. A. A. are attending the hearing in the interest of members in this section. Evidence will be introduced later, if necessary, to show the true condition of the industry. The proposed rate increases would affect livestock growers in Northwestern Illinois.

79 Delegates Attend Annual I.A.C.A. Meet

SEVENTY-NINE officially accredited delegates and representatives estimated at 125 attended the annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association held on Jan. 18 at Rock Island.

The program consisted of an open discussion on three topics, as follows: Natural fiscal years, uniform accounting systems, and control of credits.

The majority of elevator representatives present favored closing their operating year at the close of the natural crop or marketing year.

A number of delegates familiar with accounting problems of their companies stated that their boards of directors were being furnished with information currently and that they were able to keep in much closer touch with the operating problems of their companies than previously.

Manager Geo. R. Wicker explained the practices of the Association in making a detailed classified list of accounts receivable which would enable the directors to maintain a proper control over the extension of credits both as to time and amount; also the manner in which the managers could supplement this practice by furnishing similar information at the close of each month.

Some took the position that co-operative associations should adopt a cash basis while others held for a short time approved credit plan.

Parke Re-elected Head Of Chicago Producers

Geo. F. Tullock Elected To Board. Reports Show 17.37 Per Cent Increase In Business

H. H. PARKE of Genoa was re-elected president; J. N. Horlacher of Storm Lake, Iowa, was elected vice-president; and H. Weiland, of Beloit, Wis., was elected secretary, following the recent annual meeting of the Chicago Producers Commission Association.

Wm. H. Moody of Port Byron, Ill., and A. Sykes of Ida Grove, Iowa, were elected to the executive committee. As a result of a recent redistricting, several changes were made in the board of directors. Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford, Ill., was elected to succeed G. C. Johnstone of Bloomington, and J. P. Kelley of Stewartsville, Minn., was elected to succeed W. H. Wischow, Weaver, Minn. R. F. O'Donnell, Colo, Iowa, and H. Weiland, Jr., Beloit, Wis., were re-elected.

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Ray E. Miller, director of live stock marketing for the I. A. A., presented the Illinois plan of field service.

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Resolutions were adopted favoring a tariff on bananas and instructing the manager to continue his efforts in behalf of equalizing freight rates in the fruit belt.

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Knox County Wins Farm Bureau Publicity Match And Sam Thompson Cup

Judges Award Trophy to County Having Most Effective Publicity Service

KNOX COUNTY'S publicity exhibit won the second year's Farm Bureau contest for the Sam Thompson trophy by a unanimous decision of the judges at a meeting in Chicago on Tuesday, March 6.



L. R. Marchant

The Knox county exhibit was given first place by reason of the large volume of publicity secured in the local and state news and farm papers, and for the originality, effectiveness, and attractiveness of the exhibit. The neatness of the exhibit was especially commendable.

Honorable mention was given the following counties: Vermilion, Sangamon, Champaign, and Madison. Monroe County was cited for the interest and effectiveness of its monthly mimeographed letter to the members.

Exhibits were judged according to the following score card:

Farm Bureau official organ	40
News in papers of the counties	40
State news	10
Special features (such as posters, radio speeches, special post cards, stickers, etc.)	10
Total	100

The exhibits were composed of representative newspaper clippings, copies of stories released to the press, files of the official Farm Bureau organs, and statements of other special publicity devices used in the various counties. They were judged on their effectiveness, originality, quantity, and attractiveness. The presentation of local news regarding the Farm Bureaus' own activities was emphasized in judging the official organs.

The committee of judges was composed of C. V. Gregory, Editor, Prairie Farmer: Charles H. Keltner, Farm Adviser, Rockford, who represented the Illinois State Farm Advisers Association; D. C. Waterman, Associate Editor, Illinois Farmer; F. J. Keilholz, Extension Editor, Illinois College of Agriculture; and E. G. Thiem, Director of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association.

Farm Adviser L. R. Marchant was ably assisted by Associate Adviser A. R. Kemp in getting out the Knox County Farm Bureau Bulletin, and giving news and publicity to the local newspapers. The Knox County exhibit was especially attractive.

Knox county is the second county to win in the contest, Marshall-Putnam having placed first last year.

Win Victory For Quincy Milk Producers' Ass'n On Income Tax Rebate

A THREE-YEAR fight to secure a refund for federal income taxes paid by the Quincy Milk Producers' Association was crowned with victory when George R. Wicker, director of business service for the I. A. A. who filed the application, received a telegram from Washington to the effect that the exemptions had been granted.

Between $3,000 and $4,000 are involved according to estimates. The sum applied for covers taxes paid back to 1923. When the application was filed three years ago, the Treasury Department denied exemptions on technical grounds.

Thereupon Wicker sought to secure a reconsideration and review of further evidence presented tending to show that exemptions were in order. This move was successful and resulted in the telegram received at I. A. A. headquarters just before going to press.

The I. A. A. has been successful in getting more than 200 exemptions for Illinois co-operatives including farmers' elevators, Farm Bureaus, and other cooperative organizations.

While in Washington recently, Mr. Wicker submitted a memorandum to the Senate Finance Committee amending the present statute to eliminate technicalities tending to defeat the purpose of the act.

Dealers Don't Like I. A. A. Co-operative Marketing Activities

THE following story clipped from the Peoria Star of Feb. 25 indicates that the poultry dealers don't like to see the progress farmers are making in helping themselves get better prices.

"Shippers Hit I. A. A. Market Agent Policy
Government Is Also Made Target

"Condemning the stand of the Illinois Agricultural Association and federal government as menacing to their business, members of the Illinois Poultry & Egg Shippers Association at the close of their fifteenth annual convention here yesterday went on record as opposed to co-operative marketing. Their resolution follows:

" 'Whereas the business of the members of the Illinois Poultry & Egg Shippers Association is being menaced by the activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association and federal government, by their encouragement of the establishment of other marketing agencies; and

" 'Whereas we believe we can serve the farmer better than he can serve himself.

" 'Be it resolved that we go on record as being in hearty accord with the program being fostered by the Federated Agricultural Trades of America, and endorse in principle the resolutions adopted by the Agricultural Trades Economic conference held in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1927.' "

Limestone Companies To Submit Bids For Year's Supply April 1

I. A. A. Completes Negotiations With 16 Companies—Farm Bureau Members Get 10 Cent Per Ton Refund

THE I. A. A. and representatives of sixteen leading limestone producing companies operating in Illinois reached an agreement last week which is considered quite a step forward in carrying out an equitable and effective plan to provide, at minimum cost, agricultural limestone to the Farm Bureau members in Illinois.



J. R. Bent

The plan carries with it the best thought of interested leaders throughout the state who met in some seven district conferences for the discussion of this question. The plan contemplates a uniform system of orders all going through the Farm Bureaus direct to Accredited Limestone Companies which have previously submitted bids to the Limestone Department of the I. A. A. The I. A. A. in turn will give full information as to price, quality, etc., to the various Farm Bureaus of the state.

The outstanding difference in the new program from that of previous years is: 1. The ten cent Farm Bureau member differential will not, under the new program, be reflected in the billing of the limestone on the certificate plan but will be cleared through the I. A. A. and Farm Bureaus at definite periods as a refund. 2. This refund will be made available only to those who have ordered their limestone through the Farm Bureau on uniform blanks and have paid their bill in full within fifteen days. 3. The plan further contemplates the pooling of orders by purchasers within a county or counties, who may desire to do so, and negotiating for the purchase of such orders from the lowest possible bidder, quality taken into consideration.

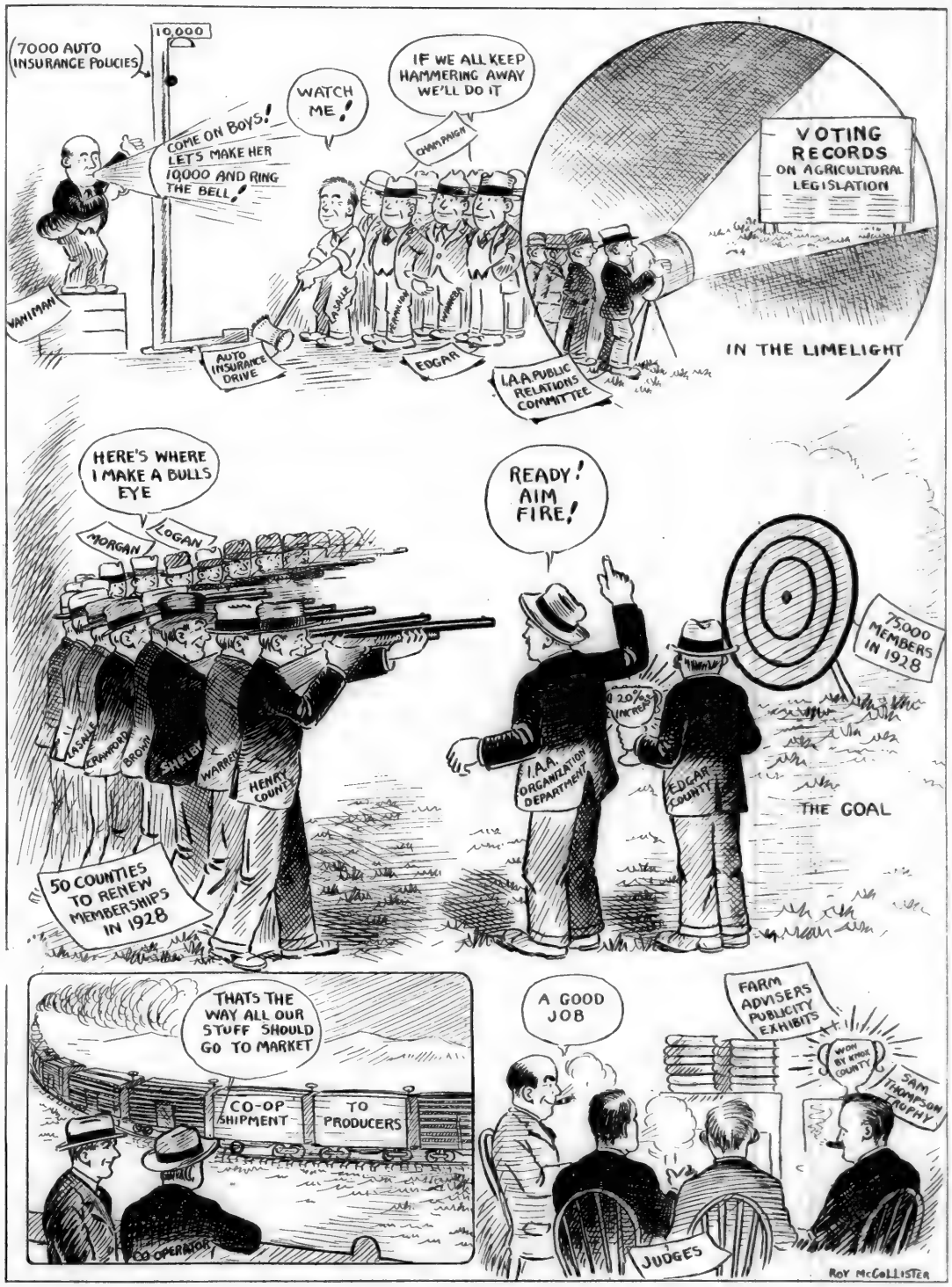
Detailed advice and instruction will be furnished each Farm Bureau.

Grain Marketing Meeting

PRESIDENT Earl C. Smith, Geo. J. Stoll, Sam Sorrells, Frank Barton, and Harrison Fahrnkopf representing the I. A. A., met Dave Allen, Joe Hennebry, Henry Green, V. A. Wertsch, and Lawrence Farlow, representing the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Bloomington on Mar. 13 to discuss co-operative grain marketing in Illinois.

Negotiations toward effecting closer co-operation between the two organizations have been underway for some time.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE NEWS



HERE IS HOW THEY VOTED. LOOK UP THE RECORDS

How Congressmen Voted on McNary-Haugen Bill

OUR United States Senator, both Congressmen at large, Congressmen from every downstate district, and two Congressmen from Chicago voted for the McNary-Haugen Bill in the 69th Congress. These men are: Senator Charles Deneen, Congressmen at large Richard Yates and Henry R. Rathbone, Congressmen Frank R. Reid, William R. Johnson, John C. Allen, Edward J. King, William E. Hull, Frank H. Funk, William Perry Holaday, Charles Adkins, Henry T. Rainey, Loren E. Wheeler, Ed M. Irwin, William W. Arnold, Thomas S. Williams, and Edward E. Denison from downstate districts, and Adolph J. Sabath, and Stanley H. Kunz (paired for) of Chicago.

There are three new Congressmen in the 70th Congress, namely: John T. Buckbee, Homer W. Hall, and J. Earl Major, all of whom have given assurance that they will support and vote for the McNary-Haugen Bill now pending, at their earliest opportunity.

This is a matter of sincere gratification to the farmers of Illinois and to all people who believe that the restoration of agriculture to a position of equality with industry is essential to permanent prosperity.

By Their Records

(Continued from page 1)

especially interested appeared in the August, 1927, issue of the RECORD. It would be well for every member to look up that issue and review it thoroughly before the primaries for the detailed story. A few copies of this number are available for distribution and may be had, as long as the supply lasts, by writing the I. A. A. Department of Information, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

The vote of our representatives in the United States Senate and House on the McNary-Haugen bill in the 69th Congress also is published on page four. Every downstate congressman and two from Chicago voted in favor of the measure. Illinois delivered more votes to the McNary-Haugen bill than any other state.

The question of increasing the upper limit of indemnity payments by the government on reactor cattle, which was raised by Farm Adviser Foley of Boone county at the I. A. A. District Conference, Aurora, March 10, was referred to the Public Relations Committee of the I. A. A. for investigation.

Fifty thousand rats were killed in Clinton County, Ohio, recently during a county-wide rat killing contest. A rat does $2 damage annually, says the U. S. government.

	Gas Tax		Income Tax		Grain Exchange Bill		Bonding Bills		Per Ct. Voting Record	Bond Limiting Bill Special Session	
	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.		Yes	No.
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry)											
Sen. Swift	X		X			X	X		50		
Rep. Weiss	X		X			X	X		25		
Rep. Stewart	X		X			X	X		25		X
Rep. Jackson	X		X			X		X	75		
10th District (Ogle, Winnebago)											
Sen. Hicks		X	X				X		25	X	
Rep. Baker	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Green		X	X			X		X	50	X	
Rep. Hunter	X		X		X			X	100	X	
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson)											
Sen. Myers	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Acker	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Babb	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Franz, C. D.		X			X			X	50	X	
14th District (Kane, Kendall)											
Sen. Kessinger		X	X		X				50	X	
Rep. McCarthy	X		X		X		X		50	X	
Rep. Peffers		X		X	X				25	X	
Rep. Hoar	X			X	X		X		50		
16th District (Livingston Marshall, Putnam, Woodford)											
Sen. Lantz	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Turner, C. M.	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Bruer		X	X		X			X	75	X	
Rep. Fahy	X		X		X			X	100	X	
18th District (Peoria)											
Sen. Daily		X	X		X		X		50	X	
Rep. Scholes	X		X				X		25	X	
Rep. Eckley	X			X			X		25		
Rep. McClugage		X	X					X	50	X	
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee)											
Sen. Meents	X		X		X				75	X	
Rep. Trotter (Deceased)											
Rep. Miller		X	X		X			X	75		
Rep. Beckman	X		X			X	X		50	X	
22d District (Edgar, Vermilion)											
Sen. Bailey	X		X		X				75	X	
Rep. Luckey	X		X					X	100	X	
Rep. Stanfield	X		X			X	X		50		
Rep. Breen	X			X				X	50	X	
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt)											
Sen. Dunlap		X	X		X			X	75		
Rep. Little			X		X				50		
Rep. Reeves	X				X			X	75	X	
Rep. Hawkins	X		X		X			X	100	X	
26th District (Ford, McLean)											
Sen. Bohrer	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Johnson, G. J.	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Hutson	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Martens	X		X		X			X	100		
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon)											
Sen Deck	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Chynoweth	X							X	75	X	
Rep. Clark		X	X			X	X		0	X	
Rep Hoff	X			X			X		25	X	
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell)											
Sen. Smith	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Tice	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Lohmann	X		X					X	100	X	
Rep. Teel	X		X		X			X	75	X	
32d District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren)											
Sen. Brown, No. 1	X								25		
Rep. Robbins	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Foster	X								100	X	
Rep. Hanley	X		X		X			X	75	X	
33d District (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island)											
Sen. Carlson	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. McCaskrin	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Searle	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep Sinnett						X		X	50	X	
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas)											
Sen. Hamilton	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Baxter	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Cork	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. O'Hair	X		X		X			X	100	X	
35th District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside)											
Sen. Wright	X		X				X		50	X	
Rep. Allen	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Warren	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Devine		X		X		X		X	25	X	
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott)											
Sen. McNay	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Arnold	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Bush	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. McAdams	X		X		X			X	100	X	

ECORDS OF YOUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

	Gas Tax		Income Tax		Grain Exchange Bill		Bonding Bills		Per Ct. Voting Record	Bond Limiting Bill Special Session	
	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.	Yes	No.		Yes	No.
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark)											
Sen. Boyd	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Moore	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Rennick	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Morrasy (Deceased)											
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery)											
*Sen. Cuthbertson, No. 2	X		X		▪			X	100	X	
Rep. Whitely	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Snell	X			X	X			X	75	X	
Rep. Bray	X		X					X	75	X	
39th District (LaSalle)											
Sen. Reynolds		X		X	X			X	50		
Rep. Wylie		X		X	X			X	50	X	
Rep. Soderstrom	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Browne	X			X				X	50		
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby)											
Sen. Forrester	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Sparks	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Corzine	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Roe	X		X					X	75		
41st District (DuPage, Will)											
Sen. Barr	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. O'Neil		X	X		X			X	75	X	
Rep. Jenco	X			X			X		25	X	
Rep. Hennebry, No. 3		X	X		X			X	75		
42d District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion)											
Sen. Telford	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Branson	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Lager	X		X				X		50	X	
Rep. Bauer	X		X		X			X	100	X	
43d District (Fulton, Knox)											
Sen. Jewell	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Ewing	X			X	X		X		50	X	
Rep. Cutler	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Rice	X		X		X			X	100	X	
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington)											
Sen. Wilson	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Waller	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Eeisenbart	X			X	X			X	75	X	
Rep. Davis	X		X		X			X	100	X	
45th District (Morgan, Sangamon)											
Sen. Searcy	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Robinson	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Mester	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Sullivan				X		X		X	25	X	
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)											
*Sen. Burgess, No. 4	▪		X		X			X	100		
Rep. Wood	X						X		25	X	
Rep. Phillips	X		X		X		X		75		
Rep. Kasserman	X		X		X			X	100	X	
47th District (Bond, Madison)											
Sen. Flagg	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Vaughan	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Martin	X		X					X	75	X	
Rep. Malloy	X							X	50	X	
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White)											
Sen. Emmons		X	X		X			X	75		
Rep. Ryan, Ed	X						X		25	X	
Rep. Harrell	X		X		X				75	X	
Rep. Wright	X		X			X	X		50		
49th District (St. Clair)											
Sen. Abt		X	X		X			X	75	X	
Rep. Petri	X							X	50	X	
Rep. Fekete		X		X		X		X	25	X	
Rep. Holten		X		X		X		X	25		
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson)											
Sen. Sneed	X		X		X			X	100		
Rep. Bandy			X		X		X		50	X	
Rep. Choisser	X				X			X	75	X	
Rep. Wilson	X			X		X		X	50	X	
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline)											
Sen. Thompson	X		X		X			X	100	X	
Rep. Rew	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Rush	X		X		X		X		75	X	
Rep. Porter	X		X		X			X	100	X	

No. 1. Senator Brown was seriously ill and unable to attend the session until June 6. All major agricultural measures had already been voted upon in the Senate, except the gasoline tax bill.

No. 2. Senator Cuthbertson necessarily absent on this roll call but voted with proponents on the Denvir motion to reconsider.

No. 3. Representative Hennebry came to Springfield on the day on which Senate Bill No. 1 was voted in the special session, but was taken violently ill, was removed to a hospital, and thereby prevented from voting.

No. 4. Senator Burgess voted **no** on 1st roll call and **yes** on reconsideration.

I. A. A. Members Are Asked To Study Vote And Stand By Friends

Only Way Agriculture Will Get Fair Representation and Square Deal

THIS page contains a reprint of the voting record of the members of the 55th General Assembly. It gives the officially recorded vote of every member in all the downstate districts on the four measures considered in the regular session that were of major importance to the agricultural interests of the state, together with their voting percentage.

These bills were: the gasoline tax, the income tax, the bill providing proper regulation of grain exchanges, and opposition to the Chicago bonding bills.

We are including with this reprint, the roll call as affecting down-state districts, on Senate Bill No. 1 in the special sessions, which prevents the doubling of the bonding power of taxing bodies outside of the City of Chicago, due to the passage of the Chicago bonding bills during the regular session and made necessary by a Supreme Court decision declaring the amendment to the Juul Law, also passed during the regular session, unconstitutional.

Primary, April 10

This record is republished at this time because a state-wide primary occurs on April 10 at which candidates of all political parties will be selected for county, state, and national offices. Many of these representatives are candidates for renomination. In numerous instances, they are opposed. It is the duty of every American citizen to vote in primaries and elections.

This record is published for the information of our members and the friends of agriculture to enable them to cast an intelligent vote for members of the General Assembly. Study the vote. If they have been fair to agriculture and have served faithfully the people they represent, reward them with your vote and support. If agriculture is to receive a square deal and our institutions are to be preserved, in the interests of all our people we must elect to office people who will discharge their duties fairly and in the interests of their constituents.

A 10 per cent reduction in cotton acreage was recommended at the Southwide cotton conference held at Jackson, Miss., Feb. 20-21.

Senate Bill No. 1 passed in the Special Session was introduced and sponsored in the Senate by Senator Simon E. Lantz and handled in the House by Rep. Reed Cutler.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Vice-President, Frank D. Barton ..... Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington

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(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th ..... H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th ..... A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th ..... Fred Dietz, De Soto

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Our Political Policy

"WE ARE not endorsing candidates for any office, nor criticising any of them. We are merely presenting the records to our people and requesting them to vote for those who are worthy of support."

This pronouncement made by President Earl C. Smith before the 17th I. A. A. District Conference at Bloomington last week expresses definitely the policy of the Association in political matters, and the information published in this issue of THE RECORD is in line with the expression.

The Association believes that every voter is entitled to exercise his own judgment in performing this solemn duty of citizenship. But it has consistently held that its members should have the facts so they may judge with deliberation and intelligence before casting the ballot.

Check Up On Delegates

THE Illinois Agricultural Association recently submitted a questionnaire to all prospective delegates to the Republican and Democratic national conventions.

The questionnaire asked for their attitude on certain matters which we consider of fundamental importance, namely, whether or not they will stand unequivocally and steadfastly for that presidential candidate or candidates who are friendly to agriculture, and are ready to accept the principles of farm surplus control legislation embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill.

Replies to these questionnaires already are coming in in large numbers. The information they impart will be forwarded to Farm Bureau leaders in every Illinois county.

Awake in the 19th

THE militant Farm Bureau members of the 19th Congressional District are aroused over the activities of designing politicians who are seeking to euchre them out of an acceptable delegate to the Republican National Convention.

The farmers want Fred. D. Lewis, a Tolono banker and supporter of Frank O. Lowden. One of the local politicians would like to put over another candidate not so minded. At which the Farm Bureau groups expressed themselves at the I. A. A. District Conference held Mar. 15 at Champaign essentially as follows:

"WHEREAS, Since it is necessary again to call attention to the fact that politics in the past has been played behind 'closed doors'; and

"WHEREAS, sincerity and frankness are the two essential qualities which mean much to the correction of the farm problem; and,

"WHEREAS, the farm situation demands that business men and farmers use every effort toward formulating a basic political program designed to correct the evils that now exist;

"THEREFORE be it resolved that we support Frederick D. Lewis of Tolono and George Jeffries of Coles county as delegates to the Republican National Convention;

"That we urge and request that no candidates for office be supported except those whose attitude on farm equality is known to be fair and genuinely true;

"And that we condemn the action of machine politicians who under the guise of friendliness to the farm problem are still doing everything possible by propaganda and otherwise to the disadvantage of the farmers' best interests."

Defying The Law

IT would be amusing were it not so serious to see to what ends tax administrators will go in some counties to defy the law and defeat justice.

After the Stephenson County Board of Review admitted in a hearing before the Illinois Tax Commission that assessed valuations in that county were in need of adjustment, they went home and did nothing. Perhaps the home boys at Freeport got to them on their arrival. At any rate, it became necessary for the Commission to exercise its authority and order a reassessment.

The local assessor in Freeport, it was reported, went out and returned with a net change in the total valuations of $8980. The facts, which were not disputed by the Board of Review when they appeared before the Tax Commission, revealed that Freeport property is assessed at only 34.50 per cent of its fair valuation whereas farm lands are assessed at 46.16 per cent.

Now the Stephenson County Farm Bureau has filed a second complaint with the Commission charging the Board with non-feasance and asking that the reassessment be declared null and void.

As we go to press, the report comes that a similar situation exists in Champaign county where a reassessment was ordered months ago. Similar action may be necessary there. Such open disregard of the law is deplorable. It should not be necessary to appeal to a state body like the Tax Commission to secure justice. It is very plain that it may become necessary for the Commission to seek other remedies to enforce its requests.

PLEASED WITH IT

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD approved of the action in the Legislature in limiting the bonding power of down state taxing districts to 2½ per cent of total full valuations of properties therein. It then says that tax relief is farm relief, and that farmers will insist on economy in government. This is the position taken by the Register-Mail with reference to the situation. Every one of the municipalities which clamored for the power to increase their bonding capacity ought to realize that their citizens are now being taxed in many directions, and that only absolute necessity would justify an increase in the burdens. (Galesburg Register-Mail)

Radio News

Tune in on the I. A. A. half hour program broadcast daily at 12:30 P. M. from station WJJD, Chicago (365 meters). The facilities of station WJJD are loaned the Association through the courtesy of the Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill. No program on Saturdays and Sundays.

DEWITT C. Wing, agricultural writer, philosopher, and editor of the American Swineherd will be a regular broadcaster each Monday on the I. A. A. daily farm program. His views on farm life and other subjects are read with interest throughout the United States. Mr. Wing owns a 1100 acre farm in Wayne county, Illinois, where he holds a membership in the Farm Bureau and I. A. A.



Dewitt C. Wing

C. S. Rhode and J. C. Hackleman of the University of Illinois are the speakers scheduled for Friday, Mar. 25. Ole Olson will be on the air Mar. 26, and L. B. Palmer, president of Ohio Farm Bureau, on Mar. 29.

THE FARMERS' TALE

WHEN World War came 'twas often said,
we'll "raise more Wheat" and save the bread.
The price of land contrived to double and
those who bought are still in trouble.
While those who sold are still afraid the
mortgage never will be paid.

The young men mostly left the farms, to
factories, shipyards, some to arms.
Old men and women tilled the land; the tax
went up on every hand,
With spuds so high it seemed like fun, one
hundred dollars for a ton.

War caused a mushroom valuation, and gave
high tax unjust foundation.
We paid high tax without much care, while
prices all were in the air,
But now the price has dropped so low, to
pay our tax we have no show.

Sometimes our crops are only half; we milk
the cow and kill the calf,
And if we try to sell the skin, the price will
hardly make you grin,
But if you buy a piece of leather, the price
has gone up like a feather.

We used to love the noble steed, who pulled
the plow and gave us speed,
But now no matter where you go, the
factory man takes in the dough.
Price is fixed by some "combine," and tariff
helps to make it shine.

War is over, peace is sweet, but farmers
can't keep on their feet.
The price for produce does not pay, the cost
of growing grain or hay,
And if you turn to hogs and veal, all you
will clear will be the squeal.

Farmers produce now is sold, in open markets of the world.
When he buys he meets "protection," I hope
by votes, he'll make objection,
And ask for laws to make his pay as good
as in the factory.

Industry can never stand, when farmers die
and quit the land, for workmen need good food
to eat,
From where will come their bread and meat?
Farmers claim an equal share, "to live and
let live" through the year.

Courtesy A. M. Hodgson, Chatsworth, Ill.

Auto Insurance Policy Applications In I. A. A. Company Now Total 7200

Anniversary Week Scheduled For March 26 to 31, Company Year Old April 1

APPLICATIONS for auto insurance policies in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company totaled 7,200 on Thursday, March 15, two weeks before the first anniversary of the new company.

"This is the greatest record ever made by a mutual insurance company of this kind, to our knowledge," states V. Vaniman, director of insurance acquisition for the I. A. A., in commenting on the growth of the company.

Steady Growth

"We started less than a year ago with some 2,000 applications for policies and since that time the company has had a steady natural growth. In most counties the members themselves signed up voluntarily or at the suggestions of their neighbors. The company has not found it necessary to use high pressure salesmanship in firmly establishing itself as a service institution for the Farm Bureau members of Illinois."

The company expects to celebrate by holding Anniversary Week from March 26 to April 1 with the idea of ushering in the second year with a substantial increase in policy holders.

New Coverage

Three forms of additional coverage recently added to the policy have proved popular. These include protection against stationary object collision, windstorm and tornado, and theft of spare tires, rims, etc., when locked.

The stationary object collision will be put into effect as of noon on March 26. All members desiring this coverage should send in their $10 check so their coverage for this insurance can be made effective as of that date.

Windstorm, Tornado

The windstorm, tornado, cyclone, hail, earthquake and explosion coverage was made effective February 1. This coverage goes along with the fire and theft coverage and will cost about the same as fire insurance. It is included in the policy the same as transportation insurance, and is given the insured unless they otherwise specify.

Theft coverage includes spare tires, tubes, and wheels when locked to the car. Theft coverage went into effect on Feb. 1. This coverage is optional and is not given unless desired. There is no additional initial cost.

Initial Payment

The initial payment for public liability and property damage has been reduced from $25 to $15. The same is true for fire and theft. In case of cancellation $10 is returned to the insured.

"Farm Bureau members like the special features of the policy, namely, paying the actual value of the car at the time of loss by fire or theft," says Vaniman. In case of collision accident where insured recovers for collision loss, he is also paid for damage to tires. The special feature of the policy giving protection to anyone the insured gives permission to drive the car is meeting with general approval. Not only is the reduction in cost of the insurance appealing to Farm Bureau members but also the coverage offered in the policy which meets their needs.

Many I. A. A. District Conferences In March

DISTRICT I. A. A. conferences already held or to be held during March were scheduled at the March meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee on the 9th.

District 15 started the spring schedule with a meeting at Canton on March 6 called by Committeeman A. N. Skinner of Yates City. A report of this conference appears elsewhere in this issue.

The 12th District followed with a conference at Aurora on March 10, the story of which appears on page 1. Other meetings scheduled thereafter are as follows:

District	*Date*	*Meeting Place*	*Chairman*
11th	Mar. 20	Wheaton	H. C. Vial
13th	Mar. 23	Dixon	C. E. Bamborough
14th	Mar. 22	Macomb	M. G. Lambert
17th	Mar. 16	Bloomington	Geo. J. Stoll
19th	Mar. 15	Champaign	J. L. Whisnand
20th	Mar. 23	Jacksonville	C. S. Black
21st	Mar. 29	Carlinville	Samuel Sorrells
22nd	Mar. 24	East St. Louis	Frank Oexner
23rd	Mar. 31	Salem	W. L. Cope
24th	Mar. 31	Albion	Chas. Marshall
25th	Mar. 30	Ullin	Fred Dietz

Meetings will be scheduled in the 16th and 18th districts and announced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Life insurance will be discussed at all the district conferences by either Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, or V. Vaniman, director of insurance acquisition. President Smith will attend most of the conferences to discuss policies of the Association particularly with reference to legislation. The district picnic plan which has already been favorably received in several districts will be presented for vote at all the conferences.

Ninety-five speakers including farmers, merchants, business, and professional men of Logan county will address a series of 80 community meetings scheduled by Farm adviser J. H. Checkley of the Logan County Farm Bureau.

The meetings will be held for the most part in the country churches, school houses, and town halls. Checkley has enrolled nearly all the eligible broadcasters of Logan county in his speaker's bureau, among whom are doctors, lawyers, preachers, merchants, and others. Experiences in and out of the profession or occupation provide a variety of interesting material.

Attend Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

about the Association before the members. Since that time, I. A. A. district conferences have been held regularly in all the congressional districts of the state.

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, opened the session in the morning after introduction by Chairman Tullock, with a clearcut presentation of the proposed life insurance plan.

His explanation aroused considerable interest indicating that the plan is being favorably received.

A motion to the effect that the meeting express itself on the bill now before congress seeking to prevent the government from dealing in stamped envelopes carrying the return address of the sender, was tabled following a suggestion by Pres. Smith that the proposal be referred to the I. A. A. and A. F. B. F. for further investigation.

District Picnic OK'd

The district I. A. A. picnic plan was warmly endorsed. A motion by Mr. Keltner of Winnebago that the chairman appoint a committee to make plans for a 12th district picnic was carried. Mr. Tullock appointed the presidents of all the County Farm Bureaus in the district on the committee except in Winnebago where Vice-president Frisbie was named.

The conference then voted to accept Tom Roberts' invitation to hold the June meeting at DeKalb.

Before adjournment, President Smith carefully explained the policy of the I. A. A. Executive Committee with reference to life insurance. "If we enter the life insurance field," he said, "We have decided how we will do it. But the decision as to whether or not we shall make this service available rests with you. If 60 per cent of the counties want it, life insurance will be added to our program. This insurance will be made available at cost. We hope every Farm Bureau will give careful consideration to the plan not later than the April meeting after which the I. A. A. would like to be informed of the action taken."

The meeting adjourned at 3 p. m.

Illinois Farm Bureaus

(Continued from page 1)

is around 20 per cent less than for the blood serum, Illinois Farm Bureau members will make a decided saving on their vaccinating bill. The volume of serum handled, however, may be smaller than last year because of the change.

Clear concentrated serum is more convenient to handle and administer, is more readily absorbed, and results in fewer abscesses.

Vermillion county has already announced that it will contract for 750,000 c. c. of clear concentrated serum. Last year, more than 36,000,000 c. c. of serum and virus were purchased by more than 60 counties engaged in this service.

Stop Coal Strip Mining Is Plea of Members at 15th Dist. Meet, Canton

Other Issues Receive Attention From Farm Bureau Leaders

LEGISLATIVE action to stop coal stripping in Illinois, the $20,000,000 game refuge bond issue, district I. A. A. picnics, the gas tax question, and county oil companies were discussed at the 15th District meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association held at Canton, in Fulton county, on Mar. 6.

A. N. Skinner, Yates City, who represents the district on the Illinois Agricultural Association Executive Committee, presided. Delegates from Fulton, Schuyler, Knox, and Henry counties attended.



A. N. Skinner

Leeper of Fulton county stated that coal stripping operations in that county are laying waste hundreds of acres of fertile farm lands making them unfit for agricultural purposes. The meeting went on record in favor of referring the situation to the Illinois Agricultural Association Executive Committee for consideration. It was reported that most states already have legislation to prevent indiscriminate strip mining.

Direct Buying Considered

Direct buying of live stock by the packers received some discussion, and a motion that the I. A. A. and National Live Stock Producers' formulate a definite policy in regard to direct buying, was carried.

The meeting, likewise, approved a plan of holding a large I. A. A. picnic and county Farm Bureau picnic in that congressional district. A committee of five, composed of Watt, McKinzie, McKee, Whisenand, and Mummert was appointed by Chairman Skinner to select a time and place for the district picnic.

It was moved by Turpin and seconded by Sullivan of Fulton county, that the meeting go on record in favor of a new gas tax for Illinois similar to the recent tax declared unconstitutional.

Oppose Bond Issue

Mr. Skinner explained the $20,000,000 bond issue passed by the last legislature to buy a tract of land along the Illinois River and other sections of the state to reforest and be used as a game preserve, the inner portion of such tracts to be used for a game preserve, and the outer portion for hunting within definite limitations. The bond issue must be submitted to the people in the next general election, for approval.

After considerable discussion it was moved by Warner of Henry county and seconded by Schleich of Fulton county that the bond issue be opposed by the Farm Bureau.

Canton or Galesburg

The picnic committee reported later that the 1928 district picnic be held either at Canton or Galesburg, depending upon the location of picnics in other districts. The final decision was left to Chairman A. N. Skinner.

Whisenand of Henry county outlined the proposed limestone contract.

J. E. Mummert of Fulton county raised the question of organizing cooperative Farm Bureau oil companies. Considerable interest was shown by the delegates of the various counties, in this service.

A motion by McKinzie of Schuyler county, and seconded by Nelson of Knox county that the next meeting be held in Henry county, Apr. 24, was carried. The place of the meeting was left to the Henry County Farm Bureau.

Robinson Resigns In Shelby County

CHARLES J. ROBINSON, farm adviser, in Shelby county resigned recently to take a position with the National Bank of Decatur. This bank has recently taken over the management of a group of farms totaling 5,000 acres and expects to enlarge its activities in managing farm lands.

Robinson has a great many accomplishments to his credit as a result of his five years service as adviser for the Shelby County Farm Bureau. He succeeded in initiating area testing for tuberculosis in Shelby county. The county is now nearly ready to be accredited. In addition he organized three shipping associations, brought the first limestone train into the county, got 90 per cent of the members to use improved seed corn, more recently persuaded the Walgreen Company to locate a condensery at Shelbyville, and did much to improve the general farm practices with reference to soil treatment and culture in the county.

Harold Hixon is selected as one of two out of 12,000 club members in Illinois to attend the national 4-H club camp at Washington, D. C., in June. This is an outstanding honor for Harold as well as for 4-H club work in Iroquois county.

"If 65 per cent of the poultry owners in Crawford county will sign up for the work we can get a veterinarian to T. B. test our flocks," says Farm Adviser Frazier. The State is starting the plan in six Illinois counties and will pay all expenses.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Volume 6 **APRIL, 1928** **Number 4**

I. A. A. Executives Discuss Marketing At April Meeting

Place of Next Annual Meeting To Be Decided In May. Plan For District Picnics

GRAIN marketing, insurance and taxation figured prominently in the deliberations at the April meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association Executive Committee held Friday, April 6.

A thorough discussion took place regarding the part the Association should take in cooperative grain marketing. While no definite plan was evolved it was generally agreed that grain marketing must be developed by strengthening and working with the farmers' elevators.

At the suggestion of Rufus C. Dawes, chairman of the World's Centennial Committee, Chicago, it was moved by Oexner and seconded by Skinner that the president appoint a suitable committee to cooperate with the world's centennial committee in representing the interests of Illinois farmers.

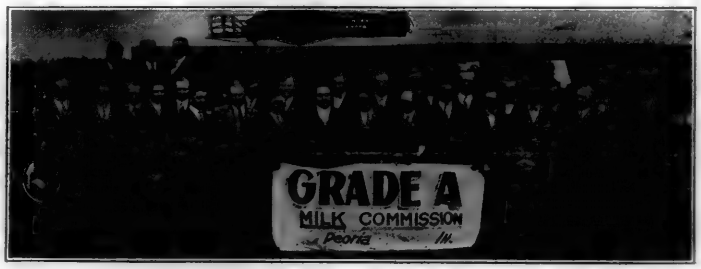
In view of the fact that all I. A. A. district conferences have endorsed the district picnic plan, President Smith was authorized to appoint a committee to make suggestions for picnics in all the congressional districts.

The Organization Advisory Committee composed of C. E. Bamborough, chairman, Frank Oexner, C. S. Black, W. B. Bunn, G. E. Metzger, and E. G. Thiem, was named to serve in this capacity.

Geo. F. Tullock, chairman of the Financial Business Service Committee reported that the proposed life insur-

(Continued on page 3)

THE I. A. A. District Conferences are held to give every member an opportunity to express himself regarding the policies and activities of his organization. Are you taking advantage of the privilege? Reports of several meetings are presented in this issue. Go to the next conference in your district with constructive suggestions for the Association's welfare. You will be welcome.



PEORIA'S GRADE A MILK COMMISSION

Enroute from Peoria to Bloomington and Champaign to study grading and quality improvement. Twenty-eight dealers, producers, and officials made the trip recently by bus.

Quality Improvement Is Goal of Dairymen

TWENTY-EIGHT producers, dealers, and marketing officials representing Peoria's Grade A Milk Commission went by bus recently to Bloomington and Champaign to study quality improvement and grading.

At Bloomington where grading has been in progress for several months, the Commission obtained first hand information about the plan and its operation. The basis for grading there is the bacteria count as revealed by the methylene blue test. Milk is placed into one of three classes depending upon its quality.

Dr. M. J. Prucha, dairy bacteriologist at the University of Illinois, assembled the tourists in one of the classrooms in the Old Ag Building and tc them about his latest investigation and what he had learned about quali control.

I. A. A. Sees Farmers Elevators As Foundation Of Grain Marketing Plan

Mutual Relations Committee Offers Definite Co-operation With Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association

ANY constructive cooperative grain marketing program in Illinois must include the farmers' elevator as the foundation for the structure.

This elemental policy is laid down in the proposal submitted by the I. A. A.'s special Mutual Relations Committee to a committee from the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association in a recent meeting at Bloomington.

Briefly the proposal sets forth the following points:

1. The Farm Bureaus of Illinois recognize the farmers' elevators of Illinois as the medium through which any constructive grain marketing program should go forward.

2. The announced purpose of said farmers' elevators is to operate so as to return the largest possible ultimate price to the producers of grain.

3. Both the Farm Bureaus and the farmers' elevators recognize that to carry out most effectively paragraph 2, it is essential to control the marketing of the maximum volume of grain produced within a given area.

4. Therefore, the Illinois Agricultural Association is willing and desirous of rendering such constructive service as may be deemed advisable and feasible to increase the volume of business now being handled by farmers' elevators, and stimulating the moral support of the farmers behind said elevators. We, the representatives of said Associa-

(Continued on page 3)

U. S. Supreme Court Decision Safeguards Illinois Co-op Act

Court Finds For Plaintiff in Burley Tobacco Ass'n Suit Against Old Line Buyer

THE Co-operative Marketing Act of 1923 sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association and passed by the Illinois legislature of that year was strengthened in effect by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association contract.

The decision in effect declared that farmers' co-operative associations shall not be deemed monopolies, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of trade, and that contracts made by such associations with their members are legal.

The Supreme Court decision grew out of a suit against the Liberty Warehouse Company brought by the Kentucky Burley Tobacco Association because the warehouse company received and sold 2,000 pounds of the 1923 tobacco from a member of the Burley Association although its attention had been called to the penalty provided in the Kentucky statutes for such action.

Penalty Provided

The penalty mentioned "from any person, firm, or corporation conducting a warehouse within the State of Kentucky who solicits or persuades or permits any member of any association organized hereunder to breach his marketing contract with the association by accepting or receiving such members' products for sale or for auction or for display for sale contrary to the terms of any marketing agreement with an association such person, firm, or corporation shall be liable and subject to fine, etc."

Recover $500

The Burley Association recovered a penalty of $500 prescribed by the act.

Referring to the general scheme of co-operative marketing, the Supreme Court said, "Although frequently challenged, we do not find any court has condemned an essential feature of the plan with the single exception of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. But in that case it should be noted the dealer who bought products from a member was passive and apparently did not actively seek to purchase them and, so far as the opinion in the case shows, had no knowledge that the member was under contract with the association."

Illinois Farm Bureau members pay 50c per ton less for rock phosphate than do farmers of other states. Organized buying power is the reason.

Honk! Honk!!



Taxpayers' League In St. Clair County

THE Taxpayers' League was recently organized in St. Clair county largely as a result of the tax work of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. in revealing inequalities in valuations. The League is made up largely of civic organizations.

"The organization of the League is an attempt in the right direction," said Farm Adviser Tillman, "and it may yet develop that St. Clair county citizens have learned how to govern themselves intelligently without recourse to the State Tax Commission.

"The Farm Bureau will co-operate with the Taxpayers' League wholeheartedly in bringing about a fair reassessment but farmers have a right to expect that revision will mean a lower full valuation on farm land rather than an exclusive revision upward to the value of farm lands."

GETS CHECK FOR $100

E. M. WOOD of Bloomington, a member of the McLean County Farm Bureau, recently received a check for $100 in full payment for a Guernsey heifer killed on the right-of-way near his farm early last fall. Settlement came as a result of the Illinois Agricultural Association Transportation Department's effort in Mr. Wood's behalf.

The heifer in question broke out of an enclosure and wandered down the road onto the right-of-way which was not protected with cattle guards or proper fencing. The animal was so badly injured that it had to be killed and buried.

After his own efforts had failed to get a settlement, Mr. Wood appealed to the McLean County Farm Bureau from whence it was referred to the I. A. A. Transportation Department.

50 Counties To Renew Membership In 1928

Eleven Counties Adopt Continuing Plan For Maintaining Farm Bureau

FIFTY Illinois counties will renew their Farm Bureau memberships in 1928, states Geo. E. Metzger, director of organization.

Clinton county in Southern Illinois has already finished its drive with a net total gain of 128 members. This is an increase of more than 30 per cent. Clinton county was one of the first to adopt the continuing membership agreement by which the membership continues automatically unless the member gives notice to the contrary 30 days prior to the end of the fiscal year. As a result, the greater portion of the members automatically renewed their memberships and the local solicitors centered their efforts on non-members.

The continuing membership plan has been adopted by 11 county Farm Bureaus. Edgar county adopted this plan several years ago and at the present time is testing its effectiveness. This county is expected to finish its renewal campaign with 150 members more than it had during the previous three-year period.

The counties which have adopted the continuing membership plan are: Edgar, Clinton, Marion, Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Champaign, Iroquois, Johnson, Vermilion, and Henry.

Is Farmer Liable For Injury To Employee?

E. D. McQuire of Union county writes: "I would like to know whether an employer is subject to damages if an employee on the farm gets injured while working for him. I am wondering whether or not it is necessary to carry a Workman's Compensation policy. I employ a great deal of help during harvest time and want to protect myself against any possible lawsuits."

The employer is liable for injuries to employees resulting from the employer's negligence, although contributory negligence on the part of the employee is a bar to recovery. Nevertheless this does not prevent a man from bringing action against his employer, causing him considerable expense and embarrassment.

According to the Illinois Statutes, the Workmen's Compensation Act does not apply to "any work, employment or operations done, had or conducted by farmers and others engaged in farming, tillage of the soil, or stock raising, or to those who rent or lease land for any such purpose, or to anyone in their employ or to any work done on a farm or country place, no matter what kind of work or service is being done or rendered."

However, a farmer may elect to come under the Act. This is discretionary. By so doing he can relieve himself of the common law liability, which briefly means that recovery cannot be had, in case of injury to or the death of an employee, beyond certain specified amounts.

25th District Tables Movement Against Strip Coal Mining

Discuss Insurance, Candidates, and Other Questions at Mound City Meeting

FIFTY I. A. A. members from Pulaski, Union, Jackson, Randolph, Williamson, and Franklin Counties attended the 25th district conference held at Mound City on Friday, March 30, at the call of Fred Dietz, I. A. A. Executive Committeeman.



Fred Dietz

After an explanation of the proposed plan of abandoning the state picnic in favor of district picnics, the meeting endorsed the proposal and voted for a joint picnic for the 24th and 25th congressional districts. A committee, composed of the presidents of each county Farm Bureau, was appointed to arrange the time and place for the picnic.

Mr. Dietz presented voting records and led the discussion regarding candidates for the legislature from that section. He also read the replies of prospective delegates to the national Republican and Democratic conventions, in answer to a questionnaire submitted several weeks ago by the Association.

Strip Mining Discussed

The question of abolishing strip mining by legislation received consideration. It was pointed out that coal lands in some sections of Southern Illinois are more valuable for strip mining than for agricultural purposes, and that legislation prohibiting the sale of land for this purpose would work an injustice against owners of such property. On motion by Mr. Lingenfelter, proposed action on the question was tabled.

Vernon Vaniman, director of Insurance Service presented the proposed life insurance program and considerable interest was shown by all counties. The plan was favorably received. It was pointed out that further progress of the life insurance project rests with the executive committees of the county Farm Bureaus. Questions on storm, hail, and crop insurance received considerable attention.

Resolutions placing the conference on record against the endorsement of any candidates for office, advising that the counties refrain from any tendency toward partisan politics, and urging every farmer to vote in the coming primaries were carried without a dissenting vote.

The Pulaski County Farm Bureau extended an invitation to return to Mound City for the next conference.

Limestone Orders Must Be Placed Through Farm Bureaus For 10c Refund

FARM BUREAU members should see their county advisers for details regarding the new limestone plan," states J. R. Bent, director of the Limestone-Phosphate Department for the I. A. A.

"If members are to get the benefit of the 10 cent per ton discount their orders must be placed through their county Farm Bureaus in the method provided," states Bent. "If orders are forwarded direct to the limestone companies they will not receive the benefit of the concession."

Under the new plan members will not receive a discount at the time of payment, but they will receive a refund check in due time, covering the 10 cent per ton rebate.

Discuss Marketing

(Continued from page 1)

ance plan had been presented before 13 district conferences, where the interest was keen and discussion indicated a wide demand for the new service. He reported that few county Farm Bureau boards had met since the district conferences, and thus had had no opportunity to vote on the project.

It was reported that 10 limestone companies had signed the contract offered by the I. A. A. up to April 1. These inlcuded all the large companies with the exception of Dolese and Shepard. Full information regarding prices, sources of supply, and delivered cost of limestone was forwarded to each county last week.

Farmers' Elevator

(Continued from page 1)

tion, submit to the representative of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois our willingness to employ and maintain a grain marketing director to carry out a program which may be agreed upon by both the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Business men, including salesmen, merchants and bankers are the heaviest drinkers of harmful liquors according to the Keeley Institute at Dwight, Ill. Farmers and mechanics drink very little, states the report.

At a meeting of the I. A. A. staff on April 7, the members unanimously recommended that the next annual meeting be held the last week in January, 1929.

100 Attend I. A. A. District Conference In Dixon On March 23

ONE hundred I. A. A. members from the counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Lee, Ogle, and Whiteside attended the 13th I. A. A. district conference in the court house at Dixon on Friday, Mar. 23.



C. E. Bamborough

C. E. Bamborough of Polo, I. A. A. Executive Committeeman, led the discussion during the afternoon regarding the voting records of legislators from that district in the 55th General Assembly. Mr. Bamborough expressed the policy of the Association of not endorsing any candidates for political office, and then analyzed the voting records as presented in a recent issue of THE I. A. A. RECORD.

Questionnaires Read

Replies of prospective delegates to the national Republican and Democratic conventions regarding their stand on farm issues and presidential candidates also were read. The meeting refused to endorse any candidates for delegate from that section in line with the I. A. A. policy.

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, opened the discussion in the morning, and spoke on the I. A. A.'s auto insurance program. In the afternoon he presented the proposed life insurance plan which was favorably received.

The meeting endorsed the plan of abandoning the state picnic in favor of district I. A. A. picnics. Chairman Bamborough appointed the presidents of all the Farm Bureaus in the district to act with him in deciding the time and place for a picnic for the 13th district.

Official From South Africa Studies Co-ops

J. M. TINLEY, Division of Co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa, who has been studying in the United States for the past two and one-half years, visited the Illinois Agricultural Association offices recently to study co-operative associations in Illinois.

George R. Wicker, director of business service and manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, gave him first-hand information on co-operatives in this state.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the farm bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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President, Earl C. Smith ..... Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton ..... Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th ..... H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th ..... A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd ..... W. L. Cope, Salem
24th ..... Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th ..... Fred Dietz, De Soto

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Business Service ..... Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Limestone-Phosphate ..... J. R. Bent
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
General Office ..... J. H. Kelker
Information ..... E. G. Thiem
Insurance Service ..... V. Vaninman
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing ..... Ray E. Miller
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Poultry and Egg Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

Champaign Still Floundering

THE Illinois Tax Commission recently issued its second order directing the Champaign county board of review to obey the law and equalize assessed valuations between farm lands and city real estate in that county.

The cry of distress, hardship, and what not raised by the local press and taxing officials following this act is comparable to a pre-election ballyhoo. Bad advice and political wire pulling are chiefly responsible for the tangle. The county board of review, which has been made the goat, has allowed others to influence the members against their better judgment.

Let us briefly review the history of the controversy. Last summer the Champaign County Farm Bureau through its Tax Committee brought to light certain inequalities showing that assessed valuations in four townships including the cities of Champaign, Urbana, and Rantoul were considerably below valuations in the rest of the county.

This was presented to the county board of review. The board admitted the substantial accuracy of the figures taken from the county records, but it refused to do anything about it on the ground of inexpediency.

That was last September.

The Farm Bureau appealed to the State Tax Commission and a hearing was held in Chicago on October 6. The board of review did not contest the Farm Bureau's figures, and admitted that inequalities existed. The matter was left to the discretion of the Tax Commission for any action it saw fit to take.

The Commission ordered the Farm Bureau and the board of review to get together, continuing the case until October 18. The board and opposing parties returned on October 18 with a group of attorneys who sought to vitiate the damaging testimony in the previous hearing in which the board of review admitted the inequalities.

The attorneys pleaded that the board of review had no authority to offer such testimony on the technical ground that the board was legally adjourned at the time.

"This Commission has no patience with mere technicalities when justice is at stake," said Chairman Malone. "The board of review of Champaign county did not remonstrate when the Farm Bureau presented its case showing that inequalities existed."

"The plea of inconvenience is no argument," said Commissioner Francis. "It is our duty by law to equalize valuations when a maladjustment is revealed."

Ten days were allowed the Champaign county attorneys to review the figures of the Farm Bureau in an effort to show why a reassessment should not be ordered. The figures were never reviewed.

Another hearing was held on November 1. The Farm Bureau's figures stood unchallenged. The Commission issued its order in December for a reassessment and equalization in line with the true values of property in the respective taxing districts. Now it is April, nearly four months later. Dilly-dallying and evasion have characterized the action of the board of review during this period.

All that the Farm Bureau asked for was an equitable assessment in compliance with the law. There was ample time in which to make a real assessment.

But the situation is no farther along than it was six months ago. Now who is to blame? Substantial equality would be brought about by lowering farm lands 20 per cent and villages 30 per cent. The villages may not have enough money to pay expenses, but the board of review, which has consistently refused to equalize by raising valuations in the four townships where such action is needed, must bear the responsibility.

The tax muddle is regrettable. In issuing its two orders the Tax Commission merely obeyed the law which states very clearly that all property shall be assessed equally according to its true value. Public policy and the interests of everyone concerned demand that the necessary adjustments be made without delay.

25 Per Cent Cut in Stephenson

A 25 PER CENT cut in Stephenson county farm valuations was brought about following a hearing of Farm Bureau, I. A. A., and board of review representatives before the Illinois Tax Commission on April 4.

The order for reassessment and the subsequent 25 per cent reduction culminates another extended controversy. But here the board of review, unlike that in Champaign county, had the courage to investigate, learn the facts, and act when its duty was made clear. The revision will bring farm valuations down to the level of assessments in the city of Freeport.

The persistence of the Stephenson County Farm Bureau in standing firm for tax equality should have the everlasting gratitude and support of every farmer in the county. The Farm Tax Committees in both Stephenson and Champaign counties made at least three special trips to Chicago to present their causes before the Commission. No self-respecting member or non-member in either county will ever say the Farm Bureau never did anything for him.



Tune in on the I. A. A. half hour program broadcast daily at 12:30 P. M. from station WJJD, Chicago (365 meters). The facilities of station WJJD are loaned the Association through the courtesy of the Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill. No program on Saturdays and Sundays.

Judge Dickinson Speaks

NATIONAL conservation of our natural resources including wild life, forests, and natural game preserves was championed in a recent address on the I. A. A. daily farm radio program by the Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago. Judge Dickinson is a foremost American jurist but he is better known as President Taft's Secretary of War.



J. M. Dickinson

Judge Dickinson was one of the founders and now holds an honorary office in the Izaak Walton League of America, national sportsmen's organization. He represented the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903, served later as general solicitor for the I. C. R. R., and in 1915 was appointed receiver for the Rock Island Lines. He returned from a health trip in the South only a few days before addressing the I. A. A. radio audience. Judge Dickinson is 77 years old.

Dr. Van Norman Coming

New uses for dried milk and the work of the American Dry Milk Institute will be presented in a radio address by Dr. H. E. Van Norman, director of the organization interested in developing this outlet for the product of the dairy cow.

Dr. Van Norman for many years was chief of the dairy department at the University of California. His address will be broadcast on the I. A. A. daily farm program from Station WJJD at 12:30 p. m. on Apr. 30. Tune in and hear him.

National Producers' President

C. B. DENMAN, president of the National Livestock Producers Association, and other members of the board are scheduled to talk to the livestock growers of the Middle West from the I. A. A. office over Station WJJD on Wednesday, Apr. 25.

The occasion will be the quarterly meeting of the National Producers' board of directors in Chicago. J. D. Harper, director of Information, and editor of the National Livestock Producer, will have charge of the program.

Ole Oleson

Ole Oleson of Cook county and A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director of the I. A. A., will discuss the dairy business on the I. A. A. farm radio program, Wednesday, April 18. Ole became so famous through his broadcasts from the I. A. A. offices over Station WJJD that his services were demanded at many annual Farm Bureau meetings in the dairy district during the past few months.

18th District Meets At Danville, March 30, Discuss Limestone

Life Insurance Program Presented By Kirkpatrick Arouses Interest

THE first I. A. A. conference of the year was held in the 18th district at Danville on March 30 at the call of R. F. Karr of Iroquois, member of the I. A. A. Executive Committee.



R. F. Karr

Representatives from Iroquois, Vermilion, Clark, and Kankakee counties attended.

Mr. Karr first presented the plan for holding a giant I. A. A. picnic in each district in place of the annual state picnic. On motion of Gillfillan of Iroquois, seconded by Leemon of Vermilion county, the plan was adopted.

Want Refund

An expression was made in favor of modification of the refund plan contained in the limestone agreement adopted following a series of Farm Bureau conferences held about the state. The plan provides that the 10 cent per ton refund will be made available only to those who have ordered their limestone through the Farm Bureau on uniform blanks and have paid their bill in full within 15 days.

Moved by Gillfillan and seconded by Morris that the conference recommend to the Limestone-Phosphate Department of the I. A. A. that it use its best judgment and every honorable means to keep the cost of limestone down to that of 1927 or lower and that the contracts with the company be consummated at the earliest opportunity.

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., outlined in some detail the proposed life insurance program. A discussion indicated considerable interest.

Jacksonville Conference On Mar. 23 Discusses Issues of Importance to Members

President Smith and V. Vaniman Present Legislative and Life Insurance Program

LIFE insurance, legislation, voting records of candidates, and other issues received consideration at the I. A. A. district conference held at Jacksonville on Friday, March 23. Charles Black, Executive Committeeman from the 20th district, presided. R. J. Laible of Greene county acted as secretary.



Chas. S. Black

After discussing the progress of the I. A. A. auto insurance service, V. Vaniman outlined the proposed life insurance program. President Earl C. Smith followed Mr. Vaniman and expressed the position of the I. A. A. Executive Committee in making Farm Bureau life insurance available. "We investigated the possibilities of life insurance after a demand was apparent in various sections of the state," he said. "The service will not be initiated unless the county Farm Bureaus want it. When 60 per cent of the county Farm Bureaus vote in favor of the plan we will make it available."

Surplus Legislation

Mr. Smith then discussed surplus control legislation and told about the changes that had been made in the McNary-Haugen bill to meet the objections of the President. The policy of the I. A. A. in furnishing its members with the voting records of candidates was thoroughly explained.

"Farm organizations can take three positions in regard to political issues," he said. "First, they can ignore them because of fear of entanglement. Second, they can get definitely into party politics. Third, they can take the position of the I. A. A. which is to secure full information about candidates, and send it to their members."

District Picnic Endorsed

It was moved by Ogle of Cass county and seconded by Arnold of Greene county that the I. A. A. state picnic be abandoned and that picnics be held in each congressional district instead.

Chairman Black was authorized to appoint a picnic committee with a representative from each county.

Charles Borgelt of Mason county, former Executive Committeeman, spoke briefly in favor of the life insurance program, and indicated his pleasure and appreciation in serving on the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. last year.

I. A. A. Conference At Macomb Hear Insurance, Voting Records Discussed

To Hold District Picnic, Kirkpatrick Presents New Life Proposal

VOTING records of candidates, the status of the McNary-Haugen bill, proposed gas tax legislation, insurance, district picnics, and other subjects were discussed at the Illinois Agricultural Association conference in the 14th district, held on Thursday, Mar. 22, at Macomb. M. G. Lambert, I. A. A. Executive Committeeman, presided.



M. G. Lambert

Farm Adviser J. H. Lloyd of Hancock County discussed the hog cholera control project in Western Illinois. It was suggested that the counties in that district might come to an understanding regarding prices for serum and virus to avoid confusion at county border lines.

Donald Kirkpatrick of the I. A. A. discussed the new limestone contract and explained how it would operate.

District Picnic Planned

It was moved by P. B. Scott of Mercer County and seconded by W. A. Stevenson of Henderson County that the 14th congressional district hold a district picnic this year. Each county Farm Bureau was asked to appoint a representative to act on a joint picnic committee. Mr. Lambert was elected chairman of the committee, and was asked to call the first meeting.

Farm advisers in the district reported on livestock marketing progress in their various counties.

It was moved by Cooper of Henderson County and seconded by Scott of Mercer County that meetings be held quarterly in the district, and that the next conference be held on May 22. Carried. Aledo was suggested for the next meeting, but on motion it was decided to leave the choice to the district picnic committee.

R. J. Hamilton, district manager, spoke briefly on organization.

Butterfat Prices Higher

Farm Adviser Doneghue of McDonough County discussed co-operative produce marketing and told about activities in his county where 170 farmers are selling their produce co-operatively. He stated that butterfat prices have risen considerably in that section since the organization of the cream-buying station at Macomb.

Donald Kirkpatrick presented the I. A. A. insurance program and spoke at length on the proposed plan for initiating life insurance as a new service. When 60 per cent of the county Farm Bureaus endorse the project the service will be made available.

Mr. Lambert led the discussion on the voting records of local candidates for the legislature. The members were urged to support those who had voted for the interests of their farm constituents.

Farm Adviser A. A. Olsen of Warren County acted as secretary of the meeting.

22nd District Votes To Picnic At Highland Pk.

Life Insurance Plan Creates Much Interest

THE district picnic plan was unanimously endorsed at the 22nd I. A. A. district conference held in East St. Louis on March 24. Frank Oexner presided and B. W. Tillman of St. Clair county acted as secretary.



Frank Oexner

Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., outlined in detail the proposed life insurance project in which he stated that the plan had been developed after more than a year's investigation. Much interest was shown in the new service, although it was decided not to take any action. Each County Farm Bureau was asked to act upon the proposal as soon as possible. When 60 per cent of all the counties endorse the plan, the service will be made available.

Stanley Castle and Mr. Miller of Madison county suggested Highland Park as a suitable place for the 22nd district picnic. It was moved, seconded, and carried that the Madison county invitation be accepted. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five to set the date and make all arrangements.

It was suggested that the I. A. A. prepare a standard poster for the district picnics.

Representatives from all the counties in the district attended.

Visits I. A. A. Offices

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Marketing Federation, and L. Smith, a director in the Dairymen's League of New York, visited the Illinois Agricultural Association offices recently.

21st District Meets At Carlinville, Endorse New Picnic Plan, Insurance

Bid "Farmer" Rusk Goodbye In Resolution

EVERY county in the 21st congressional district was represented at the Illinois Agricultural Association conference held on March 29 at Carlinville at the call of Samuel Sorrells of Raymond, I. A. A. Executive Committeeman.



Sam Sorrells

H. J. Schultz, president of the Macoupin County Farm Bureau, presided. Mr. Sorrells led the discussion on candidates for the legislature from that section, and presented the voting records of members of the 55th General Assembly.

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service, outlined the proposed life insurance plan which the Association will initiate when 60 per cent of the County Farm Bureaus of the state demand this service. The life insurance program apparently was favorably received.

Serum Association

Mr. Sorrells also explained the work of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association in buying the needs for 63 county members engaged in active hog cholera control campaigns.

The district picnic plan was unanimously endorsed.

In view of the fact that Farm Adviser E. W. Rusk of Macoupin county resigned recently to become agricultural agent for the Chicago and Illinois Midland Railroad, the following resolution was offered by Dwight Hart of Christian county and unanimously adopted:

Bouquet to Rusk

"Be it hereby resolved that the representatives of the executive committees of the four Farm Bureaus of the 21st district, comprising the counties of Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, and Sangamon do hereby extend to E. W. Rusk, the retiring adviser of Macoupin county, the sincere appreciation of this 21st district for his untiring and faithful services to the Farm Bureau, not only in his own county, but in the entire district as well. We feel his counsel and accomplishments have been an inspiration which has not been confined to Macoupin county and the 21st district alone, but has been felt all over the state.

"Be it further resolved that we extend to him in his new field of labor our best wishes for his success, and also our sincere good will."

Southern Clover And Alfalfa Seed To Sing Swan Song Is Report

New Government Seed Service To Tell Source Of Origin

THE death knell of southern clover and alfalfa shipments to corn belt farmers has been sounded.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently instituted a new service whereby the source of origin of alfalfa, clover, and seed corn will be given on every bag or package. All the large seed dealers who handle approximately 90 per cent of all the clover, alfalfa and seed corn used in the country have subscribed for the service.

The inspection service is a benefit to the seed companies as well as to Middle West farmers who have lost thousands of dollars in times past by sowing worthless southern grown alfalfa or clover seed only to see a nice stand kill out completely the following winter.

Each Bag Labeled

Each seed bag will carry a verified origin certificate tag. There will be no government guarantee of germination, purity, or variety, however.

Each grower or shipper of seed under the department's service submits to the dealer either a declaration of origin or an official State certificate of origin of each shipment. The shipper filling in a shipper's declaration states that the lots described therein have been obtained directly from growers with proper declaration or other sufficient evidence as to locality of production; that the facts stated are correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the locality of production and identity of each lot are properly covered in his records, which will be made accessible for verification by a Federal seed inspector at any time upon request.

How It Is Done

With declarations at hand covering the various lots of seed for which verification is desired, the verified-origin dealer makes application to the nearest inspector for an inspection certificate, giving the kind of seed, name of shipper and shipping point, or declaration number covering the shipment, date of shipment, shipper's lot number or mark, the verified-origin dealer's receiving lot number, the quantity in pounds, place where the seed was grown, and kind of declaration covering the shipment. This certificate is in effect a copy of the dealer's own record which may be examined at any time by a seed inspector. It entitles the verified-origin dealer to issue verified-origin seed certificates for all lots covered by it.

The verified-origin seed certificate is the recognized commercial document verifying the origin and identity of the seed which it covers.



This tag certificate gives, in addition to the name and address of the verified-origin seed dealer, the kind of seed, lot number, and where the seed was grown. It is attached to every bag in shipments made to purchasers who are not verified-origin seed dealers.

The department's new service is conducted under authority of Congress to establish an inspection service for perishable farm products. The act provides, among other things, for fees that are reasonable and that cover as nearly as possible the cost of the service. Accordingly, for seed listed in an inspection certificate a fee of 3 to 5 cents per 100 pounds is charged.

T. B. In Hogs Drops 55 Per Cent at Yards

TUBERCULOSIS infection in hogs received at the Chicago livestock market decreased 55 per cent during the past four years according to a survey recently completed by the Chicago Livestock Exchange.

Last December only 10.2 per cent of the hogs at the Union Stock Yards were retained by the federal inspectors because they were infected with tuberculosis.

During 1927 packers paid at Chicago $97,652.46 alone in 10c premiums on 382,570 hogs from accredited T. B. free counties. A county becomes accredited when all the breeding cattle within its borders have been tuberculin tested and the infection reduced to less than half of one per cent.

439 Accredited Counties

There are now 38 accredited counties in Iowa, 7 in Illinois, 12 in Minnesota, 27 in Wisconsin, 29 in Indiana, and enough in the other states of the Union to make 439 in all.

In 1908, the survey shows, less than four per cent of Chicago hogs had tuberculosis. Then as T. B. spread in poultry and dairy herds, tuberculosis in hogs rose steadily until it had mounted to 20 per cent in 1922.

Premiums paid by all packers for hogs from accredited counties in the corn belt totalled $500,000 during 1927.

Eight Counties Get New Farm Advisers

EIGHT Illinois counties have announced or will announce new county farm advisers according to reports received at the I. A. A. offices.

R. J. "Rusty" Laible, farm adviser in Greene County for the past three years, recently started work for the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau where he succeeds F. E. Fuller who moved to Bloomington. The Greene County Farm Bureau membership grew 70 per cent during Laible's incumbency. Mr. Fuller is managing a large number of farms in McLean County.

W. F. Coolidge of Bloomington, who has been active in the McLean County Farm Bureau, was employed by the Macoupin County Farm Bureau as adviser to succeed Earl W. Rusk. Mr. Rusk resigned to become agricultural agent for the Chicago and Illinois Midland Railroad, an Insull holding. Claude C. Coots of Modesto, has been engaged by Rusk to manage the railroad's experimental farm at Havana in Mason County.

Geo. H. Iftner, former teacher of vocational agriculture at Robinson, was employed recently to succeed Farm Adviser Wascher in Effingham County.

R. H. Clanahan, agricultural teacher from Pittsfield, has been chosen to succeed Farm Advisor Laible in Greene County. G. O. Stanley is the new county adviser in Cumberland County, while H. M. Adams was recently employed to succeed Charlie Robinson, former county adviser in Shelby County. L. Kimmel, former county adviser in Pope County, resigned April 1. H. F. Crosby, farm adviser in Menard County, according to reports will leave his office there May 15.

L. W. Braham succeeded J. F. Hedgcock as farm adviser in Will County several months ago.

Marchant Heads Farm Advisers

L. R. MARCHANT of Knox county was elected president, C. H. Keltner of Winnebago county, vice-president, J. W. Whisenand of Henry county secretary, and W. B. Bunn, of Richland county, treasurer of the Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers for 1928.

Directors are: C. E. Yale, Lee county; R. C. Doneghue, McDonough county, and F. W. Garrett, Douglas county.

Charter members of the State Association were active in helping organize the Illinois Agricultural Association back in 1916. Representative farm advisers serve on each advisory committee of the I. A. A. and the president attends all meetings of the I. A. A. executive committee.

Vote To Hold Four I. A. A. Conferences Yearly In 24th

Go On Record In Favor Of Free Discussion Meetings

MEMBERS of the I. A. A. from the 24th district, who met at Albion on March 31, endorsed the life insurance program as outlined by V. Vaniman, director of insurance service. Chas. Marshall, I. A. A. Committeeman, presided.



Chas. Marshall

Representatives from White, Massac, Gallatin, Edwards, Wayne, Johnson, and Saline counties were present.

The district picnic plan was unanimously endorsed, and it was decided to join with the 25th district in holding a joint picnic. Mr. Marshall was authorized to appoint a picnic committee of three to act with a similar committee from the 25th district.

Change Meeting Places

L. S. Foote of Johnson county moved that four conferences be held each year in the 24th district. The motion was seconded by Simpson of Gallatin county and carried.

It was decided to hold the next three meetings in successive order in Clay, Gallatin, and Massac counties.

L. F. Brissenden, district manager for the I. A. A., gave a brief talk on organization.

A. J. Libkie of Edwards county, H. H. Glasscock of Gallatin county, and J. C. Small of Saline county were appointed to serve on the picnic committee.

The opinion was expressed that more time should have been provided at the Carbondale limestone conference for full discussion of the new contract.

Scott County Forms a Co-op Produce Association

THE Scott County Produce Association was organized at a meeting held at Winchester on Thursday night, March 29, where Frank A. Gougler, director of produce marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, outlined the plan now being followed by produce associations in 16 other counties.

Nearly everyone who attended the meeting signed the contract to market his cream, poultry and eggs co-operatively. The following day seven more agreements were signed at the Farm Bureau office. When 125 contracts have been signed the organization will elect a board of directors and start operations.

Business men and merchants aided in promoting the produce association plan because they recognize that co-operatives will bring more money into the community and that they will share in the farmer's prosperity. Local buyers, it has been reported, have been paying such low prices for butterfat and poultry that many farmers drove 25 miles to Jacksonville to sell their produce on a better market.

Official From Poland Visits I. A. A. Officers

LOUIS LADOS, a representative of the Central Co-operative Association of Warsaw, Poland, and the local consul for the Polish Government, spent considerable time in the Illinois Agricultural Association office recently securing information on farmers' elevators whose books are audited by the I. A. C. A. Mr. Lados already has visited the farmers' elevator at Morrison in Whiteside County and the Watseka Farmers' Grain Company in Iroquois County. Following his studies downstate, Mr. Lados will return to Chicago to study operations in the terminal market.

He comes as a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture in Poland. He is particularly interested in grain marketing organizations in the United States. The Polish officials were introduced through a letter from Chris L. Christensen, director of co-operative marketing for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, to Geo. R. Urcher, director of business service for the I. A. A.

Enters Baseball League

P. F. Burns was appointed chairman, W. H. Sappington, Earl Gilman, Hardin Young, and George H. Vannier were appointed members of a committee to organize a Farm Bureau baseball team in Scott county.

The committee already has applied for admission to the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

Full of Ambition!



All Counties Represented At 23rd District Conference, Salem, Called By W. L. Cope

Endorse Policy and Commend I. A. A. For Publishing Voting Records

NEARLY 50 representatives from Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Clinton, Marion, Wabash, Jefferson, and Effingham counties attended the Illinois Agricultural Association district conference held in the 23rd district at Salem on March 22.



W. L. Cope

John Rogier of Marion county was elected chairman and John R. Spencer, secretary of the meeting.

W. L. Cope, executive committeeman representing the 23rd district, explained the district picnic plan which was adopted unanimously.

Baseball Interest

Lloyd Caldwell of Jefferson county opened a discussion on Farm Bureau baseball. Three of the counties represented signified their intention of bringing out organized Farm Bureau teams.

Mr. Cope discussed the legislative situation and presented the I. A. A.'s policy on publishing voting records. The conference endorsed the policy and commended the Association for giving the members of the district complete information on their candidates for office.

William Moorman, manager of the Shelby County Oil Company, led a discussion after lunch on the advisability of organizing Farm Bureau oil companies and the problems involved in their operation.

Vote For Insurance

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the I. A. A., reviewed briefly the program of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company and asked for expressions as to whether or not they regarded auto insurance as an asset to the Farm Bureau. An overwhelming vote was registered in favor of insurance. He next outlined the proposed life insurance program, describing in detail the three different kinds of policies to be provided under the plan. Briefs were distributed setting forth the life insurance plan and illustrating how it would operate.

The next monthly meeting of the I. A. A. Executive Committee will be held on Friday, May 11.

The Scott County Farm Bureau decided not to organize its own company in view of the fact that the Morgan Oil Company is serving, or will serve, all sections of Scott county.

The
Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 6 MAY, 1928 Number 5



KNEE DEEP IN DAISIES

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KNEE DEEP IN DAISIES

Future of Motor Trucking Revealed in I. C. C. Report

Quasey and Kirkpatrick Represent I. A. A. in a Series of Hearings

REGULATION of motor trucks and bus lines, and a complete treatise on the development of freight service by motor trucks is the subject of a lengthy report of the Interstate Commerce Commission known as docket No. 18300.



L. J. Quasey

The report grew out of a series of hearings throughout the United States during 1927 and early 1928. The purpose of the hearings was to bring to light facts regarding motor truck and bus transportation with the view of recommending regulatory measures in the interest of the public.

L. J. Quasey, director of transportation, and Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, represented the Illinois Agricultural Association at the various hearings.

Truck Service Popular

The Commission states that throughout the hearing few complaints were registered against the service rendered by either contract carrier or common-carrier trucks. Motor-truck service for short hauls was generally commended by shippers. Promptness of delivery was recognized as an important advantage. Little uniformity between rates and charges for transportation for both goods and passengers was apparent. The Commission found it impossible to make a fair comparison of truck rates with rail rates.

In Connecticut transportation by motor truck for 20 miles is three cents per 100 lbs. lower than the rail rate; for 30 miles it approximates the rail rate; for 50 miles it is two cents higher; for 75 miles it is ten cents higher and for 100 miles, 19 cents higher. In Louisiana and North Carolina truck rates approximate the corresponding rail rates. In other sections truck rates vary above and below rail rates. Few operators of individual trucks and even of fleets of trucks have kept adequate cost records.

Livestock Transportation

Reporting on the increase in transportation of livestock by motor truck the Commission says: "Through the use of the railroad and motor trucks, farmers are now enabled to save 18 to 36 hours in delivering their livestock to market. This, of course, applies to short hauls of 150 miles or less. Three and one-third million hogs were motor trucked to 15 principal markets in the United States in 1925. This approximated 11 per cent of the total receipts. Calves, cattle, and sheep, likewise, are being hauled to market in increasing numbers by motor truck.

The Way To Market



Truck-In Business Grows

In 1922, 28,103 head of cattle were motor-trucked to the Sioux City, Iowa, stockyards and in 1925 the number was 79,966, representing 4.07 per cent and 9.47 per cent, respectively, of the total receipts in those years. In 1922, 277,514 hogs were motor-trucked to Sioux City, and in 1925, the number was 665,394, representing 14.95 per cent and 19.59 per cent, respectively, of the total receipts of hogs at that market. In 1922, the number of calves hauled by motor truck to Sioux City represented 7.11 per cent of the total receipts and in 1925, 24.9 per cent. In 1922, 8.06 per cent of the total receipts of sheep were motor-trucked and in 1925, 11.73 per cent. The average length of haul to the Sioux City market is 35 to 40 miles, with a maximum haul of about 100 miles.

Large Increase Here

In 1925, the receipts of livestock by motor truck at South St. Paul, Minn., were about 7 per cent of the total receipts, representing an increase in 1925 as compared with 1924 of approximately 37 per cent. About 75 per cent of the motor-hauled livestock received at this market originates within a radius of 60 miles.



Donald Kirkpatrick

The livestock hauled by motor truck to the Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., stockyards shows a gradual increase from 1921 to 1925. The total number of livestock received by motor truck at this stockyard in 1921 was 228,762 and in 1925, 354,184, which was about five per cent of the total receipts of all meat animals.

Smaller Growth Chicago

There is a smaller percentage of total receipts of livestock coming into the Chicago stockyards by motor truck than at most of the other principal markets, largely due, it is stated, to the congestion encountered by the motor trucks going to and from the stockyards. The percentage of the total of all classes of livestock received at the Chicago market by motor truck varied from .32 per cent in 1920 to .91 per cent in 1925. The total number received by motor truck in 1925 was 128,215 head. The radius of operations for motor trucks handling livestock to the Chicago market ranges from about 30 to 60 miles and in some instances, 70 miles.

Indianapolis Figures

In the Indianapolis, Ind., market in 1913 only 4.5 per cent of the total receipts of hogs were transported by motor truck while in 1923, 32.5 per cent were hauled by motor truck. The length of haul of these shipments was approximately 50 miles. The rates for the transportation of hogs and cattle to packing plants at Indianapolis have been reduced because of a rapidly developing practice of hauling return loads of merchandise, agricultural machinery, fertilizers, cement, and building material from the industrial center to small towns along the route of the truck operator. Approximately 180 tons of return loading are being transported weekly from Indianapolis to surrounding territory on returning stock trucks.

Poultry Trucking Grows

Shipments of poultry by motor truck are increasing in number. A farmer in Minnesota stated that though there was a shrinkage of five or six pounds per crate on rail shipments, it was only about one pound when motor trucks were used. He can deliver his poultry in Minneapolis, a distance of about 50 miles, in a little over two hours by truck and is enabled to obtain the benefit of the Minneapolis market price which is usually five or six cents per pound over his local market.

The advantage of motor truck transportation for shipments of livestock for short distances are: A minimum of shrinkage, quick delivery, ability to take advantage of favorable market prices, less cost for food and watering stock, and ability to make shipments of a few animals at a time.

GATES TO LASALLE

C. E. GATES, assistant state club leader, has been employed as farm adviser in LaSalle county to succeed Walter W. McLaughlin. McLaughlin resigned recently and according to reports has been employed by one of the banks at Decatur to manage its agricultural interests.

CONGRESSMEN ASWELL OF Louisiana, Fort of New Jersey, Crisp of Georgia and Clarke of New York were principal speakers against the Haugen Bill in the early debate in the House. Ketcham of Michigan appeared in behalf of the export debenture plan.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., October 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925.

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Corn Borer Due In Illinois This Year Be On The Lookout

Moths Now Emerging From Chrysalis In Infested Areas

THE European corn borer will strike Illinois in numbers within the next few weeks if the previous progress of the insect westward continues. Prevailing easterly winds in late May and June two years ago brought the borer moths a long ways toward Illinois into southwestern Michigan and northwestern Indiana.

The moths come out of their wintering quarters in May and June just as the tiny corn plants are leaving out. With favorable winds they will take the air and come westward, striking first, in all probability, the corn fields of Cook, Will, Kankakee, Lake and Iroquois counties.

The borer has advanced its front line trenches to within 50 miles of Chicago already. The insects have been found in numbers a little farther east, about Plymouth, Indiana, and in Berrien county, the easternmost county in Michigan.

Bore Into Stalk

The moths lay their eggs in protected places on the young corn plants and within a few days the little larvae, or grubs, hatch out. They start feeding on the tender leaves at once. The larvae grow rapidly. Within a few days after birth, they bore their way through the stock well into the interior, where they lead a comfortable, protected existence feeding on the stalk juices and vegetable matter, and striking at the heart of the young plant.

The borer doesn't kill the plant. It merely weakens it, stunts the growth, and produces nubbins instead of healthy ears.

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Haugen Measure Passes House With Nearly Two-Thirds Majority By Vote 204 To 121

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Future of Motor Trucking Revealed in I. C. C. Report

Quasey and Kirkpatrick Represent I. A. A. in a Series of Hearings

REGULATION of motor trucks and bus lines, and a complete treatise on the development of freight service by motor trucks is the subject of a lengthy report of the Interstate Commerce Commission known as docket No. 18300.



L. J. Quasey

The report grew out of a series of hearings throughout the United States during 1927 and early 1928. The purpose of the hearings was to bring to light facts regarding motor truck and bus transportation with the view of recommending regulatory measures in the interest of the public.

L. J. Quasey, director of transportation, and Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, represented the Illinois Agricultural Association at the various hearings.

Truck Service Popular

The Commission states that throughout the hearing few complaints were registered against the service rendered by either contract carrier or common-carrier trucks. Motor-truck service for short hauls was generally commended by shippers. Promptness of delivery was recognized as an important advantage. Little uniformity between rates and charges for transportation for both goods and passengers was apparent. The Commission found it impossible to make a fair comparison of truck rates with rail rates.

In Connecticut transportation by motor truck for 20 miles is three cents per 100 lbs. lower than the rail rate; for 30 miles it approximates the rail rate; for 50 miles it is two cents higher; for 75 miles it is ten cents higher and for 100 miles, 19 cents higher. In Louisiana and North Carolina truck rates approximate the corresponding rail rates. In other sections truck rates vary above and below rail rates. Few operators of individual trucks and even of fleets of trucks have kept adequate cost records.

Livestock Transportation

Reporting on the increase in transportation of livestock by motor truck the Commission says: "Through the use of the railroad and motor trucks, farmers are now enabled to save 18 to 36 hours in delivering their livestock to market. This, of course, applies to short hauls of 150 miles or less. Three and one-third million hogs were motor trucked to 15 principal markets in the United States in 1925. This approximated 11 per cent of the total receipts. Calves, cattle, and sheep, likewise, are being hauled to market in increasing numbers by motor truck.

The Way To Market



Truck-In Business Grows

In 1922, 28,103 head of cattle were motor-trucked to the Sioux City, Iowa, stockyards and in 1925 the number was 79,966, representing 4.07 per cent and 9.47 per cent, respectively, of the total receipts in those years. In 1922, 277,514 hogs were motor-trucked to Sioux City, and in 1925, the number was 665,394, representing 14.95 per cent and 19.59 per cent, respectively, of the total receipts of hogs at that market. In 1922, the number of calves hauled by motor truck to Sioux City represented 7.11 per cent of the total receipts and in 1925, 24.9 per cent. In 1922, 8.06 per cent of the total receipts of sheep were motor-trucked and in 1925, 11.73 per cent. The average length of haul to the Sioux City market is 35 to 40 miles, with a maximum haul of about 100 miles.

Large Increase Here

In 1925, the receipts of livestock by motor truck at South St. Paul, Minn., were about 7 per cent of the total receipts, representing an increase in 1925 as compared with 1924 of approximately 37 per cent. About 75 per cent of the motor-hauled livestock received at this market originates within a radius of 60 miles.



Donald Kirkpatrick

The livestock hauled by motor truck to the Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., stockyards shows a gradual increase from 1921 to 1925. The total number of livestock received by motor truck at this stockyard in 1921 was 228,762 and in 1925, 354,184, which was about five per cent of the total receipts of all meat animals.

Smaller Growth Chicago

There is a smaller percentage of total receipts of livestock coming into the Chicago stockyards by motor truck than at most of the other principal markets, largely due, it is stated, to the congestion encountered by the motor trucks going to and from the stockyards. The percentage of the total of all classes of livestock received at the Chicago market by motor truck varied from .32 per cent in 1920 to .91 per cent in 1925. The total number received by motor truck in 1925 was 128,215 head. The radius of operations for motor trucks handling livestock to the Chicago market ranges from about 30 to 60 miles and in some instances, 70 miles.

Indianapolis Figures

In the Indianapolis, Ind., market in 1913 only 4.5 per cent of the total receipts of hogs were transported by motor truck while in 1923, 32.5 per cent were hauled by motor truck. The length of haul of these shipments was approximately 50 miles. The rates for the transportation of hogs and cattle to packing plants at Indianapolis have been reduced because of a rapidly developing practice of hauling return loads of merchandise, agricultural machinery, fertilizers, cement, and building material from the industrial center to small towns along the route of the truck operator. Approximately 180 tons of return loading are being transported weekly from Indianapolis to surrounding territory on returning stock trucks.

Poultry Trucking Grows

Shipments of poultry by motor truck are increasing in number. A farmer in Minnesota stated that though there was a shrinkage of five or six pounds per crate on rail shipments, it was only about one pound when motor trucks were used. He can deliver his poultry in Minneapolis, a distance of about 50 miles, in a little over two hours by truck and is enabled to obtain the benefit of the Minneapolis market price which is usually five or six cents per pound over his local market.

The advantage of motor truck transportation for shipments of livestock for short distances are: A minimum of shrinkage, quick delivery, ability to take advantage of favorable market prices, less cost for food and watering stock, and ability to make shipments of a few animals at a time.

GATES TO LASALLE

C. E. GATES, assistant state club leader, has been employed as farm adviser in LaSalle county to succeed Walter W. McLaughlin. McLaughlin resigned recently and according to reports has been employed by one of the banks at Decatur to manage its agricultural interests.

CONGRESSMEN ASWELL OF Louisiana, Fort of New Jersey, Crisp of Georgia and Clarke of New York were principal speakers against the Haugen Bill in the early debate in the House. Ketcham of Michigan appeared in behalf of the export debenture plan.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., October 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925.

Volume 6 | MAY, 1928 | Number 5

Corn Borer Due In Illinois This Year Be On The Lookout

Moths Now Emerging From Chrysalis In Infested Areas

THE European corn borer will strike Illinois in numbers within the next few weeks if the previous progress of the insect westward continues. Prevailing easterly winds in late May and June two years ago brought the borer moths a long ways toward Illinois into southwestern Michigan and northwestern Indiana.

The moths come out of their wintering quarters in May and June just as the tiny corn plants are leaving out. With favorable winds they will take the air and come westward, striking first, in all probability, the corn fields of Cook, Will, Kankakee, Lake and Iroquois counties.

The borer has advanced its front line trenches to within 50 miles of Chicago already. The insects have been found in numbers a little farther east, about Plymouth, Indiana, and in Berrien county, the easternmost county in Michigan.

Bore Into Stalk

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Endorse Accredited Limestone Companies, Discuss Oil and Insurance at Cambridge Conference

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Illinois Congressmen gave the measure 18 votes, the largest number from any state. Voting in favor of the measure were the following Illinois Congressmen: Adkins, Allen, Arnold, Denison, Hall, Holaday, Wm. E. Hull, Johnson, King, Major, Rainey, Rathbone, Reid, Williams, Yates, Buckbee, Irwin, and Sabath.

Against the measure were Chindblom, Morton D. Hull, Sproul, Michaelson, and Igoe—all from Chicago. Not voting were Doyle, Kunz, and Britten.

Smith Represents I. A. A.

The Illinois Agricultural Association was represented at Washington by its President throughout the period during which the bill was under preparation and consideration. The I. A. A. was largely responsible for simplifying and clarifying many provisions in the measure. After full explanation and clarification of the equalization fee principle, the Illinois Bankers' Association gave the measure its hearty endorsement. The equalization fee merely safeguards the loan feature and asks those who benefit to pay a proportionate share of the cost of handling the surplus of farm crops.



Sam H. Thompson

The measure passed the Senate previously without hearings.

The bill came up in the House on April 26, the day before the sudden death of Congressman Madden. On Apr. 28, it was announced that the bill would not be open to amendments until the following Thursday.

The measure was called up unexpectedly on Wednesday when many friends of the bill were absent, and by a fluke vote of 141-120 the House sitting as a committee of the whole eliminated the equalization fee.

Illinois Does Good Work

This vote was taken without roll call, and subsequently the forces favoring the bill were rallied with the results noted.

Congressman Charles Adkins of Decatur proved to be an outstanding leader in defense of the measure.

He was second to none in answering the arguments of opponents on the floor during debate. Other Illinois congressmen worked faithfully in behalf of the measure, and gave it their best support.

Newspaper reports implying that a trade had been made with advocates of flood control, and the boulder dam for support of the surplus control bill were entirely unfounded, declared President Smith.

Farm Relief In Vermilion Obtained Through Tax Cut

Landowners Save $150,000 Declares County Treasurer

"IN checking over the tax figures of Vermilion county, I find that the horizontal cut of 30 per cent in farm land values secured through the efforts and co-operation of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau in its hearing before the Board of Review last August 24, has saved the farmers of this county more than $150,000 in actual taxes," stated F. L. Endicott, county treasurer, in a recent letter to the directors of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau. "With a few specific exceptions in one or two townships and school district where local improvements required more money than usual, the reduction has averaged approximately 25 per cent lower than last year.

Urge Support F. B.

"The cut in valuations of farm lands in Vermilion county has been greater than that of any other county in the state and in my judgment the consistent and thorough manner in which the Vermilion County Farm Bureau carried out its program, together with the statistical data which is furnished at considerable expense of time and money, has been largely responsible for the satisfactory manner in which adjustments have been made. I feel it would have been impossible for me as your county treasurer, and it is very improbable that the Board of Review could have made such a horizontal cut of land taxes, without the efforts, statistics, and legal help which your organization of farmers furnished.

"I do not hesitate to say that I feel that every land owner in the county should loyally support your organization."

Corn Borer Due

(Continued from page 3)

Since the finding of a lone borer in Kankakee county in the fall of 1926, field workers have failed to find other traces of the insect.

The Purnell bill now before Congress which will probably be enacted appropriates $7,000,000 additional funds for the use of the government in continuing its warfare against the borer.

The Illinois Agricultural Association gave its support to this measure and will continue to aid any movement designed to curb the progress of the borer through Illinois cornfields.

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The final vote on the Haugen bill in the House, which came on May 3, followed a long 16-hour debate marked by heated argument and discussion. The vote of 204 in favor to 121 against lacked only 12 votes of being a two-thirds majority of all those voting in favor of the bill.

Illinois Congressmen gave the measure 18 votes, the largest number from any state. Voting in favor of the measure were the following Illinois Congressmen: Adkins, Allen, Arnold, Denison, Hall, Holaday, Wm. E. Hull, Johnson, King, Major, Rainey, Rathbone, Reid, Williams, Yates, Buckbee, Irwin, and Sabath.

Against the measure were Chindblom, Morton D. Hull, Sproul, Michaelson, and Igoe—all from Chicago. Not voting were Doyle, Kunz, and Britten.

Smith Represents I. A. A.

The Illinois Agricultural Association was represented at Washington by its President throughout the period during which the bill was under preparation and consideration. The I. A. A. was largely responsible for simplifying and clarifying many provisions in the measure. After full explanation and clarification of the equalization fee principle, the Illinois Bankers' Association gave the measure its hearty endorsement. The equalization fee merely safeguards the loan feature and asks those who benefit to pay a proportionate share of the cost of handling the surplus of farm crops.



Sam H. Thompson

The measure passed the Senate previously without hearings.

The bill came up in the House on April 26, the day before the sudden death of Congressman Madden. On Apr. 28, it was announced that the bill would not be open to amendments until the following Thursday.

The measure was called up unexpectedly on Wednesday when many friends of the bill were absent, and by a fluke vote of 141-120 the House sitting as a committee of the whole eliminated the equalization fee.

Illinois Does Good Work

This vote was taken without roll call, and subsequently the forces favoring the bill were rallied with the results noted.

Congressman Charles Adkins of Decatur proved to be an outstanding leader in defense of the measure.

He was second to none in answering the arguments of opponents on the floor during debate. Other Illinois congressmen worked faithfully in behalf of the measure, and gave it their best support.

Newspaper reports implying that a trade had been made with advocates of flood control, and the boulder dam for support of the surplus control bill were entirely unfounded, declared President Smith.

Farm Relief In Vermilion Obtained Through Tax Cut

Landowners Save $150,000 Declares County Treasurer

"IN checking over the tax figures of Vermilion county, I find that the horizontal cut of 30 per cent in farm land values secured through the efforts and co-operation of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau in its hearing before the Board of Review last August 24, has saved the farmers of this county more than $150,000 in actual taxes," stated F. L. Endicott, county treasurer, in a recent letter to the directors of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau. "With a few specific exceptions in one or two townships and school district where local improvements required more money than usual, the reduction has averaged approximately 25 per cent lower than last year.

Urge Support F. B.

"The cut in valuations of farm lands in Vermilion county has been greater than that of any other county in the state and in my judgment the consistent and thorough manner in which the Vermilion County Farm Bureau carried out its program, together with the statistical data which is furnished at considerable expense of time and money, has been largely responsible for the satisfactory manner in which adjustments have been made. I feel it would have been impossible for me as your county treasurer, and it is very improbable that the Board of Review could have made such a horizontal cut of land taxes, without the efforts, statistics, and legal help which your organization of farmers furnished.

"I do not hesitate to say that I feel that every land owner in the county should loyally support your organization."

Corn Borer Due

(Continued from page 3)

Since the finding of a lone borer in Kankakee county in the fall of 1926, field workers have failed to find other traces of the insect.

The Purnell bill now before Congress which will probably be enacted appropriates $7,000,000 additional funds for the use of the government in continuing its warfare against the borer.

The Illinois Agricultural Association gave its support to this measure and will continue to aid any movement designed to curb the progress of the borer through Illinois cornfields.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Our New Grandmother

THE organized middlemen speaking through their official mouthpiece, the Federated Agricultural Trades of America, would make a great distinction between co-operative marketing initiated by farmers, and that induced by what they term "subsidized" government agencies.

The F. A. T. asserts that it is not opposed to co-operative marketing; it is merely against the government giving aid and encouraging farmers to this end. It would abolish the Division of Co-operative Marketing in the U. S. D. A., kill appropriations to the agricultural colleges under the Purnell Act for co-operative marketing investigation, and prevent Congress from passing legislation designed to help agriculture as other industries have been fostered and helped.

What nonsense is this? No one is being fooled by such a contradictive declaration of principles. Whenever a co-op spokesman counters to the organization's attack, he is suavely assured that the F. A. T. is the farmers' best friend. It's like the old story of Little Red Riding Hood and the wolf posing as her grandmother. We might have greater respect for the F. A. T. of America if it sailed under its true colors.

"Keep Out Of Politics"

DR. WM. E. DODD of the University of Chicago uttered several significant thoughts in his recent article, "Shall Our Farmers Become Peasants," published in the May issue of the Century Magazine.

Answering the critics who tell farmers to keep out of politics he writes: "The present vast industrial privilege is the result of a hundred years of business men in politics. The railway leaders have been in politics since 1850, and they operate now under the protecting law of 1920. There has never been a time when bankers were not in politics, and the great army of financial men are now protected and guided to steady and increasing profits by positive law. Even the labor organizations are shielded by state and national law. 'Let the farmer keep out of politics.'"

"Keep out of politics" is familiar advice. Added to many other delightful gems, this one bears further witness to the farmers' eminence as the most advised man. But this is one admonishment farmers will not follow if its purpose is to let others do their legislating for them. Passage of the McNary-Haugen bill is an illustration. We learn by experience.

We Must Progress

OUR good friend, DeWitt C. Wing, who on June 1 becomes editor-in-chief of the Rural New Yorker—one of the country's oldest and most successful farm weeklies—tells us that the Illinois Agricultural Association is well known in the East.

"A strong, effective farmers' organization that is doing its job," is the description he brought back with him following a visit to New York. It may be useful to analyze why the I. A. A. has been and is enabled to grow increasingly helpful in performing those tasks which individual farmers or small groups cannot do for themselves.

THE I. A. A. enjoys, first, a close tieup with 94 strong, ably-manned county Farm Bureaus. That the farm adviser or county agricultural agent is an integral part of this relationship is most fortunate. In certain of our neighboring states this is not true. In no other state, to our knowledge, are the county advisers performing as varied and helpful a service as in Illinois. Their activities and interests go beyond the boundaries of the farm, and properly so.

Secondly, the I. A. A. is better financed than many organizations. Money is necessary to maintain an organization and carry on a broad program of service. Thus the Association's activities operating through 13 departments, in addition to committees and subsidiaries, are made possible.

IF THE I. A. A. stands out as a state farm organization that is doing its job, the credit goes to the foresighted, thinking farmers of Illinois who made it. As in most trade organizations, certain benefits accrue to non-members or "free riders" as well as to members. Outsiders there are and always will be. Some folks are that way unalterably. Profound individualists grubbing along content with the present order and unmindful of the future may be found in every walk of life. They will be run over except as their more public-spirited, organized neighbors protect them.

THIS nation is fast becoming dominated by group effort. Great combines are replacing the private enterpriser. Machinery and efficiency are our new gods. Business and economic groups are becoming more highly organized. General Motors, U. S. Steel, Standard Oil, consolidated utilities, chain stores and newspapers, and giant banking systems are on every hand or in the process of development. And every group strives to use the government for its economic advantage.

The individualist farmers can't keep pace with this procession. Organized agriculture can.



Tune in on the I. A. A. half hour program broadcast daily at 12:00 o'clock noon from station WJJD, Chicago (365 meters). The facilities of station WJJD are loaned the Association through the courtesy of the Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill. No program on Saturdays and Sundays.

I. A. A. Broadcast Hour Now 12:00 to 12:30 P. M.

THE period for the daily farm radio program of the Illinois Agricultural Association from Station WJJD was changed recently to 12:00 to 12:30 p. m., Central Standard Time. The new arrangement became effective Monday, Apr. 30. The former broadcast period was 12:30 to 1:00 p. m. The change was made necessary because of the recent initiation of Daylight Saving Time in Chicago.

Tri-City Dealers And Dairymen Study Peoria Co-operative

May Establish Similar Stabilization Plan At Rock Island, Davenport, And Moline

A DELEGATION of producers, county agricultural advisers and dealers from Rock Island county, Ill., and Scott county, Iowa, visited Peoria recently to investigate the farmer-dealer co-operative plan which is operating to the mutual benefit of both producers and distributors there.



A. D. Lynch

A similar organization to stabilize the milk market at Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport is in prospect. Wasteful methods of distribution and competition at the tri-city market have worked against the interests of both dealers and dairymen.

The consumer is paying no less for milk and fails to profit by the lack of co-ordination. The dealers it is reported are in the mood to recognize a dairymen's organization and bargain with the producers for a fair, stabilized price. They are getting nowhere fighting each other. The dairyman is the loser because wasteful competition has resulted in discouraging prices.

A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, and several Peoria dealers offered their assistance in establishing a similar plan at the tri-city market. Dealers and dairymen about Rock Island are in a receptive mood for any proposal that will enable them to get on a paying basis for neither, it is reported, is satisfied with the present situation.

PRODUCE MARKET TREND
May 1, 1928

	EGGS (Cases) 1927	1928
Receipts this year on 4 leading markets	2,670,647	2,677,201
In cold storage, May 1	1,512,175	1,321,096
	POULTRY Pounds	Pounds
N. Y. receipts dressed poultry Jan. to May 1	36,351,340	44,657,411
In cold storage, 4 large markets, May 1	60,041,902	33,448,094
	BUTTER	
N. Y. receipts of tub butter	966,092	967,480
In cold storage 4 large markets, May 1	899,817	1,895,649

FLORIDA BOYS WANT JOBS

John H. Wahl, Jr., and Henry A. Carter, University of Florida students at Gainesville, Florida, are looking for jobs on Illinois farms during the summer vacation.

"We are both 19 years of age," wrote Wahl recently to the Knox County Farm Bureau, "and 'Pete' (Henry) is the son of an orange grower here in Florida. My father is J. H. Wahl, attorney, Cocoa, Florida. If we can get jobs and have the pleasure of a trip to Illinois we will be more than satisfied.

"Pete is acquainted with agricultural work, and while I have never lived on a farm, I think I could learn. At the present time my accomplishment along that line are: (1) I can milk a cow, (2) I can harness a horse. I think we will work as hard as the average boy. Our address is Phi Kappa Tau House, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla."

Picnic Committee Meets in 14th District

M. G. LAMBERT, I. A. A. Executive Committeeman from the 14th district, presided at a meeting of the district picnic committee held at Monmouth on Apr. 25.

Tuesday, Aug. 21, was selected as a tentative date.

Col. Ousley, Adam McMullen, Congressman Hill, Dr. H. C. Taylor, and Chester Davis were mentioned as possible speakers.

It was decided to hold the next district I. A. A. conference at Aledo on May 22, and that the conference following be held at Carthage.

W. A. Stevenson, Henderson county; W. O. Kunkel, Hancock county; J. H. Lloyd, Hancock county; M. G. Lambert, Hancock county; P. B. Scott, Mercer county; R. C. Doneghue, McDonough county; Joseph Adcock, R. E. Kirby, and A. A. Olsen, Warren county, attended the meeting.

Direct Buying Increases

DIRECT buying of feeder cattle by corn belt feeders is on the increase, according to the U. S. D. A. The change is due to the fact that many ranchmen prefer to sell their stock at home, while feeders like to buy their stock direct from the range.

Co-operative Movement at Winchester Gets Results

Brings Offer of More Money for Butterfat

FOLLOWING the recent movement of the Scott County Farm Bureau to organize a co-operative produce selling association at Winchester, representatives of a centralized creamery from Jacksonville offered to pick up cream at Winchester and pay farmers in that vicinity one-half cent per lb. more for butterfat than is being paid in Jacksonville.



Alfred Tate

"The fact that we have started to organize a produce marketing association has excited the cream station buyers and they are making every attempt to retain their business if possible," says Farm Adviser Tate, "We are not finding any difficulty in signing up members in the association. I think we have 51 contracts already signed, many of which came in voluntarily."

Old like buyers in Missouri and Illinois are getting their butterfat approximately 10 cents per lb. cheaper than they pay in Minnesota where co-operative creameries are scattered throughout the state according to reports. The Land 'O Lakes Creameries, Inc. of that state deplore this situation since it permits centralized creameries to undersell the Land 'O Lakes organizations on the large butter markets.

Chicago Meeting in June to Defend Co-operatives

J. F. REID of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation released a story recently calling attention to a meeting of all co-operative organizations in Chicago early in June to defend co-operative marketing against the attacks of the organized distributors, who, it is reported, have raised a large fund to put the farmers' organizations out of business.

The Federated Agricultural Trades of America is the new anti-co-operative organization formed in Chicago last year.

Don't Like Grading System

FEDERAL grading of grain has nothing to do with the milling value of wheat, and the United States Grain Standards Act, while it has done well for the consumer, has worked against the producer, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry were told recently by witnesses appearing in support of the Shipstead bill to repeal the grading law.

Philo B. Miles of the Peoria, Illinois, Board of Trade urged that the measure be enacted and the States be permitted to return to the old grading system.

State-wide Committee Seeks Solution to Tax Weaknesses in Illinois

Earl C. Smith Represents I. A. A. on Fact Finding Body

WAYS and means of making facts of taxation and public finance available were discussed at a meeting of the new statewide tax committee at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, on May 11. This was the third meeting of the group organized recently to study and investigate the operation of the present revenue laws of Illinois, and to make recommendations for their improvement.



Earl C. Smith

Omar H. Wright of Belvidere, vice-president of the Illinois Bankers' Association, has been designated as chairman of the new fact-finding body. Other members of the executive committee of the tax conference are: Fredrik L. Gjesdahl, secretary, Earl C. Smith, Illinois Agricultural Association, James D. Cunningham, Illinois Manufacturers Association, Victor A. Olander, Illinois State Association of Labor, Max Murdock, Illinois State Association of Real Estate Boards, Robert C. Moore, Illinois State Teachers Association, Miss Grace Temple, Illinois Women's Joint Legislative Council, Chief Justice Harry Olson, Municipal Court of Chicago, Professor Charles E. Merriam, Department of Political Economy, University of Chicago, Dr. Richard T. Ely, and Professor Herbert D. Simpson of the Institute of Land Economics and Public Utilities, and George O. Fairweather of the Joint Commission on Tax Valuations for Cook county.

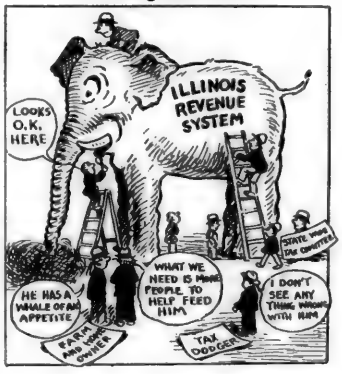
Others Invited

At a preliminary meeting the executive committee was authorized to increase its membership and invite other state-wide organizations to send representatives to the next meeting of the tax conference. President Earl C. Smith, John C. Watson, and Robert A. Cowles represented the I. A. A. at the first general conference.

Among the experts in taxation and public finance who will bring to the committee their study and investigations are: Dr. Herbert D. Simpson of Northwestern University, George O. Fairweather, Dr. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, John C. Watson of the I. A. A., and Professor J. A. Fairley of the University of Illinois.

The committee recognizes that it is entering on a long-time program through which it hopes to bring about changes in laws and constitutional provisions where needed.

Looking Him Over



Country Life Conference June 19-20-21, Urbana

THE eleventh annual conference of the American Country Life Association will be held June 18-19-20 at Urbana in co-operation with the University of Illinois.

A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director of the I. A. A., will tell how dealers and dairymen are working together at Peoria for their mutual benefit, while John C. Watson, tax director, will discuss "What We Are Learning About Taxes."

Talks and discussions relating to country life and rural improvement by people from many states have been arranged. Eugene Davenport, former dean of the Illinois College of Agriculture, will be the speaker at the annual country life banquet on June 20.

Knox County Farmers Save $87,000 in Taxes

LAND owners in Knox county paid $87,000 less taxes in 1927 than they paid in 1926, according to a recent compilation by John C. Watson, director of taxation.

The reduction in taxes was brought about by a 21 per cent cut in land valuations secured following an appeal to the county board of review by the Knox County Farm Bureau.

Sixteen members of township tax committees in Knox county met at Galesburg recently where Mr. Watson discussed the state revenue laws and their administration. Robert Gibbs, H. S. Brown, Guy Routh, and James McBride, the Farm Bureau's Public Relations Committee, arranged the meeting.

Shaw to Milk Producers'

WILFRED SHAW, farm adviser in Peoria county, has been employed as resident manager of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association to work with A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director of the I. A. A., in directing the affairs of the co-operative marketing agency at Peoria.

Shaw will begin his new duties as soon as his successor has been chosen by the Peoria County Farm Bureau.

Appeal To Attorney General To Enforce Tax Commission Order

Champaign County Tax Case Awaits Further Action On Reassessment

OSCAR CARLSTROM, attorney general, was asked recently to start proceedings in Champaign county toward enforcing the April 5 order of the Illinois Tax Commission directing a reassessment of property by Champaign county tax officials.



Wm. H. Malone

Action to enforce its orders was taken at a meeting of the State Tax Commission in Chicago on May 7 when the members voted unanimously to authorize Chairman Wm. H. Malone to appeal to the attorney general.

According to reports Champaign county officials ignored the Tax Commission's orders and proceeded to extend taxes on old valuations which the Commission declared null and void. As a result many Champaign county farmers have refused to pay their taxes on the ground that they were being illegally collected.

The controversy, which began early last summer, arose over findings of inequalities in tax valuations between farm lands and property, and real estate in the taxing districts of Champaign, Urbana, and Rantoul by the Champaign County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The Farm Bureau alleges that farm lands, and real estate in the smaller villages of the county, were assessed from 25 to 40 per cent higher than property in the cities mentioned.

After several hearings and subsequent investigations, the Tax Commission found that the farmers had a just complaint, and in December, 1927, ordered a reassessment. The Champaign County Board of Review made a slight revision in assessed valuations which the farmers contended did not bring any substantial relief.

The Farm Bureau again appealed to the Commission which issued its second order for a reassessment on April 5, 1928. This the Champaign county officials ignored.

Section 287 of the state tax laws provides that if any taxing official shall fail or neglect to perform any of the duties required of him under the Act, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $500 to be recovered in an action of debt in the Circuit Court of the proper county, and may be removed from office at the discretion of the court.

Reports coming to the State Tax Commission are to the effect that a recent order of reassessment issued for St. Clair county for 1928 taxes is being carried out.

Farm Baseball Season Opens May 26, Eight Divisions To Compete

Each District Schedules Own Games, Keen Competition Seen For State Title

FARM Bureau baseball in Illinois will be ushered in on Saturday, May 26, and to all indications games will be played in the eight divisions of the State League, with one or two exceptions, on that date.

Playing schedules have been or will be announced, it is hoped, within the next 10 days in official Farm Bureau organs or in the local newspapers.

At least seven new teams are expected to compete in the race for the state title which promises to be keenly contested. Division I, comprising Whiteside, Henry, and Stark, has all new teams to play for the first time in years, this season. Whiteside had a team several years ago but neither Stark nor Henry has competed heretofore.

New Counties Enter

Champaign, Scott, Washington, and McDonough counties also will enter Farm Bureau teams for the first time this year. Jackson, and possibly Piatt counties, likewise, may bring out farm baseball nines. With favorable weather there will be more Farm Bureau teams entered in the race this year than ever before.

Playing has improved steadily since the League was organized four years ago. The team captains, managers, and farm advisers are keeping their eyes open for likely talent among the boys and younger men. This activity was revealed in the improved playing of several teams last year.

Division III Leads

Peoria county arose from its cellar position to become a championship contender. This county, as well as others in Division III comprising Tazewell, Peoria, Marshall-Putnam, and Woodford, will fight for League leadership in '28.

Division III has had the championship team ever since the League was organized, although Henderson county was a worthy contender on several occasions. Henderson county has a strong team but the competition in Western Illinois has been less keen, hence this county usually has entered the semi-finals with less playing experience than is the case in other divisions.

Egypt Has Good Teams

The Southern Illinois counties of Lawrence, Wayne, Clay, and Effingham have been placed tentatively in Division VIII, while Jefferson, Bond, Washington, and possibly Jackson will play in Division VII.

Members who are interested in baseball, but have no county team should see their farm adviser about organizing one. Usually it is advisable to play locally a year and get experience before entering the stiffer competition in the State Farm Bureau League. Where the players have had experience working together on local teams this is not necessary.

More Farm Relief



Thirteenth District to Picnic at Freeport

THE I. A. A. Farm Bureau picnic in the 13th congressional district will be held at Taylor's Park, Freeport, according to a recent announcement of C. E. Bamborough, I. A. A. Executive Committeeman from Polo.

Representatives from Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Lee, and Whiteside counties met at Freeport recently to make preliminary arrangements.

The exact date was not definitely set but members of the committee prefer that it be held the latter part of August.

Whiteside county asked to have the picnic next year. Thereafter the picnic will go to a different county in the district each year until all have been served.

Livestock Shippers at Cissna Park Get Shed

LIVESTOCK shippers about Cissna Park, Iroquois county, recently expressed their thanks to the Iroquois County Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. Transportation Department for the new stock shed built by the C. & E. I. railroad at that point.

The appeal for the new sheds was initiated by L. W. Wise, farm adviser at Watseka. The I. A. A. Transportation Department assisted by presenting the Farm Bureau's plea to the carrier. The Cissna Park Shipping Association had asked for the convenience more than two years ago. Livestock had been without any shelter whatever in these yards before the shed was built.

FIFTY CANADIAN FARMERS are members of the lower house of Parliament, according to the National Farm News. Four others are members of the Federal Cabinet Council.

Railroads May Enter Truck Transportation Field in Near Future

Commerce Commission Makes Recommendation on Motor Truck Regulation

THE Interstate Commerce Commission recently reported the following conclusions as a result of a series of hearings held during 1927 on motor truck and bus transportation: Railroads, whether steam or electric, and water carriers subject to the interstate commerce act should be authorized to engage in interstate commerce by motor vehicles on the public highways, and thereafter such service should be subject to the provisions of the interstate commerce act, with the possible exception of section 15 (a).

Railroads and other carriers subject to the interstate commerce act should be authorized to participate in joint rates and through routes with common carrier motor truck or motor bus lines.

The problem of regulating motor vehicle operations in interstate commerce is so new that it is too early to attempt too detailed regulation.

Need Regulatory Laws

Regulation of interstate commerce by motor vehicles operating as common carriers of passengers on the public highways over regular routes or between fixed termini should be provided for by law.

There does not appear to be at the present time public need for regulating interstate transportation of property by motor vehicles.

The right of any party to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission from the action of a state board or a joint board should be provided.

Recommend Operate One Year

The law should provide that an applicant for a certificate of public convenience and necessity must be in operation as a common carrier over the route described in the application at least one year prior to the first day of the legislative session in which such law is enacted.

Holders of certificates of public convenience and necessity should be required to furnish such additional service as the public demands.

The law should require that the interstate fares and charges of motor bus lines be just, reasonable, not unjustly discriminatory, and not unduly preferential or unduly prejudicial. Tariffs should be filed and posted.

Provision should be made for the filing of complaints against fares, charges, practices or service of motor bus lines operating as common carriers.

Additional recommendations are made that broad discretionary powers be given regulatory boards in classifying vehicles, the issuance of free passes and free transportation, transportation of explosives and inflammables, preventing monopolies and effecting co-ordination of all existing transportation agencies.

Co-ops Reply to Attack of Federated Agricultural Trades

Minnesota Farmers Cite Aid Given Business by Department of Commerce

THE Land 'O Lakes Creameries, Inc., the Central Cooperative Association, and the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, all in Minnesota, issued a 16-page pamphlet recently, entitled, "An Answer," which is a reply to the Chicago conference of the organized middlemen known as the Federated Agricultural Trades of America.

The Chicago conference, which was held last year in the Palmer House, was characterized by the extreme antagonism expressed by many representatives of dealers' organizations to co-operative marketing of farm products. Many of the speakers implied that the farmer had no business selling farm commodities cooperatively. They denounced bitterly the activities of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state universities in studying and teaching marketing, and helping farmers inaugurate cooperative ventures.

Attack Farm Bill

The middlemen attacked the McNary-Haugen bill presumably because it will limit speculation when passed and in operation. One speaker urged the raising of a large defense fund to keep a powerful lobby in Washington to fight such legislation as the McNary-Haugen bill and to work for the farm bill which will interfere the least with the established old line system of distribution.

Replying to the attack of the middlemen on the activities of the Division of Co-operative Marketing of the U. S. D. A., the Minnesota co-operatives said:

"The chairman said, 'We are opposed to the co-operative issue if it requires government subsidies, which must be carried in part or as a whole by the tax payers in other lines.'

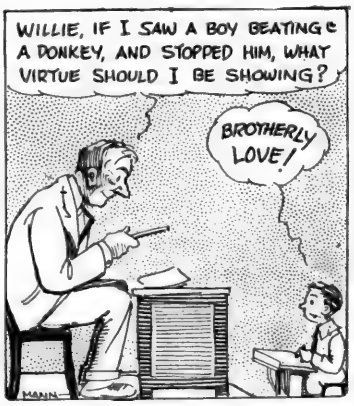
"The answer to this is that co-operative marketing has never received a single dollar from the government. The Department of Agriculture has tried to aid farmers just as the Department of Commerce aids business.

All Aid Business

"Here are a few divisions of the Department of Commerce each with a chief in charge paid by the taxpayers of this country to aid business: Regional Information, Textile, Machinery, Foodstuffs, Lumber, Hide, and Leather, Automotive, Iron and Steel, Agricultural Implement, Boot and Shoe, Chemical, Electrical Equipment, Minerals, Commercial Law and Transportation.

"This does not look as though business has been neglected in spending 'the money of tax payers in other lines.'

"Furthermore, the Department of Commerce maintains representatives in most large cities of the entire world to help these American business men who are objecting to the work of the Department of Agriculture.



Subsidies to Private Enterprise

"When it comes to subsidies it is private business and not co-operatives that have benefited. We quote from a letter just received:

" 'The Street Railway Statute vests in the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Minnesota authority to determine the value of properties and establish rates of fare which will yield a reasonable return on such value.'

"Have you ever heard of any branch of farming that has ever been guaranteed a 'reasonable return' on the investment or is this done because transportation is more important than food? How about the Panama Canal built to aid business although it greatly injures the great Northwest agricultural district? Is not this in fact a subsidy to business?

"None of the middlemen answered C. A. Ewing when he made the statement that the unfair advantage given manufacturing by our tariff laws costs the farmers more each year than there is invested in the business of the middlemen organizing to fight co-operative marketing! Who is subsidized by these tariff laws?"

Richland County Unit Sells 94,305 Lbs. Butterfat

THE farmers' cream station at Olney marketed co-operatively 94,305 pounds of butterfat during 1927. This is a higher record than any other single unit in the state, made last year. During the first three months of 1928 the Olney station increased its intake by more than 21 per cent over a similar period in 1927. The Richland Farmer estimates that Richland county will sell co-operatively at least 150,000 pounds of butterfat before the end of this year. The three units at Olney, Claremount, and Stringtown are adding thousands of dollars to the incomes of their farmer patrons.

Trucks Now Haul Bulk of City Milk Supply Says I. C. C.

Glass Lined Tanks on Trucks Replace Cans at Many Cities

BETWEEN 1910 and 1924, the motor truck had taken over the bulk of the shipments of milk formerly handled by electric railways and wagons and also a part of the steam railroad short-haul shipments, according to a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is largely accounted for by the gradual crowding back of dairy farms with the growth of city suburban areas and by the shifting from rail to motor truck transportation for distances up to 50 miles. Among these advantages are: (1) Truck passes producer's gate and the truck driver acts as producer's personal agent in the city; (2) shipment by truck reduces the number of handlings from six or more to only two; (3) trucks lose fewer cans; (4) elimination of the haul from railroad milk platform to the city milk dealer results in an estimated saving of five cents a hundredweight.

Saves Time

Shipping by motor truck saves time where distances are not too great and eliminates the city terminal handling and transportation costs.

Approximately 90 per cent of all milk brought into the cities of Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Indianapolis is brought in by motor truck. About 20 per cent is trucked into Philadelphia, while Baltimore receives 45 per cent of its supply by truck.

Of the trucks hauling milk into these cities 65.6 per cent operated within a radius of 29 miles and only 6.8 per cent operated over routes 50 miles and over in length. The trucks are, for the most part, of the smaller capacity type; 57.1 per cent are one and two-ton trucks while only 7.3 per cent are over four-ton capacity.

The trucks are usually operated by individuals who live in the rural sections and operate one or two trucks. Twenty cents per ton-mile is the usual rate in the 30 to 39-mile zone. For shorter distances the rates are higher. Comparison of rail and motor truck rates for hauling milk shows that truck rates are the same as rail rates or somewhat higher.

In 1924, there were delivered daily to Chicago, 44,000 eight-gallon cans of milk of which 68 per cent were carried by rail and 32 per cent by motor truck. Since then trucks have come into much wider use.

Bulk transportation of milk has developed the tank truck. The glass-lined tank truck is suited for the hauling of milk from country stations to city plants, especially when neither is located directly on a railroad and when the distance is not beyond the economic range of truck haulage. The capacities of the tanks range from about 800 to 2,000 gallons.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 6 JUNE, 1928 Number 6

Equality for Agriculture

THE Republican Party is on trial at Kansas City this week. A great national issue is at stake. Shall agriculture be permanently subjected that industry may enjoy greater privilege, protection, and profit, or shall protection be accorded to all alike? This is the paramount question before the Nation. The farmer is fighting for equal opportunity.

Organized agriculture sought to keep the issue out of politics. The administration chose to force it into politics. We accept the challenge. May Illinois acquit itself well in the coming test to determine whether or not this question shall be squarely met in the interest of the future welfare of our country.

Peek Hits Hard In Radio Talk On Veto Message from KFNF

Calls Document Most Intemperate and Ill-Humored of Any In History

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After explaining the bill Mr. Peek said: "This all seems so simple that you wonder why the question has not been settled long ago.

"The answer is that Secretary Wallace did try to get the Harding administration to take definite constructive action, but he was pushed aside for Secretary Hoover who has been the real agricultural adviser and dictator of the last two administrations. Hoover has had for his advisers the grain exporters, dealers in farm commodities, millers, and other manufacturers of the farmers' crops.

Don't Want Anything New

"These men do not want anything to happen which by any possibility might interfere with their business and so the farmers have arrayed against them the exchanges, boards of trade, and I am sorry to say, some of the big bankers who finance their members."

Discussing the veto message in general Mr. Peek voiced the belief that the President knew but little about the bill and what it contained. "His veto message proves that this is still the case," he said. "It is a lengthy document said to be the most intemperate and ill-humored of any veto message in our history. It was openly charged in the Senate debate on May 25 that the President did not himself write the message and no one in Washington believes that he did.

"Many of the assertions in the veto message can only be answered by a blunt statement that they are not true, either as economic fact or as interpretation of the bill.

Adjectives No Argument

"The use of epithets and the calling of names is not argument; they can only be answered in kind, and it is best that such passages be ignored even though that means ignoring much of the last message which, compared with the veto message of February, 1927, adds many new adjectives but no new ideas to the discussion. In general the veto message shows (1) that the real Coolidge objection is not against the equalization fee as has been frequently stated, but against making the protective tariff operate to enhance the profits of farm crops of which we produce a domestic surplus; (2) that his interest in co-operative marketing development is pretended, not real; (3) that in order to support his criticisms of the measure the President is forced to assume that the board which he alone would appoint would be foolish or criminal in its administration of the act; (4) that he has no constructive proposal for an agricultural policy except the dangerous one that American farm production must be reduced to meet domestic demands, which is economically unsound and nationally unwise; and (5) that he is unwilling to permit the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutional questions involved."

The Real Grounds

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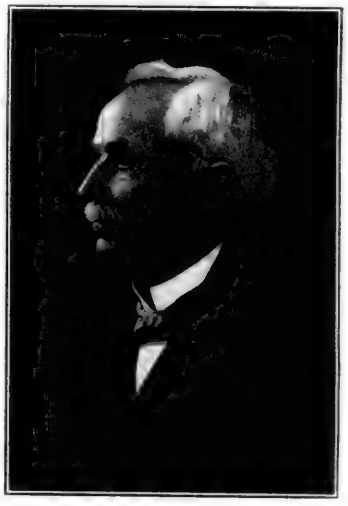
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"That we warn all delegates to the National Conventions that the agricultural question is the paramount issue before the country and that failure of any party to recognize the condition of agriculture as the paramount issue will result in our support of that party, whose candidates make the solution of the agricultural problem the paramount issue of the campaign."

Representatives from eleven central Illinois counties presented these resolutions which were echoed in the press of the United States from coast to coast within 24 hours after their unanimous adoption.

GALESBURG MEETING 2,500 STRONG

THERE were 2,500 militant farmers from a dozen Western Illinois counties at the Galesburg Court House in Knox county while the Springfield meeting was on.

Long before the meeting was scheduled to open the Knox County Court House was filled to overflowing. Crowds gathered in the adjoining halls and lobbies. It became apparent that some other provision must be made for the crowd, so a large truck was driven up in front of the Court House to serve as a speakers' stand, and the throng adjourned to the Court House lawn when A. N. Skinner, prominent Yates City farmer, called the meeting to order. Many women were present. Ten or twelve Western Illinois counties were represented. Ira Moats of Maquon opened the meeting with prayer, which was followed by the audience singing "Illinois".

Coolidge Advice Followed

"The first McNary-Haugen bill was presented to Congress at the suggestion of President Coolidge," said Mr. Skinner in his opening remarks. "The President had advised farmers and farm representatives who had visited him to go back home and frame adequate legislation to be presented to the Congress. The farmers complied and when their measure was presented the first time it was beaten by a substantial majority.

"The McNary-Haugen bill was revised and was presented again. By that time it had gained so many friends that the 69th Congress passed it with a substantial majority. President Coolidge vetoed the bill, accompanying his action with the long message in which he presented his objections.

"These objections were carefully noted by friends of the measure and again the bill was revised to meet Mr. Coolidge's objections insofar as they could be without emasculating the bill. Again the McNary-Haugen measure was presented to Congress where it passed by an even greater majority than the year previous. Mr. Coolidge vetoed that bill. In undignified language he denounced the results of the farmers' painstaking efforts to frame a measure that would meet with the approval of the President.

"We must have someone in the White House who is not too provincial and who has the interests of American agriculture at heart."

A. G. Bridgford, Banker and Landowner of Mercer County, said:

"The administration would lead us to believe that we are in the most properous condition that has existed. That is quite true east of the Allegheny mountains and the New York Stock Exchange. Stocks and bonds have doubled and tripled, yet in the Middle West there have been more bank failures during the Coolidge administration than in the 60 years preceding it. You have seen agriculture and agricultural products take a deflation of over twenty billion dollars, a sum sufficient to buy all the railroads in the United States. . . . . Mr. Coolidge might just as well say, 'I am opposed to any farm legislation that will help the farmer,' because any bill he would recommend or sign would be of no avail to us."

R. C. Ford, Farmer, Peoria County:

"It has been said that Calvin Coolidge could slap the farmers in the face and make them like it. I want you to understand that here is one farmer whom he slapped in the face, and he lacks a hell of a lot of making him like it; and if I get the gist of the sentiment of the 800 Farm Bureau members of Peoria county, he has 800 more there that he lacks a lot of making them like it, and I would like to see every Farm Bureau in this United States have the same feeling that the Farm Bureau of Peoria county seems to have."

L. C. Warner, Farmer, Henry County:

"Agriculture is the basic industry of our land, and yet agriculture has been compelled to take a back seat. Organized farmers in this country are not attempting to pull down any other class. They are simply asking that they may be brought up upon an equal basis with industry and manufactures, capital and labor. . . Thousands of men in my county were disappointed when Mr. Coolidge saw fit to veto the McNary-Haugen bill, but I have not yet heard one single man say he would not still carry on. There was a little meeting over in my county a few days ago, representing some four thousand votes in the County of Henry, and they passed unanimously a set of resolutions, which pledged themselves not to support a certain man, who it has been said is one of the chief agricultural advisers of the President, and that they would use all the influence and power which they possess to prevent his nomination at the convention at Kansas City, and if he was nominated they would use all their power to defeat him at the polls."

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"That we warn all delegates to the National Conventions that the agricultural question is the paramount issue before the country and that failure of any party to recognize the condition of agriculture as the paramount issue will result in our support of that party, whose candidates make the solution of the agricultural problem the paramount issue of the campaign."

Representatives from eleven central Illinois counties presented these resolutions which were echoed in the press of the United States from coast to coast within 24 hours after their unanimous adoption.

GALESBURG MEETING 2,500 STRONG

THERE were 2,500 militant farmers from a dozen Western Illinois counties at the Galesburg Court House in Knox county while the Springfield meeting was on.

Long before the meeting was scheduled to open the Knox County Court House was filled to overflowing. Crowds gathered in the adjoining halls and lobbies. It became apparent that some other provision must be made for the crowd, so a large truck was driven up in front of the Court House to serve as a speakers' stand, and the throng adjourned to the Court House lawn when A. N. Skinner, prominent Yates City farmer, called the meeting to order. Many women were present. Ten or twelve Western Illinois counties were represented. Ira Moats of Maquon opened the meeting with prayer, which was followed by the audience singing "Illinois".

Coolidge Advice Followed

"The first McNary-Haugen bill was presented to Congress at the suggestion of President Coolidge," said Mr. Skinner in his opening remarks. "The President had advised farmers and farm representatives who had visited him to go back home and frame adequate legislation to be presented to the Congress. The farmers complied and when their measure was presented the first time it was beaten by a substantial majority.

"The McNary-Haugen bill was revised and was presented again. By that time it had gained so many friends that the 69th Congress passed it with a substantial majority. President Coolidge vetoed the bill, accompanying his action with the long message in which he presented his objections.

"These objections were carefully noted by friends of the measure and again the bill was revised to meet Mr. Coolidge's objections insofar as they could be without emasculating the bill. Again the McNary-Haugen measure was presented to Congress where it passed by an even greater majority than the year previous. Mr. Coolidge vetoed that bill. In undignified language he denounced the results of the farmers' painstaking efforts to frame a measure that would meet with the approval of the President.

"We must have someone in the White House who is not too provincial and who has the interests of American agriculture at heart."

A. G. Bridgford, Banker and Landowner of Mercer County, said:

"The administration would lead us to believe that we are in the most prosperous condition that has existed. That is quite true east of the Allegheny mountains and the New York Stock Exchange. Stocks and bonds have doubled and tripled, yet in the Middle West there have been more bank failures during the Coolidge administration than in the 60 years preceding it. You have seen agriculture and agricultural products take a deflation of over twenty billion dollars, a sum sufficient to buy all the railroads in the United States. . . . . Mr. Coolidge might just as well say, 'I am opposed to any farm legislation that will help the farmer,' because any bill he would recommend or sign would be of no avail to us."

R. C. Ford, Farmer, Peoria County:

"It has been said that Calvin Coolidge could slap the farmers in the face and make them like it. I want you to understand that here is one farmer whom he slapped in the face, and he lacks a hell of a lot of making him like it; and if I get the gist of the sentiment of the 800 Farm Bureau members of Peoria county, he has 800 more there that he lacks a lot of making them like it, and I would like to see every Farm Bureau in this United States have the same feeling that the Farm Bureau of Peoria county seems to have."

L. C. Warner, Farmer, Henry County:

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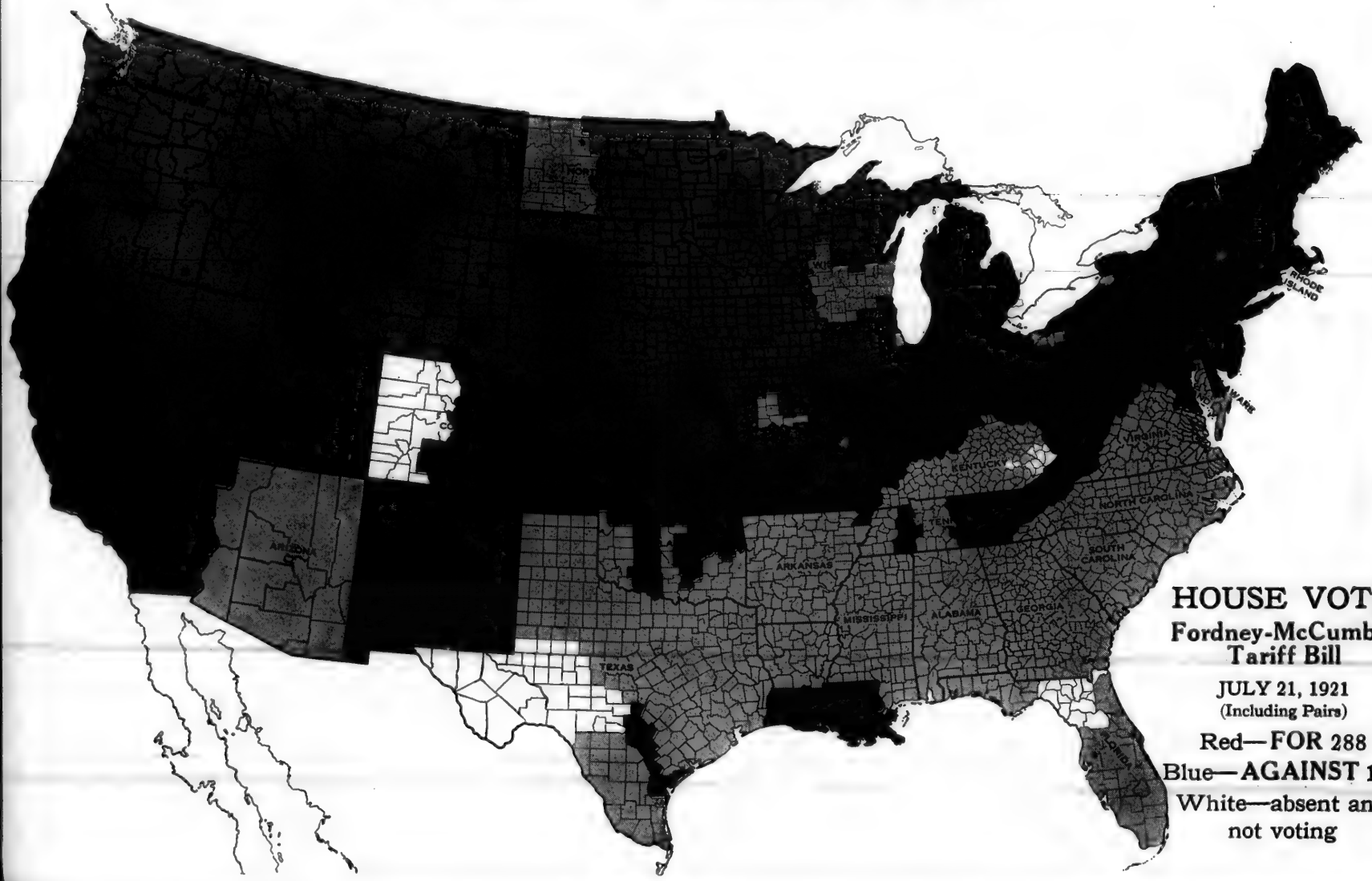
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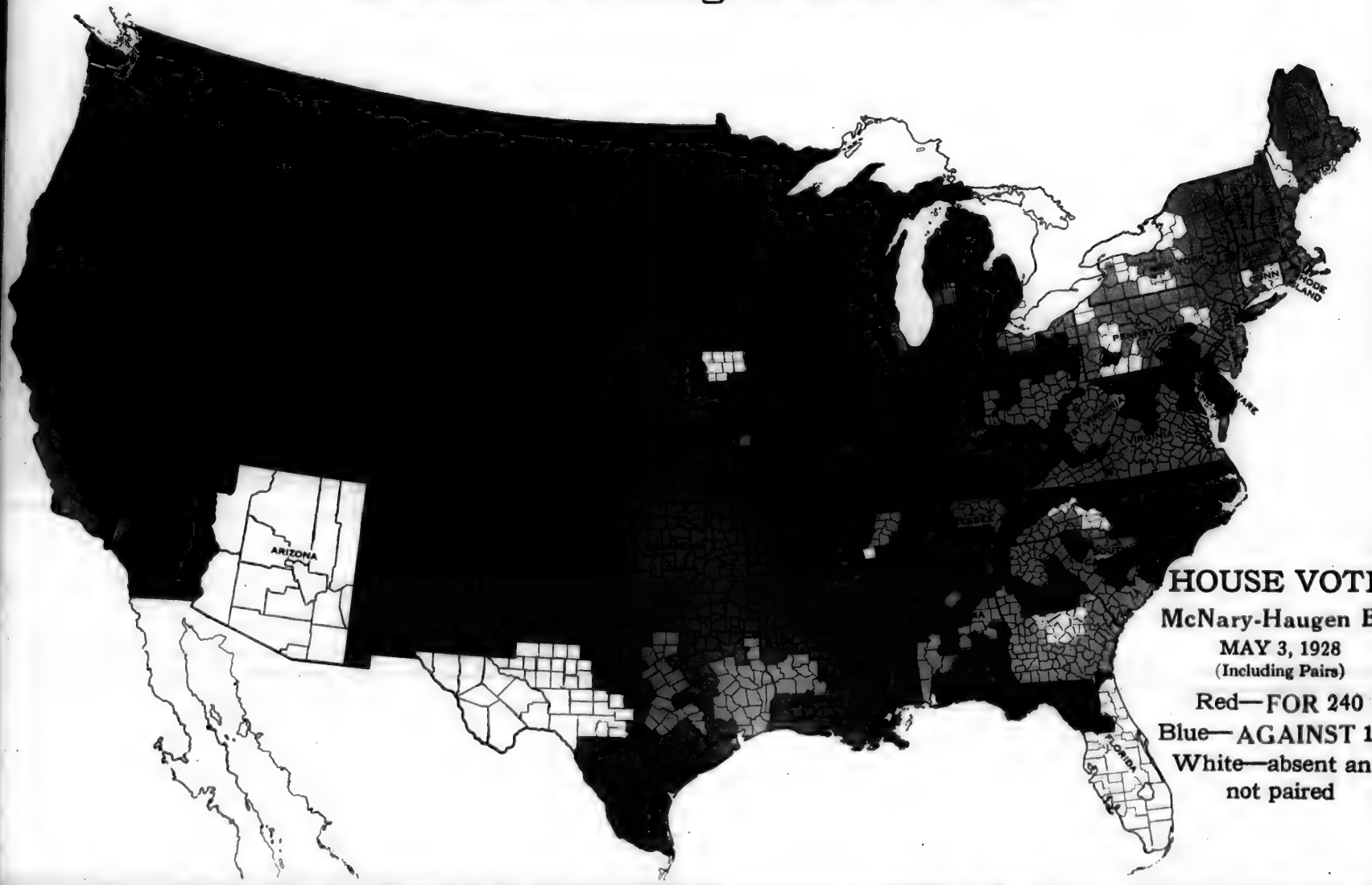
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HOUSE VOTE

McNary-Haugen Bill

MAY 3, 1928

(Including Pairs)

Red—FOR 240

Blue—AGAINST 157

White—absent and not paired

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Edited by Department of Information, E. G. Thiem, Director, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

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Vice-President, Frank D. Barton ..... Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington

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(By Congressional Districts)

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12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th ..... A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Varna
17th ..... Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th ..... Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
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The Corn Belt Uprising

SEVERAL months ago, administration leaders were consoling themselves with statements to the effect that the cry from the West for equality for agriculture emanated from a small group of organization and political leaders. Secretary Jardine told New York business men a year ago when speaking of the Corn Belt agitation that "a small pack of wolves could make a lot of noise." President Coolidge has been assured by his advisers from time to time that the farmers are not for the McNary-Haugen type of farm relief, that the fight for the bill is being made by only a handful of men for political purposes.

Overnight, it seems that the Corn Belt picture to the down-easterners has changed. Farmers' mass meetings at Clinton, Iowa, Springfield, Galesburg, DeKalb, Champaign, and Taylorville, Illinois, and at other points in adjoining states have awakened the country to the fact that the West is in earnest.

Farmers are patient and long-suffering. But the President spilled the beans in his ill-conceived, bitter denunciation of the farmers' request for equal opportunity legislation. The resentment it aroused was to be expected. These uprisings merely reveal what has been apparent for years to those who know the true situation.

Judging from the sentiment expressed at these mass meetings, it would not be surprising to see a coalition, bipartisan ticket placed in the field that the South and West would support unless the major parties nominate men acceptable to the voters of these great sections. The Middle West has no hope of getting a square deal from Coolidge or Hoover. These men undoubtedly are dominated by the selfish industrial interests of the East and by the exchanges and dealers handling farmers' products. What the Republican Party does at Kansas City this week may determine to a large extent its future power and influence in the section of its birth.

The Tail Wags the Dog

HOW the populous industrial east, comprising a very small area of the United States but with a native son in the strategic position of chief executive, dictated the agricultural policy of the nation for a period of five years, will go down in history as one of the ironies of a so-called democratic form of government.

Even a casual observer of the map on page 7 is struck at once with this great truth. Never have we had a more vivid example of how the tail may wag the dog. It causes us to wonder whether we actually have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people that Lincoln dwelled upon in his Gettysburg address.

Such an unwarranted encroachment by the executive on the legislative branch of the government as we have seen in the two McNary-Haugen vetoes never was contemplated by the framers of our constitution. Nor did they assume when they provided for a supreme court that the executive and a cabinet member would usurp the function of passing upon the constitutionality of measures.

To do anything effective for agriculture in a national way is a bold undertaking. Shortly before his death, President Wilson lamented the fact that the agricultural problem was still unsolved. He admitted it was the greatest of all and the most difficult of solution. We have heard expressions of admiration for the "courage" President Coolidge showed in using his veto power. This is superficial reasoning. It requires much more courage to launch an untried plan, such as was embodied in the farm surplus bill, than to do nothing. It is deplorable that the President passed up a great opportunity. His administration has not been barren of useful works. But on the great national issue of bringing about equality for agriculture it has failed almost completely.

Farming As Is

STRAWBERRIES are rotting on the ground in Southern Illinois for want of a market says A. B. Leeper, manager of the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange. At $1.75 a crate, less than 8 cents a box, the growers can not afford to pay for picking, packing, and the freight to market.

Large shipments of berries from Kentucky and Missouri and the fact that there was no market Decoration Day combined to bring about a glut on all markets. We are told that holidays cost the fruit and vegetable growers of America hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

The producer of perishables is continually faced with the hazard of unprofitable prices in a season of flush production. Canning plants are reducing this hazard in many communities, but in others the possibility is ever present. The biggest single item of expense in marketing is freight which for years has increased steadily, along with other fixed charges.

Theoretically, co-operative marketing might solve this problem if the growers over the country were closely organized so as to feed the market only what it could consume at profitable prices to the producers. Practically there is little hope for such a utopia with the producing

(Continued on page 11)



Tune in on the I. A. A. half hour program broadcast daily at 12:00 o'clock noon from station WJJD, Chicago (365 meters). The facilities of station WJJD are loaned the Association through the courtesy of the Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Ill. No program on Saturdays and Sundays.

Wing to New York

"WE are admonished to bear one another's burdens, but farmers are carrying some that a lot of easy-going people have saddled onto them," stated DeWitt C. Wing, newly appointed editor the Rural New-Yorker in a farewell address to corn belt farmers on the I. A. A. radio program recently.



D. C. Wing

"If a pack horse doesn't buck and unload some of his excess baggage, you can be sure that he will be loaded up with more, until he will either balk or lie down in abject, hopeless despair. When a man's spirit breaks, he is no longer a man but a drudge. So long as he will fight in his own interest there is hope for him.

"The champions of mechanical efficiency seem to rejoice in the fact that our farm population is decreasing. Our agricultural troubles, they say, are caused by a surplus of inefficient farmers. They overlook the important fact that national decay begins when farmers are compelled to give up their land and join the landless hordes in cities and towns.

Source of Strength

"The living waters of life spring from the hills and valleys, from which man draws the strength and power that produce clean, rugged people. The stream of life is polluted by its passage through cities."

In his closing remarks, Mr. Wing said, "Instead of saying goodbye to my corn belt friends, I would like to leave these questions with you: How many farm journals are published for farmers, in the interest of farmers? How many of them are influenced to a far greater extent by their advertisers than by their farmer readers? Is the farm press a free press? I know a few journals that are free to represent and fight for the rights of farmers. I am going to work for one of this small group."

Mr. Wing succeeds the late H. W. Collingwood. His new address is 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

Editor RECORD:

"We are charter members of the Ancient Order of Radio Bugs and Broadcasters and were delighted to hear you and our mutual friend, DeWitt C. Wing, at noon today on the air.

"Your Ezry Doolittle's dialogue and satire on campaign expenses was amusing and entertaining, but don't get him smeared with oil as that Tea Pot Dome affair is putting the skids under the G. O. P. and Al Smith is running like a new Ford and may some day be getting his mail in Washington."

Carroll County. C. T. CROFTON.

Pure Milk Association Gains New Membership

MEMBERSHIP in the Pure Milk Association is mounting steadily, according to a report recently issued by Don Geyer, field representative. The members of the organization now control more than half of Chicago's daily fluid milk supply.

The organization now embraces 17 counties in Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, and Northwestern Indiana. More than 600 dairymen in Kane county are members and by the end of June officers of the association hope to bring the total of this county to 1,000. The first unit was organized in Lake county, Indiana, on May 23. Work is now in progress toward building the membership in that state.

An important meeting of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture was held at Madison on June 14 to discuss the fluid milk section and particularly the welfare of the Pure Milk Association. The Council hopes to co-ordinate the major farm and dairy organizations in Wisconsin to bring about some unity and co-operation in fluid milk marketing.

In some instances in the past one group of milk shippers has fought another so as to flood the market and depress prices to the detriment of all. The new movement hopes to stop recurrences of this kind. The 4,000 members of the Pure Milk Association are divided into more than 100 locals which vary in membership from 100 to 275.

The injury done to the Illinois woodlots by using them for pasture is greater than injury from all other sources, according to R. B. Miller, chief forester of the State Department of Conservation. Throughout Central and Northern Illinois, woodland is not only being injured but it is being converted to cleared land by grazing, he says.

Farm production in the United States in the five years from 1922-26 was about 14 per cent greater than in the five years 1917-21, whereas population increased less than nine per cent.

The Government printing office at Washington is by far the largest book and job printing plant in the world.

Malone Speaks At Champaign County Tax Gathering 31st

Declares There Is No Tax Roll at Present Time

CHAMPAIGN county farmers turned out 800 strong at a meeting of taxpayers in Champaign on May 31 to hear William H. Malone, chairman of the State Tax Commission, bring the latest word on the controversy over the legality of the assessment in that county.



Wm. H. Malone

Mr. Malone stated that there is no tax roll in Champaign county at the present time since the present assessment was declared null and void by the Commission.

"The order of reassessment will stand until it is changed by a court of competent jurisdiction," said Mr. Malone.

"The Tax Commission gave a fair and open hearing to the farmers of Champaign county, to the Board of Review, and numerous lawyers and county and city officials. They found that property in Champaign county had not been equally assessed and signed an order for reassessment. And I say to you, if the assessors reassess and it comes back the same as before I will sign an order for another reassessment.

Obey the Law

"The State Tax Commission, created under the law of this state and vested with the powers I have read to you, plain, clear, and definite, has ordered a reassessment of Champaign county. I suggest that the county officers obey the law and if they don't, the State Tax Commission will go into the Supreme Court of this state and ask for a writ of mandamus to compel them to, and ask for a writ of malfeasance in office to put them out where they belong."

John C. Watson, director of taxation, spoke briefly following Mr. Malone. He read excerpts of the October 6 hearing before the Commission revealing that the Board of Review had knowledge of the tax summary as presented; that it did not question the method by which these facts were secured; and agreed that the summary stated the facts as the board knew.

Sixty-two livestock growers from Logan county visited the Chicago Producers on May 31. J. H. Checkley, farm adviser, led the pilgrimage.

They came up in a special car on the I. C. R. R. returning home the same day.

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To Recommend I. A. A. Employ a Grain Marketing Director

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Madison Co. Tries New Member Plan

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A Legal Reserve Mutual

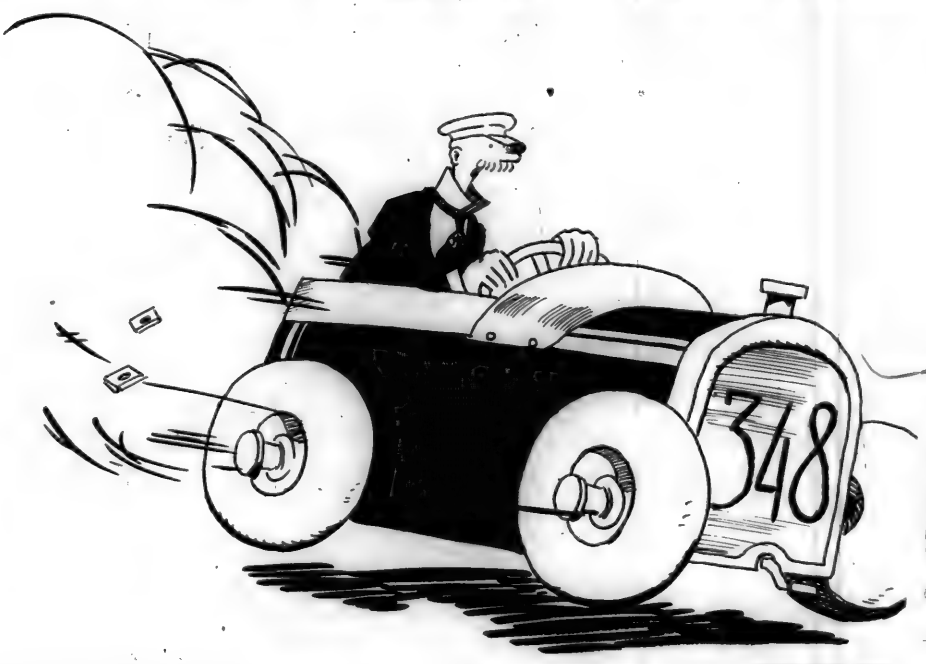
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8200 Policyholders, June 1 Assets $175,000

The
Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 6 JULY, 1928 Number 7

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Courtesy Sidney Smith.

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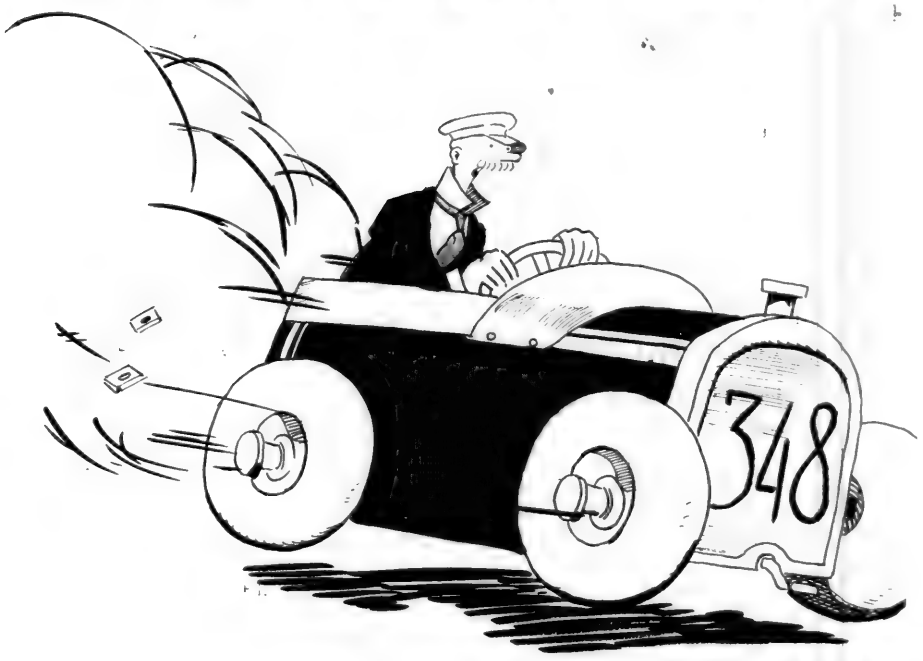
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Get Ready for District Picnics

Issues of Interest to Agriculture Will Be Discussed at 14 Great Outdoor Gatherings

COMMITTEES in 14 congressional districts are meeting regularly these days, each determined to outdo the others in organizing the best I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnics in the state.



Bring 'em along

That these gatherings will compare favorably with former I. A. A. state picnics is assured according to news and information coming from various sections of the state. Baseball games, horseshoe pitching, hog calling and chicken calling contests, races for the kids, and all the attractions heretofore associated with the annual state picnics will feature the district events.

As one farm adviser put it, "We expect to have just as large a crowd and as much fun at our district picnic with the further advantage that the members can make the drive much more easily and be home in time to do chores."

Want Baseball Teams

The districts already are vieing with each other to get the leading teams in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League to play off their regular semi-final and final games at their respective picnics. League leaders are co-operating in this move. The semi-finals are expected to begin about the third week in August.

A movement is underway to arrange for a state horseshoe tournament where the winners at the district picnics will meet to decide the state championship. Whether this tournament will be held in connection with the last picnic of the season on Labor Day at Jacksonville has not been definitely decided. But this picnic in the 20th district is being favorably considered because of the advantages in time and location afforded.

"Fighting Bill" Settle

Speakers already have been definitely scheduled for all except three of the 14 picnics. These include congressmen and leaders who have been prominent in the cause of equality for agriculture during the past six years. Wm. H. Settle, known as "Fighting Bill" in the Hoosier state where he is president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, will be a popular attraction at Taylorville on August 8, Highland Aug. 9, and at Sullivan on Aug. 10.

Mr. Settle is a director in the American Farm Bureau Federation and acts as manager of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Association.

Smith to Speak

The last picnic to be scheduled will be held first, namely, the 11th district picnic booked for Herrick Lake near Wheaton in Dupage county on Wednesday, July 25. Earl C. Smith will be speaker.

Congressman Charles Adkins of Decatur will speak at Marion Aug. 17, and at Macomb on Aug. 21. Mr. Adkins is well known to Illinois farmers. For many years he was active in the grain business, and later served as state director of agriculture. He was especially prominent in the McNary-Haugen debates in the 70th congress.



THE FAMOUS ED TORBERT AND JOE HESKITT TEAM

The late Ed Torbert, who succumbed to a fatal attack of pneumonia recently and Joe Heskitt, his partner, did much to raise the standard of horseshoe pitching in Illinois. They won the state championship three years in succession.

Congressman Charles Brand of Urbana, Ohio, one of the most able spokesmen for agriculture in congress, will appear at Olney on Aug. 30, Bloomington Aug. 31, Freeport, Sept. 1, and Jacksonville, Sept. 3.



Tune up Lizzie

Some of the best picnic sites in Illinois have been chosen. Estimates of the expected crowds vary from 6,000 to 10,000 to as high as 20,000 people. Knox county heretofore has had unusually large crowds at the annual Farm Bureau picnics. With the aid of other counties in the district this year, the picnic at Galesburg on Aug. 15 promises to surpass those held in previous years.

Peach Crop Harvest

For the most part the dates have been chosen to avoid conflicts with harvest. Whether or not the peach crop will be out of the way around Marion by Aug. 17 is problematical, but local leaders are in hopes that most of the peaches will have been disposed of by that time.

Some of the old familiar faces will be missing at the picnics this year. Such prominent figures as Ed Torbert and his son Walter of Dewitt county, always the center of attraction where the horseshoes were flying at former I. A. A. state picnics, will not be there. Father and son passed away recently from a short but fatal attack of pneumonia. Harry alone is left of this most famous trio of barnyard golf experts in Illinois history.

The poster part of which is reproduced on the cover page will advertise the picnics in every congressional district. Local committees will provide their own windshield stickers and arrows to mark the roads to the picnics.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the I. A. A. will be held at Danville, Jan. 30-31, 1929.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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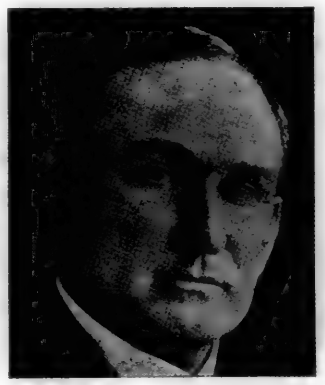
Volume 6 **JULY, 1928** **Number 7**

Farm Bureau Day, State Fair, Aug. 24

Vice-Presidential Candidates, Senators Robinson and Curtis Invited to Address Middle West Farmers

PLANS for a bigger and better FARM BUREAU DAY at the Illinois State Fair on Friday, August 24, were being made as this issue of the RECORD went to press.

After conferring with the State Fair Officials, permission was granted the Illinois Agricultural Association, through President Earl C. Smith, to use the mammoth new grandstand overlooking the race track for a discussion of the National Agricultural situation between 10:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.



HON. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON



HON. CHARLES CURTIS

In keeping with the non-partisan policy of the Associaton, also seeking to give full and impartial information on this question to the general public as well as to our members, the following telegram of invitation was dispatched to the Vice Presidential candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, who happen also to be the floor leaders of their respective parties in the United States Senate.

July 13, 1928.

"Hon. Joseph T. Robinson,

Senate Office Bldg.,

Washington, D. C.

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Get Ready for District Picnics

Issues of Interest to Agriculture Will Be Discussed at 14 Great Outdoor Gatherings

COMMITTEES in 14 congressional districts are meeting regularly these days, each determined to outdo the others in organizing the best I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnics in the state.



Bring 'em along

That these gatherings will compare favorably with former I. A. A. state picnics is assured according to news and information coming from various sections of the state. Baseball games, horseshoe pitching, hog calling and chicken calling contests, races for the kids, and all the attractions heretofore associated with the annual state picnics will feature the district events.

As one farm adviser put it, "We expect to have just as large a crowd and as much fun at our district picnic with the further advantage that the members can make the drive much more easily and be home in time to do chores."

Want Baseball Teams

The districts already are vieing with each other to get the leading teams in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League to play off their regular semi-final and final games at their respective picnics. League leaders are co-operating in this move. The semi-finals are expected to begin about the third week in August.

A movement is underway to arrange for a state horseshoe tournament where the winners at the district picnics will meet to decide the state championship. Whether this tournament will be held in connection with the last picnic of the season on Labor Day at Jacksonville has not been definitely decided. But this picnic in the 20th district is being favorably considered because of the advantages in time and location afforded.

"Fighting Bill" Settle

Speakers already have been definitely scheduled for all except three of the 14 picnics. These include congressmen and leaders who have been prominent in the cause of equality for agriculture during the past six years. Wm. H. Settle, known as "Fighting Bill" in the Hoosier state where he is president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, will be a popular attraction at Taylorville on August 8, Highland Aug. 9, and at Sullivan on Aug. 10.

Mr. Settle is a director in the American Farm Bureau Federation and acts as manager of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Association.

Smith to Speak

The last picnic to be scheduled will be held first, namely, the 11th district picnic booked for Herrick Lake near Wheaton in Dupage county on Wednesday, July 25. Earl C. Smith will be speaker.

Congressman Charles Adkins of Decatur will speak at Marion Aug. 17, and at Macomb on Aug. 21. Mr. Adkins is well known to Illinois farmers. For many years he was active in the grain business, and later served as state director of agriculture. He was especially prominent in the McNary-Haugen debates in the 70th congress.

Congressman Charles Brand of Urbana, Ohio, one of the most able spokesmen for agriculture in congress, will appear at Olney on Aug. 30, Bloomington Aug. 31, Freeport, Sept. 1, and Jacksonville, Sept. 3.



Tune up Lizzie

Some of the best picnic sites in Illinois have been chosen. Estimates of the expected crowds vary from 6,000 to 10,000 to as high as 20,000 people. Knox county heretofore has had unusually large crowds at the annual Farm Bureau picnics. With the aid of other counties in the district this year, the picnic at Galesburg on Aug. 15 promises to surpass those held in previous years.

Peach Crop Harvest

For the most part the dates have been chosen to avoid conflicts with harvest. Whether or not the peach crop will be out of the way around Marion by Aug. 17 is problematical, but local leaders are in hopes that most of the peaches will have been disposed of by that time.

Some of the old familiar faces will be missing at the picnics this year. Such prominent figures as Ed Torbert and his son Walter of Dewitt county, always the center of attraction where the horseshoes were flying at former I. A. A. state picnics, will not be there. Father and son passed away recently from a short but fatal attack of pneumonia. Harry alone is left of this most famous trio of barnyard golf experts in Illinois history.

The poster part of which is reproduced on the cover page will advertise the picnics in every congressional district. Local committees will provide their own windshield stickers and arrows to mark the roads to the picnics.



THE FAMOUS ED TORBERT AND JOE HESKITT TEAM

The late Ed Torbert, who succumbed to a fatal attack of pneumonia recently and Joe Heskitt, his partner, did much to raise the standard of horseshoe pitching in Illinois. They won the state championship three years in succession.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the I. A. A. will be held at Danville, Jan. 30-31, 1929.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., October 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925.

Volume 6 **JULY, 1928** **Number 7**

Farm Bureau Day, State Fair, Aug. 24

Vice-Presidential Candidates, Senators Robinson and Curtis Invited to Address Middle West Farmers

PLANS for a bigger and better FARM BUREAU DAY at the Illinois State Fair on Friday, August 24, were being made as this issue of the RECORD went to press.

After conferring with the State Fair Officials, permission was granted the Illinois Agricultural Association, through President Earl C. Smith, to use the mammoth new grandstand overlooking the race track for a discussion of the National Agricultural situation between 10:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.



HON. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON



HON. CHARLES CURTIS

In keeping with the non-partisan policy of the Associaton, also seeking to give full and impartial information on this question to the general public as well as to our members, the following telegram of invitation was dispatched to the Vice Presidential candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, who happen also to be the floor leaders of their respective parties in the United States Senate.

July 13, 1928.

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Senate Office Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

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Story of the Houston Convention

By R. A. Cowles, Treasurer

THE "Houston Convention"—the National convention of the Democratic party—has now been held and the party's acknowledgments, declarations and commitments with respect to agriculture and its problems, have appeared in the press reports of the Convention. Representatives of farm organizations were there in attendance throughout the Convention, and the Illinois Agricultural Association was represented by Frank Barton, its Vice President and Chairman of its committee on Public Relations, and by its Treasurer.



R. A. Cowles

Arriving at Houston Sunday evening, June 24th, we were met by playing bands, and host committees, on the job to welcome arriving delegates and the guests of Houston over the Convention. The beautiful new modern city, elaborately decorated in the National colors, its streets and hotel lobbies filled with the hosts arriving, was at its best. The work was done. The great convention hall had been dedicated during the day by the people of Texas. It was apparent that everything was in readiness, waiting for the opening hour of the Convention. The city and its people of the south land, famous for its hospitality, were "dressed up" ready to receive its guests.

Party Leaders Sympathetic

We looked up George Peek and Chester Davis as we arrived, and during the evening met representatives of farm organizations and talked with friends in Congress, and others who have supported our cause in Congress, already on the ground. Party leaders were generally reported to be interested in our problem and sympathetic.

The following morning we had breakfast with the representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation there, Ed O'Neal of Alabama, Vice-President and Chairman of the Legislative Committee, and Mr. Chester Gray, Washington representative of the Federation. Favorable reports were given by these men. We called at headquarters of the Illinois delegation, in the Rice Hotel, and talked with Mr. Brennan, Chairman of the delegation, and with Mike Igoe, and others of the delegation. We were cordially received and were pleased to learn that Mr. Igoe was to be selected by the Illinois delegation for the place on the Platform and Resolutions Committee of the Convention.

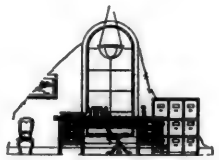
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The Committee assembled and duly organized for its task, delegating to a smaller sub-committee, the responsibility for drafting the platform, for later consideration and recommendations. The sub-committee included Senators Pittman, Caraway, Harrison, Wagner and Bratton, Governor Dan Moody of Texas, Mr. Cashman and others.

As the Committee met and organized, a group of our people, headed by Ed O'Neal of Alabama, called on the Chairman of the Committee, and respectfully asked that representatives of farm organizations there, be given an opportunity to appear before the Committee and present their views on the agricultural situation. Our request was received and we were informed that a sub-committee might be expected to set aside an appropriate period of time for the hearing. The sub-committee, as appointed, immediately convened and directly announced that three hours had been set aside for those to be heard on this subject, before the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. The hearing was scheduled for 4:00 that afternoon. Our group retired to "Farm Headquarters" and prepared its program.

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Space does not permit a full report here of our appearance before the Committee that afternoon. It is sufficient for our people to know that the job was well done in every respect. The program was so arranged that there was little repetition and the subject was completely covered, for the purposes of the hearing. As one of those who "stood by," the writer felt great pride in the splendid presentation made by each one of our group.

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No attempt here is made to analyze the agricultural plank, included in the platform. Those of us who were there and were informed of what the plank was to include, as it was developed, were agreed, and it seemed to us, to be comprehensive in its acknowledgments of present day problems of agriculture and the situation as it actually exists, and particularly, in its acknowledgment of the fundamental problem confronting agriculture, the surplus problem; and it seemed equally comprehensive in its pronouncement on behalf of the party, of a national policy for agriculture, which by the language of the plank, pledges the party to undertake to carry out.

We all returned from the Convention greatly encouraged, appreciative of the consideration given our cause, and of the many courtesies extended us by party leaders throughout the Convention. We left the Convention, waiting the expression and commitment of the man who was selected as the party's standard bearer.

THE REPUBLICAN FARM PLANK

AGRICULTURE

(Adopted at Kansas City, June 14, 1928)

THE agricultural problem is national in scope and, as such, is recognized by the Republican party, which pledges its strength and energy to the solution of the same. Realizing that many farmers are facing problems more difficult than those which are the portion of many other basic industries, the party is anxious to aid in every way possible.

Many of our farmers are still going through readjustments, a relic of the years directly following the great war. All the farmers are being called on to meet new and perplexing conditions created by foreign competition, the complexities of domestic marketing, labor problems, and a steady increase in local and state taxes.

The general depression in a great basic industry inevitably reacts upon the conditions in the country as a whole and cannot be ignored. It is a matter of satisfaction that the desire to help in the correction of agricultural wrongs and conditions is not confined to any one section of our country or any particular group.

Achievements Cited

The Republican party and the Republican administration, particularly during the last five years, have settled many of the most distressing problems as they have arisen, and the achievements in aid of agriculture are properly a part of this record. The Republican congresses have been most responsive in the matter of agricultural appropriations, not only to meet crop emergencies, but for the extension and development of the activities of the department of agriculture.

The protection of the American farmer against foreign farm competition and foreign trade practices has been vigorously carried on by the department of state. The right of the farmers to engage in collective buying and cooperative selling as provided for by the Capper-Volstead act of 1922 has been promulgated through the department of agriculture and the department of justice, which have given most valuable aid and assistance to the heads of the farm organizations.

The treasury department and the proper committees of congress have lightened the tax burden on farming communities, and through the federal farm loan system there has been made available to the farmers of the nation $1,850,000,000 for lending purposes at a low rate of interest, and through the intermediate credit banks $665,000,000 of short term credits have been made available to the farmers.

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Last, but not least, the federal tariff commission has at all times shown a willingness under the provisions of the flexible tariff act to aid the farmers when

(Continued on page 8)



REPRESENT ILLINOIS AT 4-H CLUB CAMP, WASHINGTON

THE four boys and girls with their state leaders shown above represented Illinois at the 4-H club encampment recently at Washington, D. C.

Above are E. I. Pilchard and Miss Mary L. Grady, state club leaders, Harold Hixson, 20, of Wellington, Iroquois county, who has been active in club work for six years, and Clarence Ropp, 20, of Normal, McLean county, who has been prominent in club work for nine years.

Below are Dorothy McGaughey of Macon county and Lois Hubbard of Adams county, both of whom have done outstanding club work.

The trip to Washington represents the highest award that can be given to 4-H club boys and girls in Illinois. Before leaving for Washington, the boys and girls and their leaders discussed club work on the I. A. A. farm radio program. The Association has contributed $100 each year for several years to help pay expenses of the winners to the national capitol.

THE DEMOCRATIC FARM PLANK

AGRICULTURE

(Adopted at Houston, June 28, 1928)

DECEPTION upon the farmer and stock raiser has been practiced by the Republican party through false and delusive promises for more than 50 years. Specially favored industries have been artificially aided by Republican legislation. Comparatively little has been done for agriculture and stock raising upon which national prosperity rests. Unsympathetic inaction with regard to this problem must cease. Virulent hostility of the Republican administration to the advocates of farm relief, and denial of the right of farm organizations to lead in the development of farm policy, must yield to Democratic sympathy and friendliness.

Four years ago, the Republican party, forced to acknowledge the critical situation, pledged itself to take all steps necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture and other industries and labor. Today it faces the country not only with that pledge unredeemed, but broken by the acts of a Republican President who is primarily responsible for the failure to offer a constructive program to restore equality to agriculture.

Coolidge Vetoes Cited

While he had no constructive and adequate program to offer in its stead, he has twice vetoed farm relief legislation and has sought to justify his disapproval of agricultural legislation partly on grounds wholly inconsistent with his acts making industrial monopolies the beneficiaries of government favor; and in endorsing the agricultural policy of the present administration the Republican party in its recent convention served notice upon the farmer that the so-called protective system is not meant for him; that while it offers protection to the privileged few, it promises continued world prices to the producers of the chief cash crops of agriculture.

We condemn the policy of the Republican party, which promises relief to agriculture only through a reduction of American farm production to the needs of the domestic market. Such a program means the continued deflation of agriculture, the forcing of additional millions from the farms and the perpetuation of agricultural distress for years to come, with continued bad effects on business and labor throughout the United States.

The Democratic party recognizes that the problems of production differ as between agriculture and industry. Industrial production is largely under human control, while agricultural production, because of lack of coordination, among the 6,500,000 individual farm units, and because of the influence of weather, pests, and other causes, is largely beyond human control. The result is that a large crop frequently is produced on a small acreage and a small crop on a large acreage; and measured in money value it frequently happens that a large crop brings less than a small crop.

Producers of crops whose total volume exceeds the needs of the domestic market must continue at a disadvantage until the government shall intervene as seriously and as effectively in behalf of the farmers as it has intervened in behalf of labor and industry. There is a need of supplemental legislation for the control and orderly handling of agri-

(Continued on page 8)

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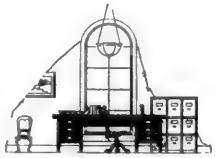
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Above are E. I. Pilchard and Miss Mary L. Grady, state club leaders, Harold Hixson, 20, of Wellington, Iroquois county, who has been active in club work for six years, and Clarence Ropp, 20, of Normal, McLean county, who has been prominent in club work for nine years.

Below are Dorothy McGaughey of Macon county and Lois Hubbard of Adams county, both of whom have done outstanding club work.

The trip to Washington represents the highest award that can be given to 4-H club boys and girls in Illinois. Before leaving for Washington, the boys and girls and their leaders discussed club work on the I. A. A. farm radio program. The Association has contributed $100 each year for several years to help pay expenses of the winners to the national capitol.

THE DEMOCRATIC FARM PLANK

AGRICULTURE

(Adopted at Houston, June 28, 1928)

DECEPTION upon the farmer and stock raiser has been practiced by the Republican party through false and delusive promises for more than 50 years. Specially favored industries have been artificially aided by Republican legislation. Comparatively little has been done for agriculture and stock raising upon which national prosperity rests. Unsympathetic inaction with regard to this problem must cease. Virulent hostility of the Republican administration to the advocates of farm relief, and denial of the right of farm organizations to lead in the development of farm policy, must yield to Democratic sympathy and friendliness.

Four years ago, the Republican party, forced to acknowledge the critical situation, pledged itself to take all steps necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture and other industries and labor. Today it faces the country not only with that pledge unredeemed, but broken by the acts of a Republican President who is primarily responsible for the failure to offer a constructive program to restore equality to agriculture.

Coolidge Vetoes Cited

While he had no constructive and adequate program to offer in its stead, he has twice vetoed farm relief legislation and has sought to justify his disapproval of agricultural legislation partly on grounds wholly inconsistent with his acts making industrial monopolies the beneficiaries of government favor; and in endorsing the agricultural policy of the present administration the Republican party in its recent convention served notice upon the farmer that the so-called protective system is not meant for him; that while it offers protection to the privileged few, it promises continued world prices to the producers of the chief cash crops of agriculture.

We condemn the policy of the Republican party, which promises relief to agriculture only through a reduction of American farm production to the needs of the domestic market. Such a program means the continued deflation of agriculture, the forcing of additional millions from the farms and the perpetuation of agricultural distress for years to come, with continued bad effects on business and labor throughout the United States.

The Democratic party recognizes that the problems of production differ as between agriculture and industry. Industrial production is largely under human control, while agricultural production, because of lack of coordination, among the 6,500,000 individual farm units, and because of the influence of weather, pests, and other causes, is largely beyond human control. The result is that a large crop frequently is produced on a small acreage and a small crop on a large acreage; and measured in money value it frequently happens that a large crop brings less than a small crop.

Producers of crops whose total volume exceeds the needs of the domestic market must continue at a disadvantage until the government shall intervene as seriously and as effectively in behalf of the farmers as it has intervened in behalf of labor and industry. There is a need of supplemental legislation for the control and orderly handling of agri-

(Continued on page 8)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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I. A. A. Policy

SINCE the close of the political conventions, many inquiries and suggestions as to our future course in these matters have been received. After careful consideration at the regular meeting on Friday, July 13th, the Executive Committee of the Association authorized the following statement be issued:

"The primary interest and purpose of the Illinois Agricultural Association is to serve the true and permanent interests of the farmers of Illinois. The policy of the Association in all political matters has always been and will continue to be strictly non-partisan.

"We recognize that agricultural issues are economic rather than political. This was conclusively shown by the majority vote of both parties in each house of the 69th and 70th Congresses, by which the McNary-Haugen Bill was passed. It has also been repeatedly revealed by the non-partisan vote supporting and passing such constructive agricultural legislation in our state.

"National, state and district issues should be carefully considered on their relative merits and in no way become confused.

"We seek to furnish full, fair and impartial information on agricultural issues to our members and friends, also the records and commitments on these issues of political parties, men in office and those seeking positions of trust and responsibility. With this information in hand, farmers and all true friends of agriculture are in a position to support candidates for office who will best serve the economic interests of agriculture. We urge our members at all times to support those candidates, regardless of party, who by their records or definite commitments have proven their worthiness of this support.

"The policy as above set forth will be continued."

The Republican Farm Plank

Excerpts from Statement Made by Earl C. Smith at the Kansas City Convention

THE agricultural section of the Republican platform is unsatisfactory for the following reasons:

First, while farmers have been struggling for legislation necessary to control crop surpluses in a manner to secure benefits of the tariff, it fails to suggest the ways and means through which the party proposes to accomplish this end. In fact, it is silent on that question.

Second, it fails to state the means by which the party proposes to accomplish its general pledge to restore economic equality to agriculture.

Summed up, it fails utterly to recognize the fundamental problems facing agriculture, dealing as it does in general phrases which will be particularly unsatisfactory to farmers, due to the failure of the party in the past seven years to suggest constructive remedial legislation for the correction of agricultural conditions recognized, and general pledges made in the 1920 and 1924 platforms.

The Democratic Farm Plank

Statement by Earl C. Smith, President

THE agricultural plank in the Democratic platform adopted at Houston covers the essentials of a national farm policy more completely than any platform previously adopted by a political party. It fully recognizes the fundamental problem of crop surpluses which farm groups have for years contended must be met by any legislation if it is to be effective and satisfactory.

It further frankly recognizes the impossibility of effectively controlling surpluses unless there is authority to spread costs of such operation over all the commodity benefited.

It pledges the enactment of legislation to prevent the price of surpluses from determining the price of the entire crop and also recognizes the soundness of distributing costs incurred in handling surpluses over the commodity benefited.

While it pledges the enactment of legislation to prevent the price of surpluses from determining the price of the entire crop and also recognizes the soundness of distributing costs incurred in handling crop surpluses over the commodity benefited, it fails to pledge the party specifically to enact legislation embodying the only device yet proposed or seriously considered by Congress to accomplish that end. It does, however, pledge the party to an earnest endeavor to solve this problem, making it a matter of prime and immediate concern of a Democratic administration.

The Democratic tariff pledge is satisfactory and in addition, the platform covers the farm demand for a way to make existing tariffs, whatever they may be, effective on the crops whose production exceeds the needs of the domestic market. Farmers will watch with interest and concern for the interpretation placed upon this plank by the party candidate, in view of the treatment which platform pledges have recently received by officials after election.

THE PRESS SAYS

Translating the Platforms

NEITHER party has made a hit with its platform this year, with the single exception of the farm plank in the democratic platform, and even this is given various constructions by the press and politicians. Because of this fact and the further one that the candidates are both men of unusual personality, the voters will be inclined to construe the meaning of the various planks according to the views of the candidates themselves.

Platforms as a rule are a sort of catch-all designed to attract one class of voters without offending others who hold opposite views. Where it is deemed safe, the platform straddles an issue; often it is so vague that its meaning is obscure to the most discerning and analytical voter.

This year, the platforms as guides to the electorate are less satisfactory than usual. They will only exert an influence upon intelligent people as the candidates themselves translate them into action. This, after all, is the safest, if not the only safe guide for the voter.—Chicago Journal.

Water Transportation Will Help

How Farm Prices May Be Raised by Barge Line Development Down the Mississippi

Lachlan Macleay, Secretary Mississippi Valley Association

IN speaking of the problem of getting a fair price for the products of the farms, it has been said "the farm price becomes the retail price less the costs of assembling, transporting, processing, and distributing." Assuming that this is a correct statement, then any agency that reduces the cost of getting the products of the farms to their markets will result in higher prices on the farms, and the farmer, therefore, has a direct cash interest in Inland Waterway development which will lower these transportation costs.



Lachlan Macleay

It is 7346 miles from Buenos Aires, Argentine, to Liverpool, where the world price of wheat is made. From central Kansas to Liverpool via the port of New Orleans, it is 6010 miles, —1336 miles less distance, and yet Kansas wheat pays nearly 12c per bushel more to get to market than Argentine wheat. The average rail haul to seaboard in Argentine is 141 miles against an average rail haul from Kansas to seaboard of 800 miles. In 1927 Argentine corn was marketed on the Pacific Coast, United States of America, in competition with Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska corn, and despite the duty paid, I am told by reliable authority that it undersold our Middle West product so much that we lost the market almost completely.

Argentine Corn Competes

What do you think of wheat moving 12,691 miles from Melbourne, Australia, to Liverpool for 19.8 cents per bushel as against 27c a bushel for an 800 mile rail haul from Kansas to New Orleans? Buenos Aires is 6,722 miles from New York, and Illinois is only an average of about 900 miles, and yet Argentine corn, despite the duty, often finds a profitable market in New York, New Jersey, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The average earnings of Atlantic ocean carriers last year is given by the Shipping Board as 3 mills per ton mile. The average earnings of Class A railroads is given by the Interstate Commerce Commission as 11.1 mills per ton mile. The average earning of the Federal Barge Line on the Mississippi River was 4.12 mills, and it made a profit on that figure after paying all of its costs and depreciation.

The Federal Barge Line is handicapped by shortage of equipment to take care of the full volume of traffic offered to it. It has not adequate terminal facilities, and its river channels are not more than two-thirds completed. In addition to these physical handicaps, it is being bitterly opposed by powerful east and west rail lines, despite all of which it carries grain from St. Louis to New Orleans for 11½c per cwt., as against a rail rate of 18c per cwt. and shows a profit on that rate while it brings back Yucatan sisal to make the farmers' binder twine at a saving of 20% under the rail rate, and makes a profit on that. It brings north a thousand cars of sugar a month and saves the public $60 per car.

Carries Grain Cheaper

I could go on enumerating commodities the Barge Line handles at a saving for the shippers and consumers, almost covering the entire list of staples used by the people of the Valley.

It is carrying grain from the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul to New Orleans for export at a rate of 14.8 cents per cwt., as against a rail rate of 35½c, and bringing back sisal, binder twine, sugar, and coffee, also farm machinery from Moline and Rock Island for use on the farms of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota.

If the Barge Lines can do as well as they are doing while battling against the present handicaps to their operation, it is a fair assumption that they can do much better when these difficulties have been overcome. I am not making an extravagant statement, nor an over-optimistic one, when I tell you that on many commodities the Barge Lines will be able to cut their present rates in half, and they will move coal, lumber, and steel products at tremendous savings when their equipment, terminals and channels are adequate and completed.

Need More Facilities

There is urgent need for grain elevators at Barge line terminals on the rivers so that the farmers' grain can be put on the river barges at the nearest port to the farm and move by water to the nearest port to its ultimate market. A grain elevator at Memphis, Tenn., for instance, will be of great value to grain growers in the north and northwest who can then ship by water at a substantial saving a larger part of the 50,000,000 bushels of coarse grains and wheat that are used annually in the southeastern states. This would move from the farm by rail to the river, by river to Memphis, and then by rail to destination, thus enjoying the advantage of low cost water transport for a great portion of its journey.

There is a big market for hay in Cuba and the West Indies. High freight costs shut out the Middle West entirely, and while in our country there is in some hay-growing sections as much as three years' crops in storage awaiting a market that will get the grower even his production cost. Canadian hay is moving into Cuba at rates that our shippers cannot compete with.

Canadian Rates Lower

Speaking of Canadian rates, you may be interested in a comparison of American with Canadian rail rates on grain from the farms to the seaboard for export which was made in testimony favoring the Denison Barge Line Bill by George J. Miller, Executive Secretary of the Missouri River Navigation Improvement Association. His testimony showed that from points in Alberta province, Canada, averaging 1,200 miles to Port Arthur on Lake Superior, the rate on grain per 100 pounds is 25c. The rail rate from Port Arthur to Quebec for export, 1372 miles, is 18.34 per cwt. or a total of 43.34 cents for a total rail haul of about 2,600 miles. From Manitoba to Port Arthur, an average of 650 miles, the rate is 18c per cwt. From Saskatchewan to Port Arthur, an average of 800 miles, the rate is 20c.

In the United States the average 650 mile haul from Nebraska and Kansas points to Chicago carries a rate of 35c per cwt., as against the Canadian rate of 18c.

The average rate on export grain for an 800-mile haul from the Middle West to seaboard is 38c per cwt. as against the Canadian rate of 20c.

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Republican Farm Plank

(Continued from page 5)

foreign competition, made possible by low wage scales abroad, threatened to deprive our farmers of their domestic markets. Under this act the president has increased duties on wheat, flour, mill feed and dairy products. Numerous other farm products are now being investigated by the tariff commission.

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, government financial assistance during the period of transition.

Federal Farm Board Promised

The Republican party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization, corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organization for co-operative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to insure its prosperity and success.

Democratic Farm Plank

(Continued from page 5)

cultural surpluses, in order that the price of the surplus may not determine the price of the whole crop. Labor has benefited by collective bargaining and some industries by tariff. Agriculture must be as effectively aided.

Pledges Adequate Laws

The Democratic party, in its 1924 platform, pledged its support to such legislation. It now reaffirms that stand and pledges the united efforts of the legislative and executive branches of government, as far as may be controlled by the party, to the immediate enactment of such legislation, and to such other steps as are necessary to place and maintain the purchasing power of farm products and the complete economic equality of agriculture.

The Democratic party has always stood against special privilege and for common equality under the law. It is a fundamental principle of the party that such tariffs as are levied must not discriminate against any industry, class or section. Therefore, we pledge that in its tariff policy the Democratic party will insist upon equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries.

Farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include among other things:

(A) Credit aid by loans to co-operatives on at least as favorable a basis as the government aid to the merchant marine.

(B) Creation of a federal farm board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products as the federal reserve board has done for the banker and business man.

Lowden Withdraws

Frank O. Lowden's signed statement read to the Republican Convention by Hon. Otis F. Glenn.



Frank O. Lowden

I HAVE stated publicly that I did not want the nomination unless the Republican party was prepared to meet fully and fairly the agriculture problem.

"I have waited upon no particular remedy but I have stated at all times if there was a better method than the so-called equalization fee, I would gladly accept it. I have urged, however, that it is the duty of the Republican party to find some way to rescue agriculture from the ruins that threaten it.

"This in my judgment the convention by its platform just adopted has failed to do.

"I therefore authorize the withdrawal of my name from before the convention.

"Though I cease to be a candidate my interest in the cause is in no way abated."

Passed Federal Reserve Act

When our archaic banking and currency system was revised after its record of disaster and panic under Republican administrations, it was a Democratic congress in the administration of a Democratic president that accomplished its stabilization through the federal reserve act creating the federal reserve board, with powers adequate to its purpose. Now in the hour of agriculture's need the Democratic party pledges the establishment of a new agricultural policy fitted to present conditions, under the direction of a farm board vested with all the powers necessary to accomplish for agriculture what the federal reserve board has been able to accomplish for finance. In full recognition of the fact that the banks of the country, through voluntary co-operation, were never able to stabilize the financial system of the country until government powers were invoked to help them.

(C) Reduction through proper government agencies of the spread between what the farmer and stock raiser gets and what the ultimate consumer pays with consequent benefits to both.

(D) Consideration of the condition of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures.

Will Aid Co-ops

We pledge the party to foster and develop co-operative marketing associations through appropriate government aid.

We recognize that experience has demonstrated that members of such associations alone cannot successfully assume the full responsibility for a program that benefits all producers alike. We pledge the party to an earnest endeavor to solve this problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed units of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance. The solution of this problem would avoid government subsidy to which the Democratic party has always been opposed. The solution of this problem will be a prime and immediate concern of a Democratic administration.

We direct attention to the fact that it was a Democratic congress, in the administration of a Democratic president, which established the federal loan system and laid the foundation for the entire rural credits structure, which has aided agriculture to sustain in part the shock of the policies of two Republican administrations, and we promise thoroughgoing administration of our rural credits laws, so that the farmers in all sections may secure the maximum benefits intended under these acts.

Water Transportation

(Continued from page 7)

The average rate for a 1,050 mile haul is 49 cents from Mid-Western points to Galveston and New Orleans, as against a Canadian rate of 18.34 cents for 1300 miles.

Here are a couple of more export rail rates on wheat which are illuminating:

Kansas City to New York, 1287 miles, $.40 per cwt.

Port Arthur, Canada, to Quebec, 1372 miles, $.1834 per cwt.

They Favor Agriculture

Some people will tell you that these very favorable Canadian rates are secured for the grain growers by subsidies to rail lines, or by Government ownership, and that huge deficits are made up by Canadian tax payers. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is a party to all these rates, and it must be doing quite well because it is not under government management or subsidy and its stock is selling today on the New York market for 203. This is an advance of 25 points over its price one year ago. The fact is that Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railroad are favoring agriculture with helpful rates so as to build up and develop agricultural wealth and resources. They are finding this a profitable undertaking as will we of these United States as we begin to realize the benefit and help of our low waterway rates on the products of the farm, and the purchases of the farmer.

Include Many Tributaries

Our inland waterways of the Mississippi Valley include the Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico to Minneapolis and St. Paul, the Illinois River to Lake Michigan, and the Hennepin Canal, which connects the Illinois with the Mississippi at Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport; the Missouri River from its mouth near St. Louis to Yankton, South Dakota, and even beyond there to Fort Benton, Montana; the Ohio from its confluence with the Mississippi at Cairo to its sources in the Allegheny and Cumberland mountains; the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Red, the Arkansas, and many other tributaries reaching into the very heart of twenty-three of the most productive states of the Union. These great water routes, "nature's own streets," must be developed and used in coordination with the railroad lines serving this vast territory so that the products and purchases of the people who live here and do business here may enjoy the most economical and expeditious transportation services that it is possible to develop. Thus, we will be taking a long step toward putting agriculture in the United States on an even basis so far as transportation facilities and costs are concerned, with the competing areas of Canada, Europe, Australia, and South America.

Need Home Industries

It has been said that "Waterways build up industry in the midst of agriculture." This is very true, and thus is created vast home markets for the products of the farm. We

(Continued on page 10)

Discuss Pledges of Major Parties at 17th I. A. A. Dist. Conference

Geo. J. Stoll Outlines Policy of Association on Political Matters

THE Democratic and Republican farm planks adopted at Houston and Kansas City respectively figured prominently in the discussion at the I. A. A. district conference at Pontiac on June 29 when 150 members from the 17th district assembled.

George Stoll of Chestnut who represents the district on the I. A. A. Executive Committee called the meeting to order. When urged to seek an active stand on the part of the I. A. A. in the coming election, Mr. Stoll replied that he considered the stand of the Association already known.

"The policy of the Association is to make known the records of the political parties and candidates and let each member know by such records which candidate is most favorable to agriculture," he said.

"The simple publication of the party platforms on agriculture, and the utterances of the candidates themselves, he said, should be enough. Every member of the Association knows what our stand has been in the past. There is no indication that that stand will be changed."

Why Change Policy

George Potter of Graymont suggested that the I. A. A. should do as is always done—publish the information for the members and let them decide how they will vote. E. D. Lawrence of Bloomington said he would like to see the Association insist upon its position just as strongly as it always had done. Several speakers thought the Association should campaign actively for the Democratic ticket because the Democratic platform was most favorable to agriculture. Others cautioned against the Association telling its members how to vote.

Co-operative marketing, buying, and the coming I. A. A. picnic at Bloomington on August 31 were considered. Lawrence Farlow of the State Farmers Grain Dealers Association discussed farmers' elevators and their place in a grain marketing system.

Why Co-operative Buying

L. T. Skeffington of the I. A. A. Livestock Marketing Department told of the Producer movement and what farmers can gain by complete co-operation in selling their livestock.

Frank Gougler, director of Produce Marketing, told what farmers' cream pools, and co-operative creameries were doing to improve the quality of cream, and get for their members a better price. E. D. Lawrence called attention to the fact that farmers' difficulties were brought about to some extent by the high prices they were forced to pay. Co-operative buying, he said, is a legitimate part of the Farm Bureau program because it seeks to make the farmer's dollar go farther.

Sam Thompson On Democratic Plank

(Statement given newspapers and press associations)



S. H. Thompson

PRINCIPLES of agricultural relief embodied in the farm plank of the Democratic platform were indorsed today by Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who announced his organization would support the plank on which Al Smith will oppose Herbert Hoover for the presidency.

"The agricultural plank in the Democratic platform completely covers the fundamental principles we advocated," Thompson said. "It outlines a permanent agricultural policy of the type that will place agriculture on an economic basis equivalent to that of industry, labor, transportation and finance in the American protective system."

When asked if his group would actively support the Democratic candidate for President, Thompson replied. "Under the federation's constitution we are prohibited from partisan political activity. I may say, however, that the federation will continue to advocate the principles indorsed by the Democratic platform and do everything in its power to obtain a permanent policy which will give agriculture the bargaining power necessary to stabilize the industry."

Bankers Stand By I. A. A. Farm Policy At Recent Meeting

Renew Confidence in Leadership and Pledge Further Co-operation

THE thirty-eighth annual convention of the Illinois Bankers' Association, Rock Island, June 22, renewed its previous expressions of confidence in the agricultural policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and pledged its continued co-operation in bringing about greater stabilization of the farm industry.



Omar H. Wright

Omar H. Wright of Belvidere was elected president, Lyon Karr of Wenona, vice president, and M. A. Graettinger was unanimously chosen again as secretary.

The resolution on agriculture follows:

Agriculture

"Serious and adverse economic conditions continue to confront agriculture. The best hope for the solution of the problem is the fact that it now occupies the center of public interest and commands the serious study and intelligent thought of our best minds.

"In the front rank of those representative bodies which are striving for the adoption of a constructive national policy is our sister organization, the Illinois Agricultural Association. We renew our expressions of confidence in its capable leadership and again charge the officers of our Association with the responsibility of maintaining the closest possible co-operation with the Illinois Agricultural Association in its endeavor to give to agriculture an assured place along with industry, commerce, transportation and finance, in our national economy."

On the subject of taxation the following resolution was passed:

Taxation

"While we are gratified at the continuing reduction of federal taxes, we find that state and local taxes are an ever increasing factor in the expense accounts of our banking institutions. The item of taxes alone, in many instances, is accountable for the difference between a profit and a loss in a bank's operation.

Our present system of taxation in Illinois is generally conceded to be inadequate and out-of-date. We realize that the day has passed when most of our wealth was tangible and when the general property tax therefore fell upon the citizens in accordance with their ability to pay.

Much Property Escapes

With the vast increase of intangible wealth, a large amount of property escapes taxation. Economically speaking, bank shares are classed with money, notes, bonds, and the like, as intangibles, but for taxation purposes they are unfortunately most tangible. With real estate, bank shares bear an unjust proportion of taxation.

This is a subject which looms larger and larger as a menace to our whole economic structure. The recent union of nine state-wide organizations, of which our own Association is one, in a co-operative movement to effect relief, is a move in the right direction.

THE Illinois State Horticultural Society will hold its summer meeting and tour in the Centralia district, July 19 and 20.

Reservations should be made with Frank Welch, secretary of the Centralia Chamber of Commerce.

Illinois Livestock Shippers Hang Up Good Record 1927-'28

Consign 55.4 Per Cent of All Shipments Handled by Chicago Producers

"ILLINOIS livestock producers can point with pride to their record of last year in supporting co-operative livestock marketing," says H. H. Parke of Genoa, Illinois, president of the Chicago Producers' Commission Association.



H. H. Parke

"Of the 15,936 rail car loads of livestock received by the Chicago Producers' during their sixth fiscal year, which closed July 1, 8,829 were received from Illinois shippers," says Mr. Parke. "This constituted 55.4 per cent of the total Producer receipts. It represented a gain of 10.6 per cent over the preceding year."

Much Progress Made

The progress made in each of the departments of the Chicago Producers' is of special interest to Illinois shippers. In competition with over 125 other selling agencies, the Producers' handled 3.17 per cent of all the cattle sold, while the 44,110 calves that were handled represented 5.8 per cent of all those sold at Chicago; an increase of 41.3 per cent over the calf business of the preceding year.

While hog receipts on the market increased only 14.5 per cent during the past fiscal year the Producers' receipts of 858,344 show an increase of 34.4 per cent. Last year the Producers' handled 9.1 per cent of all the hogs received on the Chicago market, but at the present time they are handling 10.77 per cent of all the hogs received.

Sheep receipts of the co-operative, likewise, show a gain. Sheep receipts at Chicago during the past year decreased 19.4 per cent, but the total sheep handled by Producers' decreased only 13.8 per cent. Last year the Producers' handled 7.3 per cent of all the sheep received, but now this figure has jumped to 8.3 per cent.

Mr. Parke stated that the National Livestock Producers' Association, with its 13 member agencies, is not simply another commission house on the various terminal markets, but represents a definite plan which has much more than justified its existence and its support from the livestock growers. When the livestock marketing program is completely carried out it promises to give farmers bargaining power and influence in stabilizing prices to a point where they will receive cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Water Transportation

(Continued from page 8)

vision nine thousand miles of main trunk line waterways in the Mississippi Valley with common carrier service, adequately equipped, well managed, with terminals and elevators at principal rail and river crossings feeding traffic to and receiving it from rail lines, thus reaching into every interior section on joint rates that give the shipper the benefit of the low water route costs.

That is the picture I want to leave with you, and that is the program that the Mississippi Valley Association is working to accomplish. We do not favor permanent government operation. We do not believe the Government can conduct our transportation services as effectively or as well as private enterprise can, but we must insist upon the Government continuing its present demonstration until it has achieved the conditions necessary to private success:

1. Dependable channels.
2. Adequate terminals with necessary elevators.
3. Joint rates between rail and river carriers in the interests of the shippers.

Want Service to Peoria

These three things, it is the Government's job to secure and establish so that private capital going into boat and barge line operation on our Valley waterways will be safe to operate and safe from successful assault by powerfully entrenched interests whose ambitions are to gain and retain a monopoly on Valley transportation facilities.

We are urging the Secretary of War to extend the present services of the Federal Barge Line to the Illinois River as far as Peoria and to the Hennepin Canal immediately. (They will come on into Chicago, too, when the channel is finished.) This will enable Illinois River elevators to serve the Barge Lines with grain for export via New Orleans or for distribution through the Memphis gateway into the Southeast by next season. It will enable the Northwestern wheat grower to ship his wheat into central freight territory through the Peoria-Pekin gateway at substantial savings which will be reflected back to him. It will make savings to the Illinois farmer on binder twine, sugar, coffee, etc., northbountd.

I. A. A. Helps at Washington

All of these ambitions were very materially advanced by the passage of the Denison Barge Line Bill by the recent session of the 70th Congress. This legislation had excellent support from the farm organizations. Mr. Cowles of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and officials of the American Farm Bureau, were most active in their efforts to help the passage of the Bill. The Nebraska Farm Bureau sent its Secretary, Mr. Charles Steward, to Washington, and kept him there during the hearings, and while the measure was pending before the House and Senate.

In the final hours of the session, when the air in the legislative chambers and in the lobbies was fairly crackling with final efforts and suspense, and when the strongly organized opposition was bringing all its heavy power to bear to delay the bill until the next session which would be after election (get this, it's significant, after election) and when the workers for the Bill were reaching in every direction for help and using every influence they could command to push the Bill to final passage, Bob Cowles and Charlie Steward were on the job, and they were a powerful influence.

Among the many problems facing the American farmer, the one of present high cost of transportation is not the least. The Mississippi Valley Association believes that the best solution to this problem is the fullest use and development of common carrier service on our inland waterways.

Larger Volume Cuts Cost Handling Cream Co-op. Reports Show

Gougler Pegs Away on Produce Units and Makes Progress

THE second annual report recently received from an Illinois produce unit shows that this co-operative handled 81,515.2 lbs. of butterfat at an average operating cost of 1.97 cents per lb. during its first year of operation, whereas, during the second year it handled 99,536.2 lbs. of fat at an operating cost of only 1.72 cents per lb. fat.



Frank A. Gougler

"This substantial reduction in operating cost was largely brought about by increase in business," declared Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing. "When a larger percentage of the farmers in the community where the unit is operating co-operate, further reductions may be expected."

Cream improvement meetings held in several communities have been attended by 200 to 400 people each, and the result has been an increase in the volume of produce handled cooperatively.

What They Show

May and June reports recently received by Mr. Gougler indicate the following volumes for these months: Logan county unit at Lincoln handled 11,717 lbs. of butterfat during May; Geneseo unit, Henry county, 8,904 lbs.; Mt. Sterling unit, Brown county, 12,121 lbs.; and the Rushville unit, Schuyler county, 8,484 lbs. of butterfat, 6,807 dozens of eggs, and 2,380 lbs. live poultry. The latter unit had a trading income of $650.08 for the month, with total expenses amounting to $357.16, leaving a net surplus of $292.92.

On July 2 the cream for the new unit at Winchester, Scott county, was sold for the coming year. Several new units are being organized as follows: Stronghurst, Henderson county; Virden, Macoupin county; Bement, Piatt county; Tuscola, Douglas county; Farmer City, DeWitt county; and Fisher, Sadorus, and Sidney, Champaign county.

"With 17 units now marketing and eight being organized it appears that co-operative produce marketing is developing safely and satisfactorily," said Gougler. "This phase of marketing should not develop faster than is consistent with good business practice."

Want Any Peaches? Illinois Has Good Crop; Growers to Pick Soon

Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange Seeks to Market More Peaches at Home

CAN you use any strictly No. 1 peaches at wholesale dealers' prices?



A. B. Leeper

If so, the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange will help fill your wants, for Southern Illinois is getting ready to harvest one of the best crops in the history of peach-raising in that section.

A. B. Leeper, manager of the Exchange at Centralia, says that in previous years he has received numerous inquiries from County Farm Bureaus and dealers in small towns asking for information and prices. "As a rule," he says, "such information is not requested until the shipping season has begun. Peaches, one of the most perishable crops, must be handled quickly. For this reason we are asking the co-operation of all Farm Bureaus and Farm Bureau members toward assisting the peach growers of Illinois in marketing what appears to be one of their largest crops, and at the same time aid the members of the Farm Bureau in all counties to obtain strictly No. 1 peaches at the wholesale dealers' price."

Elbertas Mostly

Most of the peaches are the yellow free-stone Elbertas. A few cars of white peaches, of especially fine quality, also will be available. The fruit will be packed according to U. S. standards with a diameter of two inches and up.

Peaches will be sold at a guaranteed delivered price and orders placed now will be received subject to final approval price. No peaches will be shipped, in other words, until the price is agreed upon by both parties. Shipments will begin Aug. 1 and will continue through the month of August.

"Early shipments usually sell for less money than later ones," says Leeper, "because the earlier fruit comes in competition with peaches from other growing sections." A carload of peaches contains from 387 to 396 bushels.

Congressman Henry T. Rainey will address the I. A. A. District picnic at Watseka on August 22.



COLORADO CYCLONE FATAL TO FOUR

A CYCLONE that tore through Colorado about 50 miles north of Denver on June 29 took a toll of four lives and did property damage that will run into the hundreds and thousands. The scene above was photographed near Johnstown, Colorado, and shows homeless people wandering about the uprooted trees and razed houses looking for remnants of their belongings.

WHY TAKE A CHANCE?

A DISASTER like the one pictured above can happen anywhere in Illinois. The Southern Illinois tornado of 1925 took a heavy toll. A tornado may strike your farm. What if it does? Will you lose all, or will the insurance company reimburse you?

Why take a chance when you can get protection against windstorms, cyclones, and tornadoes in your own company at cost?

Also

Hail Insurance for Grain, Fruit, and Truck Crops. Fire and Lightning Insurance.

for particulars write

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

Ask your County Farm Bureau

608 So. Dearborn

Chicago

See your local Mutual Fire Insurance Company

A LEGAL RESERVE MUTUAL

Buy FARM BUREAU AUTO INSURANCE ... *and save the difference*



YOUR COMPANY pays back a higher percentage of the money collected for losses than any other operating in Illinois.

This means that you pay less for equal insurance PROTECTION in YOUR OWN COMPANY than you would pay in any other. There's a reason. The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. was ORGANIZED FOR and is CONTROLLED BY the FARM BUREAU members of the state; hence it makes no profits. The company is operated as a service to members. The profits, which privately owned companies keep, are returned by YOUR COMPANY in the form of lower premiums and assessments.

Peters Was Re-Instated

Illinois Agri. Mutual Insurance Co.
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.
Dear Sirs:

A few days ago we asked for a cancellation of our policy which you willingly sent. A friend of ours told of an insurance that he had which was so much cheaper. But come to find out, we can pay our premiums in your company and pay our $15 Farm Bureau dues at less cost than his insurance.

I am returning check you sent us, also personal check covering the premium for the coming or past six months. By doing this and paying our Farm Bureau dues will it be possible for us to be reinstated? We still have our policy, etc., just as it was.

Hoping to hear from you about this matter, I thank you.

HEY PETERS, Fairdale, Ill.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, THEFT PUBLIC LIABILITY, COLLISION, AND PROPERTY DAMAGE

Protect yourself against liability imposed by law for damage your car does to persons and property. All losses paid promptly.

DON'T DELAY. MAIL THE COUPON at once and get full information.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.
608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me full information about Farm Bureau auto insurance.

I am a Farm Bureau Member in

.....County,

My Name is.....

Address.....

Make of Car.....

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

WATCH US GROW

8,878 POLICY HOLDERS

on July 7; Assets $181,828.87

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

COME TO FARM BUREAU DAY, ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, AUG. 24

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 6 AUGUST, 1928 Number 8

Caraway and Dickinson Speakers

Will Present Party Views On Agriculture On Farm Bureau Day, State Fair, Aug. 24

SENATOR THADDEUS H. CARAWAY, of Arkansas, that sharp, witty, discerning son of the South who is at his best on the speaking platform; who delights in expounding the virtues of Democracy and defending its principles of government has been chosen by the National Democratic Committee to represent his party in a discussion of the agricultural question on the morning of Farm Bureau Day at the State Fair, Springfield, Friday, Aug. 24. Senator Caraway was an ardent supporter of the McNary bill in the 70th Congress.



Sen. T. H. Caraway



Cong. L. C. Dickinson

Congressman L. C. Dickinson of Iowa, grey-haired but young-looking, vigorous, a practical politician, an orator of note, and a champion of the McNary-Haugen surplus control measure in the last two sessions of Congress is the choice of the Republican National Committee. He will present his party's views on the farm issue from the same platform with the Democratic senator from Arkansas.

Both for Surplus Control

What a setting for an interesting time. Both men champions of the vetoed farm surplus control measure in the 70th Congress and now both on opposite sides of the fence working for their party's success in November.

The two speakers will address the farmers of Illinois at the invitation of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Previously the Association had invited the two vice-presidential nominees, Senators Charles Curtis and Joseph T. Robinson, to speak. Both declined. Then the matter was left in the hands of the two National Committees. Dickinson and Caraway were named only last week.

I. A. A. Policy Non-Partisan

In announcing this feature for Farm Bureau Day, President Earl C. Smith said, "The invitation to the two Parties to provide representative speakers was extended in pursuance of the Association's policy to furnish full, fair, and impartial information to our members on political and partisan questions. Farmers who hear these two men will not be disappointed. Both are nationally prominent, and both eminently qualified in ability and experience to discuss the agricultural question."

There All Week

The Illinois Agricultural Association will be at the State Fair the entire week beginning Aug. 20. Farm Bureau headquarters will be in a large tent near the grandstand. Several department exhibits illustrating the many services available to Farm Bureau members in Illinois will be presented.

There will be chairs, drinking water, checking facilities for leaving wraps and packages, and other conveniences for the benefit of visitors.

Fair Officials Co-operate

The invitation to the two speakers was made possible by the permission and excellent co-operation of S. J. Stanard, state director of agriculture, and State Fair officials. The morning special feature program will be called off and the races postponed at least half an hour after lunch to provide ample time for Caraway and Dickinson to speak.

A public address system, permanent equipment in the grandstand, will carry the voices of the two speakers to remote parts of the stand.

The speaking program will begin promptly at 10:30 a. m. Each speaker will be given approximately an hour. President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. will be there to introduce the two men.

Farm Bureau headquarters on the fair grounds will be open to all visitors whether affiliated with the organization or not.

Don't Miss the I. A. A. Farm Bureau Picnic in Your District

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Hear Earl C. Smith's Address Broadcast Over New I. A. A. Amplifier

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Vial Is Chairman

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Second prize went to Dr. E. E. Byrum, county veterinarian, who also drove a Ford, and third prize to R. Lichtenwalter, who drove a Dodge. The contestants drove their cars around a series of barrels placed in a row at intervals. They were also made to park their cars in a designated space and to enter and leave an improvised garage.

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"In my mind most agricultural discussions go wrong because of two false premises. The first is that agriculture is one industry. It is a dozen distinct industries incapable of the same organization. The second false premise is that rehabilitation will be complete when it has reached a point comparable with that before the war. Agriculture was not upon a satisfactory basis before the war. The abandoned farms of the northeast bear their own testimony. Generally there was but little profit in midwest agriculture for many years except that derived from the slow increases in farm land values. Even of more importance is the great advance in standards of living of all occupations since the war. Some branches of agriculture have greatly recovered, but taken as a whole it is not keeping pace with the onward march in other industries.

Many Factors Involved

"There are many causes for failure of agriculture to win its full share of national prosperity. The after war deflation of prices not only brought great direct losses to the farmer, but he was often left indebted in inflated dollars to be paid in deflated dollars. Prices are often demoralized through gluts in our markets during the harvest season. Local taxes have been increased to provide the improved roads and schools. The tariff on some products is proving inadequate to protect him from imports from abroad. The increases in transportation rates since the war have greatly affected the price which he receives for his products. Over six million farmers in times of surplus engage in destructive competition with one another in the sale of their product, often depressing prices below those levels that could be maintained.

"The whole tendency of our civilization during the last fifty years has been toward an increase in the size of the units of production in order to secure lower costs and a more orderly adjustment of the flow of commodities to the demand. But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be by enlarged farms. The farmer has shown he can increase the skill of his industry without large operations. He is today producing 20 per cent more than eight years ago with about the same acreage and personnel. Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production machine. Therefore, if the farmer's position is to be improved by larger operations it must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partially advanced in this direction through coöperatives and pools. But the traditional coöperative is often not a complete solution.

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"Differences of opinion as to both causes and remedy have retarded the completion of a constructive program of relief. It is our plain duty to search out the common ground on which we may mobilize the sound forces of agricultural reconstruction. Our platform lays a solid basis upon which we can build. It offers an affirmative program.

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Mr. Hoover says the tariff is the foundation of farm relief and promises to use his office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy. For five years, western farmers have demanded not only that agricultural tariffs be adequate, but that a way be found to make such tariffs effective on that portion of our surplus crops consumed at home. On the latter, Mr. Hoover is silent. This question has been too much in the forefront of farm relief discussion to be ignored. Farmers will want this question answered before they go to the polls in November.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Farmers Win In Tennessee

SENATOR KENNETH McKELLAR won a sweeping victory over Congressman Finis J. Garrett, minority leader of the Democratic party, in the race in Tennessee for the Senatorial nomination. McKellar's lead will likely mount to 50,000 majority when the final returns are received. McKellar carried nine of the ten congressional districts in the State.

And farm relief was the issue.

More farmers in Tennessee are alive to the need of surplus control legislation than ever before.

"It's unconstitutional," shouted Garrett from a number of stumps.

"Let the Supreme Court of the United States say so," was McKellar's rejoinder.

"It involves bureaucracy," asserted Garrett.

"We've set up bureaucracies for everybody else. Let's do something for the farmer," replied McKellar.

"It won't work; it's economically unsound," proclaimed Garrett.

"That's what they said about Fulton's steamboat," replied McKellar.

"The equalization fee involves taxing the farmer," declared Garrett.

From McKellar: "Look how the farmer is taxed by the effect of uncontrolled surplus production, and how much an equalization fee, which would give him bargaining power, would save him."

Back and forth the debate swept over the state. And the whole nation looked on.

For Senator McKellar was the first democratic senator from the South to espouse the cause of the farmers; and the first publicly to announce his support of the McNary-Haugen bill. McKellar's candidacy was not helped by the fact that he was seeking the nomination for the third term. No Tennessee Senator has served three terms since the Civil War.

Other issues in the campaign were soldier legislation, the Esch-Cummings bill, woman suffrage, and labor legislation. But the farm issue transcended them all.

If there is doubt that the cotton growers and the tobacco raisers in the south are interested in surplus control legislation, look to Tennessee.

For Tennessee, for the last two months, has been the battleground. Every argument of the Coolidge Republicans was echoed by reactionary democrats and by Garrett. Every argument was met and answered by McKellar, to the satisfaction of the voters of Tennessee.

Washington says the farmers won't vote for their own interests. Let official Washington look to Tennessee.

Opponents of justice to the farmers say that the demand for farm legislation is voiced by a few job-holders who are farming the farmers. Let these look to Tennessee.

Down in the old Volunteer State lives Senator McKellar, the tried and trusted champion of the farmers.

He has been re-nominated for the Senate, in a state where nomination is almost equivalent to election. His majority is overwhelming. He swept nine of the ten Congressional districts. He defeated Finis Garrett, arch-enemy of justice to the farmer, of equality for agriculture.

The farmers of Tennessee rallied to McKellar as never before. By their votes, they proclaimed to the nation: "He has fought the good fight; he has kept the faith!"

At Albany

IN LINE with the non-partisan policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association to be impartial in presenting facts to its members, and in expressing itself fearlessly and honestly on agricultural questions as it sees them, President Earl C. Smith journeyed with other farm leaders to Albany, New York, recently at the invitation of Gov. Alfred E. Smith to discuss the economics involved in surplus control legislation.

Those attending the conference held in the Governor's mansion on August 13 were Geo. N. Peek, Earl C. Smith, Wm. Hirth of Missouri, Frank Murphy of Minnesota, J. N. Kehoe of Kentucky, B. W. Kilgour of North Carolina, Wm. H. Settle of Indiana, and Chester C. Davis of Illinois.

Following the conference, the leaders authorized that the following statement be made:

We came to Albany at the invitation of Governor Smith to discuss the agricultural problem with him, and to explain our view of national policies which should be adopted toward its solution. We were not invited to discuss the political situation in our states or sections.

In general, our position, as explained to Governor Smith, is that before agriculture can be afforded stability and protection equivalent to that developed for other groups, an effective control of agricultural surpluses must be provided, which will permit the handling of supplies that are in excess of seasonal or domestic requirements, independently of the portion needed at home. If such surplus control is to be effective, and if treasury subsidy is to be avoided, we explained our conviction that the costs involved in handling the surplus must be assessed against the units of the commodity benefited.

We expressed the view that if the surplus crops of agriculture are to secure without government subsidy the results from tariffs that compact industrial groups secure, these principles must be embodied in national legislation.

We were pleased with the Governor's interest in and understanding of the agricultural problem.

Farm Congressmen To Speak At Coming I. A. A. Dist. Picnics

Ed. A. O'Neal of Alabama To Talk At Freeport, Bloomington, and Jacksonville

LEADING corn belt congressmen, all of whom were in the forefront of the fight for surplus control legislation in the 70th session of congress, are scheduled as speakers at coming I. A. A. district picnics.

A short sketch of Congressman Chas. Adkins who speaks at Marion and Macomb appears on page 10 in this issue. Congressman Adkins is an old war horse, thoroughly experienced and schooled in the game of politics. He got his training in Illinois, first in Piatt county, later in the state legislature where he became speaker of the house, and following his service there, Gov. Frank O. Lowden appointed him as his state director of agriculture in 1917.

Able In Debate

Adkins is the rough and ready type but he's long-headed, an able man in debate, and has a background of farm experience that places him distinctly at an advantage when answering the arguments of opponents to farm legislation. The congressman from Decatur is an interesting speaker. He can be depended upon to please his audience.

Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa is characterized by his bull-dog determination and tenacity. He hammers away until the opposition weakens. Not a brilliant speaker, but sound and deliberate he is. His honesty and sincerity is impressive, and he knows his agriculture. Haugen comes from hardy Norwegian stock. He was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, April 21, 1859. That makes him 69 years old, but he is a vigorous man for his age.

Entered Politics Early

After securing a common school education, he entered business at the age of 14. When 18 years old he purchased a farm in Worth county, Iowa, continuing his studies in Decorah, Iowa, and finishing with a course at Janesville, Wis.

He was one of the organizers and has been president of the Northwood (Iowa) Banking Company since 1890, operating banks at Northwood and Kensett. Mr. Haugen entered politics in his home county and became county treasurer in 1887.

He was twice a member of the Iowa House of Representatives. In 1899 he was elected to Congress, and since that time he has represented his district in the House of Representatives at Washington continuously. Mr. Haugen is chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the House and is author of the Haugen Packer Control and Stockyards Act. More recently he has become nationally known through sponsoring the Haugen farm surplus control bill in the House.

He is a Republican and his home is in Northwood, Iowa.

Long a Congressman

Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton is something of a polished gentleman farmer and ex-lawyer who was educated at Amherst in the east, the college of Calvin Coolidge and Dwight Morrow. He took his law work at Northwestern in Chicago. He knows agriculture from first hand experience for he lives on and manages a farm in Greene county. Congressman Rainey is one of the oldest members of Congress in point of service. He has represented the 20th Illinois district for 24 years. He is Democratic nominee for the 71st congress.

He has represented the agricultural constituency in his district well, and in the last congress he was a strong supporter of the farm surplus control measure bearing Mr. Haugen's name. He will speak at Watseka on Aug. 22 and at Olney on Aug. 30.

O'Neal Of Alabama

Ed O'Neal of Alabama has been introduced heretofore to members of the Farm Bureau in Illinois. He is vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The serious picture of O'Neal on page 7 is not characteristic for he usually wears a broad smile and exudes optimism. Some of his friends occasionally refer to him jocularly as the "Wild Irishman" but as a farm organization executive he is anything but that. Good business judgment and ability in addition to his enthusiasm and knowledge of organization have placed Ed O'Neal high in the ranks of farm leaders.

O'Neal makes an interesting and instructive talk. He knows the problems of the cotton farmers and his long experience in managing the Alabama Cotton Co-operative Association has given him a practical knowledge of marketing farm products and the business side of agriculture.

The counties which will participate in the district picnics at Bloomington, Freeport, and Jacksonville on Aug. 31, Sept. 1, and Sept. 3 respectively are fortunate in securing O'Neal as the speaker of the day.

Schuyler Association Prospers

SINCE its doors were opened for business on March 9, 1928, the Schuyler County Produce Association at Rushville had handled 28,475 pounds of butterfat, 27,685 dozens of eggs, and 7,215 pounds of poultry up to July 1. The Association likewise had accumulated a surplus of $973.15, all of which belongs to the patrons of the organization.

The Condit Farm Bureau unit in Champaign county recently decided to organize a baseball team to compete in the County Farm Bureau League.

Veteran Manager Says Producer Service Is O. K.; Is Old Shipper

Sends All Livestock To Chicago Producers

R. J. BEATTY, manager of the Woodstock Shipping Association in McHenry County, Ill., says, "Producer service can't be beat. There is not a firm that does more for the farmers."

Prior to taking over the management of the Woodstock Association, Beatty bought and shipped livestock from that community for 35 years. He has managed the Association for three years and ships practically all of his stock to the Chicago Producers. He reports that his membership is well satisfied and says that there is no disposition to demand that the Association consign its shipments to firms other than the Producers.

Mr. Beatty believes in going to market with his shipments because it keeps him in closer touch with the market and is helpful in explaining sales to his patrons. He knows the producer salesmen intimately, having done business with Ed. Stephens, particularly, for 30 years. He says, "There's a man that can't be influenced and there is no better judge of cattle anywhere." He speaks with equal confidence of the other salesmen on the producer staff.

The Woodstock Association shipped 112 carloads to the Chicago producers during the year ending June 30, 1928. A good deal of this livestock was brought into the loading point in a truck owned by Mr. Beatty. He does not figure to make a profit on the operation of the truck, although he charges sufficient to cover cost of operation and the employment of the necessary labor to run the truck. During the busy season, at least 50% of the livestock is trucked in and throughout the year this service is used and appreciated by the patrons. While Woodstock is only about 50 miles from the Chicago market, Beatty reports that trucking competition has not cut into his business to any material extent and he attributes this to the fact that he is giving his patrons trucking service from their farms to the loading point.—Ray E. Miller, director livestock marketing.

National Air Highway

THE awarding of contracts covering radio equipment for 12 radio control stations, six radio beacons, and 12 marker beacons to be established on the national airways was announced recently by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, William P. MacCracken, Jr.

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND OF THE 188,000 farmers in New York State have electricity either from a central station or from their own plants, according to an estimate by the New York State College of Agriculture.

Hoover on Agriculture

(Continued from page 3)

only the great Mississippi system, with its joining of the great lakes and of the heart of midwest agriculture to the gulf, but also a shipway from the great lakes to the Atlantic. These improvements would mean so large an increment in farmers' prices as to warrant their construction many times over. There is no more vital method of farm relief.

Pledges Marketing Aid

"But we must not stop here.

"An outstanding proposal of the party program is the whole-hearted pledge to undertake the reorganization of the marketing system upon sounder and more economical lines. We have already contributed greatly to this purpose by the acts supporting farm coöperatives, the establishment of intermediate credit banks, the regulation of stockyards, public exchanges, and the expansion of the department of agriculture. The platform proposes to go much farther. It pledges the creation of a federal farm board of representative farmers to be clothed with authority and resources with which not only to still further aid farmers' coöperatives and pools and to assist generally in solution of farm problems, but especially to build up with federal finance farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses.

"Objection has been made that this program, as laid down by the party platform, may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the federal government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish initial capital with which to build up the farmer to the control of his own destinies.

An Enduring Program

"This program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only today but those which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all questions that will arise in in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the Republican party. It is a definite plan of relief. It needs only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into force.

"During my term as secretary of commerce I have steadily endeavored to build up a system of coöperation between the government and business. Under these coöperative actions all elements interested in the problem of a particular industry, such as manufacturer, distributor, worker, and consumer, have been called into council together, not for a single occasion, but for continuous work. These efforts have been successful beyond any expectation. They have been accomplished without interference or regulation by the government. They have secured progress in the industries, remedy for abuses, elimination of waste, reduction of cost in production and distribution, lower prices to the consumer, and more stable employment and profit. While the problem varies with every different commodity and with every different part of our great country, I should wish to apply the same method to agriculture so that the leaders of every phase of each group can advise and organize on policies and constructive measures. I am convinced that this form of action, as it has done in other industries, can greatly benefit farmer, distributor, and consumer.

"The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women in other groups; for the farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood."

President Sam H. Thompson Says:

"Farm people will be disappointed with Mr. Hoover's statements regarding agriculture. They had every right to expect a specific outlined proposal on agricultural relief."

This statement was made at the conclusion of Herbert Hoover's acceptance speech by Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"In dealing with the agricultural problem, Mr. Hoover in his speech of acceptance shows no progress in advanced thought that would provide fundamental principles for a concrete marketing policy for American agriculture," Mr. Thompson added.

"Mr. Hoover does not amplify the broad general statement contained in the 1928 Republican platform."

Lowers Shipping Cost

A SUMMARY of shipping costs from the Illinois Valley Shipping Association at South Ottawa, Ill., covering exactly two years, indicates an average cost per hundred weight of 1.8c less on shipments to Producer Agencies as compared to all shipments to non-cooperative commission firms. The average cost per hundred pounds on consignments to Chicago Producers was 51.9c as against 53.7c to all others.

O. D. Center, manager of this Association, believes that the principle of co-operation should be applied in the selling of livestock at the Terminal market as well as in the shipment from local points. His experience with the producers has convinced him that this Cooperative Commission Association is rendering as good or better service than he is able to get on the Terminal market and at less cost, besides the satisfaction of knowing that his Association is co-operating in the development of a selling organization under the control of the livestock producer. —Ray E. Miller.

Mendota Association Has Trucking Service

ED. BROWN, manager of the Mendota Shipping Association, LaSalle county, has found that his members appreciate the truck service which he offers them in getting their livestock from their farms to the loading point. So far this year the Mendota Shipping Association has sent in 128 carloads of livestock. Mr. Brown reports that he is drawing shipments from a widely extended territory through the truck service which he offers. The truck is owned by the manager personally and charges are based upon the amount hauled and the distance covered. A special effort is made to so route the drivers that the livestock can be hauled at minimum expense to his shippers.—Ray E. Miller, director livestock marketing.

Uncle Ab says: Don't give up in a tight place; the worse it gets the more likely it is to get better.

BASEBALL DOPE

Eligibility Question

Baseball Commissioner,
Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

"During our recent membership drive we signed up many new members for the new three-year period which begins on October 1, 1928. Our Executive Committee voted to give these new members Farm Bureau service immediately, that is, during the summer months. For example, they may avail themselves of the opportunity to buy serum and virus even though a non-member is not granted this privilege.

"Now then, can we say to any of these men interested in baseball that they are eligible to play on our baseball team, although their membership period does not begin until October 1? We would like very much to be able to grant them this privilege along with our other privileges. We have one or two good prospects."

HARRISON FAHRNKOPF,
Farm Adviser, McLean County.

Answer:—

If the Farm Bureau chooses to give a man full and regular standing as a Farm Bureau member after signing, there is no reason why he or a member of his family should be barred from playing Farm Bureau baseball. When the Farm Bureau serves such people on the same basis as it does old members, in effect it says that such men are members in good and regular standing. Therefore they should be allowed to play.

Champaign Beats DeWitt

CHAMPAIGN county defeated DeWitt in a one-sided game played at the 19th district I. A. A. picnic at Sullivan on Aug. 10. The score was 17 to 2. Champaign made 11 hits to DeWitt's 5. At least part of the large number of runs made by Champaign were due to DeWitt county's five errors. Champaign made three.

The game was played before a large picnic crowd following the speaking program. Batteries for DeWitt were W. Bell and B. Mills, pitchers, and L. Bell, catcher. Buddemeier and Parker acted for Champaign. The same two teams were scheduled to cross bats again at the Atlanta Fair, on Aug. 14. McLean and Logan counties are leading in this division.

THE REMOVAL OF RUBBISH and unnecessary accumulation of combustible materials is important in lessening the number of farm fires, says the National Fire Protection Association. Rubbish accumulated during the winter should be burned now.

O'NEAL IS LAUDED



Ed A. O'Neal

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada paid the following tribute recently to Ed A. O'Neal, who speaks at the I. A. A. Farm Bureau district picnics to be held at Bloomington, Aug. 31, Freeport, Sept. 1, and Jacksonville, Sept. 3, for his good work in presenting the need for an adequate farm plank at the Democratic National Convention, Houston:

"It was due to the clear and patient arguments made by you, George N. Peek, and others that resulted in the adoption of the farm plank in the party platform."

OFFICIAL STANDING OF TEAMS IN THE ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 11, 1928

Division I	W.	L.	Pct.
Henry	4	0	1000
Whiteside	0	2	000
Stark	0	2	000

Division II	W.	L.	Pct.
McDonough	2	1	750
Henderson	1	3	250

Division III	W.	L.	Pct.
Tazewell	5	1	833
Woodford	3	3	500
Marshall-Putnam	3	3	500
Peoria	1	5	166

Division IV	W.	L.	Pct.
Logan	4	0	1000
McLean	2	2	500
Champaign	3	3	500
DeWitt	0	5	000

Division V	W.	L.	Pct.
Cass	5	1	833
Morgan	3	1	750
Mason	0	3	000
Scott	0	3	000

Division VII	W.	L.	Pct.
Jefferson	4	0	1000
Washington	1	2	333
Clay	0	3	000

Division VIII	W.	L.	Pct.
Lawrence	2	0	1000
Wayne	0	2	000

Results Games

AUGUST 4, 1928 (At Arenzville)

Cass .....11 11 hits—2 errors
Morgan .....6 11 hits—4 errors

AUGUST 6

Henderson .....10 McDonough 2
(No other details reported)

AUGUST 10 (At Sullivan)

Champaign .....17 5 hits—3 errors
DeWitt .....2 5 hits—5 errors

RADIO NEWS

New Radio Features

NEW radio features, recently announced by the United States Department of Agriculture for the coming fall, will include the U. S. Radio Farm Forum, Outdoors with the Scientist, Farm Science Snapshots, and the Agricultural Situation.

The Farm Forum will be broadcast exclusively on the I. A. A. program from WJJD, Mooseheart, in this territory beginning October 1. The Farm Forum will be a daily discussion of farm problems. Much of it will be devoted to useful economic information.

The Agricultural Situation will be broadcast the first Monday of each month. This will be a fifteen-minute summary of farm conditions in the corn belt.

Morse Salisbury, director of radio for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, visited the I. A. A. radio studio recently when he outlined the department's program for the coming fall and winter.

Hancock Demonstrates Grape Spray Schedule

A COMPLETE spraying schedule for grapes is being demonstrated in the old Nauvoo vine-yard section of Hancock county under the auspices of the Hancock County Farm Bureau and the University of Illinois.

An effort is being made to show what can be done toward producing clean fruit free from the berry moth and brown rot, and to prevent damage to vines by grape root worms, leaf hoppers, and other insects.

Check plots have been left in the vineyards on the George Marzolf and Richard Baxter farms. Other experiments are being conducted to show the use of fertilizers and to learn which method of pruning is most successful.

Grape growing is an important industry in the Nauvoo territory.

Co-operation Pays in Minnesota, Prices Show

DURING the week ending April 22, dairymen in one section of Minnesota received 51 cents per pound butterfat for sour No. 1 cream, according to a statement made by a prominent Chicago commission merchant. Sweet cream brought 54 cents per pound butterfat.

During the same week, states Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing for the I. A. A., the Illinois cream stations paid on the average only 42 to 43 cents, a discount of eight to nine cents from the Minnesota prices.

Law Is Unfair To Corn Sugar, Wider Use Will Help Price Corn

By Mrs. Thora M. Carmean
Casner, Illinois

THE farmer wants more corn used and a better price for corn sold. The governmental discriminations against corn sugar must be removed.



Mrs. Carmean

The corn belt farmer is overlooking an opportunity which, if seized, would improve his market and put dollars in his pocket. Corn sugar offers this opportunity—a sugar manufactured from a product of the corn belt—a fine white sugar generally used in hospitals and sanitariums because of its wholesomeness and food value—a sugar rated by the Journal of the American Medical Association as "par excellence the physiologic sugar."

The purity, wholesomeness and food value of corn sugar is accepted without question by the medical profession as well as the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is responsible for the administration of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906. The arbitrary system of definitions and standards, under which this Act is administered, requires special label mention of the use of corn sugar, dextrose, as an ingredient, although declaration of the use of imported foreign sugars is not required. On account of this unfair discrimination, potential consumers of large quantities of corn sugar refuse to use it except in those products where this discrimination does not prevail.

Need Protection

The United States sends between four and five hundred million dollars into foreign countries every year in payment for sugar produced by cheap foreign labor. A large portion of that amount could be directed into the pockets of her own citizens in return for sugar of equal, if not greater, merit. Not content with allowing the foreign sugar interests to dominate the policy by which that portion of the Pure Food and Drugs Act is administered, a very light tariff of $2.21 per cwt. has been placed on foreign sugar, while Cuba is allowed a preferential rate of 80 per cent of that paid by other foreign countries.

Bills To Be Introduced

It is up to the farmers to work through the agricultural organizations to bring about a change of attitude on the part of the Department of Agriculture toward the use of corn sugar and through Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure enactment of proper legislation to remove this unjust discrimination against an important product of the American farms. Bills having this purpose are now before the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, but thus far organized agriculture has withheld endorsement. This attitude of aloofness should be changed without delay.

When we buy twenty-five pounds of corn sugar, we are buying a bushel of our own corn. If we can help create a market for corn at $1 or $1.25 a bushel, it will be to our advantage to do it.

14th District OK's Insurance Program Endorses I. A. A. Policy

Urge That Members Weigh All Facts In Coming Contest

RESOLUTIONS were adopted at the I. A. A. district conference, Carthage, on July 27, urging that life insurance be made available as soon as possible to members, commending Farm Bureau leaders for their action in political matters, and urging that members remain open-minded regarding their political allegiance until the Illinois Agricultural Association can give full information concerning the stand and records of all candidates.

Nearly 50 leaders in the 14th district attended the meeting. Hancock county had the largest representation. A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing for the I. A. A., discussed the value of collective effort in marketing dairy products. R. J. Hamilton talked on Farm Bureau organization. Executive Committeeman M. G. Lambert presided. The late Sidney S. Carney of Rock Island acted as secretary of the meeting.

Messages by Wireless

THE Radio Corporation of America recently applied to the Federal Radio Commission for construction permits to cover 65 short wave transmitters for the establishment of a domestic communications network serving 24 important cities throughout the United States.

"It is our intention," said the application, "to provide rapid and direct connection between our international transoceanic service now operated from New York and San Francisco, and the largest possible number of important points within this country, thus supplying the need for an all-radio international telegraphic service not now available to the public except in New York, San Francisco, Boston, and Washington. In conjunction therewith we will offer a domestic radio telegraph service competing favorably in quality and in rates with the existing wire line telegraphs."

Farm Adviser Carney Answers Last Call Many Attend Funeral

Was One of Outstanding Men In Farm Bureau Movement

MORE than 300 Farm Bureau members, farm advisers, business men, and representatives of local and state-wide organizations attended the services held for Sidney S. Carney, Rock Island county farm adviser, in the chapel at Rock Island Monday, July 30. Burial took place the following day from the First Methodist Church at Rochelle from which the body was taken to the cemetery at Greenwood, north of Woodstock in McHenry county.



Sidney S. Carney

Mr. Carney lost his life in an automobile accident on Friday night, July 27, when A. D. Lynch and R. J. Hamilton of the I. A. A., who were riding with him, were injured. Glenn Westcott, a passenger in the other car, died after the collision. Three other passengers were seriously injured.

Born Near Steward

Carney was born near Steward in Lee county, April 25, 1889.

After graduating from the local schools he attended Evanston Academy and later entered the University of Illinois where he graduated with honors from the College of Agriculture. After securing his Master's degree he became a member of the teaching staff in the Agronomy Department where he served for five years. He left the University to become farm adviser in Rock Island county, February 1, 1925. His ability was soon recognized, and as a result of his hard faithful work the Rock Island County Farm Bureau was strengthened and improved in membership and activities.

During the war Carney served as a Lieutenant in the Reserve Corps.

He was a Mason, president of the Rock Island Kiwanis Club, a member of the American Legion, a member of the Elks lodge, and while at the University was elected to Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity.

He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Mildred Marble of Greenwood, McHenry county, and by his mother, a brother, and five sisters.

Farm Adviser Frank Barrett of Pike county tendered his resignation recently to become effective September 1.

Picnic Crowds Grow In Size As Season Advances, Last, Sept. 3

Harvest Conflicts With Gatherings At Taylorville, Highland and Sullivan

DISTRICT I. A. A. picnics held last week at Taylorville, Highland and Sullivan were highly successful in spite of the fact that they competed with threshing in each case. Beginning with the picnic at Taylorville on Aug. 8, which drew a crowd estimated at 3,000 to 5,000, attendance increased at the gatherings held in the days following at Highland and Sullivan. More than 5,000 crowded into Wyman Park, Sullivan, the scene of the 19th district gathering on Aug. 10, according to official observers.

Wm. H. Settle, of Indiana, known to corn belt farmers as "Fighting Bill," spoke at all three picnics. His listeners were not disappointed. Mr. Settle laid bare the issues of the campaign, reiterated organized farmers' stand on the agricultural question, fearlessly discussed candidates as well as principles, and challenged the world to dispute his assertions as they were vigorously marshalled out for the enlightenment of his thousands of interested listeners.

Public Address System

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(Continued on page 11)

Law Is Unfair To Corn Sugar, Wider Use Will Help Price Corn

By Mrs. Thora M. Carmean
Casner, Illinois

THE farmer wants more corn used and a better price for corn sold. The governmental discriminations against corn sugar must be removed.



Mrs. Carmean

The corn belt farmer is overlooking an opportunity which, if seized, would improve his market and put dollars in his pocket. Corn sugar offers this opportunity—a sugar manufactured from a product of the corn belt—a fine white sugar generally used in hospitals and sanitariums because of its wholesomeness and food value—a sugar rated by the Journal of the American Medical Association as "par excellence the physiologic sugar."

The purity, wholesomeness and food value of corn sugar is accepted without question by the medical profession as well as the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is responsible for the administration of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906. The arbitrary system of definitions and standards, under which this Act is administered, requires special label mention of the use of corn sugar, dextrose, as an ingredient, although declaration of the use of imported foreign sugars is not required. On account of this unfair discrimination, potential consumers of large quantities of corn sugar refuse to use it except in those products where this discrimination does not prevail.

Need Protection

The United States sends between four and five hundred million dollars into foreign countries every year in payment for sugar produced by cheap foreign labor. A large portion of that amount could be directed into the pockets of her own citizens in return for sugar of equal, if not greater, merit. Not content with allowing the foreign sugar interests to dominate the policy by which that portion of the Pure Food and Drugs Act is administered, a very light tariff of $2.21 per cwt. has been placed on foreign sugar, while Cuba is allowed a preferential rate of 80 per cent of that paid by other foreign countries.

Bills To Be Introduced

It is up to the farmers to work through the agricultural organizations to bring about a change of attitude on the part of the Department of Agriculture toward the use of corn sugar and through Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure enactment of proper legislation to remove this unjust discrimination against an important product of the American farms. Bills having this purpose are now before the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, but thus far organized agriculture has withheld endorsement. This attitude of aloofness should be changed without delay.

When we buy twenty-five pounds of corn sugar, we are buying a bushel of our own corn. If we can help create a market for corn at $1 or $1.25 a bushel, it will be to our advantage to do it.

14th District OK's Insurance Program Endorses I. A. A. Policy

Urge That Members Weigh All Facts In Coming Contest

RESOLUTIONS were adopted at the I. A. A. district conference, Carthage, on July 27, urging that life insurance be made available as soon as possible to members, commending Farm Bureau leaders for their action in political matters, and urging that members remain open-minded regarding their political allegiance until the Illinois Agricultural Association can give full information concerning the stand and records of all candidates.

Nearly 50 leaders in the 14th district attended the meeting. Hancock county had the largest representation. A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing for the I. A. A., discussed the value of collective effort in marketing dairy products. R. J. Hamilton talked on Farm Bureau organization. Executive Committeeman M. G. Lambert presided. The late Sidney S. Carney of Rock Island acted as secretary of the meeting.

Messages by Wireless

THE Radio Corporation of America recently applied to the Federal Radio Commission for construction permits to cover 65 short wave transmitters for the establishment of a domestic communications network serving 24 important cities throughout the United States.

"It is our intention," said the application, "to provide rapid and direct connection between our international transoceanic service now operated from New York and San Francisco, and the largest possible number of important points within this country, thus supplying the need for an all-radio international telegraphic service not now available to the public except in New York, San Francisco, Boston, and Washington. In conjunction therewith we will offer a domestic radio telegraph service competing favorably in quality and in rates with the existing wire line telegraphs."

Farm Adviser Carney Answers Last Call Many Attend Funeral

Was One of Outstanding Men In Farm Bureau Movement

MORE than 300 Farm Bureau members, farm advisers, business men, and representatives of local and state-wide organizations attended the services held for Sidney S. Carney, Rock Island county farm adviser, in the chapel at Rock Island Monday, July 30. Burial took place the following day from the First Methodist Church at Rochelle from which the body was taken to the cemetery at Greenwood, north of Woodstock in McHenry county.



Sidney S. Carney

Mr. Carney lost his life in an automobile accident on Friday night, July 27, when A. D. Lynch and R. J. Hamilton of the I. A. A., who were riding with him, were injured. Glenn Westcott, a passenger in the other car, died after the collision. Three other passengers were seriously injured.

Born Near Steward

Carney was born near Steward in Lee county, April 25, 1889.

After graduating from the local schools he attended Evanston Academy and later entered the University of Illinois where he graduated with honors from the College of Agriculture. After securing his Master's degree he became a member of the teaching staff in the Agronomy Department where he served for five years. He left the University to become farm adviser in Rock Island county, February 1, 1925. His ability was soon recognized, and as a result of his hard faithful work the Rock Island County Farm Bureau was strengthened and improved in membership and activities.

During the war Carney served as a Lieutenant in the Reserve Corps.

He was a Mason, president of the Rock Island Kiwanis Club, a member of the American Legion, a member of the Elks lodge, and while at the University was elected to Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity.

He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Mildred Marble of Greenwood, McHenry county, and by his mother, a brother, and five sisters.

Farm Adviser Frank Barrett of Pike county tendered his resignation recently to become effective September 1.

Picnic Crowds Grow In Size As Season Advances, Last, Sept. 3

Harvest Conflicts With Gatherings At Taylorville, Highland and Sullivan

DISTRICT I. A. A. picnics held last week at Taylorville, Highland and Sullivan were highly successful in spite of the fact that they competed with threshing in each case. Beginning with the picnic at Taylorville on Aug. 8, which drew a crowd estimated at 3,000 to 5,000, attendance increased at the gatherings held in the days following at Highland and Sullivan. More than 5,000 crowded into Wyman Park, Sullivan, the scene of the 19th district gathering on Aug. 10, according to official observers.



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(Continued on page 11)

Seek Better Barge Line Terminals On Ill. and Mississippi

Robt. A. Cowles Represents I. A. A. On Important Waterways Committee

TO provide suitable terminal facilities for the federal barge line service on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers and other local tributary streams will be the work of the new Uniform Waterway Terminals Committee recently named by John H. Camlin, president of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

The committee will be entrusted with the job of assisting in making the barge line service of greatest use and benefit to Illinois shippers. To this end it will work for adequate and uniform terminals at cities and shipping points adjoining the Illinois, Mississippi, and other tributaries within and adjoining the state.

Meeting Aug. 2

The work of the Committee was outlined at a meeting held in Chicago on Aug. 2, when preliminary plans were made for a definite campaign. The opening move to carry out the program will be a tour of inspection of the ports in Illinois on the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway to be arranged by George Stephens, secretary of the Committee.

W. F. Mulvihill, superintendent of state waterways, Theo. Brent, Lachlan Macleay of the Mississippi Valley Association, and others have pledged their support.

Robert A. Cowles, treasurer of the I. A. A., will represent the Association on the Committee. The other members are as follows: A. T. Griffith, Peoria, chairman; Congressman Wm. E. Hull, Peoria; F. L. Stephen, Morris; John Hanifen, Ottawa; Bedor Wood, Jr., Col. Robert Isham Randolph, Chicago; Ray Williams, Cairo; Francis Kilduff, La Salle; F. F. McNaughton, Pekin; R. B. Glenn, Beardstown; E. T. Harris, Chicago; Wayne Hummer, La Salle; John H. Camlin, Rockford, and Walter W. Williams, Benton.

Form New Produce Unit

HARRY REID was elected president, Lloyd Elmore, vice-president, Jay Basom, secretary-treasurer, and Wayne Herrick and Sherman Ready, directors of the recently organized Farmer City Dairy Marketing Association in DeWitt county.

The association will handle produce, mostly cream and poultry products.

More than a hundred members have already signed the agreement. Bids are being received from creameries for the entire year's output of the association.

Farm Adviser Allen of Dewitt county and Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing for the I. A. A., are assisting in getting the association launched.

PICNIC SPEAKER



Cong. Chas. Adkins

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES ADKINS of Decatur was born February 7, 1863, in Pickaway county, Ohio. He was educated in the country schools, and taught school for a time. He moved to Piatt county, Illinois, in 1885 and has been engaged in farming and stock raising since that time.

He served as a member of the 45th, 46th, and 47th General Assemblies, and was speaker of the house in the 47th Assembly. Congressman Adkins was appointed Director of the State Department of Agriculture during the administration of Gov. Frank O. Lowden.

He is married and has five boys and five girls. He is a Methodist and a member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

Mr. Adkins was elected to the 70th Congress where he distinguished himself in support of farm legislation. He proved to be an effective and formidable fighter on the floor of the House for the McNary-Haugen bill.

Congressman Adkins will speak on the farm question at the District I. A. A. picnics scheduled for Marion on Aug. 17, and Macomb on Aug. 21. Mr. Adkins appeared on the program with "Fighting Bill" Settle, the speaker of the day, at the 19th District Picnic, Sullivan, on Aug. 10.

NEW LIMESTONE PLAN

Be sure and see your Farm Adviser for details about the new limestone purchasing plan. If you are going to order limestone this season, it is worth ten cents (10c) a ton to you "through a refund" to place your order through your County Farm Bureau and not send it in direct.

No discount at time of payment applies under the new plan.

Games and Contests Attract Many At I. A. A. Picnic, Sullivan, Aug. 10

Jersey Calves Selected For State Fair

WATER sports, Farm Bureau baseball, horseshoe pitching, auto driving contests, and a bangup purebred Jersey calf exhibit by the Monroe County 4-H clubs were entertaining features at the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau district picnic held at Sullivan on Friday, Aug. 10.

The baseball game between the Champaign and DeWitt county Farm Bureau teams, the details of which are given elsewhere in this issue, went to Champaign, 17 to 2.

Owners of calves selected to go to State Fair, Springfield, are as follows:

Senior Yearlings:
1. Hugh Righter, Sullivan.
2. Vincent Eary, Bethany.
3. George Atchison, Lovington.
4. Alex Mitchell, Bethany.
5. Glen Clark, Bethany.

Senior Calves:
1. Merwyn Tipsward, Bethany.
2. Ralph Sharp, Bethany.

Horseshoe Pitching:
1. Emmett Burcham, Lovington.
2. W. A. Kamm, Atwood.
3. R. Temple, Oakland.

Milkmaid Contest:
1. Geraldine Keyes, Lake City.
2. Grace Clark, Sullivan.
3. Dorothy Winings, Lake City.

Water Carnival:
Boys 12 and under—100 feet.
1. Dean Feeter.
2. George Poland.
3. Wendel Turner.

Boys 15 and under, dive from pier and swim 150 feet.
1. Elmer Dunscomb.
2. Chas. Cummins.
3. John McDonald.

Men's Free for All—Across the Lake—100 yards:
1. K. K. Hoagland.
2. John Moran.
3. Sam Bolin.

Girls 15 and under—100 feet:
1. Eileen Myers.
2. Norma Hanson.
3. Beatrice Hill.

Women's Free for All—200 feet:
1. Dorothy Wood.
2. Beatrice Hill.
3. Ruth Monroe.

Men's Fancy Dive:
1. Will Baker.
2. George Poland.
3. Sam Bolin.

Men's High Dive from Tower:
1. Sam Bolin.
2. Jack Condon.
3. Luke Parker.

Men's Long Dive under water:
1. Will Baker.
2. Roy Bailey.
3. Sam Bolin.

NINETY-TWO STATE PRISONS and reformatories had a total of 41,942 prisoners during the year 1926 as compared with 33,298 in 1923, and 26,415 in 1910. The federal prisons had 5,010 admissions in 1926 compared with 3,703 in 1923, and 987 in 1910.

St. Clair Co. Defeats Washington In Base-Ball At I. A. A. Picnic

Frank G. Oexner Pays Tribute To Strong Farm Leadership

"IF AGRICULTURE is established and equality attained on a sound program it must be brought about by leadership of men who know farm problems," declared Frank G. Oexner, executive committeeman from the 22nd district in introducing the speaker of the day at the I. A. A. District picnic in Highland Park, Madison county.



F. G. Oexner

"It is necessary to have aggressive leadership of Wm. H. Settle's type, if we are to get the attention and gain the confidence of people in other pursuits," he continued. "Bill Settle is such a man and because he has fought so aggressively and whole-heartedly in behalf of agriculture we have invited him here today."

Oexner paid tribute to the co-operation of the Highland business men in staging the picnic. He used the opportunity as an illustration of the "inclination of business men, bankers, and other groups to help bring about stability in agriculture and solve the troublesome problem of crop surpluses."

"We have faith in the fairness of the American people to right an injustice," he said, "when they become aware that our protective policies are not being applied impartially."

Baseball In Afternoon

The baseball game scheduled for the morning between Bond county and a Madison county team from about Troy failed to materialize. The Bond county players were at home in the harvest fields threshing grain.

In the afternoon Washington and St. Clair county Farm Bureau teams hooked up for a battle which was won by the St. Clair boys 11 to 4. St. Clair county's team has not entered the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League and so it was not an official game.

Following is a list of the prize winners in the races and contests:

Chicken calling contest for ladies, 10 competitors, Mrs. Emma Kleinert, St. Clair County, first.

Hog calling contest for men, 10 competitors, Edgar North, Lebanon, first.

Three-legged race for boys, Franklin Reiss and Irwin Reiss, Freeburg, Ill.

Egg race for girls, Jeanne Thompson, Greenville, Ill.

Running race for girls, Edna Kaiser, Highland, Ill.

Sack race for boys, Dan Kleiner, Highland, Ill.

Nail driving contest for ladies, Mrs. J. G. Mueller, Highland, Ill.

Horse-shoe pitching, teams, W. A. Cope and Edwin Twenhafel, Clinton County.

Horse-shoe pitching, singles, Louis Monken, Highland, first and Richard Kunz, St. Jacob, second.

Tug of War, Albert G. Hebrank, Robert Buehlmann, Oswald Doll, Adolph Wernle, Chris Jakel, Gus A. Reichert, Wm. Maack.

Picnic Crowds Grow

(Continued from page 9)

Business Men Help

The business men of Highland entered into the spirit of the day, closed shop, and joined their neighbor farmers in the festivities. Wm. Vieth, president of the Madison County Farm Bureau, Executive Committeeman Frank Oexner of Monroe County, Farm Adviser Raut, John Miller, and H. U. Landon of Edwardsville officiated in carrying out the program.

Adkins at Sullivan

Bill Settle shared the speaking program at Sullivan with Congressman Chas. Adkins of Decatur, who came out to attend the picnic in his home district.

Mr. Adkins reviewed early farm organizations in Illinois, told of his interest in the farmers' grain elevator movement, discussed early farm legislation in the state legislature, where he served for many years, and later discussed the fight for surplus control legislation in the last congress.

Contrary to newspaper reports, Mr. Adkins did not renounce his advocacy of the equalization fee. He said that he believed the plan embraced in the McNary-Haugen bill was worthy of a trial and would prove effective, but he doubted if the bill could be enacted into law. He said he expected to vote for the farm bill that had the best chance of passage if he was returned to the next congress.

THE McLEAN COUNTY FARM Bureau, now engaged in renewing its memberships for a new period, has increased its membership considerably in all those townships which have been thoroughly solicited.

Your Insurance Dollar



Get Your Insurance *at Cost* in Your Own Company

Fire and Lightning, Windstorm, Cyclone, and Tornado Insurance for your buildings, furniture, and livestock, *at cost.*

Ask your **County Farm Bureau**

See your **Local Mutual Fire Ins. Co.**

or write

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company,
608 So. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

A legal reserve mutual co-operating with local farm mutuals and supplementing their activities.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.,
608 So. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me full information on

☐Fire and Lightning Insurance
☐Windstorm Insurance

My name is.....

Address .....

County .....

MISSOURI FARM BUREAU, LIBR'Y
CITY OF ILL.
MU

o you



like to be robbed?

Of course not. But through no fault of yours, your car might injure someone. If so, think of the attending worry and expense of a trial, and the possibilities of a judgment against you for $5,000, $10,000, or more. You can't afford to lose that much money—not when you can get low cost FARM BUREAU auto insurance with full protection against damages, court expenses, and all the inconveniences of a trial.

24,000 people were killed and more than 700,000 injured by automobiles in 1927. AUTO SMASHUPS RESULTED IN AN ENORMOUS LOSS TO THEIR OWNERS.

Don't Take Chances, Take Heed

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. 608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me full information about Farm Bureau Auto Insurance. I am a Farm Bureau Member in

.....County

My name is.....

Address .....

Make of car.....

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY, or see your COUNTY FARM BUREAU

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

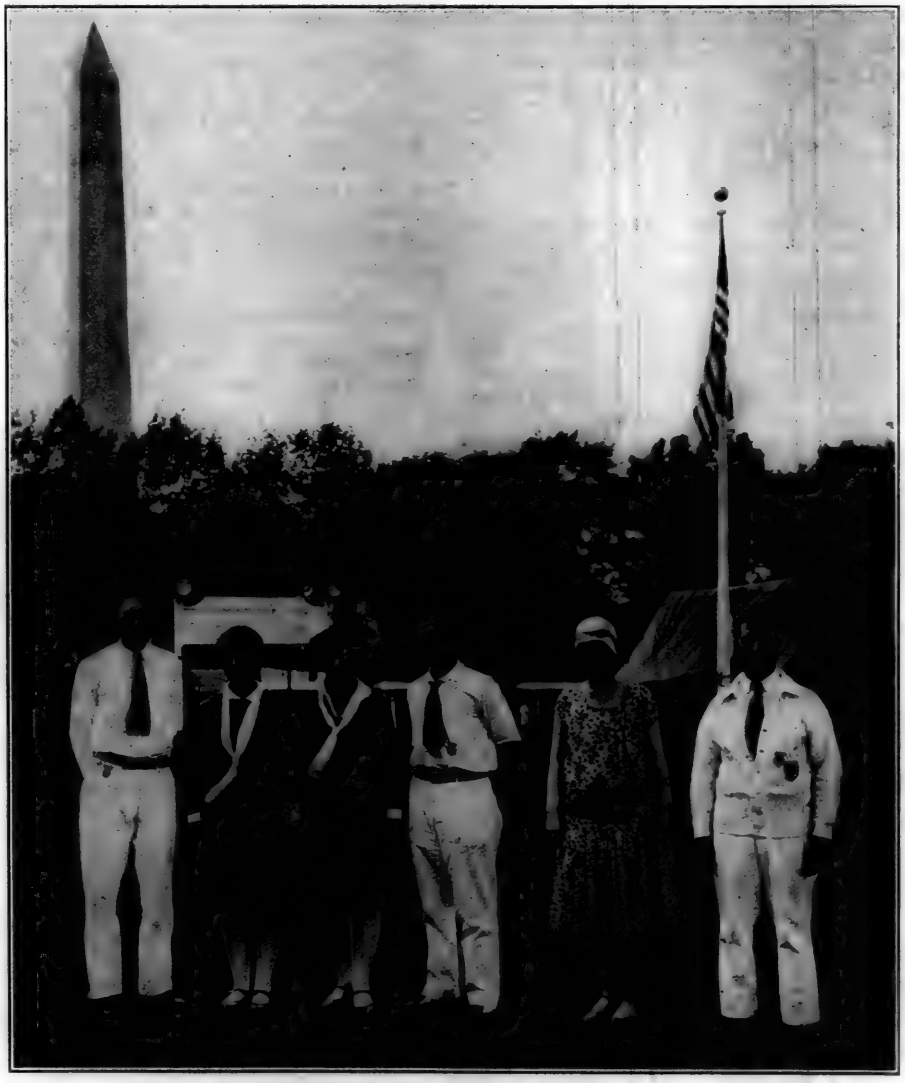
608 So. Dearborn St.
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WATCH US GROW

9162 POLICY HOLDERS ON AUGUST 1

The
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ILLINOIS DELEGATES AT SECOND NATIONAL CLUB CAMP

Left to right—Harold Hixon, Lois Hubbard, Dorothy McGaughey, and Clarence R. Ropp and their leaders, Mary Grady and E. I. Pilchard.

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The Work of the I. A. A.

Representation

Legislation has a profound influence on the prosperity or lack of prosperity of any industry or business. Witness what the tariff did for steel and aluminum, and many other industries. The I. A. A. is effectively organized (b) To stop harmful legislation; (a) To secure helpful and enabling legislation when and where needed.

Taxation

Taxes are commonly levied most heavily against those who offer the least resistance. Not until the I. A. A. prosecuted its tax investigations in Illinois were many glaring inequalities disclosed and remedied. That work is but well started. The I. A. A. Department of Taxation is on the job.

Transportation Claims

Freight rates are ever subject to increase. Every industry is organized and bidding for preferential rates. The carriers are always seeking an opportunity to increase their revenue. Agriculture is willing to pay its share of the freight bill but not the other fellow's share. The I. A. A. maintains a Transportation Department to see that the farmer gets a square deal in freight rates. The Department also handles claims against rail carriers.

A strong organization can secure a settlement of a claim when an individual farmer can't. Ask your neighbor who has tried. The I. A. A. collects thousands of dollars worth of these claims annually. It is performing a valuable service for Farm Bureau members, and for co-operatives.

Public Utilities

The farmer is a user of the services offered by public utilities, such as telephone, electricity, transportation. His interests are often at stake in matters before the Commerce Commission which regulates these closely associated utilities. The I. A. A. has able, trained men to represent the farmer. They know what to do and when.

Bargaining Power

The farmer must organize his bargaining power. The I. A. A. has several active departments directed by trained men who are working and succeeding with this problem. The object is to secure for farmers a larger share of the consumer's dollar.

Marketing

Orderly marketing must replace "dumping." The progress that has been made in this direction was brought about by organization. The Illinois Agricultural Association already has accomplished much. Its five marketing departments are assisting not only in forming new selling units, but also in helping those already established to serve the farmers of Illinois.

Business Service

Successful management of co-operatives and farmers' business enterprises has been the aim and end of the I. A. A.'s co-operative accounting and audit service. We must protect our present ventures. Good management and accurate, informative records go hand in hand.

Buying Power

Farmers can learn much from big business. Big business uses its buying power to reduce the cost of those materials necessary to manufacture and production. Buying at retail and selling at wholesale isn't good business. The I. A. A. is making progress in organizing farmers' buying power through the purchase of limestone, fertilizers, petroleum products, serum and other supplies.

Insurance

Farmers learned long ago that by group action they could carry their own insurance cheaper than they could buy it from privately controlled companies. The I. A. A. has assisted in extending and improving this service for the farmers of Illinois. It has helped bring about substantial savings on hail, windstorm, tornado, fire and automobile insurance.

Publicity

The light of publicity is the first step in effecting a cure for economic ills. Organized agriculture has succeeded in focusing the eyes of the nation on the fact that it is not included in the charmed circle of protection created by legislative subsidies. The Illinois Agricultural Association played a leading part in telling the story of agriculture's needs and in winning the support of other groups in our national life.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., October 20, 1916, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 17, 1924.

Volume 6 **SEPTEMBER, 1928** **Number 9**

Governor Alfred E. Smith on Agriculture

Following is the text of the Democratic presidential candidate's statement on agriculture delivered in his speech of acceptance at Albany, N. Y., of Aug. 22.

"Publicity agents of the Republican administration have written so many articles on our general prosperity that they have prevented the average man from having a proper appreciation of the degree of distress existing today among farmers and stock raisers. From 1910 to the present time the farm debt has increased by the striking sum of ten billions of dollars, or from four billion to fourteen billion dollars. The value of farm property between 1920 and 1925 decreased by twenty billions of dollars. This depression made itself felt in an enormous increase of bank failures in the agricultural districts. In 1927 there were 830 bank failures, with total liabilities of over 270 millions of dollars, almost entirely in the agricultural sections, as against 49 such failures during the last year of President Wilson's administration.

Disparity Continues

"The report of Nov. 17, 1927, of a special committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities states: 'Incomes from farming since 1920 have not been sufficient to pay a fair return on the current value of capital used and fair wages for the farmers' labor, or to permit farm people to maintain a standard of living comparable with other groups of like ability.' The business men's commission on agriculture said in November, 1927, 'Since the war the prices of farm products have persisted in an uneconomic and unfavorable adjustment to the general scale of prices of other goods and services' and 'the disparity between urban and farm incomes has emphasized the disparity in standards of living in the rural and urban populations. The value of farm land and farm property decreased heavily in the post-war deflation' and 'large numbers of farmers have lost all their property in this process.'

"We have not merely a problem of helping the farmer. While agriculture is one of the most individualized and independent of enterprises, still, as the report of the business men's commission points out, 'Agriculture is essentially a public function, affected with a clear and unquestionable public interest.' The country is an economic whole. If the buying power of agriculture is impaired, the farmer makes fewer trips to Main street. The shop owner suffers because he has lost a large part of his trade. The manufacturer who supplies him likewise suffers, as does the wage earner, because the manufacturer is compelled to curtail his production. And the banker can not collect his debts or safely extend further credit. This country can not be a healthy, strong economic body if one of its members, so fundamentally important as agriculture, is sick almost to the point of economic death.

"The normal market among the farmers of this country for the products of industry is ten billions of dollars. Our export market, according to latest available figures is, exclusive of agricultural products, approximately one billion, six hundred millions of dollars. These large figures furnish striking indication of the serious blow to national prosperity as a whole which is struck when the buying power of the farmer is paralyzed.

"When, therefore, I say that I am in accord with our platform declaration that the solution of this problem must be a prime and immediate concern of the Democratic administration, I make no class appeal. I am stating a proposition as vital to the welfare of business as of agriculture.

Republicans Break Promise

"With the exception of the administrations of Cleveland and Wilson, the government of this country has been in Republican hands for half a century. For nearly eight years the President and Congress have been Republican. What has been done to solve this problem? Many promises were made which have never been fulfilled.

"The tariff is ineffective on commodities of which there is exportable surplus without controlled sale of the surplus. Our platform points the way to make the tariff effective for crops of which we produce a surplus. There has been government interference with laws of supply and demand to benefit industry, commerce and finance. It has been one-sided because business,

Statement by Earl C. Smith

President Illinois Agricultural Association

"GOVERNOR SMITH promises his support and leadership in the development of a legislative program for farm relief which recognizes two specific principles that have been uppermost in the farm relief program backed by agricultural organizations in recent years. He points out that the tariff is ineffective upon crops of which we produce an exportable surplus; and he pronounces, as does the Democratic platform, in favor of legislation to make the tariff effective on such crops.

"In pledging support to cooperative marketing development, he recognizes, as did the Democratic platform, that the costs of dealing with crop surpluses should be distributed over the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance.

"His position on this major principle of farm legislation squares exactly with that of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Governor Smith did not commit himself, however, to any specific legislative plan to make it effective. The mechanics, he admits, remain to be devised, and he proposes that this shall be worked out immediately after election in co-operation with farm leaders throughout the country who have given thought to this problem, with the assistance of economists and business men."

industry and finance would have been helped more if proper attention had been given to the condition of agriculture. Nothing of substance has been done to bring this basic part of our national life into conformity with the economic system that has been set up by law. Government should interfere as little as possible with business. But if it does interfere with one phase of economic life, be it by tariff, by assistance to merchant marine, by control of the flow of money and capital through the banking system, it is bad logic, bad economics and an abandonment of government responsibility to say that as to agriculture alone, the government should not aid.

Co-ordinated Marketing Needed

"Twice a Republican Congress has passed legislation only to have it vetoed by a President of their own party, and whether the veto of that specific measure was right or wrong, it is undisputed that no adequate substitute was ever recommended to the Congress by the president and that no constructive plan of relief was ever formulated by any leader of the Republican party in place of the plan which its Congress passed and its President vetoed. Only caustic criticism and bitter denunciation were provoked in the minds of the Republican leaders in answer to the nation-wide appeal for a sane endeavor to meet this crisis.

"Co-operative, co-ordinated marketing and warehousing of surplus farm products is essential, just as co-ordinated, co-operative control of the flow of capital was found necessary to the regulation of our country's finances. To accomplish financial stability, the federal reserve system was called into being by a Democratic administration. The question for agriculture is complex. Any plan devised must also be co-ordinated with the other phases of our business institutions. Our platform declares for the development of co-operative marketing and an earnest endeavor to solve the problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed unit of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance.

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"Only the mechanics remain to be devised. I propose to substitute action for inaction, and friendliness for hostility. In my administration of the government of my state, whenever I was confronted with a problem of this character, I called into conference those best equipped on the particular subject in hand. I shall follow that course with regard to agriculture.

"Farmers and farm leaders, with such constructive aid as will come from sound economists and fair-minded leaders of finance and business, must work out the detail. There are varying plans for the attainment of the end which is to be accomplished. Such plans should be subjected at once to searching, able and fair-minded analysis, because the interests of all require that the solution shall be economically sound.

"If I am elected, I shall immediately after election ask leaders of the type I have named, irrespective of party, to enter upon this task. I shall join with them in the discharge of their duties during the coming winter and present to Congress, immediately upon its convening, the solution recommended by the body of men best fitted to render this signal service to the nation. I shall support the activities of this body until a satisfactory law is placed upon the statute books."

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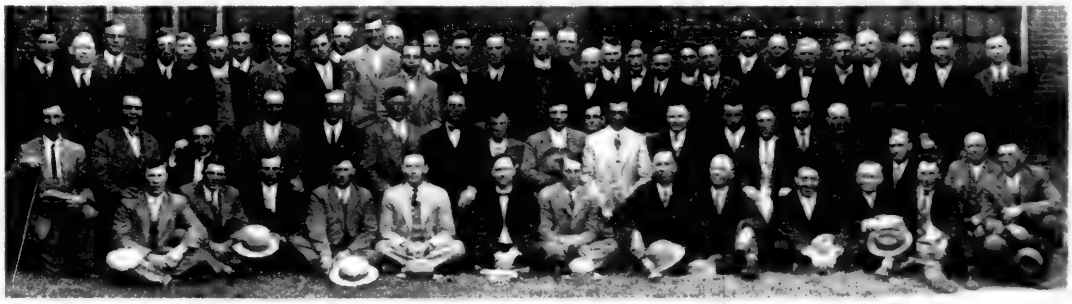
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Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Edited by Department of Information, E. C. Thiem, Director, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

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Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

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13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th.....A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
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20th.....Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
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Insurance Service.....V. Vaniman
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Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
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The Proposed $20,000,000 Bond Issue

The Executive Committee of the I. A. A. unanimously adopted the following report of its Public Relations Committee with reference to the proposed bond issue of $20,000,000 for acquiring a state-wide system of fishing and hunting grounds at its regular meeting on Sept. 7, 1928:

"IN THE general election in November of this year, the people of Illinois will vote upon a proposition submitted by the Fifty-fifth General Assembly authorizing the State of Illinois, through the Governor and Department of Conservation, to issue, sell, and provide for the retirement of bonds of the State to the amount of twenty million dollars for the purpose of acquiring and establishing a state-wide system of fishing and hunting grounds.

"It is provided in the Act submitting the bond issue that, to be approved by the people, it must receive a majority of the votes cast for members of the General Assembly in the November election.

"If the Act is appryoved by the people, it is provided that the rate of interest on any bonds that may be issued shall not exceed four per cent per annum, and that no bond shall be issued for a period of more than thirty years.

"If the issue of bonds for the purpose stated is approved by vote of the people, the state officers will be authorized to levy a tax on property from year to year sufficient to meet interest on the outstanding bonds and to retire the bonds as they become due. It is provided, however, that moneys in the Game and Fish Fund be first used for such payments and requires the omission of a direct tax on property in any year in which sufficient money from other sources of revenue has been appropriated to meet such payment for such year..

"The Act also declares its intent that the state-wide system of fishing and hunting grounds, including all fishing and hunting grounds, fish and game preserves, refugees, rest grounds, and sanctuaries now owned by the State of Illinois, shall be spread out over the entire state roughly proportionate to population, so that all the people shall have approximately the same opportunity to partake of its benefits.

"The officers and the Committee on Public Relations of the Association have been urged to endorse and to give public notice of their position on the proposed bond issue.

"Due consideration has been given to the arguments and figures presented by supporters of the bond issue, and to additional figures compiled by our Department of Taxation. The Committee has reports for recent years giving the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses into the Game and Fish Fund of the State, and appropriations and expenditures therefrom by the former Division of Game and Fish of the State Department of Agriculture, and, beginning in 1925, by the State Department of Conservation.

"All of this information has been analyzed by the Department of Taxation for the purpose of determining as definitely as possible whether the proposed bond issue involves serious danger of requiring a state tax on general property either for the payment of interest on outstanding bonds and the retirement of the bonds as they become due, or for the expense of administration by the Department of Conservation.

"If the bond issue is approved, the extensive system of hunting and fishing lands purchased with the proceeds of the bond issue will require very large additional expense for improvement, maintenance, stocking with game and fish, and protection, and for administration by the Department of Conservation. All such expense must be paid out of the Game and Fish Fund of the State derived from hunting and fishing licenses alone, or out of appropriations therefor out of the general or other funds of the State.

"The Committee does not believe that the number of hunting and fishing licenses issued in the state, or the schedule of fees therefor, will be increased to such an extent as to meet all the expenses of the Department and the principal of the bonds and interest thereon. The Committee is convinced, therefore, that approval of the bond issue by the people of the State will soon result in the levy of a state tax on general property for these purposes. Once levied, such a tax, like other taxes, is likely both to become permanent and to increase in amount.

"Following the well defined policy of the Association to give information on all state and national questions involving agriculture, we are here giving our conclusions on this matter. The Illinois Agricultural Association is not opposed to a state-wide program of conserving and developing natural resources for hunting and fishing; however, with all the information available, the Association does not believe it possible to establish, improve, maintain, and protect so extensive a system without a further increase in general property taxes.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is definitely committed to a program of resisting any tax increases at least until assessments of property in this state are made upon a uniform basis and the state constitution is amended in such a way as to permit a fair taxing system."

Executive Committee Reaffirms Policy

The following report of the Committee on Public Relations held on September 5, 1928, attended by Earl C. Smith, president, R. A. Cowles, treasurer, J. L. Whitmand, Chas. Marshall and Frank D. Barton, was unanimously adopted by the I. A. A. Executive Committee at its regular meeting in Chicago, Sept. 7, 1928:

"HAVING received a report of the 14 district picnics for which our Association had secured speakers of national reputation, among whom were farm leaders from North, South, East and West, as well as Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress who had demonstrated their loyalty to agriculture and therefore were asked to discuss the agricultural issue fully and impartially; and after hearing a report on Farm Bureau Day at the State Fair where Congressman Dickinson of Iowa, representing the National Republican Committee, told how the Republican Party expected to solve the agricultural problem in the next session of Congress, while Senator Caraway of Arkansas, representing the National Democratic Committee, told how the Democratic Party expected to solve the same problem, and

"Also having carefully considered the developments up to date in both the great political parties on the paramount issue of the national campaign —that of establishing a national policy for agriculture comparable to that already established for industry, labor, transportation, and finance, and

"In view of all these reports and developments your committee on Public Relations wishes to recommend to you, the Executive Committee, that we reaffirm and recommend a continuance of the policy adopted at your regular meeting on July 13 and reaffirmed at the regular meeting of the Committee on August 11, which is as follows:

"The primary interest and purpose of the Illinois Agricultural Association is to serve the true and permanent interests of the farmers of Illinois. The policy of the Association in all political matters has always been and will continue to be strictly non-partisan.

"We recognize that agricultural issues are economic rather than political. This was conclusively shown by the majority vote of both parties in each house of the 69th and 70th Congresses, by which the McNary-Haugen Bill was passed. It has also been repeatedly revealed by the non-partisan vote supporting and passing such constructive agricultural legislation in our state.

"National, state and district issues should be carefully considered on their relative merits and in no way should they become confused.

"We seek to furnish full, fair and impartial information on agricultural issues to our members and friends, also the records and commitments on these issues of political parties, men in office and those seeking positions of trust and responsibility. With this information in hand, farmers and all true friends of agriculture are in a position to support candidates for office who will best serve the economic interests of agriculture. We urge our members at all times to support those candidates, regardless of party, who by their records or definite commitments have proven their worthiness of this support.

"The policy as above set forth will be continued."



SWEETENING UP IN BROWN COUNTY

A TRAINLOAD of limestone, 46 cars in all, moved into Brown county on Aug. 16 to prepare the way for bigger and better crops of sweet clover, alfalfa, corn and wheat. A special feature of the train was eighteen side-dump cars which were unloaded along the Wabash Railroad between stations. The Wabash provided a special crew to assist and the farmers picked the sites for unloading the limestone. Each purchaser furnished two men for each car bought and these men accompanied the train during the day. Thirty-six men unloaded the 18 carloads in 7½ hours. The Brown County Farm Bureau, the Wabash Railroad, and the Brownell Improvement Co. co-operated in the project. Farmers remotely situated from the railroads will crush approximately 2000 tons this year with the two crushers now working on local limestone deposits.

The Ohio Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Company has 27,000 Farm Bureau member policyholders. It recently established a branch office in Maryland at the invitation of the Maryland Farm Bureau where the auto insurance service will be made available to Farm Bureau members there.

L. Burl Hornbeck, of Winchester, a member of the Scott County Farm Bureau, won one of the twelve prizes offered in a national contest promoted by the Bureau Farmer, official magazine of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in which entrants submitted letters on the topic, "What My Farm Bureau Means to Me." First place, with a prize of $10, went to H. E. Meeker, Galt, Iowa, and second place to Mrs. Louise W. East, Warren, Utah, who received $5. The other ten received $1 each. A second Illinois prize winning letter was submitted by Sartory Brothers, Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill.

Farmers Warned Not To Let Insurance Lapse Thru Neglect

Attention Called To Mistakes By Policy Holders

FARMERS should be careful not to void their fire and tornado insurance through failure to comply with certain well-established rules of all insurance companies. In a letter to all its borrowers, the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul calls attention to the fact that a number of its clients who had fire losses during the past year had voided their policies by neglecting to observe the conditions of the contract, and offers the following words of caution:

"If your buildings are vacated, fire insurance becomes null and void in a certain number of days, unless the insured obtains a 'vacancy permit.'

"Remedy: If your buildings are not occupied, even for a short time, report the matter to the insurance company at once and obtain a 'vacancy permit.' In writing, request one from the local agent.

"The insurance company's liability ceases at once when the farm is transferred.

"Remedy: Report transfer of farm to the insurance company immediately, in writing. The policies can either be transferred to the new owner, in which case the company should be asked to make the transfer and the new owner should pay for the unexpired insurance, or the policies can be cancelled and the unused premium recovered from the company.

"Insurance is immediately suspended and of no force if any premium note given in settlement for it is not paid when it comes due. This is also true as regards assessment policies where assessments are not paid in a certain number of days (according to the terms of the policy) after they are levied.

"Remedy: Pay premiums and assessments when due."

The Tampico Livestock Shipping Assn. in Whiteside county sold $253,270.40 worth of livestock during the 12 months ending March 1, 1928.



THE race for the state championship in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League has narrowed down to three or four outstanding teams. Tazewell county, a favorite with many fans by reason of its victory in Division III over the strong Marshall-Putnam, Peoria, and Woodford nines had won consistently until its recent defeat by Logan county. On August 15 at Galesburg the Tazewell boys played the fast Henry county team, undefeated this year, and the Tazewell players came through with a 2 to 0 victory. Again at Peoria, three days later, these two teams hooked up and Tazewell, true to form, won the game 9 to 7 and with it the series. At Macomb on August 21, Logan county defeated McDonough county 10 to 2. These two teams crossed bats again at Bloomington on August 31 when Logan county won its second victory 11 to 7. Woodford county defeated McLean in the first game that day 3 to 2, the better game of the two.

Logan and Tazewell counties fought their first battle in the race for the championship on Labor Day at Morton. It was a hard-fought battle but Logan county came out on top with a 1 to 0 victory in the first of the three-game series that will decide the championship of northern and central Illinois. It was by far the best Farm Bureau baseball exhibition of the year, and in the opinion of Farm Adviser Checkley, the game saw Logan county at its best.

Same Lineup

The lineup of the two teams was practically the same as heretofore. Ackerman pitched for Tazewell and Hanahan for Logan. Ackerman struck out six men and Hanahan 4. Two base hits were made by Beaver of Logan and by Bluemenshine and R. Israel of Tazewell county. Ackerman suffered his first defeat in 16 games. A pass to Galen Shirley, the only pass issued by Ackerman during the game, a stolen base and Perry's single scored the lone tally of the game in the ixth inning. Perry was out stealing and the second hit of the inning by Chrisman was wasted. Hanahan pitched an excellent game for Logan and held the Tazewell sluggers to six hits. Neither pitcher secured many strike outs, but excellent support by both infields retired hitters in rapid fire fashion.

Many Spectators

A large number of Logan and Tazewell county farmers as well as townspeople attended the game. Another large crowd was expected at the second game on Sept. 8. The winner of this series will probably play Lawrence county, the southern Illinois champions, in the near future for the state championship.

Jefferson county went down to defeat to Lawrence county in two games played at Flora and at Olney. Jefferson had won the championship in Division VII by defeating Washington, Clay, and Wayne consistently. The Lawrence county nine romped away with the title rather early in Division VIII. The Lawrence team is rated as one of the best in the state because its players are all experienced and play regularly in the Lawrence County Community League.

Game One-sided

The game at Olney on August 30 was a one-sided affair with Lawrence county winning easily 20 to 1. The game was played on a rough, uneven diamond. As a result there was plenty of loose playing and errors. Both teams hit the ball freely, although the Lawrence batsman made the majority of the long drives.

The winning team in Division V has not been reported up to date, although Cass and Morgan counties are running neck and neck in the championship race. Each team has defeated the other once. So far they have failed to play a third game to determine which team has the best right to claim the championship.

Mason and Scott Enter

Mason and Scott counties both entered teams in the League this year and made a good showing against the experienced Cass and Morgan county nines.

At this writing efforts are being made to bring the season to a close at an early date. It is expected that the two leading teams will play a championship series of two out of three games. The teams which compete in the championship series will select the time and place for their games, which will be announced by radio and newspapers as soon as the information is available.

OFFICIAL STANDING OF TEAMS IN THE ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8, 1928

SEMI-FINALS

Lawrence county, southern Illinois champions, defeated Jefferson in two games:

At Flora—Aug. 24		At Olney—Aug. 30	
Lawrence 11	Jefferson 6	Lawrence 20	Jefferson 1
13 hits, 5 errors	12 hits, 7 errors	25 hits, 6 errors	6 hits, 1 error

Batteries: H. Conrad and S. Conrad; Spangler, Mills and Corder

In Division V Cass & Morgan tied for championship, each having won five games and lost one to each other.

Tazewell county eliminated Henry in two games at Galesburg and Peoria previously reported. Logan county eliminated McDonough at Macomb (previously reported) and at Bloomington on Aug. 31.

At Bloomington—Aug. 31	
Woodford 3	McLean 2
7 hits, 2 errors	6 hits, 1 error
Batteries: Young and Moser; Van Dyke and Payne	
Logan 11	McDonough 7
16 hits, 2 errors	13 hits, 3 errors
Batteries: Hoerr and Myers; Mead and L. Mings	

Logan defeated Tazewell in first game of three games series

At Morton—Sept. 3	
Logan 1	Tazewell 0
5 hits, 1 error	6 hits, 0 errors
Batteries: Hanahan and Quisenberry; Ackerman and Carius	

Club Work At Walnut Is Very Successful

C. M. HATLAND, instructor of vocational agriculture in the Walnut Community High School, supervises the work of almost 100 club members besides discharging his other duties as teacher. During the present year he has acted as leader for the following clubs with enrollments as indicated.



C. M. Hatland

Sow and Litter, 21; Dairy Heifers, 19; Baby Beef, 8; Lamb Clubs, 3; Ton Litter, 4; Corn Clubs, 21; Poultry, 15.

Mr. Hatland started the Vocational Agriculture Department at the Walnut Community High School five years ago. The enrollment in his classes has averaged 35 boys per year. He took an active interest in club work in cooperation with the Bureau County Farm Bureau from the beginning. For the last five years his club members have exhibited a full carload of their stock at the Aurora Fair. He has also had a carload at Springfield for three years and has exhibited at the International for four years. Each year and from each fair his club members and team have returned to Bureau county in the Walnut Community bedecked with ribbons and bearing trophies of every description.

Mr. Hatland reports that practically all of his pupils have returned to the farm and are making agriculture their life work. The type of livestock in that community, particularly hogs, is unusually good and Hatland has found that there is keen rivalry between the farmers of that section and his club members as to who shall breed and raise the best hogs or feed the best calf.—Ray E. Miller.

I. A. A. Non-Partisan Policy Approved By Members, Survey Shows

Total Attendance at 14 District Picnics Approaches 100,000 Mark

THE non-partisan political policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association is meeting with the approval of the Farm Bureau members of Illinois, according to a survey conducted at the 14 district I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnics held throughout the state during the summer. Following its established policy, farm leaders and Congressmen of varied political faiths were selected to address the outdoor gatherings.

Among these were such men as Congressman Haugen of Iowa, a Republican who spoke at Sandwich; Congressman Adkins of Illinois, a Republican who delivered speeches at Sullivan, Marion and Macomb; Congressman Rainey of Illinois, a Democrat who delivered the addresses at Watseka and Olney; Edward A. O'Neal of Alabama, a Democrat and vice-president of the A. F. B. F., who was speaker of the day at Bloomington, Freeport, and Jacksonville; President Sam H. Thompson, a Republican who spoke at Galesburg; Wm. H. Settle of Indiana, a Republican who was speaker at Taylorville, Highland and Sullivan; and M. S. Winder of Utah, Republican and Secretary of the A. F. B. F. who addressed the Peoria gathering. President Smith was principal speaker at the first district picnic held near Wheaton in July.

These men confined their remarks for the most part to a discussion of the agricultural situation, the economics involved, and the necessity for farmers to disregard fictitious party allegiance and vote for those candidates whose records and statements show them to be fair and friendly to agriculture. Nearly 100,000 farmers and their families and guests, including business and labor groups, came out to the 14 picnics. This number is approximately five times greater than the largest crowd ever assembled at a former state picnic of the I. A. A.

Fair Weather Prevails

Fair weather prevailed for the most part at every gathering. Cloudy weather and light showers held down the attendance the morning of the picnics at Marion and at Sandwich, but before noon in each case the sun broke through the clouds and in the afternoon from three to five thousand people had gathered to hear the speaking and to take part in the sporting events of the day. Horseshoe pitching tournaments, baseball games, hog calling, and chicken calling contests, races for the children, and other events featured the majority of the gatherings.

President Earl C. Smith addressed ten of the picnics and before introducing the speaker of the afternoon outlined the definite policy of the I. A. A. in political matters, told of the efforts of organized agriculture throughout the past three sessions of Congress, explained how this economic issue had been injected into politics by the last presidential veto, commented on the agricultural planks of the major party platforms and the acceptance speeches of the two candidates, and urged farmers to continue their careful study of the situation and reserve judgment until the issues involved had become sufficiently clarified, so that they might cast an intelligent vote in behalf of their own interests.

Interest Great

There was comparatively little open discussion of political questions at the gatherings, but it was very apparent that interest in the situation was great. Never before was such careful and close attention given the speakers who had larger audiences than at any previous picnics. The I. A. A. public address system was an important factor in making this possible.

Picnics held early in August conflicted with harvesting and threshing. As a result the attendance was reduced considerably at all the gatherings held the first three weeks of the month. Threshing was still in progress as late as the first of September in northern Illinois, and the 13th district picnic at Freeport on September 1 was affected by this situation.

BIGGEST BAY WINDOW



Logan Barber of Logan county measures 58 inches around the middle. He won first prize in a walkaway at the 17th Dist. Picnic, Bloomington, Aug. 31.

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 15.—A crowd estimated at 12,000 gathered here today for the 15th district I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic. Warm, sunshiny weather greeted the arrivals who began pouring into Lincoln Park, north of here, shortly after nine o'clock.

President Sam H. Thompson of the A. F. B. F. and President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. arrived shortly before noon. The Galesburg Chamber of Commerce ably assisted the Farm Bureaus in preparing for the large crowd and in arranging the program. Galesburg business men contributed liberally also to the expense fund. Many of the business houses closed for the afternoon. The Chamber of Commerce quartet enlivened the afternoon program with its excellent music which was broadcast over the grounds by means of the I. A. A. public address system.

Sam Thompson reviewed the efforts of farmers to gain equal privilege legislation. He touched the hearts of his audience with his deep sincerity and earnestness in fighting the battles of agriculture. President Smith answered charges that the corn belt farm leaders had no rank and file by pointing to the great audience from the various counties of the district.

E. F. Griggs and E. C. Griggs, the latter a 16-year-old boy of Adams County, defeated Henry County, represented by W. H. Miller and Jesse



CHAMPION NAIL DRIVERS AT MARION

Nail driving contests for the ladies were popular at several of the district picnics. The young lady in the center, Esther Beasley, Jackson County, won first prize by driving 19 tenpenny nails into a pine plank in one minute.

Anderson, in the horseshoe pitching tournament by score of 52 to 45, taking the double title to Adams County. Tazewell defeated Henry County 2 to 0 in the first semi-final game for the championship of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

Macomb, Aug. 21.—Logan county defeated McDonough here today, 10 to 2, in the first game of a 3-game series in the semi-finals of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League. A crowd estimated at 5,000 people gathered in the natural amphitheatre on the Western Illinois State Teachers College campus to hear Cong. Charles Adkins of Decatur. M. G. Lambert of Ferris opened the program. Pres. Lloyd Welch, of the McDonough County Farm Bureau, presided. Earl C. Smith, I. A. A. president, spoke briefly before introducing Congressman Adkins.

Sandwich, Aug. 23.—Nearly 5,000 Farm Bureau members and their guests from the 12th congressional district attended the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic here today. Heavy showers fell during the morning, but the weather cleared up before noon. The horseshoe tournament started immediately after the rain and though courts were sloppy and bleachers wet, enthusiasm was not dulled.

The sun pierced the clouds at noon, and by 1:30 p. m. the amphitheatre was more than filled. The overflow crowded about the loud-speakers to hear Congressman Gilbert N. Haugen, Republican of Iowa, speak on the agricultural situation. Congressman John T. Buckbee of Rockford, President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A., and George F. Tullock, I. A. A. Executive Committeeman, made short talks prior to the introduction of Mr. Haugen. Henry White, president of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau, presided.

Watseka, Aug. 22.—Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Democrat from the 20th Illinois district, discussed the agricultural platform of the two major parties and the two presidential candidates here today before 2,000 Farm Bureau members from the 18th district who had gathered for the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic.

Calmness of mind is one of the beautiful jewels of wisdom. It is the result of long and patient effort in self-control. Its presence is an indication of ripened experience and of a more than ordinary knowledge of the laws and operations of thought.—James Allen.

Congressman Holaday, Republican of Danville, spoke briefly before introducing the speaker. R. F. Karr, of Iroquois, presided. Robt. A. Cowles, treasurer, represented the Illinois Agricultural Association.



WIN STATE HORSESHOE TITLE

Rollo Siegfried, left, and W. I. Earls of Hancock county are the new Illinois State Farm Bureau Horseshoe Champions for 1928. They won at Jacksonville on Sept. 3. "They throw the prettiest horseshoes I ever saw, and I'll back 'em against all comers," said "Hank" Lloyd, farm adviser from Hancock who came to the tournament with his champions. Each was presented with a large, handsome silver loving cup by the President of the I. A. A. Scott county was runner-up.



THE PAWNEE QUARTET

Left to right: D. C. Dragoo, H. B. Austin, W. L. Dragoo, E. V. Hoagland.

These men are past masters at singing Farm Bureau songs and entertaining their audiences. On Sept. 3 at Jacksonville, they were encored time after time during the afternoon. Their "Down On The Farm At Half Past Four" by Homer Hall was a popular choice.

Freeport, Sept. 1.—Whiteside county won the Farm Bureau baseball title of the 13th congressional district here today, defeating the newly organized Stephenson county nine 5 to 3, before more than 1,000 spectators who had gathered for the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic. Stephenson county retaliated later by winning the horseshpe pitching tournament.

Cool sunshiny weather prevailed throughout the day. By early afternoon a crowd estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 assembled to hear Ed. A. O'Neal of Alabama, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, discuss agriculture's bill of rights, the name he gave to surplus control legislation passed by the 70th Congress. President Earl C. Smith, who preceded O'Neal, discussed briefly the I. A. A.'s non-partisan policy in political matters. C. E. Bamborough of Polo presided.

Hog calling and chicken calling contests featured the late afternoon program.

Jacksonville, Sept. 3.—The State Hospital Grounds in the east part of town was the scene of a great gathering of Farm Bureau members and their guests, and laboring and business men here today. The picnic was sponsored by the I. A. A. and the Farm Bureau of the 20th Congressional district. A crowd variously estimated at 7,000 to 10,000 turned out for the day.

Cool but bright, clear weather and a cold breeze heralded the approach of autumn. Warm wraps and top coats were much in evidence.

Morgan and Scott County Farm Bureau baseball teams crossed bats in an interesting game played after the speaking program in the afternoon. Morgan county won easily.

The strong Hancock county horseshoe pitching team comprising Rollo Siegfried and W. I. Earls carried off the silver trophies awarded by the I. A. A. in the annual State Farm Bureau Horsehoe Pitching Tournament. Scott county's team was runner-up in the contest.

Ed. A. O'Neal of Alabama, speaker of the day, was introduced by President Earl C. Smith. Dr. Bowes of Jacksonville spoke briefly in behalf of organized labor. Executive Committeeman Charles Black presided. Guy Bender, 1927 champion hog caller, had charge of the contests following the speeches.

The Pawnee male quartet from Sangamon county was a special attraction.

Peoria, Aug. 18.—Milton Newman, president of the Glen Oak Park Board, stated here today that the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic crowd was the largest he had ever seen in the park.

A beautiful sunshiny day greeted

the picnickers. Threshing was out of the way in most sections of Peoria and Tazewell counties, and as a result the turnout from these counties was large.

M. S. Winder, secretary of the A. F. B. F., was the speaker of the day. O. L. Hatch, president of the Stark County Farm Bureau, opened the afternoon program and presided. He first introduced Executive Committeeman A. R. Wright of Varna, then the other Farm Bureau presidents in the district, Congressman Hull of Peoria, and later the speaker. Tazewell defeated Henry county in the second game of their series in the State Farm Bureau Baseball League elimination contest. Marshall-Putnam won the horseshoe tournament.

Bloomington, Aug. 31.—Beautiful Miller Park, Bloomington's show place, was the scene here today of the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic for members of the organization in the 17th Congressional district. A crowd estimated by Charlie Hill, park superintendent, at between 12,000 and 15,000 filled the spacious grounds by early afternoon.

Two hotly contested baseball games held in the morning drew an immense audience. Woodford county defeated McLean's fast team in the first game 3 to 2 while Logan administered its second beating to the McDonough County Farm Bureau nine in the second game. The first contest was unofficial, and the second was an official game in the semi-finals toward selecting the champions of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

Logan Barber, who weighs 325 pounds and measures 58 inches around the belt, won the first prize for the man with the biggest bay window. Gus Gilard, a professional clown from Chicago, entertained young and old throughout the day. President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. introduced Ed. A. O'Neal of Alabama, speaker of the day. George Stoll of Chestnut presided. Sam Smith of Anchor and Ed Kruse of Colfax, McLean county's entry, won the horseshoe tournament. Hog calling, chicken calling, and other stunts were held following the speeches.

Olney, Aug. 30.—The largest crowd ever assembled at a Southern Illinois Farm Bureau picnic gathered here today for the 23rd district I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic. The gathering was estimated at between 8,000 and 10,000 people. It was held on the Richland County Fair Grounds. Threatening clouds cleared away late in the morning and before noon the grounds were packed with Farm Bureau members, their guests and friends from over the district.

Lawrence county defeated Jefferson county's Farm Bureau nine in the second game of the Southern Illinois Championship series. It was a one-sided contest with the fast Lawrence county boys getting the long end of a 20 to 1 score.

The Cover

MORE than 30 years ago, President Draper of the University of Illinois said that "the wealth of Illinois lies in her soil and her future in its development." This statement which adorns the entrance to the old agricultural building at Urbana is more than half true even today. Thirty or fifty years ago it was a more accurate statement.

Today it is apparent that the future of agriculture lies in the hands of the farm men and women of tomorrow. These are the farm boys and girls of today. The Four H clubs whose representatives are featured on the cover page are doing their bit toward giving farm boys and girls a vision of what is best in agriculture.

W. L. Cope, of Salem, I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 23rd district, presided and introduced the speakers. Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton discussed the national agricultural situation. Pres. Earl C. Smith spoke briefly before presenting the Congressman who has represented Mr. Smith's home district, the 20th, for more than 20 years.

Marion, Aug. 16.—A light rain which fell here early this morning coupled with the fact that the peach harvest was in full swing in several sections of the 24th and 25th districts, held the crowd down to approximately 3,000 to 5,000 people. The occasion was the joint I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic of the two districts.

The picnic site was the beautiful grounds of the Williamson County Fair at the edge of town.

The address of Congressman Charles Adkins of Decatur, speaker of the day, was presented in the September issue of the Bureau Farmer.

Wins at Fairbury

Fairbury, Sept. 3.—Gaylord Peterson, a 19-year-old Toluca lad, won the first prize in the annual horseshoe pitching tournament at the Fairbury Fair here today. The tournament, open to everyone, was sponsored by the Illinois State Horseshoe Pitchers' Association. Peterson won a medal and $50 in cash. The champion tossed 272 ringers in the seven games played. Joe Bennett of Congerville placed second. Walter Torbert, deceased, of Clinton, was the 1927 champion. Harry Torbert, Walter's brother, entered the contest this year but failed to place.

Sam G. Smith, Farm Bureau member from Anchor, won first place in Class B.

Illinois Woman Hangs Up New Horseshoe Record

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Three world's records were broken in the opening elimination trials of the Women's National Horseshoe Pitching tournament here Monday, held in connection with the annual Rochester exposition and horse show. The world records were established by Mrs. C. A. Lanhan, Bloomington, Ill., former world champion, and Miss Doris Perkins, Springfield, Mass., high school girl, pitching in her first national tournament.

Both tossed 54 ringers each, establishing a new record for number of ringers pitched in a 50-point game. The women broke another record by putting four ringers on the pegs four consecutive times and Miss Perkins established the third record with 18 double ringers, the largest number ever made in a 50-point game. Mrs. Lanhan, Miss Perkins, Mrs. E. E. Cole, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Mrs. Edith Hough, Willard, Ohio, emerged victorious in the trials.

The four winning women will compete in further trials this week for the title of world champion now held by Mrs. Mayme Francisco, St. Petersburg, Fla., who is not defending her laurels.

$700,000 Saved Farmers By Freight Reduction

AT least $700,000 a year has been lopped off the freight bill Farm Bureau folks in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois have been paying for the commercial fertilizer they need on their farms. Through the combined efforts of the Farm Bureaus in these states, and with the co-operation of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a four-year fight for reduction of the fertilizer freight rates was won when on July 11 the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a reduction, effective at an early date.

The decrease varies in amount from 80 cents to $1.60 a ton according to distance from point of origin of the shipments, but the average reduction for the entire territory is $1 per ton. An estimate made during the course of the hearing placed the quantity used in this region as 700,000 tons.

This means a saving of $300,000 annually to Ohio farmers; $250,000 to Indiana farmers and about $100,000 to Michigan farmers. If you are one of the farmers to be benefited, get out the comptometer and figure up how much you will clear from this one deal over and above the cost of your membership in the Farm Bureau.

Frank Barton of Cornell, vice president of Illinois Agricultural Association, was the speaker at a Peoria county community meeting at the Dave Wykoff farm near Laura, Friday evening, August 31.

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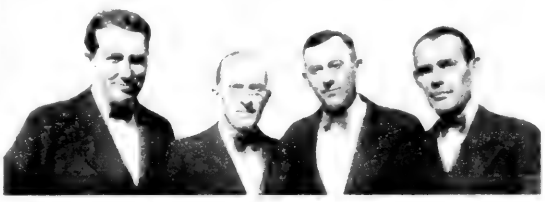
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THE PAWNEE QUARTET

Left to right: D. C. Dragoo, H. B. Austin, W. L. Dragoo, E. V. Hoagland.

These men are past masters at singing Farm Bureau songs and entertaining their audiences. On Sept. 3 at Jacksonville, they were encored time after time during the afternoon. Their "Down On The Farm At Half Past Four" by Homer Hall was a popular choice.

Freeport, Sept. 1.—Whiteside county won the Farm Bureau baseball title of the 13th congressional district here today, defeating the newly organized Stephenson county nine 5 to 3, before more than 1,000 spectators who had gathered for the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic. Stephenson county retaliated later by winning the horseshoe pitching tournament.

Cool sunshiny weather prevailed throughout the day. By early afternoon a crowd estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 assembled to hear Ed. A. O'Neal of Alabama, vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, discuss agriculture's bill of rights, the name he gave to surplus control legislation passed by the 70th Congress. President Earl C. Smith, who preceded O'Neal, discussed briefly the I. A. A.'s non-partisan policy in political matters. C. E. Bamborough of Polo presided.

Hog calling and chicken calling contests featured the late afternoon program.

Jacksonville, Sept. 3.—The State Hospital Grounds in the east part of town was the scene of a great gathering of Farm Bureau members and their guests, and laboring and business men here today. The picnic was sponsored by the I. A. A. and the Farm Bureau of the 20th Congressional district. A crowd variously estimated at 7,000 to 10,000 turned out for the day.

Cool but bright, clear weather and a cold breeze heralded the approach of autumn. Warm wraps and top coats were much in evidence.

Morgan and Scott County Farm Bureau baseball teams crossed bats in an interesting game played after the speaking program in the afternoon. Morgan county won easily.

The strong Hancock county horseshoe pitching team comprising Rollo Siegfried and W. I. Earls carried off the silver trophies awarded by the I. A. A. in the annual State Farm Bureau Horsehoe Pitching Tournament. Scott county's team was runner-up in the contest.

Ed. A. O'Neal of Alabama, speaker of the day, was introduced by President Earl C. Smith. Dr. Bowes of Jacksonville spoke briefly in behalf of organized labor. Executive Committeeman Charles Black presided. Guy Bender, 1927 champion hog caller, had charge of the contests following the speeches.

The Pawnee male quartet from Sangamon county was a special attraction.

Peoria, Aug. 18.—Milton Newman, president of the Glen Oak Park Board, stated here today that the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic crowd was the largest he had ever seen in the park.

A beautiful sunshiny day greeted

the picnickers. Threshing was out of the way in most sections of Peoria and Tazewell counties, and as a result the turnout from these counties was large.

M. S. Winder, secretary of the A. F. B. F., was the speaker of the day. O. L. Hatch, president of the Stark County Farm Bureau, opened the afternoon program and presided. He first introduced Executive Committeeman A. R. Wright of Varna, then the other Farm Bureau presidents in the district, Congressman Hull of Peoria, and later the speaker. Tazewell defeated Henry county in the second game of their series in the State Farm Bureau Baseball League elimination contest. Marshall-Putnam won the horseshoe tournament.

Bloomington, Aug. 31.—Beautiful Miller Park, Bloomington's show place, was the scene here today of the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic for members of the organization in the 17th Congressional district. A crowd estimated by Charlie Hill, park superintendent, at between 12,000 and 15,000 filled the spacious grounds by early afternoon.

Two hotly contested baseball games held in the morning drew an immense audience. Woodford county defeated McLean's fast team in the first game 3 to 2 while Logan administered its second beating to the McDonough County Farm Bureau nine in the second game. The first contest was unofficial, and the second was an official game in the semi-finals toward selecting the champions of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

Logan Barber, who weighs 325 pounds and measures 58 inches around the belt, won the first prize for the man with the biggest bay window. Gus Gilard, a professional clown from Chicago, entertained young and old throughout the day. President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. introduced Ed. A. O'Neal of Alabama, speaker of the day. George Stoll of Chestnut presided. Sam Smith of Anchor and Ed Kruse of Colfax, McLean county's entry, won the horseshoe tournament. Hog calling, chicken calling, and other stunts were held following the speeches.

Olney, Aug. 30.—The largest crowd ever assembled at a Southern Illinois Farm Bureau picnic gathered here today for the 23rd district I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic. The gathering was estimated at between 8,000 and 10,000 people. It was held on the Richland County Fair Grounds. Threatening clouds cleared away late in the morning and before noon the grounds were packed with Farm Bureau members, their guests and friends from over the district.

Lawrence county defeated Jefferson county's Farm Bureau nine in the second game of the Southern Illinois Championship series. It was a one-sided contest with the fast Lawrence county boys getting the long end of a 20 to 1 score.

The Cover

MORE than 30 years ago, President Draper of the University of Illinois said that "the wealth of Illinois lies in her soil and her future in its development." This statement which adorns the entrance to the old agricultural building at Urbana is more than half true even today. Thirty or fifty years ago it was a more accurate statement.

Today it is apparent that the future of agriculture lies in the hands of the farm men and women of tomorrow. These are the farm boys and girls of today. The Four H clubs whose representatives are featured on the cover page are doing their bit toward giving farm boys and girls a vision of what is best in agriculture.

W. L. Cope, of Salem, I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 23rd district, presided and introduced the speakers. Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton discussed the national agricultural situation. Pres. Earl C. Smith spoke briefly before presenting the Congressman who has represented Mr. Smith's home district, the 20th, for more than 20 years.

Marion, Aug. 16.—A light rain which fell here early this morning coupled with the fact that the peach harvest was in full swing in several sections of the 24th and 25th districts, held the crowd down to approximately 3,000 to 5,000 people. The occasion was the joint I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnic of the two districts.

The picnic site was the beautiful grounds of the Williamson County Fair at the edge of town.

The address of Congressman Charles Adkins of Decatur, speaker of the day, was presented in the September issue of the Bureau Farmer.

Wins at Fairbury

Fairbury, Sept. 3.—Gaylord Peterson, a 19-year-old Toluca lad, won the first prize in the annual horseshoe pitching tournament at the Fairbury Fair here today. The tournament, open to everyone, was sponsored by the Illinois State Horseshoe Pitchers' Association. Peterson won a medal and $50 in cash. The champion tossed 272 ringers in the seven games played. Joe Bennett of Congerville placed second. Walter Torbert, deceased, of Clinton, was the 1927 champion. Harry Torbert, Walter's brother, entered the contest this year but failed to place.

Sam G. Smith, Farm Bureau member from Anchor, won first place in Class B.

Illinois Woman Hangs Up New Horseshoe Record

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Three world's records were broken in the opening elimination trials of the Women's National Horseshoe Pitching tournament here Monday, held in connection with the annual Rochester exposition and horse show. The world records were established by Mrs. C. A. Lanhan, Bloomington, Ill., former world champion, and Miss Doris Perkins, Springfield, Mass., high school girl, pitching in her first national tournament.

Both tossed 54 ringers each, establishing a new record for number of ringers pitched in a 50-point game. The women broke another record by putting four ringers on the pegs four consecutive times and Miss Perkins established the third record with 18 double ringers, the largest number ever made in a 50-point game. Mrs. Lanhan, Miss Perkins, Mrs. E. E. Cole, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Mrs. Edith Hough, Willard, Ohio, emerged victorious in the trials.

The four winning women will compete in further trials this week for the title of world champion now held by Mrs. Mayme Francisco, St. Petersburg, Fla., who is not defending her laurels.

$700,000 Saved Farmers By Freight Reduction

AT least $700,000 a year has been lopped off the freight bill Farm Bureau folks in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois have been paying for the commercial fertilizer they need on their farms. Through the combined efforts of the Farm Bureaus in these states, and with the co-operation of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a four-year fight for reduction of the fertilizer freight rates was won when on July 11 the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a reduction, effective at an early date.

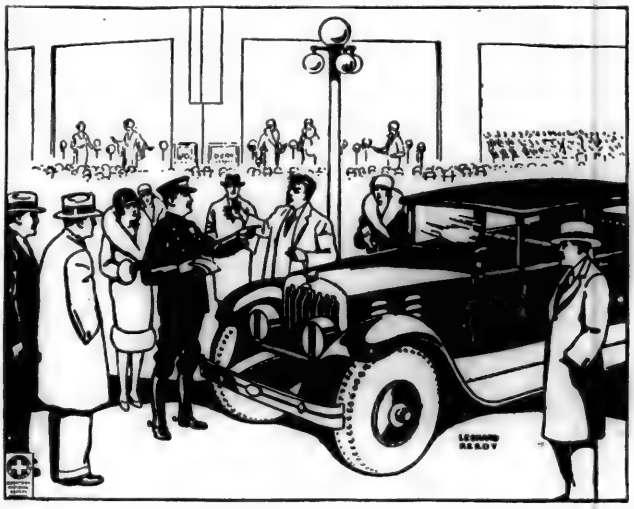
The decrease varies in amount from 80 cents to $1.60 a ton according to distance from point of origin of the shipments, but the average reduction for the entire territory is $1 per ton. An estimate made during the course of the hearing placed the quantity used in this region as 700,000 tons.

This means a saving of $300,000 annually to Ohio farmers; $250,000 to Indiana farmers and about $100,000 to Michigan farmers. If you are one of the farmers to be benefited, get out the comptometer and figure up how much you will clear from this one deal over and above the cost of your membership in the Farm Bureau.

Frank Barton of Cornell, vice president of Illinois Agricultural Association, was the speaker at a Peoria county community meeting at the Dave Wykoff farm near Laura, Friday evening, August 31.

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After the Accident WHAT?



WORRY and anxiety is reduced to a minimum if you have **PROTECTION. INSURANCE AT COST** in **YOUR OWN COMPANY** safeguards you against the troubles and expenses of a court trial and a possible heavy judgment against your estate. The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. is a strong, legal reserve mutual organized under the laws of Illinois. It is supported and backed by the 60,000 Farm Bureau members of the state.

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.....*County*

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Make of car.....

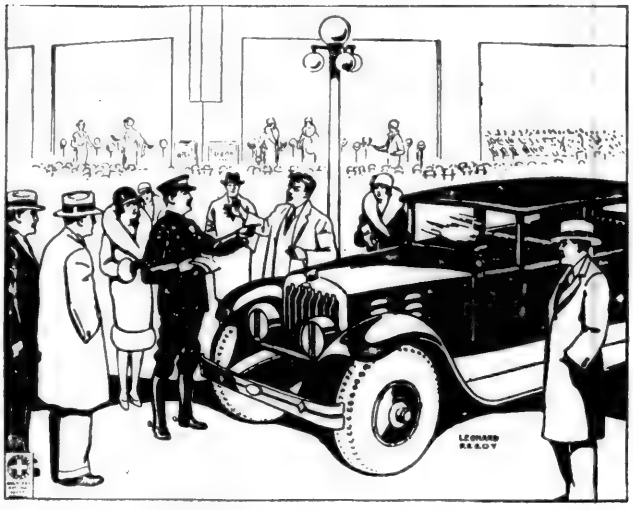
SPECIAL PRE-ELECTION ISSUE

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 6 | OCTOBER, 1928 | Number 10



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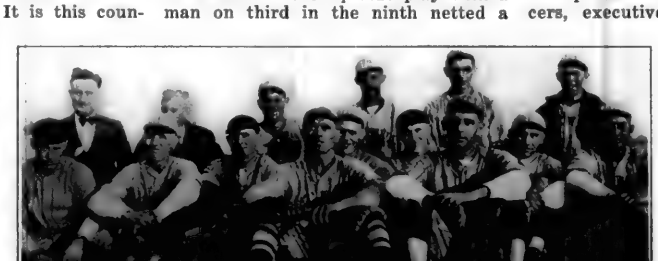


Tazewell County Wins State Farm Baseball Title at Bloomington

Defeats Lawrence Nine From Southern Illinois in Hard Fought Games

TAZEWELL County has the state championship Farm Bureau baseball team for 1928. It is this county's second victory in five years. Tazewell came out on top in the race for the coveted title in 1925, but in the two years following Marshall-Putnam was the victor. In the five years' history of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, Marshall-Putnam county has won the state title three times and Tazewell twice.

The final game of the season was played at Bloomington, Saturday September 29. It was a hard-fought battle from beginning to end. Tazewell came to bat first. Wagonseller, star hurler for the Lawrence county team, opened the game but after three pitched balls it was apparent that his arm, which had been strained in the previous Lawrence-Tazewell game, was not in condition. He retired and was replaced by Conrad. The Tazewell batsmen, all of whom are dangerous against most pitchers, started the bombardment early and by bunching two hits, aided by an error at second, drove in two runs before three men were out.



1928 STATE CHAMPIONS FROM TAZEWELL COUNTY

Front row, left to right:—Jack Carius, captain, and William Ackerman, pitcher. Center row—George Israel, Milton Rich, Ralph Israel, Earl Hinman, Delmar Sturdyvin, Lester Blumenshine, and Paul Graff.

Back row—Wayne A. Gilbert, manager and asst. adviser, George Storey, George Schmidt, Jesse Myers, William Ellenson, and Lester Keil.

Lawrence Plays Well

Lawrence county was especially effective in catching runners stealing to second. Two Tazewell men were caught off second during the first three innings. Lawrence county came back in the second with one run, but Tazewell increased its lead in the fourth and fifth innings with two more runs. In the sixth Lawrence came back with two runs making the score 4 to 3.

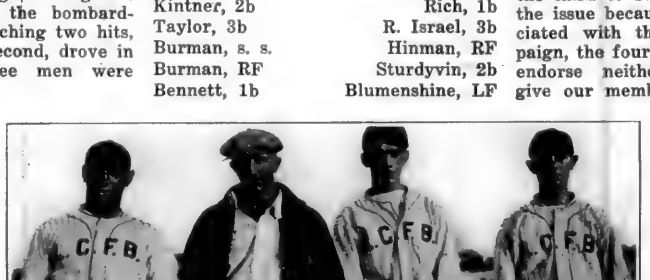
Several bystanders commented on the fact that Lawrence county did not take advantage of its opportunities. The southern Illinois champions seemed unable to hit the ball with men on bases when any kind of a hit would mean runs. Taylor, Lawrence county third baseman, was unfortunate in handling grounders on several occasions. He let one go through in the fourth, another grounder was fumbled, and in the fifth a bad peg to first base meant more runs for Tazewell. Nevertheless, the Lawrence county boys who hit the ball freely drove in one run to tie the score in the last of the eighth. Here the Tazewell fans took a hand and cheered their boys on to victory as they came to bat in the ninth. A beautiful demonstration of the squeeze play with a man on third in the ninth netted a run and paved the way for a victory. The inning placed Tazewell two runs ahead. Lawrence county failed to even the score in the last of the ninth and the game was over.

Following was the lineup in the championship game:

Lawrence	Tazewell
Miller, CF	G. Israel, s. s.
Kintner, 2b	Rich, 1b
Taylor, 3b	R. Israel, 3b
Burman, s. s.	Hinman, RF
Burman, RF	Sturdyvin, 2b
Bennett, 1b	Blumenshine, LF
Conrad, C	Ellenson, CF
Conrad, LF	Carius, C
Wagonseller, P	Ackerman, P
Conrad, P	Graff, CF

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tazewell	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Lawrence	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0

Tazewell had defeated Lawrence county in a previous game at Morton, score 9 to 6, and thus took the series in two games.



FOUR LAWRENCE COUNTY PLAYERS

Left to Right:—Conrad, pitcher; Wagonseller, pitcher; Bennett, 1b; and Kintner, 2b. These men and their teammates, Southern Illinois Champions, fought hard for victory.

Farm Bureau Policies And Activities of I. A. A. Discussed at Decatur

More than 200 Presidents, Advisers, and I. A. A. Leaders and Staff Members Meet

MORE than 200 Farm Bureau presidents, farm advisers, officers, executive committee, and staff members of the Illinois Agricultural Association gathered for a two-day conference at Decatur on September 27-28.

The first day was devoted to the activities and service offered Farm Bureau members by the I. A. A. The discussion was led by the department directors. Following a banquet on Thursday night, a detailed review and explanation of the Association's activities during the past three years toward securing adequate surplus farm crop control legislation were presented by President Earl C. Smith.

"After the party conventions we had our choice," said Mr. Smith, "of following one of four courses. One was to endorse the Republican candidate. The second was to endorse the Democratic candidate, the third to back entirely away from the issue because it had become associated with the 1928 political campaign, the fourth to stand our ground, endorse neither candidate, but to give our members complete information regarding the statements and expressions of the two nominees with such official comment as seemed justified by our policy. We chose the latter course."

On motion of Lloyd Welch, president of the McDonough County Farm Bureau, the Farm Bureau presidents gave a unanimous vote of confidence to the Association and its leadership endorsing the policy in political matters being pursued.

The life insurance program was outlined by Donald Kirkpatrick and V. Vaniman and considered in detail on Friday morning.

The proposed $20,000,000 bond issue was presented in detail by John C. Watson. The I. A. A.'s stand on the measure was reiterated as presented by the Public Relations Committee in the September issue of the RECORD.

Don't fail to vote on Nov. 6.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Volume 6 **OCTOBER, 1928** **Number 10**

An Editorial

OUR POLICY

THE primary interest and purpose of the Illinois Agricultural Association is to serve the true and permanent interests of the farmers of Illinois. The policy of the Association in all political matters has always been and will continue to be strictly non-partisan.

We recognize that agricultural issues are economic rather than political. This was conclusively shown by the majority vote of both parties in each house of the 69th and 70th Congresses, by which the McNary-Haugen Bill was passed. It has also been repeatedly revealed by the non-partisan vote supporting and passing such constructive agricultural legislation in our state.

National, state and district issues should be carefully considered on their relative merits and in no way should they become confused.

We seek to furnish full, fair and impartial information on agricultural issues to our members and friends, also the records and commitments on these issues of political parties, men in office and those seeking positions of trust and responsibility. With this information in hand, farmers and all true friends of agriculture are in a position to support candidates for office who will best serve the economic interests of agriculture. We urge our members at all times to support those candidates, regardless of party, who by their records or definite commitments have proven their worthiness of this support.

FOR several years the Illinois Agricultural Association has put forth every effort to develop and secure from our national government recognition of a sound permanent policy for American agriculture.

During recent months the I. A. A. RECORD has carried impartial information as to the attitude and commitments of major political parties and their candidates on this great question. Because of the nature of their development, some issues of the RECORD have been confined largely by commitments by one or the other of these parties.

Recognizing that possibly some of our members or friends might not have followed carefully all issues of the RECORD, the Executive Committee directed that this issue again carry full and impartial information as it has developed up to the time of going to press.

Here you will find the agricultural planks in the Republican and Democratic party platforms adopted at Kansas City and Houston, the references to agriculture in the acceptance speeches of Herbert C. Hoover and Alfred E. Smith, the Republican candidate's amplification of his original statement, made at West Branch, Iowa, and Elizabethton, Tenn., and the Democratic candidate's further expressions delivered at Omaha, Neb., and Chicago, Ill.

We also again publish the official statement adopted by the Association's Executive Committee on legislative policy.

If agriculture is to receive its share of protection commensurate with that accorded other groups in our economic life, farmers must hold their economic interests in the forefront. They must consider the welfare of their industry first. The only means we have of doing this insofar as government is concerned is through our votes. As an industry we are contributing little or nothing to campaign expenses of the political parties. It is only natural for those in office to be friendly and partial to those individuals and interests which pay the campaign bills.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is non-partisan. We do not attempt to tell our members how to vote. Agriculture has its friends in all political parties. It is our purpose to assist farmers in recognizing their friends and to urge their support of same. While in nowise a political organization, yet we are forced to recognize the close relationship between politics and the distribution of our national income. A large percentage of bills enacted into law, either directly or indirectly, affect the economic interests of agriculture. The deep interest of other organized groups in legislation is proof that there is widespread recognition of this fact. One of the major purposes for which the I. A. A. was organized is to seek and secure for agriculture a square deal in legislation.

When President Coolidge vetoed the Farm Surplus Control Bill, passed by a bipartisan vote in the 70th Congress, the agricultural question, purely an economic one, immediately was picked up by the parties and made a political issue. Farm organizations up to this time had kept it out of politics.

Thus we were faced with a new problem. Should we abandon our efforts in behalf of an adequate farm measure, or seek to get an endorsement of the farm program by the political parties at their conventions? Organized agriculture followed the usual and regular way, namely to present its cause before the Resolutions Committees at both the Republican and Democratic Conventions. Our purpose was and has been to get both parties and candidates committed to a definite program for an adequate solution to the farm problem in line with our well-known position in favor of protective tariffs, price stabilization, the right of farmers through their organizations to participate in devising the plan to be applied for the improvement and welfare of their industry, and specific legislation for making the tariff effective

on crops of which we produce a normal surplus.

The Republican Convention at Kansas City rejected the resolution known as the minority farm plank, presented and advocated by organized agriculture. The Democratic Convention at Houston a short time later adopted a farm plank which frankly recognized the cardinal principle sought by farmers, namely that of spreading the cost of handling burdensome crop surpluses over each unit of the commodity benefited. However, it did not commit the party definitely to the manner in which this principle was to be made effective.

Commitments of Presidential candidates mean more than party platforms. We have learned this by experience. We, therefore, have followed with interest and concern the expressions of the nominees on agriculture. You will find them elsewhere in this publication. As these statements which appeared in the acceptance and campaign speeches of the candidates came to our attention, we compared them with our program for a solution of the farm problem, the program which was twice passed by a bi-partisan vote in the 69th and 70th sessions of Congress.

We have given full credit for the commendable expressions and commitments in the acceptance speeches of both Secretary Hoover and Governor Smith. We also pointed out what each candidate had failed to say by way of specific pledges in recognition of the agricultural problem. We sought to make our comments square with the policy and program organized agriculture has heretofore supported. In doing this, we followed our adopted policy of rejecting inadequate substitutes and standing for what we believe is best.

The disposition of Illinois farmers to break away from party lines and vote for those candidates whose records and agricultural commitments are most satisfactory denotes constructive and sound thought. Our greatest hope toward electing fair and friendly public officials and law-making bodies lies in this direction. The records of candidates for Congress and the State legislature who served in the 70th Congress and in the last General Assembly were published in the March issue, which we asked you to save for future reference. We have purposely gathered all this material in one issue, and we again repeat our policy so as to remove any misapprehension or misunderstanding in the minds of our members.

Ponder carefully the expressions, commitments and records of all candidates for public office. Again we repeat, we endorse no candidate. We merely present their records and ask you to go to the polls and vote for the candidate, who in your judgment, will best serve agriculture.

In 1920 only about half of the qualified men and women voted. Help beat that record at the polls on Nov. 6.

THE REPUBLICAN FARM PLANK

AGRICULTURE

(Adopted at Kansas City, June 14, 1928)

THE agricultural problem is national in scope and, as such, is recognized by the Republican party, which pledges its strength and energy to the solution of the same. Realizing that many farmers are facing problems more difficult than those which are the portion of many other basic industries, the party is anxious to aid in every way possible.

Many of our farmers are still going through readjustments, a relic of the years directly following the great war. All the farmers are being called on to meet new and perplexing conditions created by foreign competition, the complexities of domestic marketing, labor problems, and a steady increase in local and state taxes.

The general depression in a great basic industry inevitably reacts upon the conditions in the country as a whole and cannot be ignored. It is a matter of satisfaction that the desire to help in the correction of agricultural wrongs and conditions is not confined to any one section of our country or any particular group.

Achievements Cited

The Republican party and the Republican administration, particularly during the last five years, have settled many of the most distressing problems as they have arisen, and the achievements in aid of agriculture are properly a part of this record. The Republican congresses have been most responsive in the matter of agricultural appropriations, not only to meet crop emergencies, but for the extension and development of the activities of the department of agriculture.

The protection of the American farmer against foreign farm competition and foreign trade practices has been vigorously carried on by the department of state. The right of the farmers to engage in collective buying and cooperative selling as provided for by the Capper-Volstead act of 1922 has been promulgated through the department of agriculture and the department of justice, which have given most valuable aid and assistance to the heads of the farm organizations.

The treasury department and the proper committees of congress have lightened the tax burden on farming communities, and through the federal farm loan system there has been made available to the farmers of the nation $1,850,000,000 for lending purposes at a low rate of interest, and through the intermediate credit banks $665,000,000 of short term credits have been made available to the farmers.

Rural Free Delivery

The post office department has systematically and generously extended the rural free delivery routes into even the most sparsely settled communities.

When a shortage of transportation facilities threatened to deprive the farmers of their opportunity to reach waiting markets overseas, the president, appreciative and sensitive of the condition and the possible loss to the communities, ordered the reconditioning of shipping board vessels, thus relieving a great emergency.

Last, but not least, the federal tariff commission has at all times shown a willingness under the provisions of the flexible tariff act to aid the farmers when foreign competition, made possible by low wage scales abroad, threatened to deprive our farmers of their domestic markets. Under this act the president has increased duties on wheat, flour, mill feed and dairy products. Numerous other farm products are now being investigated by the tariff commission.

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, government financial assistance during the period of transition.

The Republican party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization, corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organization for co-operative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to insure its prosperity and success.

THE DEMOCRATIC FARM PLANK

AGRICULTURE

(Adopted at Houston, June 28, 1928)

DECEPTION upon the farmer and stock raiser has been practiced by the Republican party through false and delusive promises for more than 50 years. Specially favored industries have been artificially aided by Republican legislation. Comparatively little has been done for agriculture and stock raising upon which national prosperity rests. Unsympathetic in action with regard to this problem must cease. Virulent hostility of the Republican administration to the advocates of farm relief, and denial of the right of farm organizations to lead in the development of farm policy, must yield to Democratic sympathy and friendliness.

Four years ago, the Republican party, forced to acknowledge the critical situation, pledged itself to take all steps necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture and other industries and labor. Today it faces the country not only with that pledge unredeemed, but broken by the acts of a Republican President who is primarily responsible for the failure to offer a constructive program to restore equality to agriculture.

Coolidge Vetoes Cited

While he had no constructive and adequate program to offer in its stead, he has twice vetoed farm relief legislation and has sought to justify his disapproval of agricultural legislation partly on grounds wholly inconsistent with his acts making industrial monopolies the beneficiaries of government favor; and in endorsing the agricultural policy of the present administration the Republican party in its recent convention served notice upon the farmer that the so-called protective system is not meant for him; that while it offers protection to the privileged few, it promises continued world prices to the producers of the chief cash crops of agriculture.

We condemn the policy of the Republican party, which promises relief to agriculture only through a reduction of American farm production to the needs of the domestic market. Such a program means the continued deflation of agriculture, the forcing of additional millions from the farms and the perpetuation of agricultural distress for years to come, with continued bad effects on business and labor throughout the United States.

The Democratic party recognizes that the problems of production differ as between agriculture and industry. Industrial production is largely under human control, while agricultural production, because of lack of coordination, among the 6,500,000 individual farm units, and because of the influence of weather, pests, and other causes, is largely beyond human control. The result is that a large crop frequently is produced on a small acreage and a small crop on a large acreage; and measured in money value it frequently happens that a large crop brings less than a small crop.

Producers of crops whose total volume exceeds the needs of the domestic market must continue at a disadvantage until the government shall intervene as seriously and as effectively in behalf of the farmers as it has intervened in behalf of labor and industry. There is a need of supplemental legislation for the control and orderly handling of agricultural surpluses, in order that the price of the surplus may not determine the price of the whole crop. Labor has benefited by collective bargaining and some industries by tariff. Agriculture must be as effectively aided.

Pledges Adequate Laws

The Democratic party, in its 1924 platform, pledged its support to such legislation. It now reaffirms that stand and pledges the united efforts of the legislative and executive branches of government, as far as may be controlled by the party, to the immediate enactment of such legislation, and to such other steps as are necessary to place and maintain the purchasing power of farm products and the complete economic equality of agriculture.

The Democratic party has always stood against special privilege and for common equality under the law. It is a fundamental principle of the party that such tariffs as are levied must not discriminate against any industry, class or section. Therefor, we pledge that in its tariff policy the Democratic party will insist upon equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries.

Farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include among other things:

(A) Credit aid by loans to co-operatives on at least as favorable a basis as the government aid to the merchant marine.

(B) Creation of a federal farm board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products as the federal reserve board has done for the banker and business man.

When our archaic banking and currency system was revised after its record of disaster and panic under Republican administrations, it was a Democratic congress in the administration of a Democratic president that accomplished its stabilization through the federal reserve act creating the federal reserve board, with powers adequate to its purpose. Now in the hour of agriculture's need the Democratic party pledges the establishment of a new agricultural policy fitted to present conditions, under the direction of a farm board vested with all the powers necessary to accomplish for agriculture what the federal reserve board has been able to accomplish for finance. In full recognition of the fact that the banks of the country, through voluntary co-operation, were never able to stabilize the financial system of the country until government powers were invoked to help them.

(C) Reduction through proper government agencies of the spread between what the farmer and stock raiser gets and what the ultimate consumer pays with consequent benefits to both.

(D) Consideration of the condition of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures.

We pledge the party to foster and develop co-operative marketing associations through appropriate government aid.

We recognize that experience has demonstrated that members of such associations alone cannot successfully assume the full responsibility for a program that benefits all producers alike. We pledge the party to an earnest endeavor to solve this problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed units of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance. The solution of this problem would avoid government subsidy to which the Democratic party has always been opposed. The solution of this problem will be a prime and immediate concern of a Democratic administration. We direct attention to the fact that it was a Democratic congress, in the administration of a Democratic president, which established the federal loan system and laid the foundation for the entire rural credits structure, which has aided agriculture to sustain in part the shock of the policies of two Republican administrations, and we promise thoroughgoing administration of our rural credits laws, so that the farmers in all sections may secure the maximum benefits intended under these acts.

Secretary Hoover's Acceptance Speech

(Following is the text of the Republican presidential candidate's statement on agriculture delivered in his speech of acceptance at Palo Alto, Cal., on Aug. 11.)

"THE most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture. It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to find a solution.

"In my mind most agricultural discussions go wrong because of two false premises. The first is that agriculture is one industry. It is a dozen distinct industries incapable of the same organization. The second false premise is that rehabilitation will be complete when it has reached a point comparable with that before the war. Agriculture was not upon a satisfactory basis before the war. The abandoned farms of the northeast bear their own testimony. Generally there was but little profit in midwest agriculture for many years except that derived from the slow increases in farm land values. Even of more importance is the great advance in standards of living of all occupations since the war. Some branches of agriculture have greatly recovered, but taken as a whole it is not keeping pace with the onward march in other industries.

Many Factors Involved

"There are many causes for failure of agriculture to win its full share of national prosperity. The after war deflation of prices not only brought great direct losses to the farmer, but he was often left indebted in inflated dollars to be paid in deflated dollars. Prices are often demoralized through gluts in our markets during the harvest season. Local taxes have been increased to provide the improved roads and schools. The tariff on some products is proving inadequate to protect him from imports from abroad. The increases in transportation rates since the war have greatly affected the price which he receives for his products. Over six million farmers in times of surplus engage in destructive competition with one another in the sale of their product, often depressing prices below those levels that could be maintained.

"The whole tendency of our civilization during the last fifty years has been toward an increase in the size of the units of production in order to secure lower costs and a more orderly adjustment of the flow of commodities to the demand. But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be by enlarged farms. The farmer has shown he can increase the skill of his industry without large operations. He is today producing 20 per cent more than eight years ago with about the same acreage and personnel. Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production machine. Therefore, if the farmer's position is to be improved by larger operations it must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partially advanced in this direction through cooperatives and pools. But the traditional cooperative is often not a complete solution.

Common Ground Needed

"Differences of opinion as to both causes and remedy have retarded the completion of a constructive program of relief. It is our plain duty to search out the common ground on which we may mobilize the sound forces of agricultural reconstruction. Our platform lays a solid basis upon which we can build. It offers an affirmative program.

"An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief. Our consumers increase faster than our producers. The domestic market must be protected. Foreign products raised under lower standards of living are today competing in our home markets. I would use my office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy.

"A large portion of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the ultimate consumer pays is due to increased transportation charges. Increase in railway rates has been one of the penalties of the war. These increases have been added to the cost to the farmer of reaching seaboard and foreign markets and result therefore in reduction of his prices. The farmers of foreign countries have thus been indirectly aided in their competition with the American farmer. Nature has endowed us with a great system of inland waterways. Their modernization will comprise a most substantial contribution to midwest farm relief and to the development of twenty of our interior states. This modernization includes not only the great Mississippi system, with its joining of the great lakes and of the heart of midwest agriculture to the gulf, but also a shipway from the great lakes to the Atlantic. These improvements would mean so large an increment in farmers' prices as to warrant their construction many times over. There is no more vital method of farm relief.

Pledges Marketing Aid

"But we must not stop here.

"An outstanding proposal of the party program is the whole-hearted pledge to undertake the reorganization of the marketing system upon sounder and more economical lines. We have already contributed greatly to this purpose by the acts supporting farm cooperatives, the establishment of intermediate credit banks, the regulation of stockyards, public exchanges, and the expansion of the department of agriculture. The platform proposes to go much farther. It pledges the creation of a federal farm board of representative farmers to be clothed with authority and resources with which not only to still further aid farmers' cooperatives and pools and to assist generally in solution of farm problems, but especially to build up with federal finance farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses.

"Objection has been made that this program, as laid down by the party platform, may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the federal government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish initial capital with which to build up the farmer to the control of his own destinies.

An Enduring Program

"This program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only today but those which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all questions that will arise in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the Republican party. It is a definite plan of relief. It needs only the

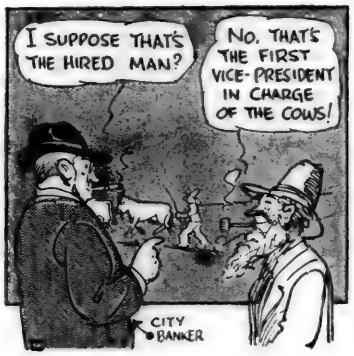
detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into force.

"During my term as secretary of commerce I have steadily endeavored to build up a system of cooperation between the government and business. Under these cooperative actions all elements interested in the problem of a particular industry, such as manufacturer, distributor, worker, and consumer, have been called into council together, not for a single occasion, but for continuous work. These efforts have been successful beyond any expectation. They have been accomplished without interference or regulation by the government. They have secured progress in the industries, remedy for abuses, elimination of waste, reduction of cost in production and distribution, lower prices to the consumer, and more stable employment and profit. While the problem varies with every different commodity and with every different part of our great country, I should wish to apply the same method to agriculture so that the leaders of every phase of each group can advise and organize on policies and constructive measures. I am convinced that this form of action, as it has done in other industries, can greatly benefit farmer, distributor, and consumer.

"The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women in other groups; for the farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood."

SECRETARY HOOVER AT WEST BRANCH, IA., AUG. 21, 1928

"JUST as there is transformation in agriculture so there is in other industries. Just as there is more specialization on the farm, so there is in other industries. We live today by the exchange of goods among ten thousand sorts of producers of specialties. A large number of occupations which were conducted on the farm in old days are now conducted in the factory. That is one reason why we have a decreasing proportion of our people on the farms. By this revolution the American farmer has become enmeshed in



powerful and yet delicate economic forces which are working to his disadvantage.

"In my acceptance speech 10 days ago I made an extended statement upon the legislative proposals for relief to the agricultural industry which the Republican Party has put forward in its platform. You would not wish me to take your time to review that statement. I should, however, like to emphasize that the spirit of those legislative proposals is to work out a more economical and stable marketing system. A federal farm board is to be set up with the necessary powers and resources to assist the industry to meet not alone the varied problems of today but those which may arise in the future. My fundamental concept of agriculture is one controlled by its own members, organized to fight its own economic battles and to determine its own destinies. Nor do I speak of organization in the narrow sense of traditional farm cooperatives or pools, but in the much wider sense of a sound marketing organization. It is not by these proposals intended to put the government into the control of the business of agriculture, nor to subsidize prices of farm products and pay the losses thereon either by the federal treasury or by a tax or fee on the farmer. We propose with governmental assistance and an initial advance of capital to enable the agricultural industry to reach a stature of modern business operations by which the farmer will attain his independence and maintain his individuality.

"And upon this whole question I should like to repeat from my acceptance that:

Quotes Acceptance

"'The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next administration. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women in other groups; for the farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood.'

"In formulating recommendations for legislation to carry out the proposals of the party, I trust that we may have full assistance of the leaders of agricultural thought. I am not insensible of the value of the study which sincere farm leaders have given to this question of farm legislation. They have all contributed to the realization that the problem must be solved. They will be invited into conference. Outstanding farmers such as Governor Lowden will be asked to join in the search for common ground upon which we can act.

Interior Waterways

"I had thought today to particularly point out the importance of the development of our interior waterways as bearing on the prosperity not only of agriculture but of the whole of our midwest business and commerce. It is a most important supplement to agricultural relief. The necessarily large advances in railway rates from the war militate against the economic setting of this whole interior section. This, together with the completion of the Panama Canal and the fact that ocean rates have increased but little since before the war, further disturbs the whole economic relationships of the midwest. It is as if a row of toll gates had been placed around this whole section of our country. It seriously affects the farmer. I think we can accept it as an economic fact that the farmer on most occasions pays the freight on his products. It is a deduction from the ultimate price. You yourselves can test this. In a general way, the center point of markets is overseas or the Atlantic seaboard, where prices are determined by the meeting of the streams of world products. For every hundred miles you are removed from these market centers, the price of farm products is lower by the amount of freight rates. Some calculations which I made a few years ago showed that the increase in railway rates had in effect moved the midwest 200 to 400 miles further from seaboard. Moreover, some of the competitive agricultural regions such as the Argentine and Australia are close to seaboard and with sea rates about the same as before the war, they are able to compete with the American farmer in foreign markets to a greater advantage than before the war. This increase in transportation rates also affects the prices of many things which the farmer must buy, for much raw ma-

terial which comes into the midwest pays the increased freight and this in turn is taken up by the consumer. We cannot return to pre-war railway rates without ruin to the railways. Therefore, I have long asserted that the real hope of reducing charges upon our bulk goods was through the modernizations of our great interior waterways. By modernization, I mean increasing depths to a point where we can handle five or ten thousand tons in a line of barges pulled by a tug. This administration has authorized the systematic undertaking of this modernization. Within a few years we will have completed the deepening of the Ohio up to Pittsburgh, the Missouri up to Kansas City, Omaha, and beyond, the Mississippi to St. Paul and Minneapolis, the Illinois to Chicago. We already have experience with results, for with only the main river from St. Louis to New Orleans as yet working properly, the rates for transportation of bulk agricultural products through that section are near pre-war railway rates. We will not have the advantage of full results until the entire Mississippi and its tributaries are in one connected transportation system.

Modernization of Waterways

"We have another great opportunity of relief in the building of a shipway from the Great Lakes to the sea. Our engineers have recommended the St. Lawrence route as the preferable outlet. The administration has undertaken negotiations with Canada upon the subject. If these negotiations fail we must consider alternative routes. In any event, the completion of this great system of barge lines on the rivers and connecting the lakes with the gulf, of opening a shipway from the lakes to the sea, will make an effective transportation system 12,000 miles in length penetrating 20 midwest states. It will connect these states with seaboard at the gulf on one hand and with the North Atlantic on the other. And this means more than the mere saving upon the actual goods shipped over these routes. If part of your crops can move to market at a seven-to-ten-cent saving per bushel, the buyers' competitive bidding for this portion of the crop will force upward the price of the whole crop."

Horses and mules, which in 1926 were worth relatively less than any time in the past 40 years, are advancing in price, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The number of horses and mules in certain states has decreased steadily since 1900. In 1913 Illinois had 1,659,000 horses and mules compared with 1,045,000 this year.



SECRETARY HOOVER AT ELIZABETHTON, TENN., OCT. 6, 1928

"GREAT expansion of agricultural production in Canada and the southern hemisphere combined with increasing efficiency and larger production by our own farmers have rendered unstable those branches of our agriculture which are dependent upon foreign markets. These circumstances have brought a long train of difficulties to the American farmer. With fewer men needed upon the farm and with more needed in other lines of production our great cities have, within this 14 years, a little less than doubled in population, with resultant social problems.

"We must continue our endeavor to restore economic equality to those farm families who have lagged behind in the march of progress.

Proposals For Relief

"In the past seven and a half years congress has passed more than a score of constructive acts in direct aid of the farmer and the improvement of his marketing system. They have contributed greatly to strengthen the agricultural industry. Our party has undertaken to go farther than this and to still further reorganize farmers' marketing systems, placing it on a basis of greater stability and security. I may repeat these proposals. We stand specifically pledged to create a federal farm board of men sympathetic with the problem, to be clothed with powers and resources with which not only to further aid farmers' co-operatives and assist generally in solving the multitude of different farm problems which arise from all quarters of our nation, but in particular to build up with initial advances of capital from the government, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from depressions and the demoralization of summer and periodic surpluses. Such an instrumentality should be able to develop as years go on the constructive measures necessary to solve the new farmers' problems that will inevitably arise. It is no proposal of subsidy or fee or tax upon the farmer. It is a proposal to assist the farmer onto his own feet into control of his own destinies. This is not a theoretic formula. It is a business proposition designed to make farming more profitable. No such far-reaching and specific proposal has ever been made by a political party on behalf of any industry in our history. It marks our desire for establishment of farmers' stability and at the same time maintains his independence and individuality."

Farmer-Business Men's Picnic

BETWEEN 500 and 600 business men, farmers, and their wives, of Mt. Vernon, held a picnic at the Fair grounds on October 2. The Jefferson County Farm Bureau and the luncheon and business clubs of Mt. Vernon sponsored the get-together. S. J. Stanard, director of the State Department of Agriculture, was the principal speaker.



W. L. Cope

W. L. Cope of the Illinois Agricultural Association Executive Committee represented the I. A. A.

"We ought to hold more meetings of this kind," declared Mr. Cope. "Business and agriculture working together can accomplish great things."

The two groups joined in providing food and entertainment for the picnic dinner. It was voted to make the picnic an annual affair. Farm Adviser Lloyd Caldwell was largely responsible for the success of the meeting.

Visit Chicago Producers

ONE hundred and sixty-two people, including the officers, directors, and manager of the Varna Shipping Association in Marshall county, attended a tour to the Chicago live stock market early in September.

The Varna Shipping Association has been sending 100 per cent of its live stock to the Producers' since the co-operative agency was organized in Chicago in 1922.

The party made the trip to Chicago on a special train over the C & A railroad, returning the same day. Armour & Company served a free luncheon after which the party was conducted through the Armour & Company packing plants.

President Earl C. Smith was the speaker of the day at the Wayne County Farm Bureau picnic, Richmond, Indiana, on September 15.

Governor Smith's Acceptance Speech

Following is the text of the Democratic presidential candidate's statement on agriculture delivered in his speech of acceptance at Albany, N. Y., on Aug. 22.

"PUBLICITY agents of the Republican administration have written so many articles on our general prosperity that they have prevented the average man from having a proper appreciation of the degree of distress existing today among farmers and stock raisers. From 1910 to the present time the farm debt has increased by the striking sum of ten billions of dollars, or from four billion to fourteen billion dollars. The value of farm property between 1920 and 1925 decreased by twenty billions of dollars. This depression made itself felt in an enormous increase of bank failures in the agricultural districts. In 1927 there were 830 bank failures, with total liabilities of over 270 millions of dollars, almost entirely in the agricultural sections, as against 49 such failures during the last year of President Wilson's administration.

Disparity Continues

"The report of Nov. 17, 1927, of a special committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities states: 'Incomes from farming since 1920 have not been sufficient to pay a fair return on the current value of capital used and fair wages for the farmer's labor, or to permit farm people to maintain a standard of living comparable with other groups of like ability.' The business men's commission on agriculture said in November, 1927, 'Since the war the prices of farm products have persisted in an uneconomic and unfavorable adjustment to the general scale of prices of other goods and services' and 'the disparity between urban and farm incomes has emphasized the disparity in standards of living in the rural and urban populations. The value of farm land and farm property decreased heavily in the post-war deflation' and 'large numbers of farmers have lost all their property in this process.'

"We have not merely a problem of helping the farmer. While agriculture is one of the most individualized and independent of enterprises, still, as the report of the business men's commission points out, 'Agriculture is essentially a public function, affected with a clear and unquestionable public interest.' The country is an economic whole. If the buying power of agriculture is impaired, the farmer makes fewer trips to Main street. The shop owner suffers because he has lost a large part of his trade. The manufacturer who supplies him likewise suffers, as does the wage earner, because the manufacturer is compelled to curtail his production. And the banker can not collect his debts or safely extend further credit. This country can not be a healthy, strong economic body if one of its members, so fundamentally important as agriculture, is sick almost to the point of economic death.

"The normal market among the farmers of this country for the products of industry is ten billions of dollars. Our export market, according to latest available figures is, exclusive of agricultural products, approximately one billion, six hundred millions of dollars. These large figures furnish striking indication of the serious blow to national prosperity as a whole which is struck when the buying power of the farmer is paralyzed.

"When, therefore, I say that I am in accord with our platform declaration that the solution of this problem must be a prime and immediate concern of the Democratic administration, I make no class appeal. I am stating a proposition as vital to the welfare of business as of agriculture.

Republicans Break Promise

"With the exception of the administrations of Cleveland and Wilson, the government of this country has been in Republican hands for half a century. For nearly eight years the President and Congress have been Republican. What has been done to solve this problem? Many promises were made which have never been fulfilled.

"The tariff is ineffective on commodities of which there is exportable surplus without controlled sale of the surplus. Our platform points the way to make the tariff effective for crops of which we produce a surplus. There has been government interference with laws of supply and demand to benefit industry, commerce and finance. It has been one-sided because business, industry and finance would have been helped more if proper attention had been given to the condition of agriculture. Nothing of substance has been done to bring this basic part of our national life into conformity with the economic system that has been set up by law. Government should interfere as little as possible with business. But if it does interfere with one phase of economic life, be it by tariff, by assistance to merchant marine, by control of the flow of money and capital through the banking system, it is bad logic, bad economics and an abandonment of government responsibility to say that as to agriculture alone, the government should not aid.

Co-ordinated Marketing Needed

"Twice a Republican Congress has passed legislation only to have it vetoed by a President of their own party, and whether the veto of that specific measure was right or wrong, it is undisputed that no adequate substitute was ever recommended to the Congress by the president and that no constructive plan of relief was ever formulated by any leader of the Republican party in place of the plan which its Congress passed and its President vetoed. Only caustic criticism and bitter denunciation were provoked in the minds of the Republican leaders in answer to the nation-wide appeal for a sane endeavor to meet this crisis.

"Co-operative, co-ordinated marketing and warehousing of surplus farm products is essential, just as co-ordinated, co-operative control of the flow of capital was found necessary to the regulation of our country's finances. To accomplish financial stability, the federal reserve system was called into being by a Democratic administration. The question for agriculture is complex. Any plan devised must also be co-ordinated with the other phases of our business institutions. Our platform declares for the development of co-operative marketing and an earnest endeavor to solve the problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed unit of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance.

Pledges Immediate Action

"Only the mechanics remain to be devised. I propose to substitute action for inaction, and friendliness for hostility. In my administration of the government of my state, whenever I was confronted with a problem of this character, I called into conference those best equipped on the particular subject in hand. I shall follow that course with regard to agriculture.

"Farmers and farm leaders, with such constructive aid as will come from sound economists and fair-minded leaders of finance and business, must work out the detail. There are varying plans for the attainment of the end which is to be accomplished. Such plans should be subjected at once to searching, able and fair-minded analysis, because the interests of all require that the solution shall be economically sound.

"If I am elected, I shall immediately

after election ask leaders of the type I have named, irrespective of party, to enter upon this task. I shall join with them in the discharge of their duties during the coming winter and present to Congress, immediately upon its convening, the solution recommended by the body of men best fitted to render this signal service to the nation. I shall support the activities of this body until a satisfactory law is placed upon the statute books."

GOVERNOR SMITH AT OMAHA, NEBR., SEPT. 18, 1928

"I STRONGLY believe in co-operative marketing. It is clearly all right—as far as it goes. I have encouraged it in my own state. In New York today we have over one thousand co-operative marketing associations. With our major cash crops and with a device for taking care of the surplus at the cost of the commodity benefited, co-operatives would be given a great opportunity for development.

"Their field is limited, however, without such a device, for the reason that when the membership alone is compelled to pay the whole cost of the attempt at stabilization, those outside the membership receive the benefits of the increased prices without bearing any of the burdens incident thereto. And the attempt at stabilization is in large measure impaired by the activities of the non-members.

"The fundamental fact is that none of the methods can function with respect to the major cash crops unless they are coupled with the control of the exportable surplus with the cost of lifting it out of the domestic market assessed back on the crop benefited.

"Various people have attempted to misrepresent and confuse my attitude with respect to the McNary-Haugen bill. I do not propose to leave the slightest doubt in anybody's mind on that subject.

"As I read the McNary-Haugen bill, its fundamental purpose is to establish an effective control of the sale of exportable surplus with the cost imposed upon the commodity benefited. For that principle the Democratic platform squarely stands, and for that principle I squarely stand. Mr. Hoover stands squarely opposed to this principle by which the farmer could get the benefit of the tariff. What remains of the McNary-Haugen bill is a mere matter of method, and I do not limit myself to the exact mechanics and method embodied in that bill.



Pledges Prompt Action

"Here is a clean-cut issue, which the farmers and the voters of this country must decide. It remains but to work out the details by which this principle shall be put into effect, and I have pledged myself to name a non-partisan commission of farm leaders and students of the problem to work out these details.

"I shall make that appointment, if I am elected, not when I take the oath of office as President, but immediately after election; and I pledge to the farmers and to the people of this country that no stone will be left unturned to give immediate and adequate farm relief, by legislation carrying into practice this definite principle for which my party and I stand. This course alone gives promise of rescuing the farmers of this country from the complete ruin which threatens them today."

GOVERNOR SMITH AT CHICAGO, OCT. 19, 1928

AFTER commenting upon the Republican Party's past record and future proposals for farm relief, Governor Smith said:

"On the other hand, the Democratic Party, in a clear-cut, concise, and definite platform plank, recognizes the great underlying and fundamental difficulty confronting agriculture, and promises immediate solution of the problem with a constructive program for its relief.

"I stand hard and fast by that platform, and I promise you that if I am elected President of the United States, it will be entirely unnecessary for me to seek excuses for non-performance in the carrying out of that pledge, because I shall make good that promise, and I shall not be scurrying around the United States to look for words to build up the reason why it was not done."

Our forefathers fought for the privilege of self-determination in government. Exercise the right they won for you by voting at the polls on Nov. 6.

Dean Mumford Returns

DEAN H. W. MUMFORD, College of Agriculture, Illinois, recently returned from a three months' leave of absence spent in Germany. While in Europe, Dean Mumford served with nine other men on the American Study Commission formed for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information regarding agricultural conditions and organization in Germany.



Dean H. W. Mumford

The members of the Commission travelled extensively from farm to farm, and through packing houses, creameries, stock yards, and shipping centers. A special study of the meat and dairy situation was made. The report submitted by the Commission to the industrial and banking interests of Germany will be published at a later date.

Dean Mumford, former member of the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association, served on the National Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of 15, which set up the producers' co-operative livestock commission agencies now operating on all the principal livestock markets.

Lack of Efficiency in Retail Selling Analyzed

THE cost of retail selling in stores was analyzed recently in the Department of Commerce. The report indicates that one of the most difficult problems facing the retail merchants today is in connection with the costs entailed in actually selling his wares over the counter.

Less than half of the clerks' time is used in actual sales. In a prominent retail establishment having stores in four large cities, it was found that the sales force were idle one-third of their time. Taking care of stock required 17 per cent of the working day, and interviews without sales another eight per cent. Only 42 per cent of the sales person's time was taken up in the actual selling of merchandise.

These figures were based on 1927 business and represent a more favorable situation than existed two years previous.

REASONABLE DISPATCH OR promptness in transporting perishable goods by a common carrier is a question for the jury, where farmers suffer losses on perishable products in transit. Farmers can sue and collect damages if the plaintiff can prove that the carrier was negligent in expediting delivery.

Frank D. Barton, vice-president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was the principal speaker at the recent annual meetings of the Mercer and Marshall-Putnam County Farm Bureaus.

I. A. A. Organizes New Life Insurance Service for Bureau Members

More Than 95 Per Cent of County Organizations Endorse Project

AFTER two years of careful investigation the I. A. A. has completed plans for a life insurance company. The project was discussed at two annual meetings of the Association, namely at Peoria in 1927 and at Rock Island in 1928. The Rock Island meeting authorized the Association to proceed with the project when 60 per cent of the County Farm Bureau executive committees had approved it. To date 95 per cent of the Farm Bureaus have endorsed the project. Plans for the new company were unanimously approved at a meeting of the Farm Bureau presidents held at Decatur on September 28.

The plan, briefly, provides for the formation of a legal reserve life insurance company with capital and surplus of $125,000.

There will be a first special participating ordinary whole life policy. It will not only participate in the mortuary savings and interest earnings, but in addition it will participate in the profits of the company on an equal basis with a share of stock in the life insurance company, based on the premiums paid in for insurance. This policy will be issued for a limited length of time only and is offered to Farm Bureau members and members of their immediate family.

Cost of Insurance

The premium for the insurance is approximately 5 per cent less than the most favorable of the large companies in the field. The tentative rate at age 35 is $21.63 and age 50, $39.35. Insurance will be written up to age 70.

Twelve million dollars is the probable limit in amount for the first special policy. If an amount in excess of this is secured it will be pro-rated among the members in the respective counties based on quota for county.

The limit of insurance for any individual on the first special policy is $5,000.

After the first special policy is discontinued there will be a full line of policies issued, both participating and non-participating.

The life insurance company will be controlled by the I. A. A. An intensive survey is being made at the present time as to the interest of Farm Bureau members in having their own life insurance company. A sufficient amount of insurance of the first special policy must be secured in a reasonable time or the whole project will be postponed indefinitely.



CONVINCING ANOTHER

EXPERIENCE has taught me that the way to convince another is to state your case moderately and accurately, and then scratch your head or shake it a little, and say that, that is the way it seems to you, but that you of course may be mistaken about it; which causes your listener to receive what you say, and as like as not turn about and try to convince you of it since you are in doubt; but if you go at him with a tone of positiveness and arrogance you only make an opponent of him.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

Every Farm Bureau member who is interested in providing, at a substantial saving in cost, a real life insurance service for himself and his family as well as for future generations should become a charter member.

A Great Benefit

WHEN Ralph Overholser of Whiteside county lost a heifer shortly after its arrival with a carload of others from St. Paul, he tried to get a settlement from the railroad by appealing to the local agent but failed.

Then he referred the claim to the I. A. A. Transportation Department, after he had almost resigned to take the loss and let the matter drop. By appealing to the proper authorities, the Association secured prompt action and a short time ago sent Mr. Overholser a check for $50. This service is free to Farm Bureau members.

I. A. A. Transportation Dept.

Received your letter and money for that heifer.

The Farm Bureau and all it is doing is a great benefit to the farmers, if they only make use of it. We ought to stick closer together.

I want to thank the Association for its help in getting this money. Maybe you have a bill for this. If so, send it to me. It is enough to pay my dues for three years in our county organization.

RALPH OVERHOLSER.
Whiteside County.

Minnesota Bureau Against Crippling Prison Industries

Manufacturers Would Abolish Twine and Farm Implement Making By Convicts

THE Minnesota State Farm Bureau will oppose a movement in the next legislature on the part of northwest farm equipment manufacturers to stop the manufacture of twine and farm equipment in the state prison.

The secretary of the Northwest Farm Equipment Association has been carrying on a campaign through the organization's official paper against the prison industry claiming that he is making a fight for the taxpayers of the state. The Farm Bureau contends that the machinery manufacturers, on the other hand, are fighting only in the interest of their own business and to the detriment of the majority of Minnesota taxpayers.

Save Farmers Money

The state prison industries, it is claimed, have saved the farmers of the northwest close to $20,000,000 in prices payed for twine and farm machinery, and several times that amount indirectly by acting as a price leveler in the twine and machinery business. As proof that farmers rather than farm manufacturers need help, the Farm Bureau points to the fact that International Harvester Company stock of par value $100 is now selling at more than $300 a share on the New York Stock Exchange and that the company has reserves in cash securities of over $200,000,000.

A Great Benefit

The Farm Bureau claims that not only are the prison industries of benefit to farmers of the northwest, but the prisoners are helping support themselves, thus relieving taxpayers of the state from a large burden. The State Farm Bureau will oppose any attempt in the next legislature to cripple the prison industries that will tend to raise appropriations for the penal institutions.

THE Illinois Agricultural Association is not opposed to the conservation of natural resources, nor a state system of fish and game preserves. It is opposed to a $20,000,000 bond issue which to all indications must be paid out of the general taxes collected by the state.

The proposed $20,000,000 bond issue will cost approximately $16,000,000 in interest charges alone at 4 per cent if paid off over a period of 30 years on an amortized basis. A pay-as-you-go plan is far more economical. Keep this in mind when you vote on the proposition Nov. 6.

The Farm Bureau is a business organization for progressive farmers.



PROTECTION
—then—

THE EARLY Puritans were forced to protect themselves against savage, hostile Indians as they went to church for divine worship. In the picture the artist portrays the stern Pilgrim father with musket and Bible on his way to Sunday service. His daughter, who accompanies him, is happy in the security afforded by her sturdy, courageous protector.

—and now—

THE SAVAGE is no longer a menace, but the dangers of modern travel are infinitely greater than they were in the days of the Puritan.

Auto insurance is the modern protector of the automobile owner and his estate against the hazards of driving on the public highway. Fire and theft, collision, property damage and public liability are the enemies the auto owner needs protection against today.

You will be surprised to know how little such protection costs when you secure a **FARM BUREAU** auto insurance policy in **YOUR OWN COMPANY**, which serves you **AT COST.**

You can't afford to be without protection that guards your estate against confiscation and protects you against damage to your car and by your car. Call at your County Farm Bureau office, or let us give you complete information. It is yours without charge for the asking.

MAIL THE COUPON BELOW DON'T DELAY DO IT NOW

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.
608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me full information about Farm Bureau Auto Insurance. I am a Farm Bureau Member in

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My name is.....

Address .....

Make of car.....

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608 So. Dearborn Street
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A Legal Reserve Mutual Under State Supervision

More than 10,200 Satisfied Policy Holders

The
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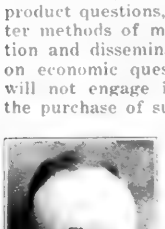
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Milk Producers at Peoria Close Second Successful Period

Pool More Than 27,000,000 Pounds Milk Which Brought $636,123.28

THE Illinois Milk Producers' Association, the farmers' collective bargaining organization at Peoria, pooled 27,178,608 pounds of milk valued at $636,123.28 in the year ending September 30, 1928. It brought an average price of $2.34 per 100 pounds. The net worth of the company after two years of operation is $13,157.24 as compared with a net worth of $6,276.18 a year ago.

The association was organized without any capital stock or investment. The milk pooled by some 1,200 members was sold by the association to dealers operating on the Peoria market at a cost of a fraction over one cent per 100 pounds. Commenting upon the financial standing of the company, the auditor said:

Lauds Management

"We wish to compliment the management upon the splendid showing during the two years which this pool has operated. With no initial investment of capital, the net worth of $13,157.24 has been accumulated out of earnings and at the same time returns to members for their product have been increased."

The outstanding accomplishment of the company is not the earnings over the two-year period. The improvement in quality of milk, marketing conditions, price to the producer, and elimination of waste brought about are far greater accomplishments. The producers about Peoria received an average of 25 cents per 100 pounds more for their milk during the year than they did prior to the organization of the pool. The consumers received better milk. Based on the volume sold co-operatively during the year, it is conservatively estimated that the members of the association received $67,946.52 more for their product than they would have received otherwise.

Dealers Profit

The dealers were enabled to secure reasonable compensation for their services because waste due to poor milk, cut-throat competition, and price-wars was reduced to a minimum.

Wilfred Shaw, Peoria, is resident manager of the Association. A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director of the I. A. A., who assisted in its organization is retained as marketing counsel.

Help prevent colds this year by eating plenty of bulky foods and those rich in vitamins, such as milk, eggs, spinach, carrots, oranges, and cod liver oil.

MITCHELL KNOWS INSURANCE



Roy Mitchell of Champaign, county director of insurance sales for the I. A. A. auto insurance company, sent in 66 applications in the six weeks ending Oct. 1, placing first in the state-wide contest.

European Farmers Suffer

"EUROPEAN farmers are suffering from hard times just as American farmers are suffering," says Dr. F. A. Pearson, who recently returned from a study of agricultural conditions in Germany and other European countries. "European farmers," he says, "are troubled with high retail prices and low prices in farm products just as much as American farmers. Taxes that farmers have to pay are as high in Germany, Scotland, and England as in America. Farmers in Germany complain of the high interest rates on mortgages and short term credit.

"Farmers in the United States," he says, "raise more bushels of grain and tons of hay per day than European farmers. Farm wages are lower on the continent than in the United States, but farmers do less work in the old country than in America," says Pearson.

Within 10 Per Cent

THE purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities continues within 10 per cent of the 1909-14 pre-war parity, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The chief sustaining influence in agricultural prices," says the Bureau, "is the favorable position of the livestock industries."

Life Insurance Co. Applies For Charter Sell Special Policies

Members Who Sign Now Will Have the Best of It

APPLICATION has been made for the charter for the proposed life insurance company being organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Farm Bureaus. The name of the company as selected by the Executive Committee of the I. A. A., after getting suggestions from the County Farm Bureaus, is the "Country Life Insurance Company."

Charter membership pledges for the first special participating policy are now being received. The maximum amount of pledges for the first special participating policies will be limited. The quota for each County Farm Bureau has been fixed upon a basis of membership within the county. The first special participating policy will not only participate in the mortuary savings and excess interest savings, but will also participate in the profits of the company the same as a share of stock in the life insurance company. The first special policy is offered to Farm Bureau members and members of their immediate families.

More Hog Cholera

"SEPTEMBER, October, and November are the worst months for hog cholera," says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "More hog cholera this fall than a year ago was reported from Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida.

"The disease is readily controlled by the preventive-serum treatment without which cholera would cause vastly greater losses than the swine industry now sustains."

The County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association are reducing hog cholera losses in Illinois to a minimum.

Shelby Is Clean

Shelby County Farm Bureau announces that Shelby county is now on the tuberculosis free list as a modified, accredited area, effective October 1.

Hogs from this county when properly tattooed are eligible to a premium of 10 cents per hundred at the central markets.

Managers of the county's shipping associations were recently provided with tattoo irons for marking the hogs.

Illinois farmers are buying their rock phosphate from $1.50 to $2 less than the same companies are selling the same grade of phosphate in other states. Collective bargaining through organization is responsible for this saving.

FACTS EVERY MEMBER SHOULD KNOW

PRODUCTION of food stuffs in foreign countries has a direct and important bearing on farm prices in the United States. Particularly is this true when American farmers produce a surplus and must sell on a world market. Therefore, it is well to know something of production in foreign countries.

The dairying season in New Zealand opened with a 30 per cent increase in production over a similar period last year or an increase of more than 50 per cent over the 1926 season. Prices nevertheless are satisfactory, says the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Butter has been offered and sales made at from 34.5 cents to 34.75 cents per pound f. o. b. New Zealand ports for shipments to the end of December and in some cases to the end of January and February.

Queensland, Australia, nearly doubled its exports of butter in the year ended June 30, 1928, compared with a similar period the year previous.

On September 19, 1928, a committee representing the dairy farmers and dairy distributors in Great Britain reached an agreement in respect to the contract terms for milk for the year beginning October 1, 1928. The farmers were given an increase over present prices. Under the new agreement they are to receive 34 cents per gallon for four months, 32 cents per gallon for four months, and 24 cents per gallon for four months, or an average of 30 cents per gallon for the next year. The dairy distributors intend to pass the price increase along to the consumers. The present retail price for ordinary milk in London is 12 cents per quart during the six summer months and 14 cents per quart during the six winter months. Under the new arrangement, the distributors intend to charge 14 cents per quart for eight months and 12 cents per quart for four months. Considerable resentment to price increase to the consumer has been expressed in the public press and the Food Council has been asked to investigate to determine whether the increased cost to the public is justified.

The principal significance of this victory by farmers, says Trade Commissioner Brice M. Mace of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, is in the organized power of the National Farmers' Union which has over 100,000 members on its rolls. The National Farmers' Union is going to be greatly strengthened by the outcome of this milk dispute and because they held out as long as possible against any increase in the price to the consumer, they have come out of this dispute in better favor than the distributors. There still remains in Great Britain the problem of the disposal of surplus milk. Until surplus milk can be profitably marketed in manufactured products, the dairy industry will be unbalanced in its growth and will continue to suffer because it is almost entirely a fluid milk proposition.

Argentine exported 753,360 pounds of butter and 71,876 pounds of cheese during August, 1928. None of the butter, but 7,359 pounds of the cheese came to the United States.

The organization of the Swiss dairy industry is unique when compared with similar organizations in any other country, in that all branches work in harmony and co-operation, reports Commissioner Kenneth M. Hill. The central organization, known as the Swiss Cheese Union, is composed of three branches called (1) the Central Union of Dairy Farmers, (2) the Swiss Cheese Manufacturers Union, and (3) the Trade Branch. The Swiss government does not constitute a fourth party nor exercise any control whatsoever.

The Central Union of Dairy Farmers is the organization of the producing end of the industry and includes about 95 per cent of all dairy farmers in its membership. It is made of hundreds of small local co-operative societies located in practically every dairying community. These local co-operatives act as central collection stations and are often cheese manufacturers as well. The price which the milk producer receives in Switzerland is fixed relatively by the Central Union of Dairy Farmers through a guarantee of the price of cheese. This system of guaranteeing the price of milk through the price of cheese eliminates to a very large extent any tendency of other milk consuming industries to attempt to purchase at a price lower than the standard.

The Swiss Cheese Union then sells to its Trade Branch, composed of the exporters and wholesalers. This branch attends to the distribution to the consumer.



The 1928 season for egg products in the Tientsin district in China has been full of difficulties for both the manufacturers and exporters, it is reported. The manufacturers have been confronted with high first costs and a rather indifferent market for dried products, which has resulted in increased production of liquid egg yolk for the European trade.

Exports of dried egg albumen from Tientsin amounted to only 1,370,300 pounds during the first six months of 1928, whereas 2,041,900 pounds were exported during the corresponding period of 1927.

Oranges are being grown in considerable quantities in Paraguay and Argentina in South America. The industry is just being developed on an extensive scale in Argentina where the Southern Railway is planting oranges and grapefruit trees along their lines.

Oranges were formerly brought from Paraguay into Argentina by merely shoveling them on the boat. Recently, however, the Argentina government forbade their marketing in Buenos Aires unless the fruit is wrapped in a separate paper. Cuttings for the new orange and grapefruit plantations are being imported in large quantities from the United States.

Cutting In

IT HAS BEEN HELD that, where the defendant drove his automobile at an unlawful or unreasonable rate of speed up to and past the automobile in which plaintiff was riding without signal or warning, and forced his car across and in front of the plaintiff's car, in such a manner as to disconcert the driver of plaintiff's machine, and cause the latter car to go over an embankment, to the injury of the plaintiff, the defendant might be liable even though the impact of the defendant's machine was not sufficient in itself to forcibly throw the plaintiff's car out of its course.

Public liability and property damage insurance in your own company, would protect you against loss in such an accident.

Save $100,000

Illinois Farm Bureau members are buying limestone at a saving of 25 to 30 cents less per ton than are farmers in adjoining states. This saving is made possible through the use of the I. A. A.'s collective buying power. On the basis of 400,000 tons sold and used in Illinois since Jan. 1, 1928, the saving to Illinois farmers amounts to more than $100,000.

Champaign Accredited

Champaign county was recently added to the tuberculosis free list as a modified accredited area. All the cattle in the county have been tested and the infection now is less than one-half of one per cent. All hogs shipped to Chicago are eligible to a 10 per cent per hundred premium provided they are tattooed and are found to be free from tuberculosis upon slaughter.

Shipping association managers are buying tattoo markers and will market all hogs shipped to market.

Corn Price Outlook

The outlook for better corn prices is good according to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. The Rumanian crop was about 23 per cent less than last year and the carry-over of old corn in the United States this year was small. "This, coupled with a comparatively high price for Argentine corn, will increase export demand for our corn," says Mr. Jardine, "unless the new Argentine crop is available.

"If farmers will refrain from rushing the new market," he says, "and will adjust their feeding to produce slightly heavier cattle and hogs, the market should be well maintained and improvement is likely before the end of the season."

Chicago Producers Entertain

Visiting journalists, farm paper and newspaper editors will be entertained by the Chicago Live Stock Producers' Commission Association on November 30, the day before the opening of the International.

The Producers' will conduct a tour through the Yards and their guests will be shown the method used in handling and selling livestock. In the afternoon a tour will be conducted through one of the large packing plants. The journalists also will be entertained at dinner that evening.

More than 30,000 Illinois farmers will be purchasing gasoline, oil, and petroleum products co-operatively by the end of 1929 is the opinion of Geo. R. Wicker, manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Co. Twenty-one county co-operative oil companies in the state are now supplying approximately 23,000 farmers with motor fuel and lubricants.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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The Election Is Over

THE 1928 political campaign is now history, and a new president is elected. It may be useful and interesting to recapitulate and analyze the farmers' position with respect to the past and future.

More than five years ago, organized agriculture, led by the Farm Bureau, sought to impress upon the public consciousness that there was a farm problem. Farmers who had studied the question knew fairly well the cause of the trouble. They recognized that only in isolated instances were they getting the benefit of the protective tariff, whereas, nearly everything they bought was priced on an artificial basis because of high and effective tariffs on the commodities purchased.

The exportable farm surplus sold on the world markets fixed a world price on American farm products sold at home. Government intervention and legislation had assisted in bringing on this inequality. Farmers thought they were justified in seeking like intervention to correct it. The public was slow to respond to the farmers' appeal. The press at first was hostile, but enlightenment eventually came and interest was finally aroused in the farmers' plight.

The Republican Party met in 1924 and pledged itself to cure agriculture's ills. A short time after his election, farm representatives called on President Coolidge and asked his aid. He replied saying that he had no plan. He advised farm organization representatives to prepare and bring in a plan which they thought would solve the problem.

The McNary-Haugen bill was the result. Farmers secured the support of their measure in two different sessions of Congress. The President vetoed it each time. That much is history and is well-known to everyone.

The issue then became involved in politics. For the most part farmers held their peace and awaited developments. They refused to commit themselves for one party or the other. They asked of the candidates, "what have you to offer, what will you do about it?" The two presidential nominees responded. Never before in the history of the United States was agriculture given so much consideration in the campaigns of two political parties. Never before in the history of the country were such far-reaching declarations and commitments made by presidential nominees. From this point of view it was a victory for the American farmer. Organized agriculture had done its job and done it well.

In his acceptance speech, the successful candidate, Mr. Hoover said: "The most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture. It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to find a solution. . . .

"The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women in other groups; for farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood."

This is the pledge of President-elect Hoover. It is the promise of the 30th President of the United States. Farmers will take him at his word. Organized agriculture undoubtedly will offer President Hoover support and cooperation in any plan he proposes which will bring about the promised ends.

Protection For All

COMMENTING upon the American protective system and the farmer, an English writer concludes with some truth that "protection for everyone is protection for no one." His point is that if the tariff were made effective on all agricultural products, special privilege would be abolished and the tariff would fail of its purpose. The reason for its existence would be wiped out.

Prof. Boyle of Cornell University, in a recent article admits that "the tariff has been put there (on farm products) as a mere sop to the farmers. In other words, the farmer has the shadow of protection, the manufacturer the substance."

Both views lend color to the suspicion that opposition to an effective plan for applying the protective principle impartially was based purely on selfish motives. It implies recognition of the fact that someone must pay for the other fellow's protection. The future will enlighten us further on this point. It will reveal whether or not there is honesty and sincerity of purpose in those given the power to distribute real protection equitably. The farmer is fully aware of his obligation to produce efficiently and in accordance with market demands. But he also recognizes natural limitations in his industry which can be bridged only by proper machinery built with government assistance.



Radio Schedule
Station WJJD, Mooseheart
Monday to Friday Inclusive

9:30 to 10:30 A. M.—Ellen Rose Dickey "Happy Thought Hour"
10:45 to 11:30 A. M.—Musical Program
12:00 to 12:30 P. M.—Palmer House Noontime Musical
12:30 to 12:45.—Daily Farm Program Broadcast from Illinois Agricultural Association, Transportation Building, Chicago
12:45 to 1:00—Palmer House Orchestra
2:00 to 3:00—Studio Program
3:30 to 4:30—Mooseheart Children
4:30 to 6:00—Singing—Victor Half-hour Musical Gala and Organ Recital
6:20 to 6:30—Newscasting
6:30 to 6:55—Palmer House Symphony
6:55 to 7:00—Sport News
7:00 to 10:30—Mooseheart Children, and Music by Palmer House Quintette
10:30—Weather Forecast

On Saturdays the program over WJJD opens at noon, with music, newscasting, and weather forecasts as usual in the evening. On Sundays the program opens at 6:00 P. M. and continues throughout the evening until 11:00 o'clock.

"I tuned in on WJJD at noon today, and although there was practically no static or other interference, will have to say that I have never had a Chicago station come in so distinctly."

A. B. Leeper,
Centralia, Ill.

"We get Station WJJD, Mooseheart, probably better than any other in the whole country," writes E. E. Glick, farm adviser in Franklin county, Ill.

FRENCH GOV'T. TO BROADCAST

THE French government plans to institute a regular broadcast of weather reports and market and crop news within the near future.

Professor Bernard Trouvelot of the French national school of horticulture, who recently visited America, was particularly impressed by the great number of farmers having radio sets and getting regular information and instruction through the air. He also noted that one American radio manufacturer had produced 50 per cent more receivers than all the radios owned in France.

FLORIDA LEADS IN PHOSPHATE

FLORIDA was the source of 83 per cent of all the phosphate rock sold or used by producers in the United States in 1927. Last year producers in the United States used 3,166,102 long tons of phosphate rock valued at $11,234,863. The value of Tennessee rock used was $2,300,296. All of the rock phosphate used in Illinois comes from Tennessee. The use of phosphate rock sold or used by producers in the western states in 1927 increased 37 per cent as compared with 1926.



THE 1928 NATIONAL CHAMPION

Walter Olson, member of the Knox County Farm Bureau, is the new Illinois State and National champion corn husker. He husks with both a peg and a hook. Elmer Williams of Stark County placed second in both state and national contests.

Knox County Man Is 1928 State Champion Husker with 27.8 Bu.

Noses Out Elmer Williams from Stark, Former National Winner

FIVE thousand fans saw Walter Olson of Knox county win the 1928 state corn husking championship in the annual contest held on the Morgan brothers' farm near Galva, Nov. 3. Olson nosed out his old rival, Elmer Williams of Stark county, by more than a bushel and a half of corn after deductions. Williams, former state and national champion, defeated Olson in the 1925 contests held in Montgomery and Mercer counties. Williams and Olson placed first and second respectively in the state and national meets that year.

A disagreeable drizzle, which started on the afternoon of Nov. 1, continued throughout the night and the following day when it developed into a steady downpour. A hasty conference between local officials and Prairie Farmer representatives, who sponsored the event, resulted in postponing the contest originally set for Nov. 2 until the following day. Elaborate preparations had been made for an expected crowd of 10,000 to 15,000. Nearly $1,000 had been invested in food, and to continue with the contest in the face of the weather would have jeopardized the success of this venture. With the aid of a telephone and Prairie Farmer's radio Station WLS news of the postponement was spread throughout the state. Scores of contestants, their sponsors, and visitors arrived from distant points, but nearly all willingly acquiesced in the new arrangement and stayed over for the event the next

(Continued on col. 1, page 8)

Olson and Williams Place First, Second In National Contest

THE two Illinois entries, Walter Olson of Knox county and Elmer Williams of Stark county, defeated all comers in the fifth national corn husking contest held at Fowler, Indiana, November 13. Olson and Williams are members of the Knox and Stark county Farm Bureaus, respectively.

The match was to some extent a repetition of the second contest held in Mercer county, Illinois, in 1925. At that time Elmer Williams broke all corn husking records and placed first with 35.8 bushels of corn net, husked in one hour and 20 minutes. Walter Olson was second that year. This year it was Walter Olson who carried off first honors with 26.62 bushels husked in the 80-minute period, while Williams placed second with a record of 25.31 bushels.

Favorable Weather

A great crowd variously estimated at from 8,000 to 16,000 saw the 14 huskers from seven states compete. The men were all first and second prize winners in their respective state contests. Beautiful, clear weather and dry fields made conditions unusually favorable for the big farm sporting event of the year. Many followers of the sport in Illinois drove to Benton county, which borders Illinois on the east, to see the match. Backers of Olson and Williams of Knox and Stark counties were there in numbers.

Corn Was Light

An excellent field of upstanding corn had been prepared for the huskers. The fact that many of the ears

were smaller and the corn perhaps drier at this time of the year than the average field, made it difficult to break the 1925 record of 35.8 bushels, held by Williams.

Among the old-time huskers who competed heretofore in state and national contests were Joe Sudik of Nebraska and Ben Grimmus of Iowa, besides the two Illinois men. Fred Stanek of Iowa, national champion last year, did not compete.

The contest was sponsored by Prairie Farmer, Missouri Ruralist, Kansas Farmer, The Farmer of St. Paul, Minnesota, the Nebraska Farmer, and Wallaces' Farmer.

A specially prepared program for the contest was received by radio from WLS and amplified through the Illinois Agricultural Association's loud speaker system. The amplifier, likewise, was used for making all announcements and giving the results to the waiting audience.

State Champion Husker

(Continued from col. 2, page 7)

day. Others drove home and returned early next morning.

Better Weather Saturday

The rain ceased during the night and on Saturday morning better weather prevailed. By 11:00 o'clock more than 2,000 visitors had driven in to see the opening of the race.

Williams and Olson were regarded by all as possible winners. A throng followed each man as he sped down the corn rows. Both picked clean and fast and held their respective positions nearly opposite one another throughout the 80-minute period. The corn was wet and the field soggy. These adverse conditions slowed up all the contestants and prevented making any new high records. Williams' arm, which forced him out of the running last year, gave him no trouble this time. Olson was up to his usual speed but he picked cleaner. A large percentage of ears sailed through the air without husks. Olson had learned his lesson for in past years his heavy loads had suffered severely from deduction for husks.

During the contest complaint was made by several bystanders that the gleaners working behind Williams were leaving corn. After an investigation the judges decided that the corn thus gathered should be deducted from William's load. Good sportsmanship on Williams' part nipped in the bud a possible controversy which might have marred the contest. It was thought by Williams' supporters that the corn in question had been gathered elsewhere.

"Indispensable to Our Business"

"The work of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association is very satisfactory and its statements are complete in every detail," says H. S. Williams, a director in the Woodland Farmers' Co-operative Elevator at Woodland in Iroquois county. "The audits not only show every detail of the business, but from year to year the accounting is done in a way to actually improve the business and correct exorbitant valuations so that at all times the books show the true condition and actual worth of the elevator.

"Timely comments by the auditor and suggestions as to how the profits may be increased and the financial standing of the company strengthened accompanied each report. These pointers from the auditor are very helpful to the board of directors; and when acted upon quite frequently solve a great many problems.

"We consider these reports very valuable for several reasons: (1) they tend to keep the stockholders informed and satisfied, (2) they furnish a guide for action on the part of the directors, and (3) they serve as an incentive to the manager to excel the former year's record. We consider the audit so important as to be indispensable to our business."

Holmes Is Fifth

Harold Holmes, last year's champion, dropped down to fifth place. Orville Welch, the young lad from Piatt county who has been a consistent contender for honors since the first state contest, placed third. Welch is a fast, clean husker and has staying qualities that may eventually make him a state champion. He has invariably been up near the top in former competitive meets.

The contestants and their records are as follows:

Name	County	Total Wt. of Corn	Gleanings	Deduct For Gleanings	Husks		Deduct For Husks	Total Deductions	Net Corn	Bushels	Ears Per Min.
Walter Olson	Knox	2,155	42.5	127.5	7	11/16	79.73	207.23	1,947.27	27.8	39.3
E. Williams	Stark	2,045	40.25	120.75	8	3/16	94.07	214.82	1,830.18	26.14	41.4
Orville Welch	Piatt	1,905	14	42	5	16/16	36.19	78.19	1,826.8	26.09	41.5
Claude Brown	Macon	1,905	27	81	4	5/16	3.81	84.81	1,820.19	26	40.2
H. Holmes	Henry	1,990	47.5	142.5	6	3/16	43.78	186.28	1,803.72	25.76	38.5
Harold Love	Henry	1,855	17.75	53.25	4		None	53.25	1,801.75	25.73	36.6
Verner Rice	Mercer	1,920	40.5	121.5	6	15/16	55.68	177.18	1,742.82	24.9	37.4
H. Johnson	Ford	1,880	29.25	87.75	7	9/16	67.68	155.43	1,724.57	24.63	36.0
Levi Burgess	McLean	1,855	24	72	7	¼	59.36	131.36	1,723.64	24.62	34.5
George Ramm	Hancock	1,880	58.75	176.25	5	15/16	24.44	200.69	1,679.3	23.99	38.3
Theo Tuftie	LaSalle	2,045	43	129	10	15/16	261.76	390.76	1,654.3	23.6	45.5
R. Hedgecock	Iroquois	1,980	59.5	178.5	10	1/16	261.96	380.46	1,599.6	22.8	40.3
Sam Anderson	Logan	1,650	11	33	3	5/16	None	33	1,597	22.8	35.9
Tom Murphy	Rock Island	1,720	45.75	137.25	7	¼	67.08	204.33	1,515.67	21.6	35.7
E. Pearson	Christian	1,540	11	33	10	15/16	235.5	328.5	1,511.5	21.59	38.1

The usual prizes were offered as follows: first prize, $100 and a free trip to the national contest at Fowler, Ind., on Nov. 13; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; fourth prize $15; and fifth prize $10.

An added attraction of the day was a husking demonstration by each contestant on a platform prepared by the Morgan brothers. Several rows of corn had been erected on the platform in an enclosure where the crowd could see the contestants go through their motions.

Radio In Field

Before and after the contest a radio hookup with the Illinois Agricultural Association's amplifier was made out in the alfalfa field from which a specially prepared program from WLS was broadcast to the crowds who had gathered to hear the results. As the records of the contestants came in from the weighers and judges they were announced over the loud speaker system. A cheer went up as the announcement of Elmer Williams' record was made. A few minutes later, however, the Knox county boosters gave voice to their feelings when their favorite son, Walter Olson, took the lead with the winning score of the day —27.8 bushels. Both Olson and Williams planned to enter the national contest in Indiana on November 13.

This was the fifth annual state corn husking contest held in Illinois. The first one took place in Sangamon county in 1924 and subsequently the state events have gone to Montgomery, Stark, Knox, and Henry counties respectively. Williams' former record of 35.8 bushels made two years ago still remains the highest ever recorded in a state contest.

The Henry County Farm Bureau and its members about Galva received much credit for their work in staging the meet.

The new film entitled "Health, Happiness, and Hogs," produced for a wire fence manufacturer at Peoria, has been shown 193 times to 63,271 farmers, writes C. L. Venard, producer of agricultural films at Peoria.

Venard recently finished a film for the Radio Corporation of America.

400,000 Tons of Limestone, 29,000 Phosphate to Oct. 1

MORE than 400,000 tons of limestone were sold and used in Illinois during the first nine months of 1928, says J. R. Bent, director of the limestone-phosphate department. This limestone was produced largely by the 22 companies operating under signed agreements with the Illinois Agricultural Association. To October 1 the two leading rock phosphate companies operating under the I. A. A. agreement sold approximately 29,000 tons in Illinois.

Copies of orders for limestone ordered through Illinois County Farm Bureaus received at headquarters of the Association amounted to more than 4,000 carloads up to October 1. A total of $14,866.30 was remitted to the various counties as a refund collected from the shipping companies. This sum resulted from the 10 cent per ton refund paid by the co-operating companies to the I. A. A.

All rock phosphate shipped from the phosphate plants in Tennessee is sampled and tested by an impartial chemist selected, instructed and supervised by the Illinois Agricultural Association. This man is entirely disconnected from the phosphate company's payroll or interests.

Seven hundred and thirty-one carloads of ground rock phosphate has been sampled in Tennessee since January 1.

A. F. B. F. Prepares for Convention

(Continued from col. 1, page 3)

sent to the nation an adequate picture of the Farm Bureau's varied activities and to consider what organized agriculture can do to improve its economic condition.

In view of the work the Illinois Agricultural Association has done in reducing the tax bill of farmers in this state, the address on "Rational Taxation," by George H. Duncan, New Hampshire tax expert, will have an especial appeal.

Co-operative Marketing

Co-operative marketing will be discussed by several speakers, including C. B. Denman, president, National Live Stock Producers Association, C. O. Moser, president, American Cotton Growers Exchange, and others.

Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, internationally famous scientist, will have an absorbingly interesting story of the wonders wrought by chemistry in developing uses for agricultural wastes, such as cornstalks and oat hulls, and about the opportunities these discoveries promise for increasing farm profits.

Other noted speakers include William Butterworth, Moline manufacturer, and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, director of the National Illiteracy Crusade, Virgil Jordan, of the National Industrial Conference Board, Dean A. R. Mann, Cornell University, Dr. Eben Mumford, Michigan State College, and others.

Training School

A National Training School for Farm Bureau executives will be held Friday and Saturday, December 7 and 8. The I. A. A. will send its district organization workers to this school and assist in the program.

Another feature of the week's events will be the Third National Farm Bureau Agricultural Exposition during the main sessions of the convention, on December 10, 11 and 12.

An old-fashioned party will be given all delegates Tuesday evening, December 11, to commemorate the A. F. B. F.'s tenth anniversary. President Thompson will cut the largest birthday cake ever concocted by a Chicago chef. Numerous other social events are scheduled and an unexcelled program of music and other entertainment features has been provided.



Ford Co-ops Do Well

M. S. WINDER, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and H. L. Hough of the Illinois Agricultural Association spoke at the recent annual meeting of the Ford County Farm Bureau.

The co-operative subsidiaries of the Farm Bureau were all reported to be in good financial condition. Ford county has emphasized commercial projects, which now include the service company handling oil and petroleum products, several co-operative produce marketing associations, and seed corn storage and testing associations.

A New Record

The Illinois experiment station has discovered that soundness of information can be combined with speed in publishing the results of experiments for the benefits of farmers. Staff members claim that this station recently established a new national record for promptness in getting out experimental reports.

The Kosher Strike

WHEN 9,000 Kosher retail butchers (Jewish) in Greater New York recently went on a strike against conditions in the meat trade of that city, Dr. John Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was dispatched to New York to intercede and arbitrate. The strike which began October 19 ended October 30. In the meantime 2,000,000 consumers went without meat.

"The industrial conflict was unusual in many respects," states Dr. Mohler. "It represented essentially a protest of Kosher butchers against certain trade practices and especially the operation of meat speculators. During the 12 days of the strike no Kosher meat was sold and approximately 2,000,000 Jewish inhabitants of Greater New York were practically without meat."

Solution Found

A series of conferences called by Dr. Mohler showed that the early morning purchase of meats by speculators, while the butchers were necessarily busy serving their customers, was partly responsible for high prices not warranted by normal market conditions. The only manner by which the butchers were able to obtain wholesale cuts of satisfactory quality was by paying prices which the speculators demanded. The designation of a convenient afternoon trading period, which enabled the butchers to be on the market at the same time as other buyers, was the solution to this cause of the strike.

Didn't Know Conditions

The settlement of various other causes was made difficult because many of the participants were unfamiliar with current conditions in livestock production. Dr. Mohler explained the inability of the department to adjust meat prices in response to the strikers' demand, but arranged for the butchers to receive current market quotations as a guide to their purchases. The United States Department of Agriculture's inspection illustrates the effectiveness of the Packers and Stockyards Act which provides for department inquiry and suitable action when there is report of unfair practices or manipulation of prices.

One of the handicaps toward settling the strike was due to the fact that previous discussions of the conditions leading up to the strike appeared almost exclusively in Jewish publications. It was necessary to translate much of the evidence bearing on the problems.

Note: Kosher meat is that slaughtered and inspected by authorized Jewish dignitaries. The animal is never stunned before bleeding. Only the choicest beef animals are used.

The Illinois Agricultural Association transportation department is co-operating with McLean county farmers about Danvers and Stanford in working out a solution to their power line problems.

Fruits and vegetables in storage need ventilation, especially during the first few weeks.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AS IS

"LOWER meat prices to the consumer, higher returns to the livestock producer, and a profitable business to packers and tradesmen engaged in supplying meat can be brought about by the elimination of waste," Dr. John R. Mohler told the Institute of American Meat Packers at Atlantic City recently.

"Great wastes in the livestock and meat business," he said, "are caused by diseased and parasitic conditions in livestock herds."

"Major Transactions in the 1926 December Wheat Future," is the title of a new bulletin recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The bulletin states that heavy trading in futures by the leading grain speculators is frequently an important factor in grain price fluctuations. The conclusion is reached "that without the accumulation of long or short lines of millions of bushels by a very few leading speculators, the major swings in price would not have been so large."

Inspections of Canadian wheat to date indicate that the effective supply for bread-making purposes may be no larger than from last year's crop. Frosts seriously damaged the Canadian crop, and dockage is reported to be heavy. Much more wheat than last year is being classed as feed. This fact has an important bearing on the price situation in the United States, because our 42.5 cent tariff is ineffective.

Continued moderate expansion of the dairy industry in the United Stated in view of steadily increasing population and increasing per capita consumption of dairy products appears to be justified, according to Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Olney co-operative cream station, organized by the Richland County Farm Bureau, had an increase of 23.6 per cent in September, 1928, business over that of September, 1927. The Claremont station in the same county increased its September, 1928, business 14 per cent over that of the same month last year.

The Crawford County Farm Bureau is organizing produce marketing units in several communities of that county. At a recent meeting held at the county court house, representatives from Oblong, Palestine, Hardinville, Porterville, Annapolis, and Robinson trade territory discussed the project under the leadership of Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Gougler explained that it would be necessary to secure a minimum membership of not less than 125 members per unit owning 500 cows that will produce approximately 75,000 pounds of butterfat annually.

A plan for furnishing life insurance and old age benefits at a low cost has been developed by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange for its employes, in recognition of the loyal services they have rendered during the more than 30 years that the organization has been operating. The management feels that the "Sunkist Provident Plan," as it is called, will result in developing habits of thrift and will bring great satisfaction to the participants.

Employes who have less than five years' service to their credit are covered by group life insurance, the entire premium being paid by the Exchange.

The Exchange pays the premiums on all its insured employes and deducts a portion of the cost from the salary of the employe.

Farmers' co-operative creameries in Nebraska are taking steps toward federating in the interests of economy and efficiency.

The National Association of Marketing Officials will hold their annual meeting in Chicago, December 3-4-5. Many distinguished speakers on co-operative marketing have been scheduled.

Stopping Without Warning

IF THE DRIVER of a vehicle, with knowledge that another is so close behind him that an abrupt stop or slackening of speed will probably result in the rear vehicle colliding with him, and he suddenly and without warning stops or materially lessens his speed, and a collision follows resulting in injury to him, he is guilty of contributory negligence barring recovery.

He would be reimbursed for the car damage, however, if insured in the I. A. A. Auto Insurance Company.

Hail losses of members of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association totaled $240,222 more in 1927 than in 1926. Rather than increase the rate the Association took $71,000 from its reserves, levying the same crop rate as in 1926. A flat rate of four cents per acre is charged on all farm land, with additional varying crop rates which average 14 cents an acre on land covered by insurance in the amount of $5 an acre. This plan was put in operation in 1924 and is considered an equitable system.

In round figures, 20,000,000 pounds of wool of the 1927 clip, with a sales value of $7,000,000 was marketed through co-operative agencies.

Three-fourths of this amount was marketed by about 20 large-scale or state-wide associations, and one-fourth by more than 70 independent local associations and pools.

The present season will be the fifth that the members of the Farmers' Co-operative Poultry Association, San Angelo, Texas, have been marketing their turkeys co-operatively.

They started out to ship live turkeys to the Texas markets but, after two years of experience, reached the conclusion that if they were to obtain the best results, they would have to kill, dress, pack and deliver at the eastern markets birds in condition for immediate sale. A dressing and packing plant was erected, which has been entirely paid for. Farmers are required to give notice in advance as to the number of birds they wish to market for the Thanksgiving trade and the number for the Christmas trade, then they are assigned days for delivering, these assignments being arranged to keep the plant operating steadily at full capacity. Much of the work in the plant is done by the farmer-members under the direction of farmer-foremen who have been given special training.

About 12 carloads of dressed turkeys are sent to market each fall, this quantity, the management states, represents about 95 per cent of the turkeys produced about San Angelo. Each member of the association signs a seven-year contract which covers all his poultry products. So far, with the exception of one season when eggs were marketed, the association has confined its activity to the marketing of the turkeys.

Officials of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers, Ltd., are planning for shipping dressed poultry from the province in carlots. They plan to send representatives into districts where poultry is raised in sufficient quantities to warrant carlot shipments and these representatives, in co-operation with the pool secretary, are to instruct the producers on all matters of recording, weighing, packing, and shipping. In those communities where there is enough poultry for carlot shipping, arrangements will be made to conduct a killing and dressing demonstration.

The association will furnish all necessary boxes, paper wrappers, etc., and an official of the government will grade the fowls as they are loaded. Pool representatives will supervise the packing, loading, weighing, and paying, but the actual work is to be done by the producers themselves, as an educational proposition.

Special service will be provided for producers in districts where carlots are not practicable. Growers will receive the dressing bulletin and will be instructed as to where and when they can ship their poultry for sale through the pool. Considerable quantities were assembled in this way last season and the experience gained will be of value this year.

The capital required by the Co-operative Growers' Association, Inc., Beverly, N. Y., has been obtained through the issuing of bonds and of certificates of indebtedness. Six per cent bonds in the sum of $12,000 have been issued, secured by a first mortgage. In addition a portion of the yearly deduction from sales is converted into five-year certificates of indebtedness, another portion is set aside as a reserve for contingencies, and a portion is added to surplus. On January 1, last, bonds outstanding amounted to $9,800, outstanding certificates of indebtedness to $32,876, reserve for contingencies to $4,000, and surplus to $10,947.

This association, formed in 1918, is engaged in marketing peaches, apples, pears, cherries, peas, beans, lima beans, and corn; and in purchasing for its members, packages, spraying material, seeds, fertilizers, etc. Sales of farm products amounted to $923,310 in 1927, and sales of farm supplies to $168,112, making a total business for the year of $1,091,422.

The 11,400 active farmers' co-operative associations transacted business to the amount of $2,300,000,000 in the 1927 marketing season. This figure is less by $100,000,000 than the total business for the 10,803 associations listed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1925. Had prices of farm products, and the prices of supplies bought by farmers, been as high in 1927 as in 1925 the total business of the co-operatives would have been in excess of $2,500,000,000.

The largest amount of business credited to any one group was $680,000,000, this being the sum of the transactions by the associations handling grain. The associations marketing dairy products had a total business of $620,000,000; the livestock associations, $320,000,000; the fruit and vegetable associations, $300,000,000; the associations marketing cotton, $97,000,000; the poultry and egg association, $40,000,000; the nut marketing associations, $14,600,000; tobacco associations, $22,000,000; and the associations handling wool, $7,000,000. The business of the associations selling miscellaneous products and buying farm supplies amounted to nearly $200,000,000.

The Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Association announces the appointment of J. P. Adams as resident auditor in charge of the Champaign office, effective November 12, 1928.

Adams was a student of the College of Commerce, University of Illinois, for three years. He is a graduate of the University of Indiana where he specialized in accounting. He was formerly a member of the staff of Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, at their Detroit office.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company reported 10,599 automobile policies in force on November 15.

Total assets of the company as of October 31 were $22,158.41.

"Some farmers like to milk so well they keep ten poor cows rather than five good ones," says "Ye Farme Gossipe" of Clemson College, South Carolina.

For land's sake lime your soil!

Read What Canadian Farmers Have Done in Selling Co-operatively

Get Control of Terminal Agencies and Handle Over Half Wheat Produced

CANADIAN farmers have gradually developed a group of co-operatives which co-ordinate local and terminal elevator facilities with centralized selling, according to a comprehensive bulletin by J. F. Booth, published recently by the United States Department of Agriculture.



The independent local unit has disappeared. Several large-scale co-operative associations market more than one-half of the grain crop of western Canada.

This large volume of grain is at present handled by the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., known commonly as the Central Selling Agency, which handles the grain of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta wheat pools, also that of the United Grain Growers Ltd., which combines the activities formerly carried on by the Grain Growers Grain Company Ltd. and the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company Ltd.

Handled 41,000,000 Bushels

The United Grain Growers Ltd. has 35,000 farmer shareholders. It operates more than 400 country elevators and several large terminal elevators. In 1926 it handled 41,000,000 bushels. Through the parent organization and several subsidiaries the company also handles livestock, farm supplies, and insurance. A farm journal with a circulation exceeding 100,000 is published. The company follows the general principles of operation followed by the trade. It buys from farmers or handles on consignment. It pays current prices and does not pool returns. Grain is handled for both members and non-members. The company is strong financially with reserves aggregating nearly $4,000,000.

140,000 In Pools

The western Canadian wheat pools were organized in 1923 and 1924 and combined to form their central selling agency in 1924. Their total membership is 140,000 and the volume of grain handled exceeds 200,000,000 bushels annually. The members are all signed on five-year contracts.

The Province of Ontario recently organized a grain pool which now has over 9000 members. The Ontario pool, likewise, will sell through the central selling agency.

The pools operate more than 900 country elevators and terminal elevators with capacity exceeding 20,000,000 bushels. The grain is sold direct to domestic and foreign mills and other users of grain both at home and abroad. They have branch offices in Canada and in Europe, with agency connections in most importing countries. Returns from grain sales are pooled among growers on the basis of grades of grain each member delivers.

Deduct 2 Cents Bushel

The pools are permitted, under their contracts, to deduct two cents per bushel for an elevator reserve and up to one per cent of the gross sales value for commercial reserves. These deductions run into millions of dollars.

The bulletin cites the differences in co-operative methods of selling grain in the United States and Canada and the reasons for the greater success of centralized efforts in the Dominion.

Crop Loss from Weather

THE United States Weather Bureau estimates that the average farmer loses from one-sixth to one-third of his crop every year as a result of drought, excessive moisture, hail, storms, and other forms of bad weather. The wheat farmer, for example, has his average yield reduced 23 per cent by unfavorable weather; the barley grower fares likewise, while the corn grower loses an average of 24 per cent each year. Hay crops are reduced 17 per cent, apples 33 1/3 per cent, cotton 22 per cent, oats 19 per cent, tobacco 16 per cent, and rice 15 per cent.

Right of Way

AN AUTOMOBILE which enters the intersection of two streets first is, generally speaking, entitled to the right of way; and it is the duty of a motorist approaching at right angles to avoid colliding therewith. And in determining whether he can safely cross, he need not anticipate a sudden violation of the law of the road by an approaching driver. While a motorist may assume that others will exercise due care, he cannot for that reason omit any of the care which the law requires of him.

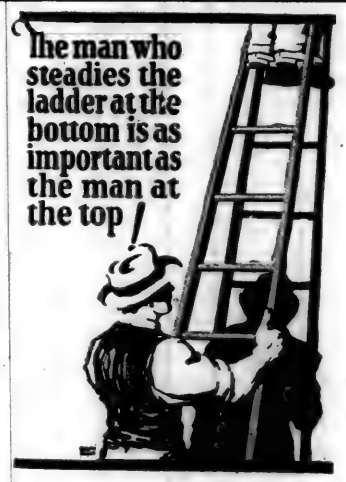
A statute relating to the right of way at intersections, makes no exception as to drivers who sound their horns. For example, one approaching a state hard road must stop and give the driver on the hard road the right-of-way.

When a car having the right of way arrives at an intersection first, the car approaching on the other street must accord the other such right.

Failure to yield the right of way to a driver entitled thereto is negligence.

Protect yourself against reckless drivers with insurance in your own company. Your County Farm Bureau office will give you full information.

Eighteen hundred carloads of peaches were shipped out of Illinois in 1928. Approximately 4500 carloads were sold by peach growers locally to automobile and truck drivers.



¶ The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. is like the man who steadies the ladder.

¶ It is a large state-wide company organized to protect the local township and and country fire and windstorm mutuals against staggering losses, through reinsurance.

¶ It is designed to carry large risks which the local company should not carry.

¶ It will carry your risk at cost, regardless of value. The company does not operate for profit.

¶ It does not compete with local mutuals, it supplements them.

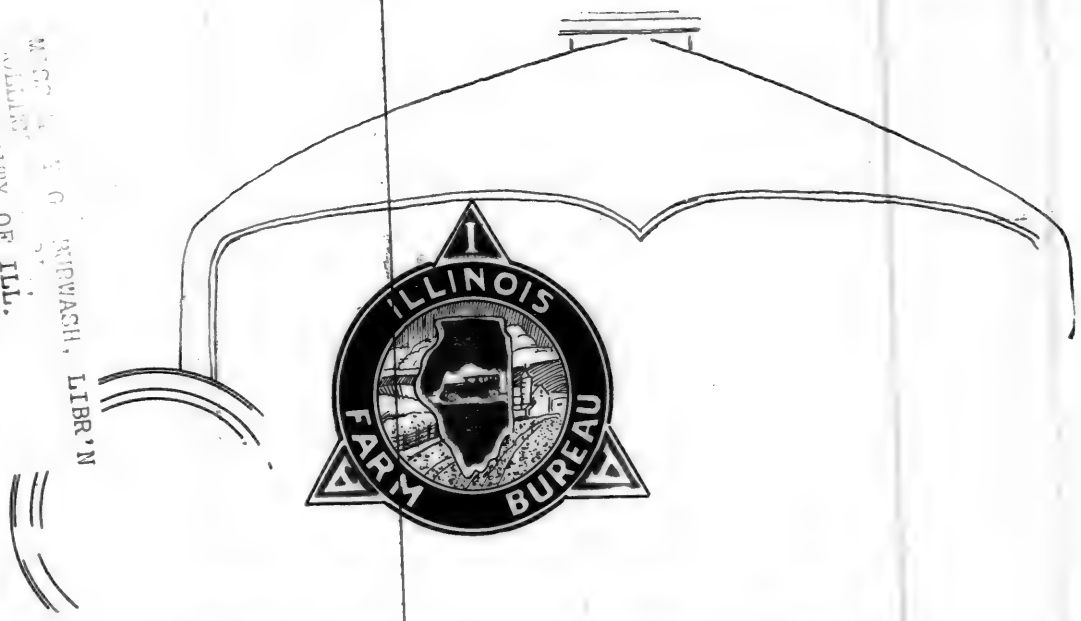
¶ It provides a way for farmers to secure all their fire, windstorm, and tornado insurance on a mutual basis.

for particulars write

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

608 So. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
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The Emblem of Thrift

¶ Just as your local fire and windstorm mutual provides you with farm building insurance **at cost** so does the Illinois Agricultural Mutual offer you protection against loss from damage done to or by your automobile, **at cost.**

¶ Your Farm Bureau was organized to serve you. Auto insurance is one of the many services made available for your benefit. Those who are thrifty and interested in making their dollars go farther will take advantage of it.

¶ The emblem of your insurance company on the auto radiator is an emblem of thrift and good judgment.

¶ It bears witness to the fact that you are a co-operator; that you and your neighbor are extending the plan of your local fire and windstorm mutual to automobile insurance.

¶ Don't accept the statements of the glib salesman who tries to sell you another.

¶ Investigate and you will know that your own company can serve you at less cost, more efficiently and effectively than any.

Write for a free booklet and full information, or call at your County Farm Bureau office for particulars.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.
608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me full information about Farm Bureau Auto Insurance. I am a Farm Bureau Member in

.....County

My name is.....

Address.....

Make of car.....

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.

608 SO. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

Nearly 11,000 Policy Holders Already

Organized By and For the Farm Bureau members of Illinois

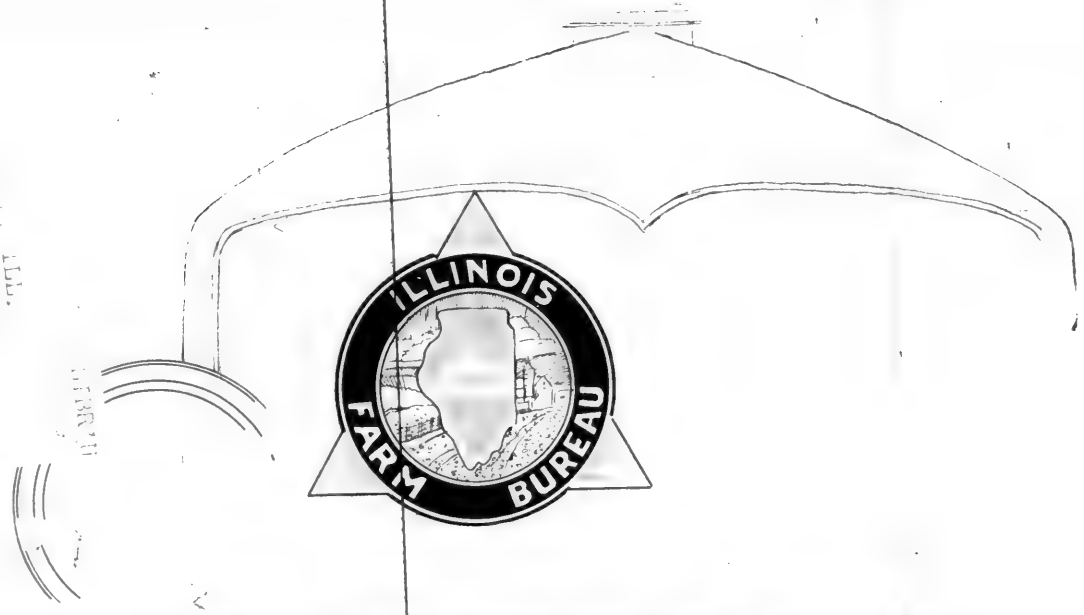
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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 6 DECEMBER, 1928 Number 12



MISSOURI ... G. NORWASH, LIBR'N
COLUMBIA, ...
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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 6 DECEMBER, 1928 Number 12



Complete the Waterway, Establish Joint Rates M. V. A. Urges

Illinois to Have 9-Foot Channel From Chicago to Mississippi River

THE early establishment of joint rail and water haul rates in line with provisions in the Denison bill was urged at the recent convention of the Mississippi Valley Association, St. Louis, November 26-27.



Robt. A. Cowles

With much of the work of deepening the inland waterway system already launched or completed, attention is being directed toward the building of municipal dock, and terminal facilities at the principal ports along the Mississippi and its tributaries. Full benefit of the waterways system cannot be obtained by farmers and other shippers until terminal facilities are established and joint rail and water haul rates are brought into being by the Interstate Commerce Commission. All attention is being centered upon these adjuncts which are necessary if waterway transportation is to be of greatest service to the middle west.

Robert A. Cowles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association and a member of the Illinois Waterway Terminals Committee, represented the I. A. A. at the convention. Speakers of nation-wide prominence participated in the convention.

In the resolutions adopted the M. V. A. states that the system consists of more than 70 projects having a total length of 13,391.42 miles. The sum of $452,270,217 has already been expended or allotted for construction. A comparatively small sum is required for the completion of the system.

Said the resolutions: "The Mississippi river system should be considered in its entirety and as one project with a view to standardization of channel depths, locks, terminals and floating equipment. The main trunk lines should be standardized on the basis of a channel depth of not less than nine feet. These should include the Mississippi river from Minneapolis and St. Paul to New Orleans as the north and south artery, and the Ohio and Missouri rivers as the east and west trunk line. The authorized improvement of the waterways from Chicago to the Mississippi river via the Sanitary Canal and the Illinois river on the basis of nine feet, . . . should be improved upon a standardized basis without delay."

"We direct the attention of all interested communities located on the Mississippi river system to the necessity, as a condition precedent to their enjoyment of the benefits of water transportation, of the construction and maintenance of terminals.

"That industries located adjacent to waterways may not be deprived of their use through lack of connecting rail facilities, we recommend that the Interstate Commerce Act be so amended as to permit, without application to the Commission for specific authority, the construction, acquisition, or operation of new lines of railroad not exceeding 20 miles in length, located wholly within one state where such will furnish railroad facilities for ports, industries, industrial development, or connect with state, county, municipal, or otherwise publicly-owned railroads."

Approval of further flood control efforts was given in other resolutions. The establishment of an American Merchant Marine maintained and operated in the interests of the country at large, was advocated. The Association prefers that such ships eventually be owned and operated by private companies rather than by the government. But until such time as private capital and ownership are able to compete successfully with foreign vessels, the Association favors a continuance of operations by the United States Shipping Board, supported by adequate congressional appropriations.

The Association went on record against the creation of a department of public works and favored the continuation of present building operations by the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army.

William R. Dawes, former president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, was elected president of the Mississippi Valley Association to succeed James E. Smith, of St. Louis.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
of
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company

TAKE notice that the annual meeting of the members of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, 1929, at the hour of 1:00 o'clock P. M., in the Assembly Room, on the second floor, at the Elks Club, Danville, Illinois, for the purpose of the election of directors, of receiving, and, if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1928; and to consider, and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 7, 1928.

Geo A Fox

Secretary.

Horse and Buggy Has as Much Right to Road as Automobiles

Auto Drivers Must Use Higher Degree of Care

DRIVERS of automobiles and of other vehicles and of animals have equal rights in the highways and must, aside from statute or ordinance changing the rule, use ordinary or reasonable care for the safety of themselves and of others.

The degree of care and caution to be used in each case depends upon the character of the vehicle used and the locality and surroundings in which it is being used. The more dangerous the character of the vehicle and the greater its liability to do injury to others, the higher is the degree of care and caution to be exercised by the person charged with the duty of its operation.

There is no imperative duty resting upon pedestrians or upon travelers in a horse-drawn vehicle on public highways to keep a continuous lookout for automobiles, under penalty that if they fail to do so and are injured contributory negligence will be conclusively imputed to them. The mere fact that automobiles are run by motor power and may be operated at a dangerous and high rate of speed gives them no superior rights on the highway over other vehicles, no more so than would the fact that one driving a race horse gives such driver superior rights on the highway over his less fortunate neighbor who is pursuing his journey behind a slower horse.

It has been held that if the driver of a team was sleeping or nodding when an automobile collided with his vehicle when it attempted to pass him going in the same direction, at the same time that a vehicle was passing in the opposite direction, he was guilty of contributory negligence.

Evidence that defendant's automobile, at the time it collided with another vehicle, was being driven at a dangerous rate of speed, without lights, on a dark night, and without sounding the horn, and that the chauffeur turned to the left when meeting the other vehicle instead of to the right, contrary to statute, was held to constitute a prima facie case of negligence on the part of the defendant.

While policy holders in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. are as a group careful drivers hence preferred risks, they are nevertheless protected against personal liability, loss and damages by a full coverage policy if collision results from their negligence in an unguarded moment.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1925.

Volume 6 **DECEMBER, 1928** **Number 12**

Gov. Lowden's First Public Statement Since Nov. Election

Suggests Farm Legislation Await Incoming President, Cooperate With Hoover

A LETTER addressed to President Earl C. Smith by the Hon. Frank O. Lowden of Oregon was read by Mr. Smith before the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, last week. The letter bore the first public utterance of Mr. Lowden since the election.

Mr. Smith mounted the platform directly after the principal resolution dealing with the farm legislative situation was read. In introducing the subject he called attention to the fact that every great struggle for economic freedom or justice has developed individuals who have become martyrs to the cause. "The fight initiated by the Farm Bureau organization of America in behalf of a national policy for agriculture," said Mr. Smith, "is no exception in this respect.



Frank O. Lowden

"The I. A. A. has reason to feel very proud," he said, "that its most distinguished member perhaps was more responsible than any other citizen in the United States for the consideration given the farm problem during the past few years and more particularly in recent months. He buried all personal ambition in behalf of the cause he held most closely to his heart."

Mr. Lowden's letter which follows was written in reply to an invitation to address the 14th annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Danville the latter part of January.

The Letter

FRANK O. LOWDEN,
SINNISSIPPI FARM,
OREGON, ILLINOIS

December 7, 1928.

My dear Mr. Smith:

Upon my return home after a brief absence I find your recent letter.

I cannot tell you how greatly I appreciate your invitation, for there is no body of men and women in the United States before whom I would rather speak than the Illinois Agricultural Association. It so happens, however, that we are planning to sail from New York on January 3 for a trip abroad. I regret more than I can say that this will deprive me of the very great pleasure of being with you at your annual meeting.

I should also have greatly appreciated this as a fitting opportunity to say some things that I have had in my mind with reference to the present situation so far as possible legislation is concerned.

There never was a presidential campaign I think in which the problems of agriculture played so conspicuous a part as in the campaign just closed. The candidates of the two chief parties each recognized the gravity and importance of the problems.

A perfectly clean cut issue was developed, however, as to remedies. Both proposed a federal farm board. Mr. Hoover would have the board set up a stabilization corporation, with liberal advances from the Government, the purpose of which would be to stabilize the prices of farm products. Such corporation would, of course, attempt to handle seasonal and occasional surpluses, with the hope that they could prevent the demoralization of the market caused by such surpluses from time to time. He, however, frankly rejected the idea that the cost to the equalization corporation of thus caring for the surplus should be distributed over the

(Continued on page 8)

TO DANVILLE JAN. 29-30-31

The program for our 14th Annual Meeting will be presented in detail in the January RECORD. The dates are Jan. 29-30-31, the place, Danville. Affiliated organizations will meet on Tuesday, the 29th. Make reservations for hotel accommodations and tickets with Otis Kercher, Farm Bureau office, Danville AT ONCE. Watch for further announcements.

Early I. A. A. Leaders Coming To Convention Danville, Jan. 29-30-31

Visitors and Delegates Should Make Reservations For Accommodations Now

THE Hotel Wolford will be headquarters for the 14th annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Danville, January 30 and 31.

Following a recent conference in Danville between President Earl C. Smith, Treasurer Robert A. Cowles, Farm Adviser Otis Kercher, and officers of the local Chamber of Commerce, the committee on local arrangements was set up with Otis Kercher as chairman. Official delegates and Farm Bureau members are being requested to make early reservations for rooms, and banquet and luncheon tickets with Chairman Kercher, in care of the Vermilion County Farm Bureau, Danville.

Pioneers Invited

While the convention in January will be the 14th I. A. A. annual meeting, it will be the 10th anniversary of the I. A. A.'s reorganization on its present basis. In commemoration of this event, the early officers, directors, and pioneers in the movement, which resulted in the formation of the strongest state farm organization in America, will be invited as guests.

"We are now realizing the fruits of the early efforts of these pioneers," stated President Smith. "It is fitting that they should be recognized."

Speakers are being selected to discuss the major questions and problems of particular interest to farmers of to-day. Speakers' names will be announced later. Entertainment and fun will be provided by the Danville Chamber of Commerce.

The annual banquet will be held on the evening of January 30 and the great luncheon at noon the next day. Both events will take place in Danville's mammoth armory.

Four Groups Meet

Tuesday, January 29, will be devoted to the annual meetings of four affiliated organizations, including the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insur-

ance Company, the Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association, the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, and the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association. Officers and directors of the State Baseball League are planning a session on Monday night preparatory to the meeting the following day. Sectional conferences on cooperative marketing, organization and publicity, business service, home and community, and public relations will be held concurrently on Wednesday afternoon, January 30. All business sessions will be held in the Terrace Theatre.

A complimentary dinner and conference for Farm Bureau presidents, farm advisers, I. A. A. officers and staff members is scheduled for Tuesday evening, January 29.

Early Officers

Among the early leaders who will be invited as guests of the Association are: Sam H. Thompson of Quincy; Howard Leonard, Eureka; Herman Danforth, St. Louis; Harvey J. Sconce, Sidell; J. W. Kirkton, J. C. Sailor, Cissna Park; George A. Fox, Sycamore; Dave Thompson, C. V. Gregory, Dean H. W. Mumford, Z. M. Holmes, and a host of others.

The meeting is expected to be a mecca for all the new and old Farm Bureau leaders of the state. There will be much "back-slapping" and renewing old, old friendships. It will be a place where early friends and leaders of the movement can meet and swap stories about "way back when." It will be a time for happy memories of the early days of the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois. Every organized county in Illinois will be represented.

Accommodations Ample

The ease of accessibility of Danville both by train and hard road is expected to bring out one of the largest gatherings held in recent years. Several delegations are considering making the trip in specially chartered motor busses. Ample hotel accommodations have been assured by the Danville Chamber of Commerce, but it is urgent that reservations be made early. The overflow crowd will be housed in private homes if necessary.

Prairie Farmer's radio station WLS has offered its facilities to broadcast the convention. If proper arrangements can be made a special wire will be engaged between the broadcasting station at Crete and Danville for the principal events of the session.

Invite the Women

Three hundred men and women attended the dinner and annual meeting of the Coles County Farm Bureau at Charleston recently.

"It was the best annual meeting ever held in the county," declared J. L. Whisnand, who represents the 19th district on the I. A. A. Executive Committee.



L. J. Dickinson

Dickinson Tells Why Farm Legislation Should Await Hoover

Declares Special Session Is Place To Frame and Pass Surplus Control Bill

DECLARING that farm legislation should await the inauguration of the incoming President, Congressman L. J. Dickison of Iowa stated emphatically that everyone participating in the presidential campaign would be embarrassed if the short session should pass farm legislation, the Hoover program should be ignored, and the personnel of the new administration should be deprived of directing the details by which the pre-election promises are to be enacted into legislation.

"The wording of the new bill will be all important," said Dickinson. "The authority given the Board is to be all controlling. The conditions upon which federal financing can be used is far reaching. The very details of the legislative authority granted is the yard stick by which the benefits of the legislation can be measured. Those interested have every faith that President-Elect Hoover will set forth these provisions in plain definite legislative provisions that cannot be misunderstood."

Wants Special Session

Congressman Dickinson seemed to think that a much better agricultural bill could be written in the special session promised by President-Elect Hoover, directly after the latter's inauguration. He believes that Mr. Hoover should be allowed to counsel with farm leaders in congress, that his own ideas may be incorporated in the bill finally submitted for passage. "Experience has shown us," he said, "that the surest way to write an agricultural law on the statute books is to join with the administration in the program embodying the enactment of such a law as can be mutually agreed upon and thereby procure administration aid in both the legislative approval and the signing of the measure."

Quotes From Record

The Congressman quoted freely from the editorial in the October I. A. A. RECORD. "The Illinois RECORD can proudly say," said Dickinson: " 'Never before in the history of the United States was agriculture given so much consideration in the campaigns of two political parties. Never before in the history of the country were such far-reaching declarations and commitments made by presidential nominees. From this point of view it was a victory for the American farmer. Organized agriculture had done its job and done it well.'

"In his acceptance speech, the successful candidate, Mr. Hoover, said: 'The most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture. It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to find a solution . . .' "

Speech Well Received

Congressman Dickinson's speech was well received. There seemed to be general agreement that agricultural legislation should await the incoming President who so definitely committed himself on this point during the campaign.

Dickinson quoted freely from President-Elect Hoover's campaign speeches. He declared that "on general principles the plain duty of an outgoing official is to leave all policy-fixing legislation to his successor, for the incoming official is entitled to an unobstructed field.

"Then the farm relief program will be accepted from the new administration by the farming population of the country, with more confidence," he continued, "and a better spirit of co-operation from the new officials would be forthcoming, and the charge could not be made that the officials in power had failed to keep the faith."

Dickinson called attention to the changes in present economic conditions pertaining to agriculture. "The farming interest," he said, "must prepare itself to meet new conditions. It is my belief that changed conditions on the farm will be met by the farmers themselves. Beyond the control of the farmers and outside of his front gate are legislative policies of state and nation vitally affecting the farmers' interest."

Still Investigating

The Wabash Valley telephone case in which the I. A. A. transportation department and southeastern Illinois Farm Bureaus are representing the interests of rural subscribers is still under investigation.

The Champaign County Milk Producers' Association will begin operations on January 1, 1929.

Sam Thompson Calls Hoover Agricultural Statement Heartening

If A Better Way Can Be Found To Solve Problem We'll Support It

QUOTING freely from the campaign speeches of President-Elect Hoover and calling special attention to his promise to "call a special session in order that we might speedily arrive at a determination of the question before the next harvest" Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation declared that this statement is the most heartening thing that has happened since we waged our battle for equality for agriculture.



Sam H. Thompson

"At last the agricultural problem has become the nation's problem," said Mr. Thompson. "We have always contended and now contend, that the American policy of protection should be made just as effective for agriculture as it has been for industry and labor, and thus assure the farmer an American price for the products of his labor, although it may be necessary to sell a portion of that product abroad.

We Will Cooperate

"It is well known that we have sponsored and supported the measures that we sincerely felt would achieve that purpose, but now, with the forthcoming administration offering a broad program that will give agriculture the benefits of the protective system and achieve for agriculture a place on a basis of equality with industry, labor and finance, it would seem wisdom, on our part, that we hold ourselves in readiness to consider on their merits such measures as will be advanced from time to time, and that we should allow opportunity for the best minds in America to study this program, because we are told in the Good Book that 'in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom.'

"If after mature thought and deliberation, a better way has been found that will do this job, then we should support the better way and see that it is enacted into law. This is of such vital importance to the welfare of thirty million farm people first, and to the nation as a whole, that the way it is accomplished is insignificant in comparison to the importance of having it done well and effectively."

Tax Gathering Proposed

Mr. Thompson's speech, which dealt largely with the present economic situation in agriculture, the ever changing problems brought on by changing habits and new alignments, was highly commended by journalists, observers, and delegates attending the convention.

Mr. Thompson quoted freely from the National Industrial Conference Board report. He stressed the need for a new deal on taxation and assessment of taxes according to ability to pay. He stated that the Federation expects to inaugurate an effective nation-wide campaign for the equalization of taxes in the coming year. To this end a conference of delegates from each state will be called to consider this question early in 1929. He dwelled at length on the goal of the Farm Bureau program which in the last analysis is better farm homes and a satisfactory standard of living for the countryman.



Keeping Christmas

THERE is a better thing than the observance of Christmas Day, and that is, keeping Christmas. Are you willing to forget what you have done for other people, and to remember what other people have done for you; to ignore what the world owes you, and to think what you owe the world; to put your rights in the background, and your duties in the middle distance, and your chances to do a little more than your duty in the foreground; to see that your fellowmen are just as real as you are, and try to look behind their faces to their hearts, hungry for joy; to own that probably the only good reason for your existence is not what you are going to get out of life, but what you are going to give to life; to close your book of complaints against the management of the universe, and look around for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

Champaign Market Sells $366,667.07

The total sales of the farmers marketed at Champaign during 1928 amounted to $366,667.07. Among the farm commodities sold direct to consumers were chickens, geese, butter, eggs, sausage, other meats, pastries, fruits, and vegetables.

A. F. B. F. Stands By Former Policies But Pledges Cooperation

Resolutions Adopted With Little Important Discussion

A STRONG resolution reiterating the faith of the American Farm Bureau Federation in its previous policies with reference to surplus control legislation, but expressing a willingness to cooperate with President-Elect Hoover in any plan he proposes that promises to make the American protective system apply to agriculture, was passed without a dissenting vote on the last day of the American Farm Bureau convention, held in Chicago last week.

There were two major resolutions; one dealing with the question of a national policy for agriculture, the other with the tariff. Since both are of particular importance they are presented in detail as follows:

A National Policy for Agriculture

"The control of agricultural surpluses is the dominant economic question which faces us at the present time. This problem has become a national issue and is not of concern alone to agriculture.

"We reiterate the principles for which we have striven in the past to remove the effects of surpluses which, by imposing upon us a world price rather than an American price and by making the tariff largely without benefit to the producers of farm crops, have in the past and will in the future, if continued, make it impossible to maintain the American standard of living upon our farms.

"The questions of surplus control, seasonal and otherwise, for their proper solution require that the entire crop be brought under the regulation of efficient marketing and distribution which is too great a task for our present cooperative commodity marketing associations of themselves to accomplish. Failures in cooperative marketing have occurred mostly because it has proven to be difficult and in most cases impossible to acquire control of the whole crop. This has resulted in a small part of the crop, produced by a small fraction of the total producers, being required to bear the burden of surplus control and distribution for the entire production; and has made it impossible to require all portions of the crop to share in the cost of bringing the crop into the American Protective System. Tariffs on farm crops, however, are not substitutes for surplus control legislation, and the partially ineffective on crops which produce surpluses. Neither does acreage regulation, by governmental mandate or by voluntary agreement, guarantee control of surplus.

"Legislation must be adopted to make the tariff effective on surplus producing crops using cooperative marketing associations as the instru-

(Continued on page 7)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Only Half Sold

ONE of the weaknesses of the Farm Bureau movement in Illinois is that Farm Bureau service is only half sold. Even our members are not aware of the aid the organization has to offer. When this service is forcibly revealed and emphasized, requests for help are proportionately increased.

Early this fall our director of transportation addressed the annual meeting of one of the southeastern County Farm Bureaus. In his talk the I. A. A. representative merely called attention to the service available from his department. He told of the contacts the department had with public utilities and agencies which serve farmers.

Prior to that time there had been only periodic requests for transportation service from that county. Within the next few weeks, 10 different calls for help, some involving individual cases and others involving entire communities, were received. These included freight loss and damage claims, fence repair and right-of-way disputes, state highway culvert complaint, dangerous crossing complaint, request for information and advice on contracts, claim against railroad for wrecking auto, and an appeal for aid from telephone subscribers in one section of the county because of poor service.

The farm adviser of that county in a recent letter said: "I believe that your talk at our annual meeting went home to our people out on the farms of this county for there has been about a 1000 per cent increase in requests for service from your department during the past two months."

A Candid Analysis

THE candid analysis of the agricultural situation presented by Economist Virgil Jordan before the American Farm Bureau Federation convention last week must have been a sharp blow to the farm prosperity salesmen from whom we have heard so much of late.

Said Jordan, "I must emphatically challenge the view that there has been any fundamental improvement in the economic position of American agriculture during the past six years. The official statistics of the Department of Agriculture . . . . prove this up to the hilt."

We take no especial delight in stating that agriculture as a whole is a long ways from prosperity's door. But the ostrich does not better his plight by sticking his head in the sand. He would do better to face the enemy and use such weapons as he has to protect himself.

Two Ways of Self Help

DEFINITE accomplishment has marked the path the Farm Bureau has trod in Illinois. One cannot review the Farm Bureaus' and I. A. A.'s activities during 1928 without concluding that the results justify the effort and money expended. A summary of the year's work will appear in the RECORD next month.

Certain emphasis during recent years has been given to savings, that is to making the farmer's dollar go farther. Some of our friendly critics have intimated that we are getting out of our field by so doing. Mutual insurance and co-operative buying and selling agencies have been frowned upon by the opposition, yet such service is demanded and widely appreciated by farmers. It has been instrumental in giving stability to organized agriculture in Illinois. The I. A. A. contends that it is just as necessary that hard earned money be spent wisely and carefully after receiving it as it is to increase the income. It is equally as important to reduce costs of production as it is to increase prices. A profitless business can be improved by both means.

Our efforts of a business nature are predicated upon the belief that we can serve ourselves through cooperation more efficiently and at less cost than can private enterprises. When this ceases to be true such activities will be abandoned. The greatest possibilities for improving the farmer's financial condition undoubtedly lie in the direction of securing a larger share of the consumer's dollar and an American price for farm products. But thinking farmers will never cease to use every means to cut costs of production. That is the surest road to financial independence.

The Golden Calf

THE story of the seven dollar a pound baby beef club calf fed by Clarence Goecke of Iowa is likely to give great impetus to 4-H club work. The income approximating $10,000 brought by "Dick" to his youthful owner represents a small fortune. The money side of club projects is important but far greater are the moral qualities and business training developed by the successful handling of such enterprises.

The I. A. A. and the Farm Bureaus are deeply interested in the farm boys and girls of Illinois for the future of Illinois agriculture depends on them. Perhaps no influence outside of home and school is working so assiduously toward developing leadership and business sense in the farmers of the future as the 4-H club. Boys and girls are the most important crop on the farm. As such they will bear careful and painstaking cultivation. In honoring the boy and girl club champions at its annual dinner for the Illinois winners the Association seeks to encourage this noble activity.



"IT WAS a pleasure to listen to your radio talk on the I. A. A. farm program from Station WJJD, Chicago, recently," wrote L. W. Solsmon of the Haddon Township Farm Bureau Shipping Association in southern Indiana, to C. G. Randell of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, who spoke a short time ago on the I. A. A. program.

"At this shipping point the motor truck is making inroads on the Shipping Association," continued Solsmon, "with probably no more returned for the livestock marketed."

If you want the livestock markets direct from the Chicago Producers tune in on WJJD, Mooseheart, daily at 12:30 p. m. The I. A. A. radio program begins with a review of the Chicago market. Each Friday a representative of the Producers' reviews the market for the week and gives the outlook for the future. Latest economic information, farm news, and talks on the business interests of farmers feature the daily program.

Station WJJD operates on a low wave length, 254 meters, using 20,000 watts by authority of the Federal Radio Commission. Interference with other stations has been reported from some localities but this is being cleared up as rapidly as possible. Good daylight reception is reported from Washington, D. C., according to C. A. Howell, director of the station.

Station WLS has offered to broadcast the I. A. A. annual meeting at Danville Jan. 30-31, if necessary arrangements can be made for securing a private wire.

Reorganize for Profit

MARKED reorganization of farm production plans and the adjustment of the marketing system to changing economic conditions during the past year are reported by Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Many sections have reorganized their farm activities on a more profitable basis," declared Mr. Olsen. "State and local agricultural workers have joined in in assisting farmers to find the most profitable combination of farm enterprsies under varying conditions."

The St. Clair County Farm Bureau reports total assets of $13,114.40. A nest egg of $7,500 has been put away in real estate mortgage notes. Net worth on Nov. 7, 1928, was $13,109.40.

Annual Meeting Speaker



CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN

CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, director of the Division of Co-operative Marketing, will address the marketing conference at the coming annual meeting of the I. A. A., Danville, January 30-31, 1929. Professor Christensen was reared on a farm near Minden, Nebraska, graduated from the State University, and later did graduate work in economics, marketing, and business administration at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and also at Harvard University of Cambridge, Mass.

Stands By Policies

(Continued from page 5)

ments for marketing not only the surplus but all portions of our farm crops, and containing definite checks and penalties upon over-production. This legislation must be of a nature which does not subsidize agriculture.

"It is recognized generally that surplus control legislation and agricultural tariffs are companion measures, each exerting a long-time influence. Emergency action upon either measure is not sought by us since a national policy for agriculture cannot be founded on emergency treatments. These measures are inseparable and cannot be made major features of the second session of the 70th congress since time is not available in a short session of congress adequately to correlate and dispose of these subjects in the proper manner. Both such major legislative projects should be considered at an extra session of the 71st congress. In this we are given assurance by the promise of our President-Elect who said: 'So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood.'

"We devotedly are seeking to solve these problems as a basis upon which our national agricultural policy may be founded. While we have been nothing up to this time which would cause us to recede from our former position, we are willing to compare legislation which has received our support in the past with that proposed by any other organization. We are also willing to consider these subjects with the forthcoming national administration from time to time to find, if possible, a better way than we have heretofore supported, of effectuating adequate control of agricultural surpluses, of protecting and advancing cooperative commodity marketing, and of establishing on our farms the benefits of the American Protective System, all of which secures that American standard of living which agriculture and industry alike desire.

Tariff

"The cries of the last 10 years have brought all citizens to realize that agriculture in our nation is facing conditions similar to those which existed in England when the Corn Laws were repealed, since which time farmers in that country have striven against insurmountable odds. Tariffs are international issues and have for farmers in the United States constantly increasing world-wide significance. International loans by a creditor nation such as ours has come to be contain no promise of benefit to agriculture.

"Rates of duty on foreign-grown farm commodities which seek markets in our country must be adequate to permit our farmers to enjoy that profit which guarantees the American standard of living. Various commodities which are directly or indirectly competitive with our domestic farm crops should carry high rates of duty. The rates of duty should be based on the value of farm crops to the American producers thereof and should be of such nature that as the value increases the rate of duty automatically will increase.

"It is indispensably necessary that flexibility be provided in tariff rates no matter how accurately such rates may be estimated in the writing of a tariff act. Economic conditions change, which require an elasticity which will permit corresponding changes in the rates of duty. There must be continuously in the federal government a tariff commission under the administration of which this elasticity can be secured. This commission should be non-partisan and the members thereof should be appointed for such a term of years as will give continuity in the carrying out of the policies of our tariff laws and will secure eventually scientific and economic revision of tariff rates rather than revision of a political nature which has been up to the present time too much in evidence."

PRODUCE MARKETING

By Frank Gougler

PRODUCE marketing units were completed recently at Oblong and Robinson in Crawford County. Directors have been elected for each of the units and bids have been received from leading creameries for their yearly output.

These two units added to the former list of marketing units brings the total up to twenty-eight, located in eighteen different counties. Some counties have as many as four of these units.

A dozen or more units are now being organized in various parts of the state. Crawford County has an organization committee at work at Hutsonville and Annapolis; Clark County at Martinsville and West Union; and Lawrence County will soon start membership campaigns at two or three points.

ASSOCIATIONS that were started earlier are carrying on extensive educational work. Champaign County has two new units—one started marketing early in October, the other in November. The Champaign County Farm Bureau is planning programs a year in advance for these units. Some of the problems to be studied will be feeding, herd improvement, cream improvement, causes of variations in cream tests, selling dairy products in the most profitable forms, etc.

The board of directors of the Farmer City Unit held a meeting the evening of November 30. Social features were combined with educational. The Sugar Creek Creamery, the purchaser of this cream, furnished an abundance of refreshments while the unit furnished coffee. A splendid address was made by Mr. Spencer, dairy specialist for Sugar Creek Creamery, on the subject of "Producing Good Cream." The leaders of this organization appreciate the importance of developing a community co-operative spirit. Harry Reed, President, says that the most important work confronting his association is to create a clear understanding on the part of his membership of the value of co-operative marketing.

Schuyler and McDonough Cut Melon

FARMERS, too, can cut melons if they will only co-operate. Their melons do not run up into nine figures, but perhaps eventually they will compare more favorably with those of big business.

December 17 is the day set for the Schuyler Association to hold its second get-together meeting. Several hundred dollars will be returned to producers in the form of patronage refunds. The board believes that just prior to the Christmas holidays is an appropriate time for declaring dividends.

The McDonough County Association held a meeting November 1 to declare patronage dividends. At this time the association had operated nine and one-half months. During this time 54,940 pounds of butterfat was sold and 11,057 dozens of eggs. Total trading income and expenses on these two commodities were as follows:

	Butterfat	*Eggs*
Trading Income	$2,752.53	$186.88
Expenses @ 2.7 per lb. and 1c per doz.	1,521.93	112.16
Net Income on each	$1,230.60	$74.72
	74.72	
	$1,305.32	
Patronage Refunds	800.00	
Surplus	$ 505.32	

The Brown County Association is planning a similar meeting for its members December 19. All three units were organized less than a year ago.

Cartoon of the Season



"Dairymen Not Organized"

O. E. REED, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. D. A., urged members of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, recently, to take a greater interest in the problems of dairymen.

"No part of the industry can be prosperous very long if the man who milks the cows does not get his fair share of profits," said Mr. Reed. "The farmers and dairymen upon whom you depend for your cream are not an organized body such as yours. They do not meet as you are meeting today to discuss their problems with one another. Farming is more of an individual matter. The producers need such organizations as yours to study their problems. I believe they have made much progress along this line, considering the many difficulties they have encountered, but there is still opportunity for greater advancement."

Mr. Reed reminded his audience that the average cow producing about 4,600 pounds of milk and 180 pounds of butterfat a year barely returns to her owner the total cost of production. He said the yearly average of cows in cow-testing associations is about 7,410 pounds of milk and nearly 300 pounds of butterfat. He also urged the manufacturers to pay premiums for quality cream.

First Public Statement

(Continued from page 3)

commodity as a whole. Governor Smith, upon the other hand, clearly and forcefully asserted the principle that the cost of handling the surplus should be borne by the entire commodity. This, in substance, was the substantial principle of the so-called equalization fee. Thus the issue was clearly drawn.

When, therefore, the American people preferred Mr. Hoover to Governor Smith, they in effect issued a mandate to Mr. Hoover to proceed with the program which he had advocated. All sincere friends of farm relief will now, in my opinion, cooperate wholeheartedly with him in giving effect to that program. In view of the fact that Mr. Hoover will have the responsibility of administering whatever legislation there may be enacted, the wise course it seems to me at the present time is to await the incoming of the new administration. Congress will no doubt wish freely to consult with the President as legislation is being shaped. I understand that a special session will be called. That would be the proper time I think for legislation upon this vastly important question. If such legislation shall not prove effective, the President no doubt will lend a ready ear to further suggestions. For he forcefully said, in his acceptance address, "the most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture."

In addition to Mr. Hoover's frank recognition of the gravity of the agricultural situation, there is a wider understanding of that situation than at any time in the past. Business men recognize as they have not recognized before that a larger measure of prosperity must be given to the farmers of America if we would avoid danger to the entire business structure.

I send my heartiest greetings to all the members of the Association, and with personal regards, am,

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Frank O. Lowden.

Mr. Earl C. Smith,
President, Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company reports that it now has on the books 4,000 direct and specific fire insurance policies representing $8,250,000.

The term "direct" refers to insurance on individual property placed directly with the state company by the owner. "Specific" insurance refers to reinsured risks placed with the state company through the local mutual which usually carries a portion of the risk.

The Reinsurance Company also had 275 direct and specific windstorm policies amounting to $783,000 on November 15, 1928.



At the 4-H Club Dinner to Illinois Champions

MORE than 80 4-H club boys and girls from Illinois, including the state champions in all kinds of club work, were entertained at dinner by the Illinois Agricultural Association on Wednesday evening, December 5, at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

Complimenting the 4-H club winners on their accomplishments, President Earl C. Smith expressed the interest of the I. A. A. in the boys and girls of the state, and referred to them as the future leaders in the Farm Bureau movement. He referred to the fact that the future of agriculture depends upon the boys and girls of today, and that the 4-H club work is helping to fit them for their coming responsibilities.

Prof. Smith Speaks

Prof W. H. Smith, state leader of farm advisers, spoke on the subject "4-H Club Members and the University of Illinois." Prof. Smith thanked the I. A. A. for its co-operation in promoting agricultural welfare and recognizing the value of 4-H club work. He called attention to the training for leadership, which agriculture so sorely needs, afforded by 4-H club work.

Miss Mary E. McKee and E. I. Pilchard, state club leaders, presented the championship medals.

Among the 4-H club speakers on the program were Arlene Scheidenhelm, poultry club member from LaSalle county; Clarence Ropp, corn club member from McLean county who represented Illinois at the 4-H club camp, Washington; Maribel Eldred, health project winner from Macoupin county; John Sullivan, livestock judging team member from Knox county; Vera Nofftz, style show member from Champaign county; and William Brown, sow and litter club member from Ogle county.

Among the guests were a number of farm advisers and leaders. Nearly 100, including members of the I. A. A. Executive Committee and staff, joined in honoring the club champions. Ray E. Miller acted as toastmaster.

Other state champions who were awarded medals are as follows: Ferdinand Basting, McLean county, dairy calf club; Edwin Hansen, Rock Island county, corn club; Carl Duis, Iroquois county, sheep club; Mary Louise Duke, Henderson county, clothing club; Alelia Siegrist, Hancock county, bread club; Mildred Read, Wayne county, meal planning club; Edwin Johnson, Christian county, dairy heifer club; Mary Switzer, Adams county, sheep club; Raymond Long, Rock Island county, fat barrow club; Kenneth Kinsinger, McLean county, beef club; Donald Kennel, Tazewell county, gilt club; Lucille Wilson, Macon county, baking club; Esther Hieland, Adams county, canning club; Mabel Newburn, Vermilion county, clothing club; Edith Metcalf, Edwards county, room improvement club; Sarah Snell, Sangamon county, clothing club; Pearl Reinking, Kane county, demonstration team club; Margaret Seilkopf, Kane county, demonstration team club; Alexander Colebrusco, Christian county, garden club; Clark Hewitt, McLean county, potato club; Homer Mendenhall, Sangamon county, livestock judging club; Selmar Lehmann, Sangamon county, livestock judging club; Paul Archer, Sangamon county; livestock judging club; James Hulmes, DeKalb county, dairy judging club; Stanley Jensen, DeKalb county, dairy judging club; Clifford Bemis, DeKalb county, dairy judging club; Arden Rains, Crawford county, demonstration club; Leslie Rutledge, Crawford county, demonstration club; Edith Lee Jones, Hamilton county, clothing judging club; Mary Boyer, Hamilton county, clothing judging club; and Sybil Herring, Fulton county, outfit club.

Argentina a Competitor

ARGENTINA is one of our chief competitors in the world's agricultural markets. In 1927 Argentina's agricultural exports were half as much again in value as in 1923. Although livestock raising is still the chief agricultural enterprise, the country is forging ahead rapidly in wheat and corn production.

During the last five years 96 per cent of the country's total exports consisted of agricultural products. Yet only a small part of the potential tillable land has been brought into cultivation. In a cereal region as large as the corn belt, only 16.2 per cent of the land is in crops. Only eight per cent of the country's total area is in cultivation.

A large proportion of the cultivated area is in the hands of comparatively few holders. In 1914 about 85 per cent of the farm land was held by about 13 per cent of the farm operators and was in holdings of 1,200 acres or more. In 1920 about 59 per cent of the country's farmers operated only 3½ per cent of its farm lands. In 1920, 59 per cent of our farmers in the United States operated 17 per cent of the farm land.

Co-op Shipments Gain 121%

Mercer county livestock growers increased their shipments to the Chicago Producers Commission Co., 121.6 per cent in 1927, compared with 1926, according to Ray E. Miller, livestock marketing director. Individual shipments increased from 44 to 83 cars, or 88.6 per cent while shipping association consignments jumped from 141 cars in 1926 to 327 cars in 1927.

"No, No, Maudie!"—A night club is not the stick a policeman carries."

PRODUCE MARKETING

By Frank Gougler

PRODUCE marketing units were completed recently at Oblong and Robinson in Crawford County. Directors have been elected for each of the units and bids have been received from leading creameries for their yearly output.

These two units added to the former list of marketing units brings the total up to twenty-eight, located in eighteen different counties. Some counties have as many as four of these units.

A dozen or more units are now being organized in various parts of the state. Crawford County has an organization committee at work at Hutsonville and Annapolis; Clark County at Martinsville and West Union; and Lawrence County will soon start membership campaigns at two or three points.

ASSOCIATIONS that were started earlier are carrying on extensive educational work. Champaign County has two new units—one started marketing early in October, the other in November. The Champaign County Farm Bureau is planning programs a year in advance for these units. Some of the problems to be studied will be feeding, herd improvement, cream improvement, causes of variations in cream tests, selling dairy products in the most profitable forms, etc.

The board of directors of the Farmer City Unit held a meeting the evening of November 30. Social features were combined with educational. The Sugar Creek Creamery, the purchaser of this cream, furnished an abundance of refreshments while the unit furnished coffee. A splendid address was made by Mr. Spencer, dairy specialist for Sugar Creek Creamery, on the subject of "Producing Good Cream." The leaders of this organization appreciate the importance of developing a community co-operative spirit. Harry Reed, President, says that the most important work confronting his association is to create a clear understanding on the part of his membership of the value of co-operative marketing.

Schuyler and McDonough Cut Melon

FARMERS, too, can cut melons if they will only co-operate. Their melons do not run up into nine figures, but perhaps eventually they will compare more favorably with those of big business.

December 17 is the day set for the Schuyler Association to hold its second get-together meeting. Several hundred dollars will be returned to producers in the form of patronage refunds. The board believes that just prior to the Christmas holidays is an appropriate time for declaring dividends.

The McDonough County Association held a meeting November 1 to declare patronage dividends. At this time the association had operated nine and one-half months. During this time 54,940 pounds of butterfat was sold and 11,057 dozens of eggs. Total trading income and expenses on these two commodities were as follows:

	Butterfat	*Eggs*
Trading Income	$2,752.53	$186.88
Expenses @ 2.7 per lb. and 1c per doz.	1,521.93	112.16
Net Income on each	$1,230.60	$74.72
	74.72	
	$1,305.32	
Patronage Refunds	800.00	
Surplus	$ 505.32	

The Brown County Association is planning a similar meeting for its members December 19. All three units were organized less than a year ago.

Cartoon of the Season



"Dairymen Not Organized"

O. E. REED, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. D. A., urged members of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, recently, to take a greater interest in the problems of dairymen.

"No part of the industry can be prosperous very long if the man who milks the cows does not get his fair share of profits," said Mr. Reed. "The farmers and dairymen upon whom you depend for your cream are not an organized body such as yours. They do not meet as you are meeting today to discuss their problems with one another. Farming is more of an individual matter. The producers need such organizations as yours to study their problems. I believe they have made much progress along this line, considering the many difficulties they have encountered, but there is still opportunity for greater advancement."

Mr. Reed reminded his audience that the average cow producing about 4,600 pounds of milk and 180 pounds of butterfat a year barely returns to her owner the total cost of production. He said the yearly average of cows in cow-testing associations is about 7,410 pounds of milk and nearly 300 pounds of butterfat. He also urged the manufacturers to pay premiums for quality cream.

First Public Statement

(Continued from page 3)

commodity as a whole. Governor Smith, upon the other hand, clearly and forcefully asserted the principle that the cost of handling the surplus should be borne by the entire commodity. This, in substance, was the substantial principle of the so-called equalization fee. Thus the issue was clearly drawn.

When, therefore, the American people preferred Mr. Hoover to Governor Smith, they in effect issued a mandate to Mr. Hoover to proceed with the program which he had advocated. All sincere friends of farm relief will now, in my opinion, cooperate wholeheartedly with him in giving effect to that program. In view of the fact that Mr. Hoover will have the responsibility of administering whatever legislation there may be enacted, the wise course it seems to me at the present time is to await the incoming of the new administration. Congress will no doubt wish freely to consult with the President as legislation is being shaped. I understand that a special session will be called. That would be the proper time I think for legislation upon this vastly important question. If such legislation shall not prove effective, the President no doubt will lend a ready ear to further suggestions. For he forcefully said, in his acceptance address, "the most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture."

In addition to Mr. Hoover's frank recognition of the gravity of the agricultural situation, there is a wider understanding of that situation than at any time in the past. Business men recognize as they have not recognized before that a larger measure of prosperity must be given to the farmers of America if we would avoid danger to the entire business structure.

I send my heartiest greetings to all the members of the Association, and with personal regards, am,

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Frank O. Lowden.

Mr. Earl C. Smith,
President, Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

The Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company reports that it now has on the books 4,000 direct and specific fire insurance policies representing $8,250,000.

The term "direct" refers to insurance on individual property placed directly with the state company by the owner. "Specific" insurance refers to reinsured risks placed with the state company through the local mutual which usually carries a portion of the risk.

The Reinsurance Company also had 275 direct and specific windstorm policies amounting to $783,000 on November 15, 1928.



At the 4-H Club Dinner to Illinois Champions

MORE than 80 4-H club boys and girls from Illinois, including the state champions in all kinds of club work, were entertained at dinner by the Illinois Agricultural Association on Wednesday evening, December 5, at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

Complimenting the 4-H club winners on their accomplishments, President Earl C. Smith expressed the interest of the I. A. A. in the boys and girls of the state, and referred to them as the future leaders in the Farm Bureau movement. He referred to the fact that the future of agriculture depends upon the boys and girls of today, and that the 4-H club work is helping to fit them for their coming responsibilities.

Prof. Smith Speaks

Prof W. H. Smith, state leader of farm advisers, spoke on the subject "4-H Club Members and the University of Illinois." Prof. Smith thanked the I. A. A. for its co-operation in promoting agricultural welfare and recognizing the value of 4-H club work. He called attention to the training for leadership, which agriculture so sorely needs, afforded by 4-H club work.

Miss Mary E. McKee and E. I. Pilchard, state club leaders, presented the championship medals.

Among the 4-H club speakers on the program were Arlene Scheidenhelm, poultry club member from LaSalle county; Clarence Ropp, corn club member from McLean county who represented Illinois at the 4-H club camp, Washington; Maribel Eldred, health project winner from Macoupin county; John Sullivan, livestock judging team member from Knox county; Vera Nofftz, style show member from Champaign county; and William Brown, sow and litter club member from Ogle county.

Among the guests were a number of farm advisers and leaders. Nearly 100, including members of the I. A. A. Executive Committee and staff, joined in honoring the club champions. Ray E. Miller acted as toastmaster.

Other state champions who were awarded medals are as follows: Ferdinand Basting, McLean county, dairy calf club; Edwin Hansen, Rock Island county, corn club; Carl Duis, Iroquois county, sheep club; Mary Louise Duke, Henderson county, clothing club; Adelia Siegrist, Hancock county, bread club; Mildred Read, Wayne county, meal planning club; Edwin Johnson, Christian county, dairy heifer club; Mary Switzer, Adams county, sheep club; Raymond Long, Rock Island county, fat barrow club; Kenneth Kinsinger, McLean county, beef club; Donald Kennel, Tazewell county, gilt club; Lucille Wilson, Macon county, baking club; Esther Hieland, Adams county, canning club; Mabel Newburn, Vermilion county, clothing club; Edith Metcalf, Edwards county, room improvement club; Sarah Snell, Sangamon county, clothing club; Pearl Reinking, Kane county, demonstration team club; Margaret Seilkopf, Kane county, demonstration team club; Alexander Colebrusco, Christian county, garden club; Clark Hewitt, McLean county, potato club; Homer Mendenhall, Sangamon county, livestock judging club; Selmar Lehmann, Sangamon county, livestock judging club; Paul Archer, Sangamon county; livestock judging club; James Hulmes, DeKalb county, dairy judging club; Stanley Jensen, DeKalb county, dairy judging club; Clifford Bemis, DeKalb county, dairy judging club; Arden Rains, Crawford county, demonstration club; Leslie Rutledge, Crawford county, demonstration club; Edith Lee Jones, Hamilton county, clothing judging club; Mary Boyer, Hamilton county, clothing judging club; and Sybil Herring, Fulton county, outfit club.

Argentina a Competitor

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What You Should Know About Life Insurance Policies

By L. A. Williams

IN ALMOST every household life insurance is appreciated, but in the main is not understood. Many people can scarcely tell the name of the company they are insured in. Very few know what kind of a policy they have, and most everyone has questions about life insurance that he would like to have answered, either about his own policy, or about one which he intends to buy or was thinking of buying. Any of these questions will be answered if sent in to the Life Insurance Service, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

What kind of life insurance should a person carry, and how much? These questions are always prominent in the minds of everyone affected by life insurance. There are two kinds of life insurance as far as this explanation need classify them. One is old line life insurance, and the other is not. The old line legal reserve life insurance is always secure, the rates can never be raised, the values are always guaranteed. The laws of the various states governing old line life insurance, protect the policyholder, regardless of the company's guarantee. The Mutual Companies, Fraternal and Assessment Organizations that do not have permanence of rate and assurance of the death claim, provide a very unstable sort of protection. It is therefore certain that the kind of life insurance that will be carried by the discriminating buyer will be old line life insurance.

Needs Should Govern

Next, the kind of policy that it is advisable to carry is usually determined by the needs of the insured. Where protection is the most important issue, ordinary or straight life gives the maximum of protection for the minimum of cost, and has cash and loan values, making it possible to borrow on the policy after the second or third year, and in the event of surrender, if there is no loan against the policy, the cash value is available, so that the net cost of protection is very low over a period of years. This policy comes nearer fitting the needs of all people than any other.

Next in popularity is the 20-Payment Life Policy. This policy costs about $10 a thousand more than the straight life policy, at age 35 and pays up in 20 years, so that the insured has attained a paid-up estate of the face of his policy at the end of a period of years, or in case he desires, he may surrender the policy with a guaranteed cash value at that time.

20-Year Endowment

The 20-year endowment policy is perhaps the best known of all old line life insurance policies. The name has been misunderstood, the policy has



been abused and mis-quoted, but it is still a good policy, and only the misunderstanding individual has suffered a disillusionment when he discovered that the policy he called a 20-year endowment turned out to be a 20-payment life or a straight life policy instead. It is practically impossible to buy a 20-year endowment policy for very much under $40 a thousand. In some companies the net cost would run a little lower than $40, but any policy that pays $1,000 at the end of 20 years must of necessity cost very close to $800 in 20 years' time at the lower ages, I should say below age 40. At age 50 the policy would cost approximately $47 a thousand net. The 20 year endowment policy pays the face of the policy at maturity, at the end of 20 years, or at death. And for young people who have no one dependent upon them, and who are interested in leaving an estate, but are more interested in accumulating a saving over a period of years, this compulsory method of saving money in a life insurance company and creating an estate also combines itself nicely in a 20-year endowment policy.

What Is Double Indemnity?

There is a great deal of misunderstanding about the Double Indemnity and Total Disability Clauses. Double Indemnity means that if you are killed by accident, the policy carrying that clause will pay twice the face of the policy to the beneficiary named. Now, suppose that death resulted from poison. The question arises in your mind at once that such a death could be accidental, if it could be proven that the insured did not take the poison purposely. Now, this will be defined in the Double Indemnity clause, and in most cases is not covered and not considered accidental death.

Total and Permanent Disability means just what it says. Disability must be total and premanent within the definition described in the policy. The abuses of the disability clause more frequently arises from unmerited claims than from misunderstanding. It is true that many agents sell this policy for an accident policy. But the 60-day clause most always prevents it from being of any value for ordinary accidents. More common cases of disability claims arise from tuberculosis, diabetes, and other diseases that render the individual totally incompetent to carry on his business such as paralysis and insanity. It is quite certain that the rates on disability insurance will have to be increased because most companies selling this sort of insurance have found themselves in the red after a brief experience.

Help To Policy Holders

You have an old policy that has a lot of coupons on it, and a lot of in-between clauses and frills that you have never fully understood. If you would like an explanation of the policy, we will mail you an analysis, if you will go to the trouble of registering the policy and mailing it to us with a letter asking us to give you this analysis. Address your letter to the Life Insurance Service of the Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

The right amount of Life Insurance for the head of a family to carry is easiest arrived at by figuring all cash needs that must be met immediately at death such as funeral, doctor bills, debts, etc.

Then add an amount of insurance to this which at a fair rate of interest would provide an income from the principal invested to permit the family, to carry on after the bread winner is gone. The principal sum may be left with the insurance company at interest.

The principal may then be distributed, after the family is raised, in a monthly income to wife and daughters or in any manner the insured may stipulate in the insurance provision.

Driving in Front of Car Entitled to Right of Way

UNDER evidence that the automobile in which plaintiff was riding reached an intersection first, moving about 12 miles an hour; that defendant approached from the left at 30 to 35 miles an hour, ran in front of plaintiff's machine, skidded and stopped, and was, in consequence, then run into by plaintiff's machine, which caused the plaintiff to be injured; and that plaintiff's machine was entitled to the right of way, a verdict for the plaintiff was sustained.

A regular auto insurance policy includes protection against fire, theft, windstorm, public liability and property damage, collision. Write the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago or see your County Farm Bureau.

Changes in Women's Clothing Hits Business

REPLIES from more than a thousand men and women representing all sections of the United States as to the textile fibers in use in their houses and wardrobes in 1927 as compared with 1922, indicates that families and individuals with larger incomes more frequently chose silk and rayon in preference to cotton for many garments. Women gave as their chief reasons for this change that silk and rayon are more attractive and easier to handle then cotton. Men based their preference for silk and rayon socks to cotton on style and comfort.

In household articles, however, cotton is more than holding its own, according to a report of 646 families. The survey was conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The shift from the use of silk and rayon instead of cotton and wool, particularly in women's clothes, is largely responsible for the depressed condition of the textile industries in the New England States.

Abolish Toll Bridges

"THERE is no place on the public highway today for a privately-owned toll bridge," said Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. D. A., before the annual meeting of the American Association of State Highway Officials in Chicago.

"The public can finance and build at lower costs, and the largest bridge undertakings in the country today are being financed on the basis of their earnings," he said.

"The building of bridges is a field from which the 'shoestring' promoter should be excluded, and he will be if a thorough investigation is made," continued MacDonald.

Every time a careless smoker throws a burning cigarette into the dry grass or needles of a forest floor he is giving the fire demon odds of one to nine that it won't start a fire, says the United States Forest Service. These odds, coupled with the fact that there is smoked and discarded in the United States the amazing total of 171,000 cigarettes per minute, day and night, during the entire year, are believed to account for the large percentage of man-caused forest and brush fires that are started by smokers. Even if only one-third of the cigarettes consumed throughout the country were smoked out-of-doors, there would still be over 50,000 chances a minute of a fire starting from a burning cigarette butt, foresters point out.

Thrift Note—It is estimated that two per cent of national energy could be saved if all salary checks were sent direct to the installment people.



Rules of the Road—No. 1. The best way to handle a traffic cop is to move your head up and down as he finishes each sentence.

The long winter nights are never too long for the man who wants to improve himself by study.

Uncle Ab says don't slight the job you are on now; for the time being it's the most important job there is.

A successful sailor studies his compass and a successful farmer studies market conditions.

During four years in a typical dairy region in New York it cost an average $2.42 to produce 100 pounds of milk; in the same period the average price received was $2.11 a hundred.

Unlighted Car Standing at Night

IT IS NEGLIGENCE to leave an automobile standing unlighted in a public highway at night, in violation of a statute.

The fact that a truck standing in the highway at night, and with which another vehicle collided, had no lights, as required by law, was properly considered on the issue of defendant's negligence.

Leaving a truck standing near the middle of a street at night without lights, for two and a half hours, after the engine had stopped and the driver was unable to move the truck with its own power, was negligence, but did not constitute a wilful obstruction of the highway, in violation of a statute. A driver colliding with such truck was guilty of contributory negligence, where it appeared that he would have avoided the collision had his lights met the requirements of the law and he had exercised ordinary care.

If no tail light was left burning on an automobile standing at the side of a road, and the conditions were such that because of the absence of such tail light the driver of another car did not see it in time to avoid a collision, the negligence in not leaving such light burning has been held to be concurrent with the negligence of the driver of the other car and contributory in causing the collision.

Air Travel Creates New Fire Hazard

THE National Board of Fire Underwriters has called the attention of the U. S. Department of Commerce to the added hazard of fire resulting from air traffic and has asked for some regulatory measure which will bring home in a forceful manner to air travellers the absolute necessity of guarding against fire damage resulting from carelessness.

FIGURES compiled by the National Board show that careless smokers cause an annual fire loss of millions of dollars, but one would expect smokers to exercise more care when riding in a plane. Apparently this is not the case, as it has been found necessary to place "No Smoking" signs in the cabins of air passenger machines operating on the Pacific Coast, between Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

THE danger of fire resulting from carelessness of air passengers is not so great now, since comparatively few machines are in operation. However, it will be only a few years until air travel becomes common, and when that time comes no one's property will be safe unless restrictions are provided and strictly enforced, says the Board.

THE Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co. provides a way for farmers to secure all their *FIRE, LIGHTNING, TORNADO* and *HAIL* insurance on a mutual basis. It will insure your entire risk direct, or reinsure a local mutual for any part of a risk which it does not desire to carry itself—all *at cost* which means at least 25 per cent less than going rates in stock companies.

For particulars write

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.,
608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago

—A legal reserve mutual—

Pays All Hospital Bills and Court Costs



A FULL coverage auto insurance policy in YOUR OWN COMPANY not only reimburses you for property damage to your car and that of the other party, but it **relieves you of all worries** and responsibilities for doctor and hospital bills, and possible court expenses resulting from injuries to third person.

FARM BUREAU auto insurance AT COST is the least expensive, yet the best you can buy. When you insure in YOUR OWN COMPANY you don't pay a large agent's commission, nor any profit to the management and stockholders. You pay only actual cost. You get the benefit of these savings. YOUR COMPANY operates with a low overhead, and we believe Farm Bureau members are preferred risks. A full coverage policy insures your car against fire, theft, tornado, collision, property damage, and public liability for injury to others.

You can get full particulars at your County Farm Bureau office or by writing the

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.

608 So. Dearborn St.
Chicago

NEARLY 11,000 POLICY HOLDERS ALREADY

The
Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Volume 7 JANUARY, 1929 Number 1

Annual Banquet to Bring Back Leaders of Early I. A. A. Days

Frank L. Mulholland, of Toledo, Scheduled for Address of Evening

THE reunion of former leaders and friends of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the early days of its existence is expected to bring back many familiar faces of ten years ago when delegates and visitors gather in Danville's large armory for the annual banquet on Wednesday night, Jan. 30, during the coming I. A. A. meeting.

Invitations have gone out to these former leaders requesting their presence on this night. Former presidents of the State Association including Herman Danforth, St. Louis; J. W. Kirkton, Normal; Harvey Sconce, Sidell; Howard Leonard, Eureka; and Sam H. Thompson, Quincy, are expected to attend.

Reserve Tickets Now

While the detailed program for the banquet has not been definitely arranged at this writing, the only set speech scheduled is that of Frank L. Mulholland, Toledo, Ohio, who has won nation-wide reputation as an inspirational speaker on organization. Short talks from representative former leaders of the various periods in the early history of the I. A. A. will be given during the early part of the evening. The banquet promises to draw an unprecedented number and all delegates and visitors are being asked to reserve tickets early.

"The benefit I received from the efforts of the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association in equalizing land valuations in Stephenson county amounted to $19.76 on my 77.54 acres," writes Eric A. Carlson of Lena, Ill.

Last Call

If you have not already made your reservations for accommodations and luncheon and banquet tickets at the annual I. A. A. meeting do so at once by writing Otis Kercher, Farm Adviser, Danville, Ill. Send check to cover, Luncheon $1.00, Banquet $1.50.



WHERE BANQUET AND LUNCHEON WILL BE HELD
Danville's Armory will provide ample room for the banquet, luncheon and group conference

SENATOR GLENN IS LUNCHEON SPEAKER

U. S. Senator Otis Glenn of Illinois will address the annual luncheon scheduled for Thursday, January 31, in the armory at Danville. The subject of Senator Glenn's address will be announced later but it is expected that he will discuss the farm legislative situation at Washington.



Hon. Otis Glenn

Mr. Glenn was born at Mattoon in Coles County in 1875 where his father was a prominent farmer and stock raiser. He graduated in law from the University of Illinois after which he set up law offices at Murphysboro in Jackson county. About four years ago Glenn became a mem-

(Continued on page 2)

President's Address to Feature Opening of I. A. A. Convention

Annual Report of I. A. A. Activities and Treasurer's Report to Be Released Jan. 30

THE record of accomplishments of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1928, together with recommendations for the future will be covered in the president's address to be delivered by Earl C. Smith on Wednesday morning, January 30, following the opening of the 14th Annual Convention.

Mr. Smith will outline the trend of the Association's development in the past year and will give the high points covering this stage of the organization's growth and progress. The president's address will feature the morning session to be held in the Terrace Theatre.

Following the president's address will come the treasurer's report by Robt. A. Cowles, which is expected to reflect a favorable financial situation for the Association and all its subsidiaries.

Annual Report Coming

The Annual Report together with the Treasurer's Report, now in process of preparation, will be released to the membership and the public that morning. Appointment of committees for the Convention will be made before adjournment for lunch.

The five sectional conferences scheduled for Wednesday afternoon follow closely the program of last year. Outside speakers will appear before at least three of these conferences, although the bulk of the time from 1:00 to 4:30 p. m. will be devoted to shop talk and discussion. These sectional conferences are primarily designed to give the delegates and members an opportunity to discuss the activities and policies of the Association. It is the time for con-

(Continued on page 5)

I. A. A. MEETING DANVILLE JANUARY 30-31

Auto Insurance Co. Looks Forward To Good Year In 1929

Policy Holders to Meet in Annual Session Jan. 29, Danville

SHOP talk, including questions and problems of interest to policy-holders in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, will have a prominent place on the program at the organization's annual meeting to be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, January 29, at Danville. Questions pertaining to liability, various forms of coverage, insurance costs, and methods of figuring losses will be up for discussion.

The annual reports of the officers are expected to reveal a very satisfactory condition in the development of the company in 1928. Organized only a year and a half ago, the auto insurance project now serves more than 11,000 policyholders located in nearly every county of the state. The service has met with general satisfaction and the company is looking forward to another good year in 1929.

Employers' Liability

A new question which may be injected into the meeting this year is employer's liability insurance. Under the common law rule of negligence, farm operators are liable for injury to employees while on duty. Experiences have been numerous in which hired men and other employees have secured judgments in injury cases. Farmers are not subject to the Workmen's Compensation Act, but they are none the less liable for damages arising out of injuries to hired help. Even where the employer has not been especially guilty of negligence, judgments in favor of the employee have been awarded.

Senator Glenn

(Continued from page 1)

ber of a Chicago law firm and he now maintains offices both in Murphysboro and Chicago. In 1916 he was elected States Attorney in Jackson county and four years later Glenn went to the State Senate from the 44th senatorial district.

Following his father's death in 1912 the Senator has given considerable time to supervising farming and fruit growing on 2000 acres of land, most of which lies in Jackson county on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Glenn is a vigorous and forceful speaker. He has pledged his aid as the down-state Senator from Illinois to work for the interests of agriculture in the upper house of Congress. Illinois farmers will welcome the opportunity to meet and hear their new representative. It will be the Senator's first public appearance since his election.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE



MRS. HOMER R. JOHNSON

Mrs. Johnson of McLean county, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, will preside at the coming Women's Conference scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, January 30, at the I. A. A. annual meeting, Danville.

ADVISER L. W. WISE OF IROQUOIS CO. RESIGNS

L. W. Wise of Iroquois county, one of the oldest farm advisers in point of service in Illinois, tendered his resignation recently.

Mr. Wise came to Iroquois county in 1912 when the Farm Bureau movement was young, and continued there as adviser for the past 14 years. He will undertake farm management work and superintend farms for non-resident landowners.

Fifty pairs of Bob White quail were imported from the United States by the Calgary Fish and Game Association, Canada. The experiment is being made in the hope that this choice game bird will flourish in Alberta.

Get Your Ticket!

"When you buy your round-trip ticket to and from the annual meeting of the I. A. A., Danville, January 30-31, make sure that you get fare and a half rates," states L. J. Quasey, director of transportation.

"No certificates are required," he says, "but if the agent refuses to sell tickets at a rate of fare and a half get a receipt from him for the fare paid, then take it up with a representative of the I. A. A. at the annual meeting in Danville."

Dates of sale are from January 24 to February 2 inclusive, with final return limit February 4.

Women's Conference To Consider Higher Standard Of Living

Running Water in Every Farm Home is Bureau Proposal for 1929

WAYS and means of improving living conditions on Illinois farms will be the chief topic for discussion at the Women's Conference scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, January 30, at Danville. Mrs. Homer R. Johnson of Covell, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, who is formulating the program, states that there will be speakers to show what has been done to improve standards of living without expending a great deal of money. The speakers will be real farm women who will talk from experience. It is proposed to follow the talks with an hour of open discussion. An address on coming legislation of interest to Illinois farm men and women also has been scheduled, the speaker to be announced later.

"The Home Bureau Federation was formed to unite and strengthen the county Home Bureau organizations; to promote the welfare of the individual and the family; to adjust their relations with the home, school, church, community, state, and nation; and to further the various interests of the homemakers," states Mrs. Johnson.

Works Through Committees

"The Federation does most of its work through standing committees. The Better Practice Committee in the coming year proposes to work out a plan designed to bring running water into every farm home in Illinois. Specifications and approximate costs for both simple and more elaborate systems will be drawn up. It is hoped to interest landlords in the project so that the tenant will receive compensation for equipment he installs and leaves in the home when he moves. We find tenants unwilling to spend money in a house which they may leave in a year or two," declared Mrs. Johnson. "We believe that if landlords were more generous in this respect many a tenant's wife could have simple conveniences which would help wonderfully."

The fall pig crop in Illinois is about three per cent larger than that of a year ago, says the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture.

Iowa reports an increase of 12 per cent and Kansas a gain of six per cent. However, the fall pig crop is about 1.5 per cent smaller than a year ago for the corn belt as a whole and about five per cent less for the United States.

"The greatest good to the greatest number" is achieved when cooperation is scientifically and justly applied to production-distribution-consumption.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1925.

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Tax Reform Seen as Chief Farm Interest In Next Legislature

I. A. A. Legislative Committee Prepares To Submit a Constructive Program

AGRICULTURE'S chief interest in the coming sessions of the 56th Illinois General Assembly promises to be confined largely to tax legislation and an amendment to the revenue section of the constitution. While no definite legislative program has been adopted by the I. A. A. Executive Committee at this writing, the Public Relations Committee, charged with responsibility in formulating a program, has met and discussed thoroughly the reforms needed to bring about a more equitable distribution of the tax burden in the state.

Limitation of the county road and bridge tax, a gas tax that will provide for a better system of farm to market roads, a suitable income tax that will take a portion of the burden off of land and home owners, and an amendment to the antiquated revenue clause of the constitution are specific legislative proposals about which a program will be built, states Frank D. Barton, chairman of the committee.

Ice Cream Measure

Other legislation of minor importance also will receive at-

(Turn to page 7)

Get up a party in your community and drive to the annual meeting of the I. A. A., Danville. Paved roads all the way. There will be ample accommodations at moderate rates.

Practical Problems To Feature I. A. C. A. Convention, Danville

Representatives from 212 Co-op Members To Gather

A DISCUSSION of practical problems of business administration in farm co-operative enterprises will be featured at the coming annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association on Jan. 29 at Danville. Delegates from the 212 member organizations are expected to attend.

E. D. Lawrence, president of the McLean County Service Company, is scheduled to speak on the subject "Accounting Records as a Guide to Business Administration." W. D. Mobley, president of the Mt. Sterling Farmers' Elevator Company which has had a rapid rise from near failure to comparative success, will speak on the subject "Overcoming a Deficit." Earl C. Smith, president of the I. A. A., is expected to address the meeting following the early business session.

Officers of the Association are: George L. Potter, Pontiac, president; H. J. Shaefer, Illiopolis, vice-president; A. R. Wright, Varna, secretary; and R. A. Cowles, Chicago, treasurer.

The meeting will be held at 1 p. m., January 29, in the dining room, 9th floor, Hotel Wolford.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Annual Meetings of Affiliated Organizations

Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1929

Danville

Headquarters—Wolford Hotel

ANNUAL MEETING, ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE

Dining Room, 9th Floor, Wolford Hotel

9:00 A. M. Call to Order—Pres. L. R. Welk
Business Session
Address "What It Takes To Make A Good Baseball Team"—Coach Carl Lundgren, University of Illinois.
Business Session

ANNUAL MEETING, ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU SERUM ASSOCIATION

Ballroom, 9th Floor, Wolford Hotel

10:00 A. M. Call to Order—Pres. O. B. Goble
Business Session
Address "Recent Development In Manufacturing Serum And Virus"—D. O. Skidmore, Chief Division of Virus-Serum Control, U. S. D. A.
Address—Dr. Robt. Graham, University of Illinois.
Discussion and Business Session

ANNUAL MEETING, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Elks Club—Assembly Room—2nd Floor

1:00 P. M. **BUSINESS SESSION**
(Adjourned meeting, to follow, Thursday, Jan. 31, at 8:30 A. M., Terrace Theatre)

ANNUAL MEETING, ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES ASSOCIATION

Dining Room, 9th Floor, Hotel Wolford

1:00 P. M. Call to Order.—Pres. George L. Potter
Business Session

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Jan. 30-31, 1929
Danville

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, TERRACE THEATRE

9:00 A. M. Invocation
Group Singing
9:30 A. M. Address of Welcome
Music
10:00 A. M. President's Address—Earl C. Smith
11:00 A. M. Treasurer's Report—Robt. A. Cowles

(Continued on page 4)

Leading Economist To Discuss Tariff At I. A. A. Meeting

Harvard University Man Recognized as One of Best On Subject

ONE of America's outstanding farm economists and students of farm relief, particularly in its relation to the tariff, will speak at the annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Danville, Jan. 30-31.

John D. Black, professor of economics at Harvard University and formerly agricultural economist at the University of Minnesota, is this man. He will speak on the tariff and its relation to the American farmer.

Native of Wisconsin

Mr. Black is a native of Wisconsin. He graduated from the State University, Madison, where he secured his Master's and Doctor's degrees successively in 1910 and 1918. He served as consulting specialist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, in 1922. He is author of the book "Introduction to Production Economics" and also of a number of bulletins on economic subjects.

Mr. Black will speak on the luncheon program on the last day of the convention.

EDITOR TO SPEAK

S. J. Duncan-Clark, editor of the Chicago Evening Post, will address the Organization-Information conference in the Hotel Wolford on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Duncan-Clark is a close observer of social movements and reforms. He has been much interested in the farmers' efforts to gain economic equality and protective legislation. He is expected to emphasize the importance of farmers informing the American public about their problems.

CONFERENCE SPEAKER



LACHLAN MACLEAY

L. Macleay To Speak Before Conference On Publ. Relations

To Discuss National Transportation System and Importance To Farmers

LACHLAN Macleay, secretary of the Mississippi Valley Association, will address the Public Relations Conference on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 30. He will discuss our national transportation system and the importance of waterways as a part of that system.

Mr. Macleay has appeared several times during the past year on I. A. A. radio programs from Station WJJD, Mooseheart. He is one of the best informed and most able speakers in the country on the subject of waterways.

Macleay was born in Olympia, Washington. He was publicist, speaker, and Executive Commissioner of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, 1908-1909. In 1914 he became secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in Syracuse, New York. Three years later when the United States entered the World War Macleay entered the service where he became a captain. From 1912 to 1920 he was a member of the executive committee of the New York State Waterways Association, and in 1922 he became secretary of the Mississippi Valley Association.

Macleay has made a life study of inland waterways economics and is recognized as a national authority on their history, improvement, and use for navigation purposes.

DELEGATES REGISTER

All official delegates to the I. A. A. Annual Meeting should register at once on arrival at headquarters in the Hotel Wolford, Danville. The Resolutions Committee will be in session between 1 and 4 p. m., Wednesday, Jan. 30. The Committee's report will be made Thursday. Ample time must be allowed for its preparation.

PROGRAM—(*Continued from page 3*)

11:30 A. M. Appointment of Committees

1:00 to 4:30 P. M. Sectional Conferences

ORGANIZATION AND INFORMATION—Ballroom, 9th Floor, Hotel Wolford
C. E. Bamborough, Presiding
Speaker, S. J. Duncan-Clark, Editor, Chicago Evening Post

PUBLIC RELATIONS—Armory, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor
F. D. Barton, Presiding
Speaker—Lachlan Macleay, Secretary, Mississippi Valley Association

MARKETING—Y. W. C. A. Gymnasium, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor
Samuel Sorrells, Presiding
Speaker—Chris. L. Christensen, Chief Division of Cooperative Marketing, U. S. D. A.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS SERVICE—Elks Club, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor
Geo. F. Tullock, Presiding

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE—Dining Room, 9th Floor, Hotel Wolford
Mrs. Homer R. Johnson, President Illinois Home Bureau Federation, Presiding
Subjects for Discussion: **"Improving The Standard of Living for Farm Homes"** by Speakers to be Selected
"Forward Looking Legislation of Interest to Illinois Farm Men and Women"—(speaker to be selected)

4:30 P. M. District Caucuses, and Business Sessions
Nominations of Executive Committeemen to Succeed—
Harold C. Vial, Downers Grove
C. E. Bamborough, Polo
A. N. Skinner, Yates City
George J. Stoll, Chestnut
J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
W. L. Cope, Salem
Fred Dietz, De Soto

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, ANNUAL BANQUET
Armory, Danville, Pres. Earl C. Smith, Presiding

6:30 P. M. Music
Old Timers' Reunion—Short Talks, etc.
Address—Frank L. Mulholland, Toledo, Ohio

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, TERRACE THEATRE

9:30 A. M. BUSINESS SESSION

12:30 P. M. ANNUAL LUNCHEON—Armory

1:00 P. M. Music
Introduction of the Guests
Addresses, Sen. Otis Glenn, Gov. L. L. Emmerson, Prof. John D. Black

3:00 P. M. BUSINESS SESSION

Baseball Fans Get Ready for Mid-Year Pow-Wow at Danville

State League Shows Much Growth in Five Years

FARM baseball leaders and managers will hold their annual mid-winter conference when the State Farm Bureau League meets for its annual session at Danville on Tuesday, January 29. This will be the fifth annual meeting of the League. During the past five years Farm Bureau baseball has spread from county to county until in 1928 twenty-two county teams competed for the state title which was finally won by Tazewell. Heated discussion regarding rules, practices and eligibility questions has been the order at previous meetings of the League, and this year promises to be no exception to the rule.

Two schools of thought have developed among the League leaders and followers over the question of who shall be eligible to play. Under the present by-laws players are restricted to Farm Bureau members and members of their immediate families whose principal occupation is farming. Under this rule nearly all Farm Bureau members living in town have been barred. As a result several teams have lost valuable players. One or two teams were forced out of the running completely say leaders because they could not muster enough farm boys to round out a good nine.

Wants Lenient Rule

Letters received at headquarters of the State League, Chicago, indicate that the eligibility question has not been settled. One team manager sizes up the situation like this: "A more lenient eligibility rule is the main objective, as I see it, to better Farm Bureau baseball. Last year you remember there were only two organized teams in our district. That caused us to have a very limited playing schedule which in turn caused a lack of interest. People are not going to attend games to see the same teams compete, especially if one team happens to be stronger than the other. This happened in our district last season for we had considerable interest for the first game or two. A wider eligibility rule will remedy all this for it will permit more counties to organize teams which will make a more complete playing schedule to last the entire season. This will tend to create more interest in Farm Bureau baseball.

Keep Out Pro's

"As to the leniency of the rule why not make any player who signs a three-year contract and pays his own money, and any player who is a member of a Farm Bureau member's family regardless of occupation, eligible to play? I am strictly opposed to anyone having his membership fee paid or receiving money for playing."

The baseball convention is called for 9:00 a. m., Tuesday, January 29. The meeting will be held in the dining room on the ninth floor of the Wolford Hotel.

Following the early business session Coach Carl Lundgren of the University of Illinois will speak on the subject "What It Takes To Make a Good Baseball Team."

Officers of the State League are: L. R. Welk, Morton, president; Wayne Snyder, Versailles, vice-president; and E. G. Thiem, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

BASEBALL SPEAKER



COACH CARL LUNDGREN

Coach Lundgren, who will address the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, was a former star hurler for the University of Illinois in 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902. He pitched for the Chicago Cubs for seven years, in two of which they were world's champions and for three years leaders of the National League.

Coach Lundgren came to Illinois in 1921 and under his leadership the Illini teams have won most of their games. Last summer Lundgren led his players to Japan where they made a great record playing the championship teams on the Isle of Nippon.

President's Address

(Continued from page 1)

structive criticism and suggestions. The program for the most part will be impromptu, although the directors of departments will be present to answer questions and discuss details of their work if called upon.

The odd-numbered districts will hold their caucuses to nominate executive committeemen at 4:30 p. m., Wednesday afternoon. The places of meeting will be announced in the program. The present executive committeemen of these districts are: 1-11th district, Harold C. Vial, 13th C. E. Bamborough, 15th A. N. Skinner, 17th Geo. J. Stoll, 19th J. L. Whisnand, 21st Samuel Sorrells, 23rd W. L. Cope, and 25th Fred Dietz.

The even-numbered districts will hold business sessions during this period.

Serum Ass'n To Hear Authorities On Cholera Control

Meet on Jan. 29, In Annual Session

THE last word on hog cholera control and recent developments in manufacturing serum and virus will be presented to delegates and visitors attending the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association scheduled for Tuesday, January 29, at Danville. The meeting is called for 10:00 a. m. in the ballroom on the ninth floor of the Wolford Hotel.

Following the business session D. O. Skidmore, chief of the Division of Virus and Serum Control of the U. S. D. A., is scheduled to disclose interesting details regarding the manufacture of serum and virus. Dr. Robert Graham of the University of Illinois is expected to discuss swine disease control from a pathological standpoint, and Dr. James McDonald, in charge of hog cholera control work in Illinois, has been invited to lead a discussion on control problems.

The State Serum Association handled more than 30,000,000 c. c. of serum and virus last year at a substantial saving to the Farm Bureau members of Illinois. The unified action of the County Farm Bureaus in this project not only has made possible the purchase of immunizing materials at decidedly lower prices, but also it has insured a safe and steady supply.

Farm Bureaus have been instrumental in driving cholera out of their counties by advocating consistent vaccination. Before the discovery of control methods early in the 20th Century hog cholera took an enormous toll in this country. Back in 1903-1904 approximately one hog in five died from cholera. But during the past two years the loss from this source in comparison has been negligible.

PROFESSOR HITS TARIFF DOCTRINE OF COOLIDGE

Prof. H. T. Collings of the Wharton School of Finance, Philadelphia, admitted that farmers for the most part are not getting the benefit of the protective tariff, in an address before the recent convention of the American Economic Association in Chicago.

Prof. Collings referred indirectly to President Coolidge's tariff pronouncements saying that they had been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." He further asserted that farmers and consumers are getting the worst of our tariff policy; that the United States is now manufacturing 20 per cent more goods than is needed at home; that it must find markets for these goods; and that modification of our high tariff policy must be made if our trade with foreign nations is to be increased.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional Districts)

1st to 11th.....H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th.....A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....J. L. Whisnand, Charleston
20th.....Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....Fred Dietz, De Soto

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Business Service.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Limestone-Phosphate.....J. R. Bent
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
Comptroller.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....George Thiem
Insurance Service.....V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

Executive Committee Acts

AFTER a presentation of the milk situation in the Chicago District had been given by Harold C. Vial, of Downers Grove, who represents the dairy section on the I. A. A. Executive Board, the Committee authorized that the following statement be released:

"The Illinois Agricultural Association has for years supported and encouraged an aggressive and effective T. B. eradication program in Illinois, which particularly affected the dairy herds of our state.

"We have always believed such a program was the only way to perpetuate the dairy industry while at the same time insuring a pure milk supply to the public, especially the children of congested areas, such as Chicago.

"This clean-up campaign has cost the owners of present clean dairy herds large sums of money.

"It is appalling to note the inequitable portion of the consumers' cost that is finding its way to the producers of this pure product.

"We believe in and support the collective bargaining rights of such producers.

"While we are not apprised of all developments leading up to the present relations existing between the officials of the Pure Milk Association and the milk dealers of Chicago, we believe the consumers' interests as well as the producers' interests demand that proper representatives of all parties to this controversy, including representatives of the public interest get together in a spirit of fairness and settle the present dispute.

"The I. A. A. stands ready and willing to lend its support to such a program."

Consider Legislative Program

MAJOR projects of legislation for introduction in the coming session of the 56th General Assembly have been receiving careful consideration of the Public Relations Committee for some time. Their conclusions were reported to the meeting of the Executive Committee on January 10, and after careful study and consideration were adopted as their recommendations to the Board of Delegates at the Annual Meeting to be held in Danville, January 30 and 31.

Various proposals for constructive changes in our revenue system make up a large part of this program, among them being an amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution designed to give the General Assembly the power to adopt an equitable taxing system; a tax on net income of natural persons with moderate exemptions and moderately progressive rates and with provision for payment of such a tax by any person only to the extent that the tax levied upon his income exceeds all taxes paid on property by said tax-payer; and provided further, that the proceeds of such a tax on net income be used to replace the present tax levied on property for the State Distributive School Fund, or some other tax now levied on property for state purposes; a tax on gasoline, provided that the funds derived therefrom be divided equitably and used for the early completion of the Hundred Million Dollar Bond issue road system and improvement of a secondary road system; some revision of the Co-operative Marketing Act of 1923 to meet requirements that have developed with the experience of recent years.

There will be ample opportunity for full discussion, consideration and final decision on all of these and other matters during the conference on Public Relations, and later when under consideration by the Convention meeting as a whole.

Black Strap Molasses

THE decision of the I. A. A. Executive Committee on Jan. 10 to give active support to an attempt to secure a 10 cents per gallon tariff on black strap molasses is of particular interest to Illinois corn growers.

According to our best information approximately 280,000,000 gallons of molasses are imported into the United States annually. This quantity is equivalent to 57,000,000 bushels of corn, which might replace the molasses used to a large extent in manufacturing industrial alcohol.

It is estimated that an increase in the present one-sixth to five-sixths of a cent per gallon tariff (depending upon sugar content) to 10 cents per gallon would increase the price of corn from three to four cents per bushel.

Illinois produces annually about 300,000,000 bushels of corn. Approximately 40 per cent, or a total of 120,000,000 bushels, is shipped out of the counties where grown. At 3.5 cents per bushel this would mean an increased revenue to farmers of the corn belt of $4,200,000.



The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart (254 meters) is broadcast between 12:30-12:45 p. m. Monday to Friday inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago livestock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, and talks by I. A. A. staff members, officials, and leaders in farm thought are broadcast daily.

Negotiations are under way to broadcast several of the feature talks at the I. A. A. Convention, Danville, Jan. 30-31 over Station WLS. Raising of funds to pay the heavy charges imposed by the utility company for the use of its lines is the chief obstacle. The executive committee voted to appropriate a limited sum for this purpose provided the balance can be raised from other sources. If pending arrangements can be consummated, an announcement will be made over the radio and in the press so members may tune in and hear the program.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS GLEE CLUB TO ENTERTAIN

The University of Illinois Glee Club which normally includes around 100 voices will provide the entertainment on Jan. 30, the opening day of the I. A. A. Convention, Danville, announces Otis Kercher, chairman of the local committee on arrangements. The University singers will appear at the evening banquet in addition to providing music during the day's program.



Otis Kercher

The Schoenbech Orchestra has been engaged to play at the banquet on Wednesday night and at the luncheon the following day.

"We also intend to have a class of local dancing girls and a slight-of-hand performer as part of our entertainment features," writes Kercher.

Lawrence Farlow, secretary of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers' Association will speak on the I. A. A. radio program at 12:30 on Tuesday, Jan. 22. Mr. Farlow will discuss the high points of the Association's coming meeting at Joliet on February 5-6-7.

F. S. Betz, Chicago, editor of the Farmers' Elevator Guide, is scheduled for an address on "Farmers and Big Business," from Station WJJD, 12:30 p. m., Wednesday, Jan. 30. Ernest V. Maltby, manager of the Rural Grain Co., will discuss co-operative grain marketing the following day.

LUNCHEON SPEAKER



HON. LOUIS L. EMMERSON

LOUIS L. EMMERSON, governor of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to deliver a short address at the annual luncheon on Thursday, January 31.

Mr. Emmerson is well known to a host of I. A. A. members. He has had a long and successful career in public life. Mr. Emmerson was born at Albion, in Edwards county in 1863. He entered the mercantile business in Mt. Vernon at the age of 20. He served successfully in minor public offices and in 1916 was elected Secretary of State. He served most efficiently in that capacity until his recent election as governor.

Tax Reform

(Continued from page 3)

tention. The Pure Milk Association of Chicago, in a letter from its secretary, H. C. Vial, advises that the Association has officially recorded itself in favor of legislation forbidding the use of butter in making ice cream and of raising the minimum butterfat content of ice cream from eight to 12 per cent. Legislation embodying these ideas was bitterly contested in the 55th General Assembly with butter manufacturers objecting strenuously to any move that promises to curtail their outlet or source of cream supply. The I. A. A. will study this question thoroughly since its own constituents are not fully agreed on the advisability of such a measure.

Non-Party Approach

The state is so committed to a program of tuberculosis eradication that an appropriation providing for this work in the coming biennium should go through without opposition. The I. A. A. will resume its interest in all legislation, and opposition to any bills harmful to agriculture or designed to increase the tax burden on farms. The non-party approach in line with the Association's long-standing policy will be strictly adhered to as in the past.

Again The Farmer

By
Omar H. Wright, Belvidere, President, Illinois Bankers Association

TO those of us who have passed our active business lives in agricultural communities; who have had uninterrupted dealings with farmers during that period; who have made loans upon and who own farm lands; it seems evident that the farmers' financial problems at this time are more difficult than they have ever been.



O. H. Wright

We are now reaping the results of the shaking out process and there is upon us the real aftermath of extremely poor crop yields and partial crop failures during the years of '26 and '27.

It is yet too soon to receive any of the benefits of generally good crop yields this past season.

Dean Mumford summed up the situation at Champaign in November when he told the Bankers-farm-school that during the past five or six years the farmer who had accumulated a reserve for a rainy day had been drawing upon his surplus steadily and that unless conditions soon changed he would be unable to get back on his feet and be able to farm at a profit when the opportunity came to him.

The other day 80 acres of our black soil farm land in this garden spot of northern Illinois (all plow land—no buildings) sold for $40 per acre. It is doubtful if such a price has been equalled in this territory in 40 years.

Recently one of the Federal Land banks, which has loaned liberally in this section of the state, advised its loan agent that its loan limit was now $50 per acre on a farm upon which it offered to loan $75 per acre a year ago. In some instances previously it has gone as high as $90 per acre and numbers of our farmers have been increasing their mortgages when possible.

Fortunately for us all, however, the leadership of such intelligent, able and well posted men on agriculture as Former Governor Lowden has brought home to both political parties the real seriousness of the situation and our President-elect has pledged himself to do everything possible to aid in solving this problem.

It may well be questioned, however, if additional loans will not be detrimental rather than beneficial. Many of the present ills of the farmer can be traced to his former ability to too easily exercise his credit which once was AA+.

In any event it behooves every Banker in Illinois to get behind any constructive, carefully considered plan which may be proposed and help.

It will take Federal legislation to do it.—Illinois Bankers' Bulletin.

Supervised Farming Hailed as Next Step In Farm Production

"Chain Farms" Being Studied by Economists, Watched by Others

SUPERVISED farming, with managers in charge of chains of farms, was given a clean bill of health by C. L. Holmes of Iowa State College who told of his investigations regarding possible displacement of the independent family farm by large farms or chain farm management before the recent meeting of the American Farm Economic Association. Mr. Holmes predicted that there would be considerable further development in this direction.

He said that a good manager must have scientific knowledge, must know the art of farming, have a keen business sense and have financial knowledge of farm operations, know economic conditions, use price forecasts, and must know how to select good tenants and work with them.

Social Effects

He stated that the social effect of large-scale units need not be detrimental to the farm community but may bring about improvement and give greater stability to farm communities. He predicted that farming under large-scale units might even result in agriculture taking a more important part in the councils of the nation. "Lower costs of production and a greater output per farm and per man," he stated, "are necessary to make these other things possible."

Banks Lead Way

Banks and insurance companies holding large tracts of farm lands as a result of depression in the industry, are the principal experimenters in chain methods. The latest report on their experience involved 32 farms on a tract of 7,500 acres in central Illinois. Each farm was operated by a tenant under the direction of a general superintendent.

"We shall sooner or later have to face and answer the question whether the small independent farm is the size of productive unit and the form of productive organization best adapted to the new conditions of agriculture," Virgil Jordan, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, recently declared.

Five former Illinois farm advisers are or will soon be engaged in managing "chain farms" for non-resident owners. These men are F. E. Fuller, Chas. Robinson, W. W. McLaughlin, J. E. Johnson, and L. W. Wise.

The Jersey County Farm Bureau went on record at its recent annual meeting recommending that the incoming Board of Directors appoint a woman's committee to work with them in the coming year.

R. F. Karr Addresses Iroquois County Meet

Executive Committeeman R. F. Karr of the 18th district addressed the annual meeting of the Iroquois County Farm Bureau recently. Mr. Karr reviewed the activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association and urged farmers from that county to attend the annual I. A. A. meeting at Danville the last two days of January. Professor W. H. Smith, state leader of agricultural extension, and W. T. Martindale of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, were other speakers.



R. F. Karr

Officers selected for the coming year are: President, R. F. Karr, Iroquois; Vice-President, Floyd Hare, Gilman; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Gillfillan, Watseka; Directors, H. G. Pendergast, G. C. Honeywell, John Leverenz, George Tascher, F. W. Schroeder, J. W. Lawrence, Herbert Benbow.



WE CAN all be angry with our neighbor; what we want is to be shown, not his defects of which we are conscious, but his merits, to which we are too blind.—*R. L. Stevenson.*

"IF THERE is one lesson greater than another to be gained from the experience of the past eight years, it is the lesson that agriculture can never hope to hold its own until it is definitely and thoroughly organized for collective action in all the matters that pertain to the welfare of agriculture.

"In connection with the strengthening of the co-operative movement, it should also be the purpose of farmers to build up their general farm organizations in order that agriculture may properly express the desire of farmers in conducting the affairs of the nation."—Editor Dan A. Wallace, in "The Farmer."

Fact Finders Would Place Milk Industry Under Gov't. Control

Recommendations of Committee Would Have Far-Reaching Effect

RECOMMENDATIONS made by the Fact Finding Commission appointed to investigate the Chicago milk marketing situation propose that the milk industry be placed under the regulation of the Illinois Commerce Commission as a public utility if the warring interests decline to accept voluntary arbitration.

This is a far reaching proposal and one that would attract nation-wide attention should it come to an issue before the State Legislature.

Here Are 5 Points

The five recommendations made by the Commission are as follows:

"That the milk producers' organization, called the Pure Milk Association, be fully recognized by the dealers, and that a system of arbitration be set up here within the industry that the rights of all elements, including the public, be protected.

"That the proposed milk strike be called off.

"That if the present price of milk in Chicago does not warrant an increase to the farmer, that the price to the consumer be increased one cent a quart, and that all of that increase be paid to the producers on a base and surplus price plan.

"That the Chicago milk-marketing committee hold itself intact until the present emergency is past.

"That in case the various elements in the milk industry decline to accept voluntary arbitration within the industry that the public be urged to proceed at once to Springfield and seek legislation to put the milk industry under the regulations of the Illinois commerce commission as a public utility."

Report Blames Both

The committee signing the report was composed of Newton Jenkins, former legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association, who served as chairman; Mrs. W. E. Fribley, representing the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; and Dr. Arthur E. Holt of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

The report blamed the milk dealers for their unwillingness to co-operate and arbitrate differences with the producers, but it placed part of the blame for unsatisfactory conditions on the dairymen themselves for not joining their organization, the Pure Milk Ass'n., and paying their dues.

W. A. Herrington, farm adviser, in Stephenson county, it is reported, has resigned to accept a position in the Farm Management Department of the University of Illinois.

Eugene Davenport, dean-emeritus of the Illinois College of Agriculture, is back at the University assisting President Kinley in Public Relations work.

See Gas Engine As Partly Responsible For Farm Depression

Brings 41,000,000 Acres Under Plow To Produce Surplus Crops

"TRACTORS, automobiles, and other gasoline engines have destroyed the market for 20,000,000 acres of farm crops by displacing over six million horses during the past nine years," declared Willford I. King of New York University in a recent paper read before the American Farm Economic Association convention.

"Another 21,000,000 acres formerly used for hay and pasture for horses, have been plowed up to grow farm crops so as to aggravate the crop surplus problem," he continued. "Thus we have 41,000,000 more acres producing crops of which we have a surplus as a result of the influence of gas engines. This is approximately one-ninth of the total acreage in farm crops."

Outlook Favorable

According to Prof. King the gas engine is largely responsible for the present agricultural depression. He pointed out, however, that the outlook for the future is not so gloomy as appears on the surface since the population in this country is increasing 1,250,000 each year and that 5,000,000 more acres yearly are needed to care for this increase in population providing yields continue on the present level. The crop acreage per capita has decreased steadily in this country since 1918.

Gas Costs High

L. H. Bean of the Division of Agricultural Economics in commenting on Prof. King's paper asserted that the gas engine has made farm costs of production more inflexible. "Gas engine expense has increased from year to year," he said, "while other farm expenses have decreased." Prof. Bean stated that farmers' cash income for living expenditures is 20 per cent less now than it was in 1919 whereas the buying power of factory employees has increased 20 per cent since 1919 making a disparity of 40 per cent between buying power of farmers and factory workers.

Bean found that since 1920 the use of tractors and gas engines on farms has nearly doubled, although the acreage in crops has not expanded. In 1919 the cost of operating automobiles, tractors, and gas engines for farm production comprised one-third of the production costs. In 1927, costs of production on farms declined, but costs attributed to gas engines increased so that the latter constituted about half of the total farm operating costs. The gas engine is responsible for an annual depreciation of over a billion dollars. Bean is of the opinion that the present generation is paying the price for the revolution in agriculture, the benefits of which will be derived by succeeding generations.

"Farmers Have Brains"

"I have no patience with farmers and their self-pity. Farmers do not need to organize—that has been done. They do need to join their Farm Bureau and give it their most loyal support. We have only to look at the medical and legal professions to see what may be accomplished by cooperation. Farmers have brains. Let them use them if they would strengthen their position in the world. I expect my husband to have enough professional pride to belong to his own organization and cooperate to the best of his ability. Then I know he is working for the good of his home and community. And I have faith to believe that ultimately it will result in a standard of living for the farm home that he will be proud to pass on to his son."

Mrs D. H. Stevenson, a Hancock County Farm Bureau member's wife.

LARGE GAINS SHOWN BY FARM MUTUALS

Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies in the United States have in the last decade greatly increased the volume of their insurance in force, according to the department of agriculture, which compares figures for 1926 with figures for 1916.

The number of farmers' mutual fire insurance companies increased little in the period reviewed, because the formation of new organizations was largely offset by the consolidation of old ones. Their growth in business, however, was extremely large, as appears from the fact that 1,911 such companies on December 31, 1926, had nearly $10,000,000,000 of insurance in force, compared with less than $6,000,000,000 on the books of 1,883 similar companies at the close of 1916.

The business of 1926 was done at the average cost of about 26 cents per $100 of insurance in force. The average membership of 1,060 companies was 1,762, compared with an average of 1,532 members for 1,116 companies in 1916. Insurance per member in 1926, for companies reporting both membership and risks, was $3,144. No corresponding figure for the country as a whole is available for 1916.

Middlemen Fight Co-Op. Marketing and Government Activity

Would Move Bureau of Agr. Economics to Dept. of Commerce

WAR on co-operative marketing by organized middlemen determined to cripple the government's activity in this direction continues.

W. F. Jensen, professional organizer and business manager of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, has written the members of the organization presenting an outline of proposed discussion on Co-operative Marketing and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The statement forwarded to the butter manufacturers follows:

Marketing No Place

"The present over-development of the marketing side of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is a product of the war control of industry; and as marketing, is a purely commercial operation and has no proper place in the agricultural department.

"The obstacle in the way of marketing studies by the Department of Agriculture is that it limits its activities to those marketing agencies in which farmers are members, while 95 per cent of the agricultural marketing is performed by middlemen, whose activities would come under the U. S. Department of Commerce, of which the President-elect was, until recently, the head.

"The Department of Commerce must necessarily maintain agencies at home and abroad to further the interests of our mining industry, our fisheries, our manufacturers and exporters. With the Bureau of Agriculture Economics transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce much wasteful duplication of effort would be done away with.

"As at present conducted by the Department of Agriculture, there is never any comparison of the economy of marketing grain by the co-operative companies, the pools or the independent dealers, since the Agricultural Department invariably confines its research to the financial statements of co-operative companies, when the middlemen, handling 90 per cent of the crops are certainly entitled to whatever assistance the government can give."

A limited number of I. A. A. Annual Reports for 1928 will be available for general distribution. This book, handsomely illustrated, will tell what the I. A. A. is, and what it accomplished last year. If you want a copy, write to the Department of Information, I. A. A., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, at once. Those who attend the Annual Meeting, Danville, can get copies at the Terrace Theatre, Wednesday morning.



BY FRANK GOUGLER

THE McLean County Produce Association held its first annual meeting at Bloomington on December 27. Seventy-five thousand pounds of butterfat were handled during the year. Refunds were made to Farm Bureau members out of the surplus earnings. This association is the only one in the state to confine its membership to Farm Bureau members.

It is doubtful if any other produce marketing association has furnished its creamery any finer cream than has this unit. The Freeport Dairy and Produce Company, which purchases the output of the association, recently made the following report on quality of cream received:

Month	10 Gal. Cans Rec'd	Cans Second Grade Cream
June	340	None
July	267	2
August	200	4
September	204	None

During September this creamery received a total of 1,063 ten gallon cans from five stations which contained only one can of second grade cream.

Does real sour cream test higher than cream not so sour? "No," says Dr. H. A. Ruehe, Chief of the Dairy Division at the University of Illinois who addressed several meetings on quality improvement. Ruehe says that 100 pounds of cream contains a given amount of fat whether sweet, slightly sour or extremely sour. Butterfat will not evaporate, so how can it get away? "What might happen," he says, "is that moisture from cream allowed to stand will evaporate and a subsequent test might show a higher percentage of fat. But nothing would be gained here by the producer for the higher test would be balanced by the loss in weight."

How much butter will 100 pounds of butterfat make is a question asked at many of our produce marketing meetings. This is a good question and is one that should be understood by every producer who sells butterfat. In a report from C. Bechtelheimer, Secretary, Iowa Co-operative Creameries, for 1928 he shows the average overrun for 113 creameries to be 23.23 per cent. In other words 100 pounds of butterfat will make 123 pounds of butter. This overrun is largely salt and water which costs practically nothing. It explains the reason why creameries can pay practically the butter price for butterfat. The overrun takes care of manufacturing costs and profits.

Another question that is often raised at these meetings is: What does it cost to manufacture a pound of butter? Bechtelheimer also answers this question in the same report as follows:

Influence of Volume of Butterfat upon the Price and Cost

Volume of Butterfat	Aver. Price Paid Per Pound Butterfat	Aver. Cost of Mfg. Per Pound Butter
Less than 100,000 lbs.	48.43	5.59
100,000 to 150,000 lbs.	50.15	4.19
150,000 to 200,000 lbs.	50.86	4.07
200,000 to 250,000 lbs.	51.03	3.50
250,000 to 300,000 lbs.	52.01	3.02
300,000 to 400,000 lbs.	51.77	2.94
400,000 to 500,000 lbs.	51.90	2.82
Over 500,000 lbs.	52.14	2.88

A vexing problem of our cream stations is the wide range of butterfat prices quoted during the late fall and winter months by direct shippers. Recent reports from producers show that Chicago direct shippers offered as high as 58 cents while the 90 score butter market held steadily at 48 cents per pound. Producers should act cautiously before accepting such bids. All is not gold that glitters. A. H. Liestman of Champaign County had been a direct shipper. He decided to sell through the cream pool at Fisher. After delivering two cans he remarked, "I don't get as much per pound butterfat through the pool as the direct shipper price, but I get more for my can of cream." This experience has been reported by many. It is self explanatory. Beware of the exceptionally high offers.

December is the month of greatest variation in egg prices at country points. From the following widely distributed points in Illinois the prices below are buying prices quoted December 24: Altamont (Effingham County) 35 cents; Clinton (DeWitt County) 44 cents; Walsh (Randolph County) 36 cents; Patoka (Marion County) 40 cents; Champaign (Champaign County) 46 cents. Such wide ranges are due to two factors, first, fresh eggs at country points are exceedingly scarce at this time of the year; second, it is the time of year that buyers at terminal markets are reducing prices low enough to purchase the spring crop at satisfactory figures.

As long as you leave your products in some other person's hand to market, you can expect nothing other than for them to handle it in a way that will net them the most profit. Farmers should quit cussing big business and get into it for themselves.—Land O' Lakes News.

These wide variations in prices create much dissatisfaction among producers and many are led to believe that markets are being manipulated. This is not the case. The buyer at this time is paying according to his market outlet. If the purchaser has a favorable local demand, he is in better position to pay higher prices than the dealer who must depend on shipping to terminal markets. On the date that these varied prices were being paid at country points the Chicago market ranged from as low as 20 cents for low grade eggs to 34 cents for the best eggs. The New York market ranged from 25 cents to 52 cents.

(Continued on page 11)



BY RAY E. MILLER

THE Chicago Producers' will hold its annual meeting at the Stock Yards Inn, Chicago, on Tuesday, January 22. Every man interested in livestock production is invited to attend. The year 1928 was the best year of the Association's history. The total number of cars handled by rail was 15,895 and 1,118 by truck, making a grand total of 17,013 cars.

The Producers Livestock Commission Association, National Stock Yards, Illinois, will hold its annual meeting at the National Hotel, East St. Louis, Tuesday, January 22. During the past year this co-operative handled approximately 25% of the total receipts on that market. The St. Louis house was the first of the 13 Producer agencies established and since its inauguration has made an enviable reputation in volume of business and quality of service. Every livestock grower is invited.

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association will meet in Danville Tuesday, January 29. The meeting will begin at 10 a. m. in the ballroom of the Wolford Hotel. D. O. Skidmore, chief of the division of virus and serum control, U. S. D. A., has been invited to address the gathering. Dr. Robert Graham of the University of Illinois and Dr. James McDonald, in charge of Illinois hog cholera control work, also are expected to speak. The Association handled approximately 35,000,000 cc of hog cholera serum and virus during 1928.

Chris L. Christensen of the United States Department of Agriculture will be the headliner for the marketing conference on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 30, Danville. Following Mr. Christensen's address the livestock marketing section will devote itself to a consideration of the livestock marketing program of the I. A. A. Suggestions are invited from delegates or others in attendance. Improved service from local livestock shipping associations, the relation which should exist between co-operative shipping associations and co-operative selling agencies, and the tendency toward the establishment of small local yards throughout the corn belt will be major topics for discussion.

The outlook for American pork products in Germany is still unfavorable and existing conditions do not offer much hope for any decided change that will work for an early increase in sales, says the Dept. of Commerce. The movement of home-grown hogs to market has increased considerably during the past month and the price of live pork has held fairly steady.

It is estimated that over 50 per cent of the hogs in Germany are fed on imported feeds.

Life Insurance

BY L. A. WILLIAMS

THE Country Life Insurance Company is now a fact. Reservations are in that will consume the entire allotment of the first participating ordinary life policy. Just as rapidly as the applications can be taken and the information obtained from each risk, the policies will be issued and protection for these Illinois Farm Bureau members will begin to be effective. Nothing like this has ever been enacted at the inauguration of any life insurance company.

The enthusiasm which the Country Life Insurance Company is meeting with assures a tremendous first year's business, which in turn assures prosperity for all time, since the first year is the expense year for any life insurance company. The work that is done now in starting a company will never have to be done again, and it only remains for each Farm Bureau member to participate in the benefits of this great protection organization, for us to be 100 per cent efficient in our department.

There will be some applicants who will not be able to get the first policy because they are not desirable risks. They in turn will be fair to the other members and feel that it is only fair that the better risks enjoy the better rates and superior benefits. Where medical examinations are made, it will be because the risk requires further investigation. Whenever that investigation is made, the applicant should feel that information will result which is worth much to him as well as to the Insurance Company. If anything is physically wrong with the applicant he would be the one to benefit from such information by attempting to correct the impairment as quickly as possible.

Life insurance prolongs life because the applicant is constantly advised of his physical fitness. He also is relieved of the great strain and worry which in time of sickness permits him to recuperate without worry of what would happen should he pass out of the picture. Life insurance is constantly increasing the wealth of our membership, leaving funds for adequate rearing of children, and more favorable living circumstances. It is a great cooperative move based upon group averages of life expectancy, averages of interest earnings, and averages in persistency of business.

Among the younger generation life insurance is welcomed as a definite savings contract, a definite way to guarantee an estate, a definite way to pay up an estate, and a definite way of guaranteeing a competence for a future date. We find the advice of the older people always ready, and always 100 per cent in favor of the younger people taking out life insurance at an early age, thereby establishing a lower rate, and also precluding the possibility of rejection at a later time when impairment may creep in making them undesirable risks for a life insurance company. Life insurance is an aid to greater stability of the American home. It has become an economic necessity in creating estates, in guaranteeing the necessities of life as well as home comforts, in providing for the education of children, and in making possible a higher plane of living.

Life insurance is the recognized institution for carrying out family plans and hopes by means of contract that protects against the unforseen catastrophe to the income earner and engineer of affairs of the family. We hope all Farm Bureau members will watch for and study each policy offer as it is made, and that many will use the opportunity presented that low-price protection may be maintained. By so doing the superior benefits will constantly and increasingly return to the policyholder to whom they rightfully belong. Economy in managing a life insurance company's affairs is the eternal watch word. Economy coupled with the mutual benefit plan makes for low-cost protection and high efficiency.

Our aim is not to pile up insurance money for the sake of accumulating large funds. Our aim is rather to spread the news of what Country Life is and what it will do. We want every member and his family to know what group bargaining and action will do for each one in protection and savings accounts insurance, lower rates, policies without frills, claims without contest, highest security, and in general old line life insurance minus unnecessary costs and charges.

Confidence and co-operation will result in cash savings; this you make possible by sending in the business at a lower cost, saving a large sales expense, and permitting us to exercise economy at the Home Office in all plans and overhead. Tell your neighbor about the Country Life Insurance Company and the benefits of Farm Bureau membership.

Produce Marketing

(Continued from page 10)

During November the Scott County (Winchester, Ill.) Produce Marketing Association handled 5,743.89 pounds of butterfat, 15,749 pounds of live poultry, and 1,119 dozen eggs. The total trading income on the three commodities amounted to $636.05 and the total expenses amounted to $303.02, leaving a surplus of $333.03. Operating costs were as follows for each commodity: Butterfat $143.96 or 2.49c per pound; poultry $149 or 1c per pound; and eggs $10.46 or 1c per dozen.

A Company for Insurance Companies

THE Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company is a service institution for fire and tornado insurance companies. Its work begins where that of the county or township mutual ends. It provides:

DIRECT INSURANCE to cover risks such as large residences, buildings, community school buildings and churches which the local company cannot handle with safety;

SPECIFIC REINSURANCE to enable local companies to spread their larger risks and so prevent heavy assessments in case of unusually large losses.

BLANKET REINSURANCE to assist local companies when they have excessive losses for any year.

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THE millionaire and the pauper can get along without automobile insurance. The wealthy man can afford to carry his own risk—the pauper has nothing to lose. But most of us are in neither class. Few people can afford to pay a $10,000 or $15,000 judgment for injuring another. A car destroyed or lost by fire, theft, or collision would be felt keenly by the majority of owners. Why carry this risk yourself when at small cost you can be fully protected?

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MORE THAN 11,000 SATISFIED POLICY HOLDERS

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PRESIDENT Earl C. Smith and Vice-President Frank D. Barton were unanimously re-elected at the business session following the annual banquet held on Wednesday night, Jan. 30, at the 14th Annual I. A. A. Convention, at Danville. Mr. Smith's name was placed in nomination by E. E. Stevenson, president of the LaSalle County Farm Bureau and a charter member of the organization. He paid a glowing tribute to Pres. Smith for his energetic devotion to the work of the Association. Col. George B. Seaman of Christian county seconded the nomination, and E. C. Coulter of Sangamon county moved that the nominations be closed. The Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the president.



C. J. Gross

"Uncle Joe" Fulkerson of Jersey county, in a brief complimentary speech, nominated Frank Barton. J. C. Sailor of Iroquois county seconded the nomination. Charles Meis of Livingston county moved that the nominations be closed, and a unanimous ballot was ordered cast for the vice-president.

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President Sam H. Thompson of the American Farm Bureau Federation praised President Smith for his leadership and energy in carrying on the administrative work of the Association. He stated that he had witnessed the re-election of 20 presidents of State Farm Bureau Federations during the past few months.

Former Officers Back

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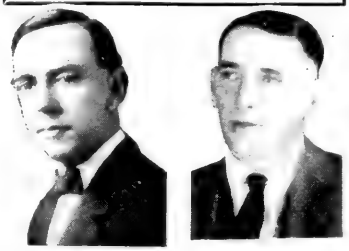
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There were 194 official delegates, every county represented. For con-

venience the press men called the crowd 2000. Since the newspaper men and women seldom get mentioned they are presented as follows: Allen R. Dalrymple, Chicago, Associated Press; Frank Ridgway, Chicago Tribune; E. J. Beckman, Chicago Journal of Commerce; Gifford Ernest, Chicago Daily News; Frank Bill, Bloomington Pantagraph; Agricultural Editor Kercher of the Decatur Herald; Jack Williams, Danville Commercial News. The farm journalists, all from Prairie Farmer's staff, were Floyd Keepers, John Lacey, Miss Lois Schenk. Editor C. V. Gregory is mentioned among the "old-timers." He was "in" at the birth of the I. A. A. S. J. Duncan-Clark, editor of the Chicago Evening Post, was the principal speaker before the Organization-Publicity conference.

Zero Weather Arrives

Lack of space forbids printing in this issue all the interesting speeches. Most of the news you already have seen in the press dispatches and in Prairie Farmer. The reporters handled the news of the convention most ably. The Associated Press stories found their way into newspapers throughout the United States.

Every official delegate to the meeting "checked in." Every one stayed to be in on the final session Thursday afternoon. Snow and zero weather blew in the last day of the meeting but apparently everyone went home happy.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Earl C. Smith on Farm Relief

That Earl C. Smith of Pittsfield has been reelected president of the Illinois Agricultural association with a membership of 60,000 is an honor of which he may well be proud. His has been a delicate and difficult task during the past year of bitter controversy over agricultural relief. As a delegate to the republican national convention at Kansas City, he championed the Lowden farm relief plan, based largely upon the principle of the equalization fee, but the agricultural group which President Smith represented went down to defeat. The division of agricultural forces on other issues during the election campaign made collective farm action at the polls impossible, but all of the various groups, although voicing conflicting opinions, agreed that great good had been accomplished through agitation of the question of farm relief which brought from Mr. Hoover, the successful candidate for the presidency, a pledge that he would call a special session of congress and that farm relief would be made a paramount issue in his administration. In this agitation President Smith took an active part. He now advises that President-elect Hoover "should have the opportunity to direct the preparation and enactment of legislation embodying the necessary principles to carry out promises made by him during the campaign." No other position could be taken logically and with any promise of desirable and practical results. As Mr. Smith suggests, farmers must not be too reliant upon others, but must develop the "self-help" plan. The State Register believes in the power of organization and sees in the gradual coordination of farm groups the greatest promise of practical legislative results. Certainly, the practical program for all concerned at this time should be one of cooperation regardless of conflicting views and prejudices created during the campaign. They will thus expedite the passage of farm relief legislation by the Hoover administration and aid in making it effective.

The State Register favored the equalization fee farm relief plan and agreed whole-heartedly with the Lowden forces in the republican national convention, but as President Smith of the I. A. A. said yesterday in Danville, the Hoover plan must now be tried and to make it successful there must be self-help and agricultural cooperation. There can be no denial of the fact that agriculture has suffered from economic injustice, and has not enjoyed a fair share of national prosperity. As it is the basic industry such an injustice is indefensible. Prosperity for the farmers means a more general spread of prosperity for the entire human family.—Springfield, Ill., Register.



COVERED THEMSELVES WITH GLORY
THE "PAWNEE FOUR"
Left to right: D. C. Dragoo, H. B. Austin, W. L. Dragoo, E. V. Hoagland.

What Busy Farm Organization Can Do

Newspaper readers who do not ordinarily scan the pages devoted to agricultural interests, would do well to look over the annual report of Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, as published in The Pantagraph of Friday. Without here attempting even to refer to the many forms of activity for the benefit of farmers in which that organization has engaged the past year, it can be said that the President's annual report served to open the eyes of the average layman as to the possibilities of organized effort for agriculture. One wonders how the business of the farm was carried on in the old days before there were organizations of farmers and the many forms of advice and information which they are now dispensing.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

The Price of Unequal Representatior

The Illinois Agricultural Association has renewed its demand for a state income tax. The farmers represented by the Association contend that the present taxes bear too severely upon land, and therefore upon agriculture. They wish an income tax because it would relieve farmers and transfer a part of their burden to salary and wage earners.

As long as the legislature of Illinois deprives the cities of an honest apportionment, based on the census, the merits of the farmers' argument are not likely to be given serious consideration. The city members can block a state income tax law, and they must do so at least until the taxpayers who will bear the burden of the new tax are given a fair share in the legislature which levies it.—Chicago Tribune.

Prejudice Is Bar To Understanding

"Develop your genius for communication from among your own young people. Modern writers are needed to tell the story of farm success and achievement," said S. J. Duncan-Clark, editor of the Chicago Evening Post, addressing the Organization-Information Conference during the I. A. A. convention at Danville. "You have a story," said Mr. Duncan-Clark. "Tell it. Call on the young people who have writing ability from among your own ranks."

Mr. Duncan-Clark spoke of the prejudices which exist between the city and country.

"The comment and criticism of the farmer you hear in the city," said the speaker, "is that he is always grumbling. Somehow we have gotten that impression and somehow you have given it to us. You know more about us than we know about you. You read about our scandals in the newspapers and may judge us accordingly. We read about you only when you throw our milk into the ditches and have a grievance. Thus, both of us have the wrong impressions of each other."

During the course of the speaker's address a delegate in the audience shouted "Put it in the Chicago papers," referring to Duncan-Clark's suggestion that farmers tell their story of achievement. "That's a good suggestion," returned the speaker. "Maybe it will bear fruit."

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Volume 7 FEBRUARY, 1929 Number 2

Annual Luncheon Is High Light Among Convention Events

Guests Represent Many State-Wide Organizations

NEARLY a thousand delegates and visitors attended the annual I. A. A. luncheon held in Danville's armory on Thursday, January 31. President Earl C. Smith presided. About noon John H. Harrison, publisher of the Danville Commercial News, arrived from Washington bringing a special message from Senator Otis Glenn who was detained in the Capital. Mr. Harrison took Senator Glenn's place on the program and read a personal message from him, and greetings from Senators Arthur Capper of Kansas and C. L. McNary of Oregon. Due to the illness of Senator Deneen, Mr. Glenn decided to remain in Washington so Illinois would be represented in the fight for the passage of the Cruiser bill.

Many Guests

Among the luncheon guests were Wm. H. Malone, chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission; C. G. Ferris, secretary of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce; John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; Representative Hugh M. Luckey of the Illinois Legislature; Dr. R. E. Hieronymus, University of Illinois; James L. Donnelly, secretary, Illinois Manufacturers' Association; State Senator Ray Paddock; H. E. Young, secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute; Professor John D. Black, Harvard University; Dean H. W. Mumford, University of Illinois; Dean-Emeritus Eugene Davenport, who is back at Urbana assisting President Kinley; President Sam H. Thompson; State Senators Harold C. Kessinger of Aurora and Simon Lantz of Congerville; C. E. Bruer, Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, 56th General Assembly; Senator A. S. Cuthbertson of Bunker Hill; Howard Leonard, Eureka; and Harvey J. Sconce of Sidell.

Speakers Varied

Each guest responded, on being presented, with short talks. Chairman Malone vigorously outlined the developments in the fight for obtaining a fair assessment of property for tax purposes in Cook county. The Tax Commission had declared invalid the valuations of 1927 after which it was revealed that Chicago bankers had loaned $140,000,000 to the city taking tax warrants as security. When the 1927 assessment was declared invalid they were left holding the sack. The bankers, subsequently, assisted in raising funds to reassess Cook county property on an equitable basis and to publish the assessments by street and number.



Represents Gov. Emmerson

Silvery-tongued Orator Senator Kessinger came as the personal represent-

(Continued on page 13)

Annual Report Shows What I. A. A. Did For Members During 1928

Indicates Active Service In All Departments for Year

A SURVEY of activities and accomplishments of the Illinois Agricultural Association for 1928 reveals that fifty County Farm Bureaus sponsored membership campaigns since the first of January; that fourteen of these had increased their membership over that of three years ago; and that twenty other counties signed up approximately the same number. Six other counties were expected to show a loss in membership. Thus, the standing in the fifty counties on the average will be little different than that of three years ago, according to George Metzger, director of organization. Ten counties launched membership drives late in the year. Four of these were expected to hold their own while the other six were expected to show an increase. The membership in the I. A. A. is close to 60,000. McLean and Knox counties are the two leaders in number of members. Both are large counties.

PUBLICITY

THE Department of Information reported that news of I. A. A. activities had appeared in the press in practically every state in the Union; that 357 written news stories had been released in addition to other short news items telephoned to the three press associations in Chicago; that the Association had broadcast a total of 101 hours over radio Station WJJD, Mooseheart, and in addition its representatives broadcast twice on nation-wide chains of radio stations. In addition to staff members, more than 40 prominent outside radio

speakers appeared on the I. A. A. daily programs.

It is estimated that approximately 100,000 people attended the 14 district picnics sponsored jointly by the Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association during the year.

TAXATION

DURING 1928 tests of valuations by the Department of Taxation were completed in 12 counties. Substantial deductions in valuations were made particularly in Stephenson, Crawford, Richland, and Johnson counties, and a somewhat smaller reduction in St. Clair county. Following the long struggle for equalization in Champaign county, the 1928 Board of Review reduced land valuations from 10 to as high as 20 per cent. Earlier in 1928, the State Tax Commission reduced valuations of land and improvements in 10 counties all in southern Illinois, the reductions varying from 10 to 20 per cent.

The Department estimates that taxes for all purposes on farm lands, payable early in 1928, were $4,400,000 less than they would have been if the high valuations current in 1920-22 had remained, and $1,800,000 less than they would have been if the 1926 valuations had remained unchanged.

Much of the time of Mr. Watson, director of taxation, was spent in studying the entire revenue system of the state as a member of the Joint Legislative Revenue Committee appointed by the Governor of Illinois. The report of the committee was scheduled for completion February 1, 1929. Mr. Watson was the only member representing agriculture on the committee. The report will point out some of the fundamental weaknesses of the present taxing system and will suggest statutory and probably constitutional changes necessary to remedy such weaknesses.

GRAIN MARKETING

HARRISON FAHRNKOPF, former farm advisor in McLean county, became grain marketing director on Oct. 1.

The new grain marketing program is being developed in close co-operation with the State Farmers Grain Dealers' Association. The ultimate goal is greater service and more satisfactory prices and marketing conditions for the man on the farm.

The Association recognizes the importance of the farmers' elevator as a basic unit in a grain marketing system. It is hoped to stimulate greater interest and participation on the part of farmer stockholders and patrons in these co-operative agencies.

The memorandum of agreement adopted by the I. A. A. and I. F. G. D. A. joint committee on relations states that: 1. The Farm Bureaus of Illinois recognize the farmers' elevators of Illinois as the medium through which any constructive grain marketing program should go forward.

2. The announced purpose of said farmers' elevators is to operate so as to return the largest possible ultimate price to the producers of grain.

3. Both the Farm Bureaus and the farmers' elevators recognize that to carry out most effectively paragraph 2, it is essential to control the marketing of the maximum volume of grain produced within a given area.

4. Therefore, the Illinois Agricultural Association is willing and desirous of rendering such constructive service as may be deemed advisable and feasible to increase the volume of business now being handled by farmers' elevators, and stimulating the moral support of the farmers behind said elevators. We, the representatives of said Association, submit to the representatives of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers' Association our willingness to employ and maintain a grain marketing director to carry out a program which may be agreed upon by both the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING

ON DECEMBER 1, 79 of the 94 organized Illinois County Farm Bureaus were emphasizing livestock marketing as one of their important projects. The major activity of the Association was to co-operate with these Farm Bureaus in carrying out an aggressive educational campaign in co-operative livestock marketing. County-wide meetings of directors and managers, trips to central markets, conferences with livestock shippers and officials, etc., were held. Thousands of livestock growers in Illinois attended the 48 tours to the Chicago, Peoria, Indianapolis, and East St. Louis terminal markets.

Considerable work was done with shipping associations in matters relating to better methods of accounting, use of trucks in assembling livestock, and annual meetings.

The co-operative Producer livestock marketing agencies on the four markets in and adjacent to Illinois registered increases in receipts of Illinois livestock of approximately 17 per cent during the first six months of 1928 over a similar period in 1927.

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association purchased co-operatively 36,100,000 c. c. of serum and virus for farmers during the year at an estimated saving of $80,000 to $100,000 compared with going prices to individuals not receiving the benefit of the pool buying. The advantages to hog growers through the promotion of early vaccination have been of even greater importance than the savings on serum and virus.

DAIRY MARKETING

THE farm value of dairy products in Illinois is $101,000,000 each year. Of this amount $78,000,000 represents the sale of fluid milk. Business-like co-operation in the sale of fluid milk will increase the net returns ten per cent. This makes co-operative marketing worth $10,000,000 or $50 per dairy farmer.

It is being done in community after community through the introduction and administration of the following balanced program:

1. Quality improvement.
2. Use of collective bargaining power in selling.
3. Stabilization of markets through surplus control with sound local selling plans.
4. Checking of weights and tests.
5. Watching credit rating of buyers.
6. Getting out truthful market information.
7. Advertising to increase the use of dairy products.

The Peoria group has just closed its second successful year of marketing through their pool with sales approaching the million dollar mark for the year. Prices at Peoria now are about thirty cents per hundred weight more than in the days of individual selling, which makes an aggregate return to the thousand members who sell their milk co-operatively an extra $120,000 annually. This has come about not in increasing the price to the consumer, but in effecting savings in transportation to the market, delivery and overhead costs on the market and in increased sales through better quality.

Programs very similar to the Peoria plan have been inaugurated and are functioning at Bloomington, Champaign-Urbana, Rockford, DeKalb, Springfield, Waukegan, Mattoon and Quincy.

While co-operation in Illinois is only beginning, its results at this stage of the game are easily worth one and a half million dollars to the dairymen of Illinois, annually.

In both the Chicago and St. Louis districts organization work is going on which when completed should produce organizations that, with good business management, will give a majority of Illinois farmers effective milk marketing service.

Active plans now underway point to the early federation of the organized markets into a state sales association which will give added benefits to the dairy industry in the state.

PRODUCE MARKETING

TWENTY-SIX co-operative produce marketing units handling cream, poultry, and eggs are now operating in Illinois. The oldest one started business June 1, 1924. Twelve additional units are now being organized. Organization work was recently

started in Clark, Crawford and Lawrence counties.

The prevailing station price in these counties has been 46 cents per pound for butterfat. Assuming that the centralized creameries will bid as much for pool cream at these points as they are now paying for pool cream in organized localities, dairymen will receive at these new stations five cents above the present Chicago quotation for 90 score butter, or 53 cents per pound butterfat. Out of this, operating costs must be paid. This will not exceed three cents per pound, which will leave a net profit of four cents. This represents very closely what takes place from time to time as new stations are opened.

Illinois produces around 60,000,000 pounds of butterfat, annually. Thus, the bargaining power gained through co-operative produce marketing associations means a potential gain in income to Illinois cream producers of from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000 annually.

Producers are selling their butterfat on their own weights and tests through their 26 operating units. A plan is being developed for paying the producer on a graded basis, and an effective plan for cream improvement is underway.

The estimated volume of 26 co-operative units for 1928, at this writing, is 1,980,000 pounds of butterfat. The net gain to producers marketing through these associations is estimated at $79,200.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETING

THE general level of fruits and vegetables was lower in 1928 than for many years. All commodities suffered. The low prices were to a certain degree anticipated by the Department early in the season and steps were taken to increase local demand and the consumption of Illinois grown fruits from the nearby markets. A campaign of advertising was launched with the aid of sister organizations in the state seeking greater use of Illinois grown products. The demand for peaches particularly was decidedly increased over that of any previous year. Credit is due the University of Illinois, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Illinois State Horticultural Society, the Illinois Department of Agriculture, and Prairie Farmer for their helpful co-operation.

This local demand resulted in a higher general level of prices in Illinois than in other producing sections. Growers who were not connected with marketing organizations and who were forced to depend upon speculators, or to consign their products often failed to receive net returns large enough to pay the cost of harvesting and packing.

A material reduction in freight rates on peaches shipped to southeastern points was received during the year. This is the first year Illinois peaches have moved into southeastern territory at the same freight rate as peaches from Georgia, the Carolinas, etc., move into Illinois.

INSURANCE

APPROXIMATELY 11,000 auto insurance policies have been issued by the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company to Farm Bureau members in Illinois. It is estimated that these members saved more than $150,000 in the cost of insurance and initial investment compared with the cost of similar protection in any other company.

An accident prevention campaign, carried on among members during the year, is tending to reduce the number of accidents and also the cost of insurance.

By the end of the year the assets of the company will be close to $225,000.

THE Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, with headquarters in the I. A. A. office has $13,000,000 worth of insurance in force. This is fire and tornado insurance. In addition, $4,600,000 worth of farm crop hail insurance was provided during 1928 at a saving of $9 per thousand, or more than $36,000 compared with the cost of similar insurance in a stock company.

The savings on direct fire insurance will total at least $6,000 since the company renders this service at a cost of approximately 80 per cent of the stock company rate. The total savings, including fire insurance, field crop, and fruit and vegetable hail insurance will approximate $49,640 for the year.

In addition to the financial savings, farmers benefited through the improvement in insurance facilities due to the co-operation of the state reinsurance company with the local mutuals. The local mutuals are enabled to avoid heavy net losses and to obtain a more stable assessment. This company is the only mutual writing hail insurance in Illinois.

AT THIS writing $125,000 worth of capital stock has been subscribed in the new proposed life insurance company and more than $14,000,000 worth of insurance has been pledged for the first special participating policy.

The company's charter has been applied for and operations are expected to begin at an early date.

WHY take life too seriously? You'll never get out of it alive!

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS SERVICE

THE Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association audited the books and gave financial advisory service to its 212 members during the year. Current membership in the Association is classified as follows:

Farmers Elevators	81
Farm Bureaus	54
Home Bureaus	2
Farm Supply Companies (Oil)	23
Mutual Insurance Companies	11
Livestock Terminal Comm. Assns.	5
County Livestock Shipping Assns.	7
Local Livestock Shippings Ass'ns.	7
Dairy & Produce Marketing Assns.	9
Mercantile Companies	5
Seed Companies	4
Miscellaneous	3
Total	212

The Association has a staff of six experienced accountants who have special training in the co-operative field.

The Association filed 125 applications for income tax exemptions with the Internal Revenue Department. Thousands of dollars in refunds covering income taxes previously paid were secured for clients in addition to securing exemptions during the year.

LIMESTONE PHOSPHATE

TWENTY-TWO limestone companies and two rock phosphate companies are handling limestone and phosphate in Illinois under signed agreement with the Illinois Agricultural Association. Ninety County Farm Bureaus made use of this Department's limestone project during the year. Sixty-four counties co-operated in handling rock phosphate.

The I. A. A. maintains an office in the phosphate fields at Columbia, Tenn., where it superintends the sampling and testing of ground rock phosphate sold to Illinois Farm Bureau members.

Approximately 400,000 tons of limestone were sold and used in Illinois in the nine months ending September 30, 1928. It is estimated that Illinois farmers secure their limestone as a result of collective bargaining at a 25 cent per ton discount making a saving of approximately $100,000.

Up to October 1 the two major phosphate companies had sold 29,000 tons of phosphate in Illinois on which Illinois farmers saved approximately $43,500 compared with going prices in other states.

(Continued on page 12)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Secretary, Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

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(By Congressional Districts)

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12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th.....A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Varna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....C. J. Gross, Atwood
20th.....Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
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23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....Fred Dietz, De Soto

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Finance.....R. A. Cowles
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Comptroller.....J. H. Kelker
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Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

Resolutions Adopted at 14th Annual I. A. A. Meeting, Danville, Jan. 30-31, 1929

I

APPRECIATION OF DANVILLE

The visitors and delegates to the 14th Annual Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association held in Danville, January 30 and 31, 1929, hereby express their hearty appreciation for the cordial welcome and the uniform courtesy and co-operation shown to them by the Vermilion County Farm and Home Bureaus, the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce of the City of Danville, the industries and all organizations, and the citizens of the City and County who have so efficiently contributed to the success of this Annual Meeting.

II

ENDORSEMENT OF A. F. B. F.

We desire to express anew our pleasure in the manifestation of the spirit of harmony and co-operation shown at the last Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and we hereby pledge our hearty support to any program thereof that has for its purpose the general betterment of agriculture.

III

TAXATION

Estimates by economists, if applied to the State of Illinois, indicate that of the net income of the entire population of this State, only about ten per cent is derived from the ownership of real estate and tangible personal property, not including the labor and management of owner-operators of such property; that about ten per cent is derived from the ownership of approximately twelve or fourteen billions of dollars of intangible property; and that the remaining eighty per cent of the net income of the entire population is derived from personal industry—wages, salaries, fees, commissions, and the labor and management of persons owning and operating their own property.

The gross unfairness of the present taxing system is shown by the fact that of all general property taxes in this State, about ninety per cent is levied on real estate and tangible personal property, about ten per cent on intangible property, while no direct tax whatever is levied on the eighty per cent of net income derived from personal industry.

There can be little doubt that the gross unfairness indicated by the figures given above is gradually becoming worse and will become still worse until the present taxing system is changed.

1. Income Tax

For the purpose of securing direct contribution to the support of State and local government by large numbers of people who, though abundantly able, are now paying little or no direct taxes for such purposes, we favor enactment of a tax on net income of persons, with moderate exemptions and moderately progressive rates, and with provision for the payment of such a tax by any person only to the extent that the tax levied on his net income exceeds all taxes paid by him on property in this State, provided that the proceeds of the tax on net income shall be used to replace or reduce the present tax levied on property for the State Distributive School Fund, or some other tax now levied on property for State purposes.

2. Resistance to Tax Increases

Until the people of the State of Illinois amend the Constitution and set up an equitable taxing system, we recommend that owners of farm property resist every attempt to increase taxes on such property, whether such increase in taxes is sought by increase of statutory tax rates, by submission of any bond issues, except in the most urgent emergencies, by measures permitting the inclusion of rural property in predominantly urban local taxing districts, by measures adding to the cost of county and local government, or by increased appropriations for any present purpose, or appropriations for any new purposes.

3. Constitutional Amendment

For the purpose of giving the General Assembly the power to set up an equitable taxing system, we favor the adoption of a joint resolution by the two houses of the General Assembly submitting to the people of the State an amendment of the revenue article of the Constitution in substantially the same terms as were contained in the amendment submitted in 1926.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Since the approval of the Sixty Million Dollar bond issue in 1918 and the One Hundred Million Dollar bond issue in 1924, the farmers of Illinois have been paying their portion of motor license fees for the construction of the State hard road system. They will continue to pay their proportion of the costs for this purpose until the last of the hard road bonds are retired about 1958 or 1960. It now appears that the two bond issues will be exhausted during the present year, leaving about 2,500 miles of the hard road system unconstructed. Without additional funds from some source, it does not seem probable that the remainder of the system can be paved except at a very slow rate.

On January 1st, 1925, as disclosed by the Federal Census of Agriculture, less than six per cent of the farms in the State were located upon concrete or brick roads. On the completion of the State system of hard roads, it does not seem probable that more than twelve per cent of the farms of the State will be located upon such roads. The great majority of the farmers will still be located from one mile to as much as ten miles from the hard roads which their motor license fees have helped to con-

struct. Unless the secondary roads are improved so as to give easier access to the hard road system, it will continue to be impossible as at present for large numbers of farmers to use the hard roads at certain seasons of the year.

4. Gasoline Tax

For the reasons stated, we favor the enactment of a tax on gasoline, provided that such part of the proceeds as is necessary for the completion, within a reasonable time, of the State bond issue system of hard roads shall be used for this purpose, and provided that the remainder of the proceeds shall be used for the improvement of the secondary or State-Aid road system of the counties under the supervision of the State Division of Highways. Provided, further, that in the improvement of the State-Aid roads—

a. The distribution of the funds to be used in the counties shall be made on the basis of the motor license fees.
b. The State-Aid roads to be improved shall be selected by the County Boards on the basis of traffic needs.
c. The type of improvement shall be gravel, unless a county board shall request and the State Division of Highways shall approve a more permanent type of construction.

5. Limitation of the County Highway Tax Rate

When the so-called Chicago Bonding Bills were before the General Assembly in June 1927, their advocates sought down state support on the promise that, coincident with the doubling of the basis of valuations, all tax rates would be cut to one-half of the statutory limitations at that time. After the adjournment of the General Assembly it was found that the clause specifically including the county highway tax in the reduction of rates had been stricken out, leaving the constitutional restriction on county taxes as the only limitation on the county highway tax rate. The failure to limit the county highway tax rate made it possible for any county board, if it so desired, to quadruple its levy of taxes for county highway purposes. Because of the increased power thus given them, many county boards have greatly increased their levy for this purpose.

For the reasons stated, we ask the General Assembly, including the supporters of the Chicago Bonding Bills, to carry out their promise, so amending the Act providing for a county highway tax that the maximum tax rate which can be imposed for this purpose, without a referendum vote, will be limited to twelve and one-half cents (12½c) on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuations instead of fifty cents (50c), as now permitted.

IV
AMENDMENT OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING ACT OF 1923

It appears from the experience of many Cooperative Marketing Associations, which have been organized under the provisions of the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1923, that certain amendments can be made to this Act that would further increase the usefulness of such organizations and make their operations more consistent with sound business practice and also clarify the apparent intent of the Legislature as to certain provisions.

For this purpose we ask the General Assembly to amend the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1923 so that the phraseology of certain provisions may be clarified, and sound business practices may be obtained, thereby increasing the efficiency and service of cooperative associations organized thereunder.

V
COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

(a)—We recognize that if the Farm Bureau movement of Illinois is to increase and maintain its rightful influence on the public and political conscience, all efforts of the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association in the County and State should be so mutually understood and co-ordinated as to make our programs most effective.

We, therefore, recommend that the State organization in no case interest itself in any county affairs, except by and with the consent and approval of the County Farm Bureau of said County; also, where matters of public interest are statewide, that the County Farm Bureaus function only through and with their State organization.

(b) We approve of the Illinois Agricultural Association's efforts to enlarge and extend cooperative marketing activities. Recognizing that the success of these efforts largely depends upon the volume of interest taken therein by the producers of the various commodities, we urge our membership to cooperate in every particular in the development of these efforts that the benefits to be derived therefrom may be enjoyed to the fullest extent.

(c) We believe that the various cooperative service organizations sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association provide some of the best means by which the Farm Bureau members may acquire the benefits of their organization.

We, therefore, recommend the continued and increasing use of these facilities by our members.

(d) We express our appreciation of the cooperation given this Association by many state-wide organizations, in striving for the solution of certain civic problems and particularly the problems of taxation, and urge a continuation of that policy.

VI
PURE MILK ASSOCIATION

The marketing of whole milk in the Chicago milk district has for some years constituted a most important and serious problem confronting dairymen of Illinois and adjoining states.

The Pure Milk Association was organized in Illinois largely through the efforts of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus, as an agency for the solution of this problem.

We reaffirm the position repeatedly expressed relative to the necessity of applying the principle of collective bargaining in the disposal of farm commodities. In line with that policy, we congratulate the Pure Milk Association upon their spirit of fairness in submitting to arbitration the dispute between dealers and producers in the Chicago milk area and through such action their progress toward the attainment of a satisfactory price for their product.

VII
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Schedules of electric rates charged rural users over the state are of a large variety. The terms and conditions under which electric service is extended in rural districts differ widely.

Obviously all these rates and practices cannot be just and equitable and are not conducive to the encouragement of the use of electricity on farms.

In view of this we request that the Illinois Commerce Commission give special consideration to the subject of rural electrification, and in cooperation with all interested parties determine rates that shall be just and reasonable, and a basis for the extension of rural service that is equitable and fair.

VIII
BOVINE INFECTIONS

We urge the continuation of the effort to eradicate the menace of bovine tuberculosis with adequate appropriation therefor to the end that the curse be removed from our state at the earliest possible date.

We recommend a study of contageous abortion and the adoption of a program to prevent its further spread.

IX
GRAIN INSPECTION

We insist upon such administration of the grain inspection service, both state and federal, as will secure to the producers of grain in Illinois a fair grade on their product.

X
DESTRUCTION OF TAXABLE VALUES BY MINING

In behalf of farmers in taxing districts in which taxable values in large amounts are likely to be destroyed by strip coal mining or other mining, we ask the General Assembly to authorize an investigation for the purpose of recommending such legislation as will prevent the destruction of taxable values without adequate adjustment of existing bonded or other indebtedness in any taxing districts so affected.

(Continued on page 10)

THE NEW 20 PAY LIFE P

"Here's a start in life, son — I took this out when you were a baby."



Guaranteed Annual Premium for
$1,000
Twenty Payment Life

Age	Annual	Quarterly
0	$17.77	$4.71
1	17.83	4.72
2	17.86	4.72
3	17.89	4.74
4	17.93	4.75
5	17.99	4.77
6	18.09	4.79
7	18.24	4.83
8	18.44	4.89
9	18.67	4.95
10	18.92	5.01
11	19.16	5.08
12	19.42	5.15
13	19.68	5.22
14	19.95	5.29
15	20.24	5.36
16	20.53	5.44
17	20.84	5.52
18	21.16	5.61
19	21.50	5.70
20	21.85	5.79
21	22.20	5.88
22	22.57	5.98
23	22.96	6.08
24	23.36	6.19
25	23.77	6.30
26	24.22	6.42
27	24.67	6.54
28	25.13	6.66
29	25.62	6.79
30	26.12	6.92
31	26.66	7.06
32	27.21	7.21
33	27.78	7.36
34	28.38	7.52
35	29.01	7.69
36	29.69	7.87
37	30.41	8.06
38	31.16	8.26
39	31.94	8.46
40	32.76	8.68
41	33.67	8.92
42	34.61	9.17
43	35.65	9.45
44	36.78	9.75
45	37.98	10.06

Find the rate at the child's age. Count the age closest birthday. Approximately $10 starts this savings account on a $2000 policy. By leaving the annual dividends at compound interest policy will pay up in less than 20 years. No medical examination required up to $3000. Graded death benefits for children under 5 years old.

Send coupon at right for full information.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE

LOWEST RATES — HIGHEST SECURITY — FARM BURE

FE POLICY WILL PROVIDE An Education for Your Boy and Girl

AS a father or mother you want to give your son or daughter the best chance to succeed in life. Trained minds and developed talent are essential to success in this highly competitive age. The parent who sends his child out into the world without educational training and equipment is neglecting a duty. But how difficult it often is to spare the money required for a high school and college education unless provision has been made in advance.

You Can Start an Education Fund Today with a Twenty Pay Life Insurance Policy

A SMALL first payment of approximately ten dollars will do it. Yearly guaranteed rates are of the very lowest for a participating policy. The educational feature is only one of many adaptations.

The 20 Pay policy also means protection, a savings account, a low established life insurance rate, and relief from worry about the future.

Mail the coupon for full particulars, and learn about the *special advantages for Farm Bureau members*

CUT HERE

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO
Please send me full information about your 20 Pay Life Policy

Name.....
Address.....
County.....
Age.....

NCE COMPANY

RM BUREAU OWNED

Resolutions

(Continued from page 7)

XI

DIRECT MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK

The Illinois Agricultural Association favors that system of marketing which will give to the producer the highest net returns for his labor and investment consistent with fairness to the producer, the consumer and the distributor. Such returns to the producer cannot be developed or maintained in the absence of centralized selling control exercised by the producer through his own cooperative marketing facilities. The purchase of livestock by processors through country concentration points under their control or by country packer-buyers tends to eliminate competition between buyers, permits division of territory, promotes decentralization of producer selling control and is, therefore, in direct opposition to the development of such cooperative marketing facilities.

The Association recognizes the fact that constant change in marketing methods necessitates continued research work under producer control to assist in determining policies and developing selling methods. In the meantime the Association advocates support of the farmers' selling facilities as they are now established, namely, local shipping associations and the cooperative commission associations operating on the terminal markets in order that these sales agencies may develop to the point where they can make effective whatever system or systems serve the best interests of the livestock industry.

XII

RADIO

We approve of the position taken by the Illinois Agricultural Association whereby it respectfully requested and urged that the Federal Radio Commission in its final allotment of air rights adequately recognize agriculture by setting apart at least one exclusive wave length under the direction and control of agricultural interests.

XIII

AMENDMENT OF MEMBERSHIP ACT

In the present era of the development of various kinds of cooperative effort, it appears that membership organizations are limited to the development and organization phases of such cooperative enterprises, and it is at least a question as to their right to use membership funds for the purpose of meeting capital requirements of cooperative or mutual service organizations.

We, therefore, favor the amendment of some present law or the enactment of a new law making possible this added practical support and direction of cooperative and mutual effort.

XIV

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

In seeking the adoption of a national policy for agriculture by the Congress and needed readjustments in the laws of our State, it has been clearly disclosed that all matters of this character are economic in far greater degree than political.

We, therefore, urge our members to carefully study all questions initiated by agriculture before Congress and the State Legislature; also the attitude and support given such measures by representatives of the people in these two bodies, and that with this information, our members, regardless of party, put forth every effort to retain in public office all those who consistently support the just requests and demands of organized agriculture.

XV

FLOOD CONTROL

We approve the progress being made in the construction of flood control works on the main channels of the Mississippi River under the authority of the Flood Control Act passed by Congress in 1928. And, we urge the prompt completion of the surveys authorized in the Act of 1928, which will provide the basis for additional federal legislation for completed flood prevention and control on the Illinois and Wabash rivers and throughout the entire Mississippi Valley.

XVI

WATERWAYS

The improvement of our inland waterway channels and the establishment of dependable common-carrier transportation upon them, coordinated with connecting railway lines by joint rates and through routes to interior points, will do much to bring prosperity back to the farmer and manufacturer of the Middle West.

In order to secure the immediate construction of adequate channels, the building of proper terminals at principal rail and river crossings and the development of common-carrier transportation services, it is necessary that all interests in the Mississippi Valley, Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial coordinate their influence and work together.

We, therefore, urge upon Congress (1) The immediate completion of the Lakes to the Gulf waterway with an adequate diversion from Lake Michigan to permit open channel navigation on the Illinois River below Utica. (2) The standardization of the channels of the Mississippi river system to a nine foot depth with sufficient width to permit the navigation of large tows such as now use the Ohio and lower Mississippi. (3) The upbuilding of the Mississippi-Warrior service and its coordination with and extension to the Illinois River and Hennepin Canal.

We urge upon the legislature of the State of Illinois the passage of such legislation as is necessary to provide for the completion of the Illinois waterway between Lockport and Utica by the opening of the navigation season in 1931.

We further urge upon the Governor of Illinois and the legislature the consideration and adoption of some plan that will provide adequate terminual facilities for rail and river services at the principal ports and rail river crossings in Illinois.

XVII

TARIFF

We favor the adoption of such policy in any program of tariff revision as will assist in the attainment of agricultural equality. Where tariff duties on agricultural products are not sufficient to prevent depression of the price thereof below a reasonable cost of production, we urge such revision as will secure a reasonable price therefor. In instances where the tariff contributes to the establishing of an unreasonable price on any of the products of industry, we urge such revision as will tend to reduce such prices, so as to give only reasonable protection.

XVIII

NATIONAL POLICY FOR AGRICULTURE

The Illinois Agricultural Association has for years urged and supported a national agricultural policy that would recognize and offer American agriculture equal opportunity with other industry to enjoy the privileges and benefits of the American protective system.

We have assisted in the development of a solution to this problem that recognized co-operative marketing organizations as the mediums through which farmers might exercise control of surplus production above domestic requirements and whereby the cost of such control should be borne by the commodity benefited.

We still believe the principles as set forth in such proposal offer the best solution that has yet been proposed to restore agriculture to its proper position in our economic life.

Recognizing, however, that the newly elected administration is definitely committed to find another solution that would restore equal rights, privileges and income to the farmers with that of other industry, we hereby pledge our support and cooperation in the development of any program that adequately recognizes the agricultural problem and seems to offer a solution that is workable, sound and permanent.

Respectfully submitted,

Resolutions Committee,

A. N. SKINNER,
Chairman.
M. G. LAMBERT,
R. F. KARR,
CHAS. BLACK,
CHAS. MARSHALL.

Save these resolutions for future reference. They embody the aims of your organization.

Observations

SOMETHING of a prophet is our banker-farmer friend John A. Carroll, president of several outlying Chicago banks, landowner, and member of the Cook County Farm Bureau.

Said he more than two months ago while speaking of the Chicago milk controversy, "The milk distributors have refused to deal with the organization of the farmers up to now. But they will move toward bargaining with the farmers whether they want to or not. When the public has the facts in the milk producing situation before it, there will be nothing left for the parties in the dispute to do but agree to arbitrate such questions as can't be settled between them in conference." All this has happened.

Ownership of farm land by city business men has an ameliorating influence on their attitude toward the problems of the farmer. Great good might result if more influential capitalists would invest larger portions of their funds in the business of agriculture. Self-interest is a powerful factor in influencing one's point of view. That the majority of Chicago daily newspapers have supported farmers' demands for legislation may be due in part to the fact that most of their publishers own farms. These men have learned first hand about farm profits, or rather losses. When there is a clash of interests, however, such as is embodied in a proposed state income tax, it is natural for the individual to take the side which profits him most, or hurts his pocket-book the least.

The farmer has more friends in the cities than he may suspect. Many Chicagoans were born and reared on farms, countless others have relatives on farms, or investments in land. These contacts have their influence. City people are human and approachable for the most part when you come to know them. Many do go about with a cloak of reserve and often a cold exterior—perhaps in self-protection made necessary by their environment. But under the crust, people are pretty much alike whether in city or country.

The editor of the Chicago Evening Post tells us that the average city man looks upon the farmer as a chronic grumbler. "Somehow we have got that impression; somehow you have given it to us," he says. That comes from reading the newspapers, rather than farm papers. The only time the farmer makes the front page is when he puts on a milk strike, fights tax increases, or appears in Washington to ask for helpful legislation. Most city newspapers play up the spectacular. It's just as absurd for city people to base their judgment of farmers on the news that appears in the headlines, as it is for farm folks to judge Chicago people by the prolific stories of gang murders, bootleggers, and grasping politicians.

One newspaper writer asks, "Why is a farmer?" Because he is an optimist, loves the life, and believes in his job. Thousands could say as much truthfully. Scores of farmers in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin have told this writer that they prefer the farm as a place to live and work in spite of its handicaps.

In similar vein, a Chicago columnist, Herbert Kaufman, calls the farmer "The Chronic Bear . . . habitually selling his own market short . . . begins with a morning grouch and ends with an evening growl . . . persistently discounts the future of agriculture, etc." The injustice and inaccuracy of the accusation is self-evident. It comes from placing all farmers in the same category. There are bulls and bears in all professions, farming is no exception. But the man who plants in the spring, not knowing what he will reap surely displays some degree of optimism. When he continues to produce food year after year through periods of distress but hopeful for better days that's real fortitude, not pessimism.—E. G. T.



CHAMPAIGN COUNTY FARM BUREAU TAX COMMITTEE WINS FIGHT
Seated Left to Right: E. J. Tabaka, E. A. Smith, C. C. Burns, Roy Douglas, Chr. Standing: A. R. Grindley, John C. Watson, I. A. A. Tax Director, James T. Wise. An additional 10 per cent reduction in farm land valuations ordered by the Illinois Tax Commission, ends the long drawn out controversy in Champaign county. This will mean a reduction of three and one-half million dollars in valuations and will result in a saving estimated at $24,500.

Must Signal

IT IS proper to show a custom among automobile drivers, of holding out an arm as a signal that he is going to stop, or slow down, or change his course, and evidence showing the failure of the defendant to follow the custom, in a case in which it is material, is permissible as such evidence tends to show a want of ordinary care.

Farm Baseball League Amends By-Laws

THE eligibility clause defining who shall be eligible to play in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League was amended as usual at the annual meeting of the League in Danville, Tuesday Jan. 29.

Hereafter "any Farm Bureau member whose principal interest and investment is in farming" regardless of residence will be eligible. So always will be dependent members of his family. It is thought that this modification in the rule will allow many players heretofore excluded to participate. It was designed also to exclude professional players who have killed interest in many town and city teams. The sport will be maintained, it is hoped, as one primarily for farm boys, although sons of farmers attending college or residing in town will not be barred. Further clarification of the rule will be outlined by the Executive Committee of the League prior to the opening of the 1929 season. Players must be members of the Bureau in the county in which they play.

It was decided to place responsibility for making decisions and arbitrating disputes not settled locally, on a committee of three composed of the president, vice-president, and one other member to be selected.

Approximately 200 players, farm advisers, and visitors attended the meeting held in the Wolford Hotel. Carl Lundgren, baseball coach at the University of Illinois, and famed pitcher for the Chicago Cubs in 1905-06-07 talked interestingly about his experiences in the Big League, told what's necessary to build a good baseball team, answered innumerable questions about plays, his trip to Japan with the Illini last summer.

L. R. Welk of Morton was re-elected president, Paul Meharry of Champaign county was chosen vice-president. It was agreed to hold a meeting in the spring well in advance of the baseball season to make schedules and oil the League machinery preparatory to another successful season. Several new counties expressed their desire to enter teams.



By ART LYNCH

SPREAD your butter thicker.

This country produces milk enough to supply us with all we can consume 363 out of the 365 days of the year. We import net only two days' worth from other countries.

No time now for overproduction. If we had enough for 366 days in the United States we'd have an exportable surplus and ruinous prices on the entire production.

Wise dairymen will not add cows to their herds. They will milk the best bred young cows and make boloney out of the old ones. Such efficiency will help stand a set-back in the industry if it must come.

The smart alecs will buy more cows, increase their herds, get into debt and, if trouble should come because of a national surplus will sure be out of luck.

* * *

Orderly marketing of fluid milk can do much to stabilize the industry. A dairymen's bargaining association helps the individual to sell his milk for what it is worth. Organization is the way to learn the facts, improve quality, stabilize the market, check up on the tests, get paid on time and advertise to sell more.

Talk it up.

* * *

Officials from the 28 produce associations met recently in Bloomington to compare notes on how to do a better job of selling cream, poultry and eggs.

Heard Frank (Barney) Gougler speak a piece. He's good. When he ran out of breath, Swaim would carry on.

* * *

Lee Quasey of the Transportation Department was handling a claim concerning a cow hit by a train. The engineer said, "I saw the cow come out of the alfalfa. A crash! Then I saw the alfalfa come out of the cow."

* * *

Auto suggestion: Why don't cows honk their horns?

* * *

The three "C's" on quality milk—Clean, Cold and Covered.



The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart (254 meters) is broadcast between 12:30-12:45 p. m. Monday to Friday inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago livestock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, and talks by I. A. A. staff members, officials, and leaders in farm thought are broadcast daily.

I. A. A. Accomplishments

(Continued from page 5)

TRANSPORTATION

THE major activities of the Transportation Department during 1928 consisted of putting in evidence and actively opposing a proposed advance in livestock rates which would add $750,000 annually to the freight bills of livestock growers in Illinois. A reduction of $70 a carload on peaches shipped from Illinois to points in the southeastern part of the United States, was secured. Twenty-five requests for information and service concerning telephone rates and service were handled. Most of these affected groups rather than single individuals.

Under light and power service there were 26 propositions concerning easements for high tension, communication and pipe lines over farm lands, and 28 complaints having to do with light and power service and rates. In the majority of these cases the interests of whole communities were involved.

There were 1,034 railroad claims collected in the amount of $25,480.73 during the first 11 months of 1928.

More than 85 per cent of the 94 County Farm Bureaus in the state were given service. Special traffic service was given the Chicago Producers' Commission Association, the National Livestock Producers' Association, the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange, the Illinois Farm Supply Company, and the Illinois Milk Producers' Association.



By LAWRENCE A. WILLIAMS

DID you hear the discussion at the Danville meeting? Wasn't it great! Everyone boosting 1000% for Country Life, and all rejoicing in its accomplishment. Naturally we were all pleased. Nothing like it in recent insurance history, and we believe imitators will not approach it in the days to come. Ninety-five counties put over that job. Not trained life insurance men—just Farm Bureau members, who believed that by working together you could do things and do mighty big things.

You did more than you dreamed of doing, and it means more in low cost legal reserve protection than you ever thought it meant.

Here are reasons:

The two chief contributing factors in the net cost of life insurance are mortality (death rate), and acquisition (cost of getting business).

There is no argument, in fact it is readily admitted that no other company has ever attempted or succeeded in putting on its books a volume of business such as we have paid for at anything like the low cost involved.

Let's take a look at this cost. Not one cent is to be paid out in renewal commissions for business that has been sold. Most new companies are obligated for a second year renewal cost of 15% and some as high as 25% for all their business. All the companies are obligated by renewal contracts, none under 10% the second year, and from 7½% to 10% for eight more years after that second year. This alone is a savings that in nine years runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

You are already aware of the low first cost which on the second and third policies to be announced is still more attractive in their low gross cost. Considering these facts and then going into overhead cost, we find:

1. No stockholder friends are to be put on pay rolls to eat up profits—no loafers or hangers-on.
2. Not one dollar is spent for salary that is not earned.
3. The volume of business done by an established overhead makes for a low overhead second to none in the business under 25 years of age.
4. No selfish interests of stock control intervene to bleed the company.
5. Supervision by means of I. A. A.'s established organization is more alert and more interested than that of any mutual life insurance company where the voice of proxies is seldom if ever heard.

Now, let's take a look at possible mortality.

We are insuring practically one class of risks, farmers. Farmers are medium risks. We are at the start assured of medium death rate—but look again. Competition in life insurance brought on what was known and is known as double indemnity. Each company vied with the rest to try to outdo in catch clauses and selling talk. They got into deep water and unsound practices. They added total disability clauses and what was the result! Tremendous losses, lawsuits, contested claims, and companies today are facing higher rate problems or the abandonment of double indemnity and total disability clauses. We wanted our people to be protected, and not fooled. Catch clauses of this kind mean higher death rates and expenses which rob the policyholder of his rightful dividend and hence his rightful low net cost.

It is patent that no company with one man, or stock control, selfish interests and axes to grind, is going to be able to compete with Country Life in its net cost of protection based upon a profit return plan to policy-

holder, and its economical management and acquisition costs.

It is further patent that anything more than can be offered in life insurance than Country Life is offering smacks of "selling points" more than protection, and must involve a higher cost.

And finally, the conservative risk selection and well-grouped class of insured under its policy assures a mortality lower than companies taking mechanics and tradesmen, electrical workers, quarrymen, factory workers, trainmen, and builders, and the like in large numbers.

We have a spirit in our membership that money can't buy. There never was a more open opportunity for policyholders to directly reduce their insurance costs than Country Life policyholders have before them constantly.

Every time you get a new member to take life insurance you are increasing volume on a fixed overhead which means savings and greater dividends.

Every time you talk Country Life and its policies, you help increase the momentum of the greatest movement that the farmers of the state ever started, and the net result of such boosting means a company and a cost always so far beyond competition that the entire world must say, "Well, the farmers did succeed."



Spring will soon be here. The birds will be twittering in the tree tops and the livestock headed for green pastures.

Many of you have farms adjoining the railroad right of way. The Legislature of the state enacted a law some years ago requiring railroads to build suitable fences adjoining farm lands and to maintain them in good repair.

Like the rest of us they have their failings and forget or neglect to do what is required of them. The result is that fences break down from age, and livestock gets on the right of way and is killed.

We need not say how difficult it is to get the top on the market on livestock through a claim department of the railroad. So the best thing for us to do is to try to prevent these losses, and this takes us back to the old saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

First of all check over your fences. See that the crossing gates are in good repair, and if not, put it down in writing and send it in to your local agent or to the division superintendent, but do not give it to the section foreman.

This is the day of specialists. The section foreman has other duties than handling correspondence. About the only file he has is his hip pocket and that is where your communication will go, and the chances are that it will stay there, at least until it loses its identity and the contents can no longer be ascertained. The best thing of all is to tell us your story. We are here to serve you. We can see to it that your problems are presented to the proper railroad officials.

Remember that an oral notice to the railroad to repair fences is **not sufficient.** For your legal protection, notice must be in writing, giving legal description of your farm by township and section, also the approximate distance from the nearest station so that your place can be readily located.

Do not send your notice to the general offices of a railroad unless you know what officer or department your communication should be sent to. We know of a case where a letter was addressed like this: "——— Railroad Company, Chicago, Illinois." The man never received a reply. It is safe to speculate that the letter got to Chicago all right, but where it went after that is a strain upon the imagination. So unless you know the name of the official to whom you should write, send your troubles to us and do it just as soon as you can. Remember, it is the early bird that catches the worm and the sooner you make your fence needs known the quicker you will be taken care of.

Annual Luncheon

(Continued from page 3)

ative Governor Louis L. Emmerson, who was detained at Springfield. Senator Kessinger's address was replete with stories which were widely applauded.

During the program President Smith read a congratulatory cablegram from the Hon. Frank O. Lowden of Oregon sent from Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Lowden expressed his regrets at being unable to attend the meeting of his Association.

The Pawnee Four sang many a rousing song written on the spur of the moment and adapted to the remarks of the speakers. They were applauded frequently for their witticisms and harmony.

President Sam H. Thompson closed the speaking program with discussion of the aims and ideals of organized agriculture. "Our Sam" was given a rousing cheer before and after his address.

A. N. Skinner of Yates City, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the Committee's report. The resolutions were adopted as read with little discussion. Minor revisions were made in the Constitution and By-Laws following the reading of the resolutions. The meeting adjourned about 5:00 p. m.



By Harrison Fahrnkopf

Farmer Grain Dealers Meet

DIRECTORS, managers, grain growers, visitors—600 strong—gathered for the 26th annual convention of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association at Joliet, Feb. 5-7. Only two county farm advisers were there. They were J. H. Checkley, Logan County, who led the singing at the Annual Banquet, and Leonard Braham, in whose county the convention was held. Why not more? If a larger number of farm advisers would attend this annual meeting and more farmer elevator managers went to the I. A. A. meeting we would make more rapid progress towards a better understanding of each other's problems. Then, if a few of the directors of each organization would attend the annual meeting of the other, so much the better.

Officers elected for the coming year are: C. H. Bonnell, Rosemond, president; T. R. Cain, Jacksonville, first vice-president; E. E. Stevenson, Streator, second vice-president; W. H. Hindahl, San Jose, treasurer; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, secretary.

Directors are: Henry Brown, Woodhull; Chas. Fairfield, Fisher; J. F. Freitag, Normal; H. J. Greive, Edinburg; J. A. Henebry, Plainfield; F. W. McLaughlin, Ashland; V. A. Wertsch, Delavan.

President D. H. Allen retired after many years' faithful service.

Secretry Farlow stated that during 1928 farmers' elevators operated under more favorable conditions than in any year since the war—that 93% of all elevators showed a net profit for 1928. An excellent record.

E. V. Maltby, Manager of the Rural Grain Company, pointed out that there were eight co-operative grain commission companies on the various exchanges and that 525 farmers' elevators hold stock in these eight companies. Six hundred and twenty-eight elevators which were not shareholders have patronized the terminal co-ops.

Paul Thielen, Manager of the Farmers Elevator Co-operative Supply Company, outlined last year's business activities and told of the formation of a new national purchasing organization of which the Illinois unit is a member.

C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, read an interesting paper on the history of agriculture.

Mr. Gregory stated that a new nation invariably exploits its resources—

that agriculture thrives on stability. The speculator, he said, thrives on instability, has no thought for the future. Farmers suffered in the past because no one knew or cared of their difficulties. An encouraging development is that the public is taking an interest in farmers and their problems. Things are looking up in co-operative marketing, he said.

S. S. Tanner of Minier said that if the Farm Bureaus and the elevators would co-operate a fair price could be set on farm products, and that price secured. "Perpetuating the Farm Home" was the subject of an address by Mrs. A. R. Sabin, Delavan.

A. J. Surratt, State Agricultural Statistician, gave a much needed talk on government crop reports. Many have a very hazy idea of the value of these reports. Mr. Surratt impressed his audience that crop reports are helpful, the work is done fairly and impartially.

Dr. L. J. Norton, College of Agriculture, Urbana, ably discussed "Effects of the Tariff on Prices of Farm Products." Dr. Norton recently appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee, Washington. He gave a report on the hearings relative to the tariff on agricultural commodities. Other speakers who made interesting talks were W. W. Martin, Federal Land Bank, St. Louis; F. S. Betz, editor of the Farmers Elevator Guide; President, D. H. Allen.

Farmers Can Do Much To Help Themselves Says James C. Stone

Can't Legislate A Poor Business Man To Prosperity He Declares

THE farmer must put his own house in order first before asking for help, James C. Stone of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, Lexington, Ky., told delegates to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"You can't legislate a poor business man to prosperity," said Mr. Stone, "neither can you pass laws that will be beneficial to the farmer until he does certain things himself in order to be able to take advantage of the legislation."

"Before we farmers are entitled to help we should demonstrate to those we want help from that we have done everything we could ourselves consistent with good business to put our house in order."

More Ardent Than Ever

Mr. Stone related the story of the Kentucky tobacco raisers' disastrous experiment in cooperative marketing but declared that today he is a more ardent believer in farmer cooperative marketing associations that he was seven years ago.

"The Burley Tobacco Growers has demonstrated," he said, "that cooperative associations properly organized and properly managed are sound both economically and financially and will produce beneficial results both to the grower and to the community as a whole.

"They are not miracle workers and will not accomplish the impossible. They are not price fixing organizations and if operated as such will fail and should.

"The principal thing farm organizations do for the farmer is to give him more trading power through unity of action, thereby putting him more an on equality with the buyer and enables him to feed his commodity to the market in an orderly way without congestion and in quantities that the market can consume at a fair price.

Only Seasonal Surpluses

"We have heard much in the past few years about farm surpluses. To some extent this is a misnomer. We have seasonal surpluses, due largely to the weather, but no surpluses over a period of years.

"Cooperative marketing would solve this if the farmer would organize and stay organized. I am convinced that if the farmers of this country today would organize commodity cooperative marketing associations for all their crops and live stock, select honest and competent men to run them and then stand behind them through thick and thin, fair weather and foul and boost their own organization instead of knocking it, they wouldn't be asking for aid, they would be giving it to the other fellow.

"Should seasonal surpluses develop, and they will, they can only be handled through marketing associations, financed, if needs be, by some agency of the government, so that the farmer can get his money promptly. The necessity of this character of financing would diminish from year to year in relation to the better understanding and cooperative action on the part of seller and buyer."

Co-ops Must Improve Service To Succeed

FINANCIAL standing of farmer-owned cotton cooperative marketing associations is so favorable that in many instances the cooperatives are able to obtain from big banks lower interest rates on loans than can be obtained by directors of these same institutions, says C. O. Moser, president of the American Cotton Growers Exchange.

"There is no mysterious virtue or superiority in cooperative marketing as such compared with private marketing, that renders it a panacea or cure-all for farmers' troubles," declared Mr. Moser, "but it does offer the vehicle by which farmers may effectively organize the marketing operations of their business on the basis of equality with industry. The growth or decay, success or failure of cooperative marketing will be determined by whether the cooperatives are able to do the task of marketing in a better way than private handlers."

"In all the essential phases of the cotton industry there is a complete utility of genuine interest between the cotton grower and the spinner, but this is not always true between the private handler and the consumer," Mr. Moser claimed. As an instance he asserted that the speculative system of marketing cotton discourages quality production.

He stated that both according to the opinion of mills and the studies of scientists, the quality of American cotton has been steadily deteriorating.

"This," he said, "is only the fruit of our speculative marketing system which puts the premium on the lowest quality, by buying on the basis of a community's average quality."

"The cooperatives, contrary to this method, employ their own expert classers, assemble the cotton into pools according to its commercial value and return to each member the full benefit of the consumer price, obtained according to the quality with each member ships."

He related how the farmers in the interest of reducing operation costs have established cotton gins, tackled the problem of obtaining fair and reasonable freight rates, erected modernly constructed warehouses, at strategic points, that save millions of dollars annually in distribution and in addition, by reducing the fire hazard, have lowered insurance costs to a minimum.

"Since we have adopted the policy of concentrating in modern warehouses," he stated, "our fire loss has been negligible, and insurance rates reduced until they also are neglible, as compared with the rates paid during the first year of our experience. The difference is that our rates on our best warehouses are only about ten to twenty per cent of the less desirable structures generally used by the cotton trade."

Regarding the financial phase of cotton marketing, he pointed out that the cotton crop represents huge sums of money values and that large financial facilities are required in financing the crop movement.

"Where cooperation touches finance," he said, "it has been properly said that the result is a miracle. Generally speaking, cotton farmers are people in relatively poor financial circumstances, yet collectively they are able to finance their marketing operations at lower rates of interest and the most favorable terms accorded the oldest and best established business concerns or corporations of the country.

"It is no uncommon thing for a cooperative, having thousands of farmer-members to borrow money from local banks or banks in the large financial centers, at a lower rate of interest than are the directors of the

banks who may be in the cotton business. This is simply because the relative risk and security are such as to make the cooperative the preferred customer.

"Cooperative merchandising of cotton is an established institution in America that will continue to thrive and grow as long as existing policies are continued, because the policies of the cotton cooperatives are sound, progressive and mutually advantageous to grower and consumer. Under our present set-up we have all the flexibility of operation enjoyed by private concerns, and in addition have all the advantages enjoyed by the cooperatives, together with virtually unlimited financial backing, and the moral and interested cooperation and support of the government.

With these substantial assets and advantages, we are confident of the continued growth and prosperity of the cooperatives in the future, and are ready to meet the test of comparative efficiency with the private merchants according to any recognized standard based on merit and service."

Women's Conference Hears Speakers Tell of Future Policies

I. A. A., Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and Extension Service to Work Together

PRESIDENT SAM H. THOMPSON of the American Farm Bureau Federation, President Earl C. Smith, Dean H. W. Mumford of the State College of Agriculture, and A. C. Everingham, Hutsonville, addressed the Women's Conference held at Danville on Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Thompson spoke briefly of the program of the Federation and of the importance of women in the work of organized agriculture. President Smith and Dean Mumford each discussed briefly the relationship which exists in the state between the I. A. A., the Extension Service, and the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

Mrs. Johnson Presides

Among the women speakers were Mrs. Homer Johnson, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, who presided, and Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, home extension leader at Urbana. Mrs. Burns told how plans were to be developed toward bringing running water and modern improvements into more farm homes. Landlords will be interested in the project that tenant farm homes may become more habitable. Other Home Bureau members talked impromptu about the work of their organization.

The understanding or agreement existing between the I. A. A., Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, and State Extension Service as explained by the speakers covers the following points:

Here is Agreement

"1. The Illinois Agricultural Association recognizes the Home Bureau movement in this state as the organization that can best serve rural women. It is recognized that this organization is already in the field with an established program and that its efforts should not be duplicated.

"2. The Illinois Agricultural Association encourages closer co-operation between Home Bureaus and Farm Bureaus in counties now so organized. It is believed that closer co-operation can be realized through a better understanding of the problems and programs of the two organizations.

"3. In counties having no Home Bureaus and where at the present time it does not seem advisable to attempt the organization of a Home Bureau, the Illinois Agricultural Association believes in and will support the development and recognition of a women's committee within the County Farm Bureau. Some aims and purposes of such a committee, it is believed, should be: (a) To promote, in co-operation with the Farm Bureau and such other committees as the Farm Bureau may appoint, 4-H Club work and assist in carrying it out. (b) Assist in carrying to rural women some idea of the problems confronting agriculture in general and problems confronting rural women, together with the advantages that may be obtained in the solution of these problems through organized effort.

"4. To assist in the promotion and maintenance of community organizations, always looking toward the organization and the maintenance of a Home Bureau organization in these counties.

"5. The Illinois Agricultural Association agrees to provide capable speakers to present the above program, where interest within a County Farm Bureau is such as to justify the same. Speakers will be chosen who not only are capable but who hold convictions in support of all phases of the women's program. It is recommended further that all such speakers should be scheduled through the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association, that the I. A. A. pay their per diem, and that the county using such speakers pay their transportation and sustenance expenses.

Whisnand Retires



J. L. Whisnand

J. L. WHISNAND of Charleston, Coles county, the retiring Executive Committeeman from the 19th District served ably and conscientiously for the past five years. During the past two years Mr. Whisnand was a member of the Public Relations Committee where he specialized in the study of tax problems. Whisnand never missed a meeting, was always on hand when there was work to be done. He is active in Farm Bureau affairs in his home county.

Serum Ass'n Elects

The Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association annual meeting in the Wolford Hotel, Jan. 29, was attended by more than 100 farm advisers and delegates from all sections of the state. Representatives of many serum companies were present. New developments in hog cholera control were outlined and discussed by various speakers including among others Dr. Robt. Graham, University of Illinois, Urbana, and representatives of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

O. B. Goble of Charleston was re-elected president, Sam Sorrells of Raymond vice-president, and Ray E. Miller secretary-treasurer. The Association will purchase serum and virus to vaccinate hogs in more than 60 Illinois counties. Farm Bureau members only will receive the benefit of the organized buying power.

Macleay Addresses Relations Conference

Legislative Proposals and Tax Revision are Endorsed

THE Public Relations Conference was called to order in the Armory at Danville, Illinois, January 30, at 1:00 p. m. by Frank D. Barton, chairman.

Lachlan Macleay, Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Association, gave many examples of the cost of shipment over the barge service on the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, and of comparative costs of rail and water shipments from producing centers and districts in this country and from other countries to the coast cities. His address was very interesting. It was voted to send copies to the Farm Bureaus over the State.

L. J. Quasey discussed the high points of Transportation, Electric Light and Power, Telephone Rates and Service, and Public Utility easements over farm lands. The beneficial effect of the development of waterway transportation on rail rates in Illinois and the central west was emphasized.

The Conference voted unanimously that public utility problems be handled through local committees appointed by the Farm Bureaus.

Because land owners have no rights at the present time in the determination of routes of high tension or signal lines, which are built by Public Utilities, the conference went on record in favor of legislation to give the Illinois Commerce Commission jurisdiction in determining the routes of public utility lines over private lands.

President Smith discussed the present situation relative to national legislation designed to give equality to agriculture. It was voted unanimously to ask that this address be published.

Mr. Smith also presented briefly the problem of completing the State bond issue hard road system and the necessity of improving the secondary or State Aid Road System of the counties. After some discussion the conference went on record in favor of a tax on gasoline to be equitably divided.

A. C. Everingham and John C. Watson outlined the various tax measures heretofore advocated by the Association. The conference voted unanimously to endorse the proposed state income tax, the revenue amendment, and limitation of the county highway tax rate in line with that in effect before 1927.

F. A. Fisher of Morgan county, president; F. E. Longmire, Grundy county, vice-president; C. W. Simpson, White county, treasurer; and W. P. Miller, Brown county, secretary, are the new officers of the Illinois Association of Farm Advisors.

MISS E. ... RIPWASH, LIBR'N
... CITY OF ILL.
... INDIANA, ILL. NL



Stranded in South Dakota

TO BE WRECKED a thousand miles from home and no money to pay the garage bill might be a sorry predicament. It need not be if you insure your car in the Farm Bureau company. The Home office is always in reach, ready to help—ready to serve—prepared for any emergency. Wherever you go, the strength and protection of YOUR OWN COMPANY backed by your COUNTY FARM BUREAU and the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION goes with you. Insure among friends and you will get sympathetic treatment when in trouble.

A full coverage policy includes protection against Fire, Theft, Collision, Property Damage, Public Liability—*All at cost. Claims paid promptly.*

"WHEN one of our policyholders collided with an irresponsible party while touring through South Dakota last summer," says Manager A. E. Richardson, "he was faced with a repair bill of $150 rendered by a local garage. Our member happened to be short of funds, and appreciating the fact that the loss was covered by his policy, he called the office over long distance telephone and asked for advice. We told him to take affidavits from the witnesses and forward them to this office. Within one hour after his message, a check for $125 was on the way.

"This is a service offered Farm Bureau members which they cannot obtain elsewhere. It is one of the many advantages of having an insurance policy in the Farm Bureau owned and controlled company."

Write For Particulars

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

The
Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 3 | MARCH, 1929 | Volume 7



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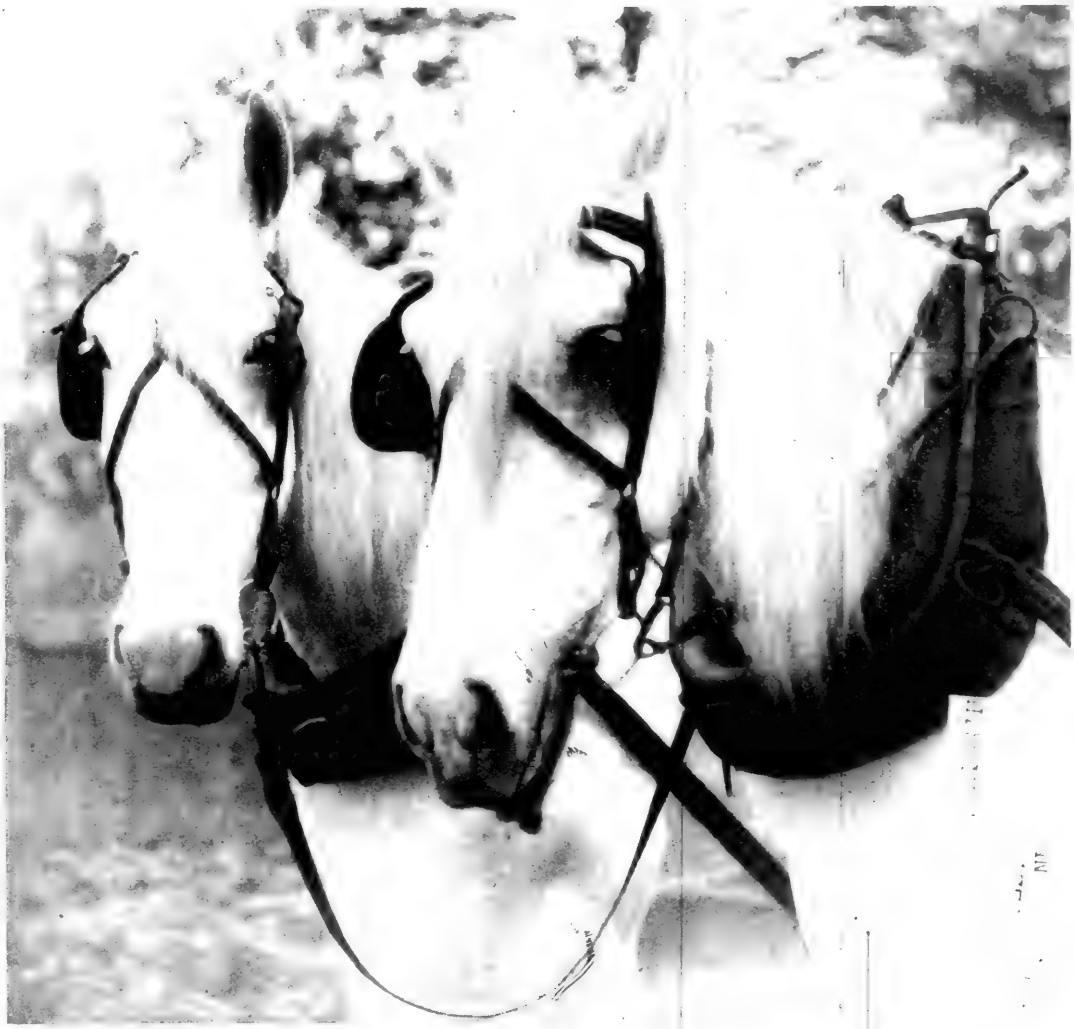
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— The —
Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 3 MARCH, 1929 Volume 7



Changing Habits Hurt Farmer Says Davenport

Dean Would Have Co-operatives Quote, Not Fix, Prices Fair to Producer and Consumer Alike

DEAN-EMERITUS EUGENE DAVENPORT who retired as head of the Illinois College of Agriculture in 1922 hearkened back to lessons from the past in an interesting radio address to Illinois farmers on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS Wednesday night, March 6. The Dean who was born at Woodland, Michigan, in 1856, his present home, explained the farm surplus problem in part by referring to changes in eating habits and dress in late years.

"When we look the facts in the face," he said, "the real wonder is that conditions are not worse than they are. For there are many reasons for such surpluses as do exist. During the war we learned to speed up in everything. We were forced to substitute machinery for hand labor at many points. Pastures were plowed up to increase the acreage of grain production. We have had a long series of good seasons, with practically no crop failures anywhere. It all meant more production. Only Russia has gone bad.

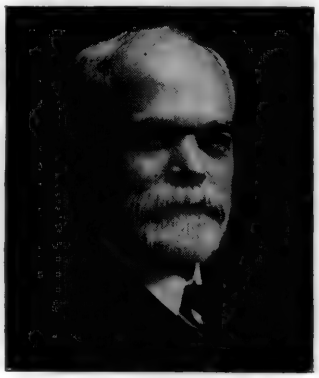
Europe Poor

"But on the consumption side there has been an amazing falling off. Europe has been poor and it has affected her buying power and cut our markets. Our farms are cleared, our timber lands are stripped and lumbering has disappeared. All this means a vast reduction in hand labor on the land. It is still further reduced by machinery for mowing, harvesting and the pitching done by our fathers. In factories and warehouses freight is hauled about by gasoline engines instead of by man power. Iron is handled in the yards by great magnets working on cranes or carriers, and not by men with wheel-barrows.

"The result has been a vast reduction in man labor and that means reduction in the amount of food consumed per man. For men eat as we stoke the boiler, in proportion to the work they do. The 4,000 calorie ration therefore, is almost a thing of the past. In a surprising number of cases, the noon meal, even of the laborer, consists mainly of a beef sandwich or two. While that of his wife or working daughter may be a vegetable salad, all instead of the meat and potatoes, or the pork and beans of our hard-working fathers and mothers. This means less food consumption and it cuts into the farmers' markets amazingly. As if this were not enough, fashion has decreed the slim figure for ladies. This, too, has reduced food consumption, especially in the young, and the farmer's pocketbook has suffered accordingly.

Less Food Eaten

"Besides all this, our houses are better warmed than they used to be and a larger proportion of men work in offices or heated factories. This too, means less food consumption, for in the cold we eat for warmth as well as for body repairs. All these reductions go far toward offsetting any effect of increased population.



Dean Davenport

"Even this is not all. We no longer put on heavy woolen underclothing at the first sign of winter, but wear the lighter garments the year round. Nor do we wear so many thicknesses, by half, as did our fathers and mothers. The ordinary suit in men's clothing made ten years ago, would out-weigh, almost two to one, the suits men wear today. As to the ladies, all we can say is that skirts are fewer and shorter than ever before. What the changes in living conditions and in fashion have left undone, the invention of rayon has finished. It has meant little difference to the manufacturer, but it has meant much to the grower of wool and cotton.

Poverty in Europe

"Put into a few words, it all means that we have vastly reduced consumption in recent years, both in food and clothing, and it has affected the farmers markets even less than would have seemed inevitable. The saving element of the situation has been the increase in population. This increase, except for the change in living habits and the poverty of Europe would, by this time, have almost put food and clothing in the luxury class. For the speaker has seen the population of the United States doubled twice within his own recollection, and men are still living who have seen it doubled three times. When it doubles once or twice more, we shall hear very little about the surplus in food and textiles. . . .

"The farmer's marketing problem lies largely in products subject to great variability in quality or grade. I cannot see how organization can help much in the marketing of a perfectly standard article like wheat, produced the world around. It may help in regional production, and the raising of the general grade of the product, but it is subject to world competition and the amount the world will take (that is the amount of bread the world will consume) is not subject to a very great increase. If automobiles were to be had at $10 apiece, we should all own a half dozen or so but we would not double our consumption of flour, even if bread were given away.

Quality Important

"Even so, there remains a vast range of food products in which quality bulks large. The principal of high grade or low grade products applies to all fruits and vegetables, to meats, and to dairy and poultry products. Here then, it seems to me, is the farmer's opportunity to enter the field of high grade marketing; first, by standardizing the product, second by legitimate advertising that will advise the world of what it may secure, and third, by quoting a price which the producer and consumer alike will consider fair.

"At all three of these points organization can exert its influence. By advice and by grading it can either assist or coerce the producer by high standards. By co-operative effort it can place judicious advertising where it will count in opening up new markets. And it can, if it takes the pains sufficiently to inform itself, quote a price which would be considered fair.

Hard Nut To Crack

"This last is the hardest nut of all to crack. Any farmer can fix a price upon his own product at any time but he cannot compel the public to pay it. Neither can an organization, however powerful. But if the organization will sufficiently inform itself as to available markets, the quality which they will demand and accept, the available supply, and the possibility of substitutes, then the organization can, in the not distant future and for many commodities, quote (not fix) a price which will be attractive both to the purchaser and the producer.

"This last is an important point. Because if the price be too low, the farmer will not produce and the consuming public will be compelled to look about for a substitute, shifting its patronage to something else and the force of advertising would be lost. If, on the other hand, the price quoted be too high, it will either unduly attract producers or it will drive the purchaser away and force him to try a substitute. The final result, therefore, of a wrong price, whether too high or too low, is pretty much the same. This all means a series of regional commodity organizations, each dealing with a particular output as produced under special conditions prevailing in that particular region and seeking to cater to a well-known and well-developed market."

Tune in on the Illinois Agricultural Association Forum from Prairie Farmers' Radio Station, WLS, on Wednesday evening, 6:30 to 7:00 p. m.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 30, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1926.

Number 3 | MARCH, 1929 | Volume 7

I. A. A. Pledges Aid To New Secretary

Ex-Governor Hyde is Well Liked by Farmers in "Show-Me" State

COMMENTING upon the selection of the Hon. Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri as Secretary of Agriculture, President Earl C. Smith said:

"I have the highest respect and regard for Mr. Hyde. I have had a personal acquaintance and association with him for 12 to 14 years before he entered political life, and served with him on the Resolutions Committee at the National Republican Convention in Kansas City."

The following telegram was dispatched to the new Secretary of Agriculture following his announcement by President Smith:

"I EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR APPOINTMENT AS SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND BEST WISHES FOR YOUR SUCCESS IN THE DISCHARGE OF THE TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF THAT OFFICE STOP TO THAT END THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION ASSURES YOU OF ITS FULL SUPPORT AND CO-OPERATION.
EARL C. SMITH, PRESIDENT."

Dairymen Meet

Secretary Geo. E. Metzger and Dairy Marketing Director A. D. Lynch met recently with leaders in the St. Louis milk district to review and discuss co-operative marketing experience and possibilities in that territory. More than 60 representatives from counties in the St. Louis milk shed attended the meeting.

It was decided that the dairymen in each of the 17 interested counties of Illinois and Missouri meet at the call of their respective Farm Bureaus for the purpose of selecting one official representative to attend a central meeting in St. Louis on March 8 when a dairy marketing program will be constructed.

LOOK out for Oregon red clover seed. Experimental results show that it doesn't stand corn-belt winters, is the advice Farm Adviser Tom Roberts of DeKalb county is giving Farm Bureau members.



Hon. Arthur M. Hyde.

THE new Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, was born in Princeton, Mo., July 12, 1877. He received his A. B. degree at the University of Michigan in 1899, and graduated in law the year following at the University of Iowa. Secretary Hyde practiced law at Princeton, Mo., from 1900 to 1915 where he served as mayor from 1908 to 1910. In 1915 he moved to Trenton, the former home of Mrs. Hyde. He was governor of Missouri from 1921 to 1925, is a trustee of Missouri Wesleyan College, a Republican, Methodist, Mason, and Odd Fellow.

Secretary Hyde is an extensive landowner and this fact is said to have influenced his choice as a member of President Hoover's cabinet.

Mr. Hyde, as a member of the Missouri delegation, voted for Frank O. Lowden for President at the Kansas City Convention until Mr. Lowden's withdrawal when he supported Mr. Hoover.

"Arthur M. Hyde is an intensively active man inclined a bit to nervousness," writes W. J. Kennedy in the Whiteside County Farmer. "He has few hobbies. He smokes cigars considerably but is a teetotaler on hard liquor. Homely expressions always won his audiences. He has a rare vein of humor blended with biting sarcasm. Missouri Republicans regard him as equal to Jim Reed on the stump and his campaigns with various Missouri Senior Senators long will be remembered in the future. In Trenton, Missouri, Mr. Hyde conducted the Men's Bible Class of the Methodist Church which grew from a few members to include a large proportion of the masculine population of the town. Reports of his personality and the earnestness of his pleadings stamped him as an outstanding moral leader."

Chicago Milk Price Announced by Pure Milk Ass'n, April 1

Base and Surplus New Plan for Figuring Price

The Pure Milk Association announces that begining April 1 a base and surplus plan of payment will be initiated on the Chicago market. The net price to dairymen for base milk will be $2.64 per 100 pounds for 3.5 per cent milk with an allowance of four cents per point butterfat. (Base amount for each producer will be the average of his September, October, and November production. During April the dairyman can produce 120 per cent of base.) All milk in excess of base amount, or surplus, will be figured at the rate of 3.5 times the price of 92 score butter at Chicago, plus 20 per cent, plus 25 per cent of the difference between the above price and the base price of $2.64.

The new price plan and the program for the future was to be carefully explained at the annual meeting of the Association scheduled for March 12 in Chicago. Dr. Clyde King of Philadelphia was scheduled to address the meeting.

A POWERFUL organization more than 10,000 strong, amply financed, and recognized as the voice of the dairymen in the great Chicago milk shed, describes the Pure Milk Association six weeks after the culmination of one of the most effective embargoes ever laid down by a producer's organization.

The Association headed by W. E. McQueen, president, and Don Geyer, manager, is proceeding conservatively in building an efficient organization to deal and speak for its members. Headquarters have been established in a suite of rooms on the fifth floor of the Transportation Building, Chicago, and work is progressing toward getting records up to date and preparing for future duties.

Changed Over Night

Almost over night the Association was changed from a struggling group of producers bent on establishing a

(Continued on page 5)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

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President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Secretary, Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

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(By Congressional District)

1st to 11th.....H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th.....A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Verna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....C. J. Gross, Atwood
20th.....Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. I. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....Fred Dietz, De Soto

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Business Service.....Geo. R. Wicker
Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Limestone-Phosphate.....J. R. Bent
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
Comptroller.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....George Thiem
Insurance Service.....V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

Before the General Assembly

By Earl C. Smith

THE Illinois Agricultural Association was necessarily delayed in introducing its legislative program in the 56th General Assembly because it was first necessary to have the policies of those major things in which it was interested, outlined and directed by the board of delegates at its recent annual meeting. It then became necessary to have its executive committee interpret those policies and its public relations committee get same into shape for introduction in the legislature. At the time of this writing, all legislative matters endorsed at that meeting with the exception of a gasoline tax measure, have been prepared by the Association, introduced by friends within the legislature and are now before various committees of the two houses for their consideration.

THESE include a State Income Tax with reasonable exemptions and low rates and providing that any general property tax paid shall be recognized as a credit on computed income tax; amendments to the Membership Act and the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1923 which remove limitations as now contained therein and intended to make possible the further development of cooperative effort; restoration of former limits to the county highway tax and such amendments to the present dog tax as will make possible adequate funds to take care of losses sustained.

AS REGARDS the gasoline tax, the State administration introduced a bill early in February and the Association recognized that it was neither necessary nor advisable to introduce another measure of this character. This bill provides for tax of three (3c) cents per gallon on gasoline and that the revenue derived therefrom shall be divided, two-thirds going to the Department of Public Works and Buildings and one-third to the various counties of Illinois, the latter to be divided among the counties on the basis of automobile license fees paid from within the counties. It further provides special appropriations of $7,500,000 and $2,000,000 for bond issue road widening and building of grade intersections respectively from the State fund, and that the county funds may be used for the improvement of secondary state-aid roads, the type of improvement to be determined by the county boards subject to the approval of the state highway department.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Association appeared before the senate revenue committee and the house, meeting as a committee of the whole, and clearly set forth such changes or amendments to this measure as were necessary to bring its provisions in line with the best thought of our institution.

While making known that we were ready and willing to support a three-cent tax on gasoline, we suggested and urged necessary amendments to provide that the total revenue derived from such a tax be divided equally between the State and counties and further providing that that portion received by the State should be used exclusively for the completion of the One Hundred Million Dollar Bond Issue system and the building of necessary grade intersections; and that portion distributed among the several counties be used for either secondary road improvement or bond issue road widening as determined by resolution of the county boards.

THESE suggested amendments entirely remove the special appropriations contained in the administration bill as special inducement to the larger populated areas, believing that in the

(Continued on page 5)



TUNE in on WLS every Wednesday night at 6:30 P. M. and hear the weekly I. A. A. FORUM. C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, will speak on the night of Wednesday, March 20, on the subject "What Farmers Can Learn From Big Business."

Our daily 15-minute program from Station WJJD, Mooseheart, comes during the noon hour at 12:30 p. m. Hear the livestock market as seen by the Chicago Producers, and valuable talks on important topics of the day.

Address all communications to Department of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Editorials

(Continued from page 4)

building of a state-wide system of highways, only the boundary lines of Illinois should be considered and second, that any division of county funds among the several counties of the State should be made only on the basis of amounts paid in by the motor vehicle owners of the counties.

WITHOUT exception, many members of the general assembly have stated to representatives of the Association that they believe our position was fair and equitable and would improve the bill under consideration, but at the same time hesitating to support these changes, expressing the fear that opening the bill to any amendments might endanger its final passage. Amendments of all sorts and descriptions have been offered from various sources which give some color and support to such expressions as have been made.

AT THE time of going to press, the gasoline tax measure in practically its original form, has passed the senate with the prospect of extended debate and consideration before passage in the house.

The Association has been represented continually throughout the session thus far by President Smith, Vice-President Barton, Treasurer Cowles, General Counsel Kirkpatrick and its director of taxation and statistics, John Watson. They shall continue to be in attendance to the full extent necessary to see that the legislature fully understands the Association's program and its merit.

The Farmer and the Gas Tax

GOVERNOR EMMERSON's gasoline tax bill, from all indications, will become a law within the next week. To date it has withstood the barrage of attacks upon it, and now it is advanced to third reading without a material change being made in its original draft. The bill provides a tax of three cents on each gallon of gasoline sold. Two cents of this money will go to the state but it still appears doubtful just when and how the other one cent will be returned to the county from which it was collected.

McLean county's share of this tax will be about $100,000 annually, it is estimated. This money may be spent only on state aid roads, and with the approval of the state highway department, if interpretations of the bill are correct. Viewing this in the light of present specifications and the demonstrated policy of the highway department, it means that the annual mileage would be almost negligible. Thus, not only the side roads that lead past most of the farms, but many of the principal county highways as well, would go begging for improvement for many years, except for the help of strictly county or township levies or bond issues. With greater discretion as to type and location given the county authorities, even though supervised to some extent by the state, a more practical and equitable distribution of improvements would result.

A secondary road system is wanted and sadly needed. It has been clearly demonstrated that such roads are practical at a cost per mile representing only a fraction of that which under present provisions would be required by the state. Mileage is needed, not luxurious quality. The large majority of farmers now mired hub-deep in mud and thereby prevented from bringing their crops to market under favorable conditions, cannot afford to wait several years for the completion of an expensive highway system.

The farmer does not need, nor care to pay heavily for a few miles of concrete or gravel roads built to 15-D specifications, that he cannot use. But he does need sufficient roads that can be used in all seasons.

The legislature would do well to consider that in putting a three-cent tax upon gasoline it should appropriate this money to help the farmer as well as the urbanite.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

The Gasoline Tax

BEFORE the legislature now as the matter of supreme importance is the question of a gasoline tax.

Both houses of the assembly have reported the bill favorably—this in the committee rooms, however. Now comes the best test of strength—on the floor.

There have been many substitutions offered for Gov. Louis L. Emmerson's three-cent gasoline tax. The larger cities of the state are strongly protesting the administration's tax.

Gov. Emmerson proposed a three-cent tax—two cents for the state and one cent for the county. This is the cause for all the howl.

Since then, there have been a number of others proposed. One by Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, would have the tax evenly divided with the county to develop the system of secondary roads.

To our minds, this is the best plan yet proposed. No state can ever hope for prosperity, especially in the middle west, unless its rural section is considered. The even split with the county would develop this secondary system and would greatly better marketing conditions.—Paris (Ill.) Gazette.

Pure Milk Association

(Continued from page 3)

foothold and a voice in the market which they supply, to a powerfully welded and representative organization embracing the great bulk of the whole milk shippers in northern Indiana, northern Illinois, and southern Wisconsin. The association now finds its chief problem is to limit its membership to those producers most strategically located to supply the Chicago whole milk market. It is the popular thing throughout the great milk shed to join the Pure Milk Association; and the organization is faced with the difficulty of safeguarding the market for those whose milk is needed.

Eyes on Market

Widespread publicity growing out of the strike focused the eyes of dairymen all over the middle west on the Chicago market. Membership in Indiana alone has grown from a few hundred to approximately 3,000 within a few weeks. Dairymen from remote sections like Greene and Rock counties, Wisconsin, and Stephenson county, Illinois, have joined the association. For convenience the milk district has been zoned. Dairymen within a radius of 70 miles from Chicago have been placed in zone one, from 70 to 80 miles, zone two, from 80 to 90, zone three, and from 90 to 100, zone four.

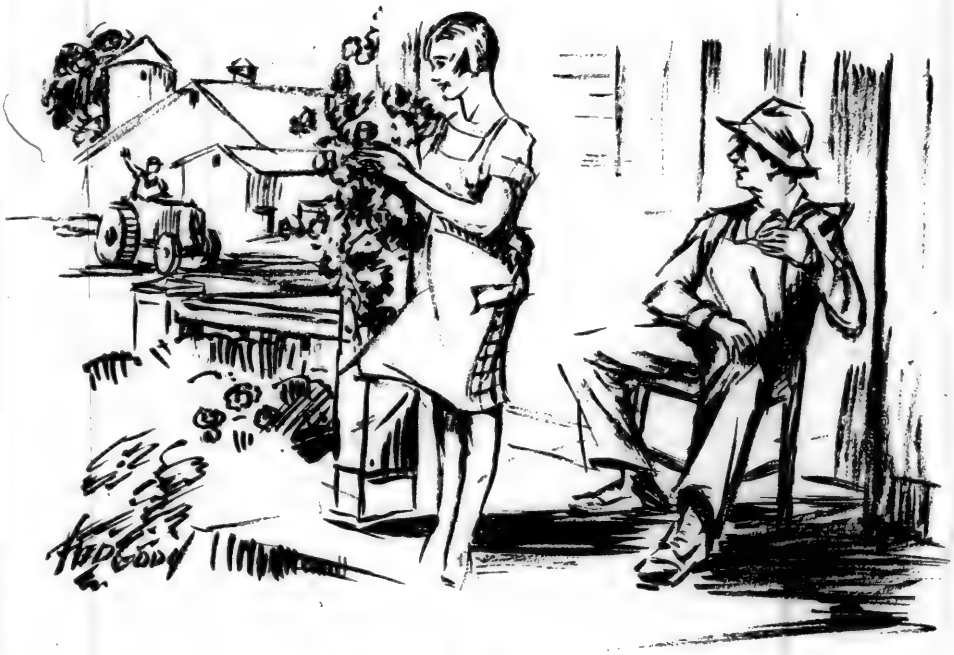
Applications for membership, according to President McQueen, are still coming in at the rate of 400 and 500 every day. I. W. Heaps, manager of the milk producers' organization at Baltimore assisted in the establishment of an up-to-date record system in the Association office.

The Accomplishments

While the decision of the arbitrator, Dr. Clyde King of Philadelphia, disappointed some members of the Association, officials point to the accomplishments resulting from the settlement, as follows:

1. The dealers recognize the Association and agree to deal with it as the recognized agency of the milk producers.
2. A price of $2.64 per 100 lbs. for

(Continued on page 9)



30 Per Cent Lower Rates

NOTE the low maximum insurance rates in the table to the right. These rates are 30 per cent lower than those of other participating life insurance companies. You as a policyholder get the benefit of profits and savings. Country Life is Your Own Company organized for you and made to fit your needs.

5 Things Life Insurance Will Do

1. Provide a certain fund for old age.
2. Guarantee an estate to your family should you die prematurely.
3. Provide loan values in case of need.
4. Pay off the mortage on your farm.
5. Relieve you of worry.

Guaranteed Annual Premium for $1,000

Twenty Payment Life

Age	Annual	Quarterly
0	$17.77	$4.71
1	17.83	4.72
2	17.86	4.73
3	17.89	4.74
4	17.93	4.75
5	17.99	4.77
6	18.02	4.79
7	18.34	4.86
8	18.44	4.89
9	18.87	4.98
10	18.92	5.01
11	19.16	5.08
12	19.43	5.15
13	19.68	5.22
14	19.96	5.29
15	20.24	5.36
16	20.52	5.44
17	20.84	5.53
18	21.16	5.61
19	21.50	5.70
20	21.85	5.79
21	22.20	5.88
22	22.57	5.98
23	22.96	6.08
24	23.36	6.19
25	23.77	6.30
26	24.22	6.42
27	24.67	6.54
28	25.13	6.66
29	25.62	6.79
30	26.13	6.92
31	26.66	7.06
32	27.21	7.21
33	27.78	7.36
34	28.38	7.52
35	29.01	7.69
36	29.69	7.87
37	30.41	8.06
38	31.16	8.26
39	31.94	8.46
40	32.76	8.68
41	33.67	8.92
42	34.61	9.17
43	35.65	9.45
44	36.75	9.75
45	37.98	10.06

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE

OLD LINE **INSURANCE AT COST**

Guarantee Happiness

HAPPINESS and contentment, the goal toward which every person ives, are for those who have e necessities and some of the nforts of life. To live in fear the future—fear that you or ur family may some day be want—robs one of that ecious feeling of security and ell being. Records of life inrance companies show that e average person lives longer when relieved of all worries regarding his future and that of those near and dear to him. Ninety-three out of every 100 people reaching 65 years of age are in want simply because they have not made provision for their declining years. Protection coupled with regular, systematic savings in a company stronger than a bank guarantee future independence.

A 20-Pay Life Insurance Policy Will Do It

A PAID-UP policy in 20 years at *minimum cost* in *Your Own Company* underites the future, safeguards your ate and the welfare of your nily. Life insurance creates a d not subject to inheritance es, nor probate costs. It will arantee your family the necesies and some of the comforts of when you are gone. It will ieve you of worry and fear, bring ppiness and contentment, the s of living, and lengthen your ys on earth.

For quick action mail the coupon below and get our new booklet telling about special benefits of 20 Pay Life

CUT HERE

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO

Please send me full information about your 20 Pay Life Policy.

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Address.....

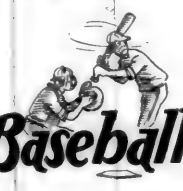
County.....

Age.....

for

NCE COMPANY

HIGHEST SECURITY



Baseball Dope

John F. Case, editor of the Missouri Ruralist addressed the St. Louis Optimist's club a short time ago. Among other things, he comments on his meeting there with Branch Rickey, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals. His statement which follows should be of interest to our evergrowing army of Farm Bureau baseball players and fans:

"Among the active members of the Optimist's Club I met Branch Rickey, vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club. Rickey, a man in his forties, is a dynamic personality. Born on an Ohio farm where he lived until 16 years of age, this remarkable man worked his way through Ohio Wesleyan University where he studied law. A star catcher on the college team, Rickey was signed by the New York American League team management and has been in baseball ever since. Yet true to family tradition and environment Rickey never would play ball on Sunday. Even when manager of the St. Louis team he took the day off to attend church and teach a Sunday school class of boys. Burt Shotton, his 'Sunday manager,' now directs the Philadelphia team.

"Branch Rickey still is a 'farmer.' He it was who originated the idea of purchase and control of a number of minor league baseball teams where promising recruits, many of them farm lads, are developed into baseball stars. Rickey is partial to the sinewy, toil-hardened youth from the farm with a heritage of faith and courage whose health has not been undermined by dissipation. It is said that he keeps a fatherly eye on these lads on his 'baseball farms' and woe be unto the man who leads them into temptation. Never able to develop a winning big league team as manager because it is said that he is too idealistic and 'soft-boiled,' Branch Rickey still is admittedly the directing force behind the Cardinal team which in three years has won two championships and one world's championship. It is generally conceded that he has done more to place professional baseball upon a high plane than any other man."

COMMENTING ON THE FACT (that some shareholders) blindly injure their own organization in selling to their competitor, one man at an elevator meeting remarked that "when he saw his grocer or butcher crossing the street to his competitors place of business to buy his provisions for dinner, then he would try to see some merit in a stockholder of a farmers' elevator selling his grain to the other fellow."—Grain Marketing.

Girl Wins Essay Contest



Wilma I. Birdzell

WILMA I. BIRDZELL of Cumberland county won the $50 watch awarded by the Illinois Agricultural Association for the best essay on the subject "Why Club Members Should Market Their Livestock Co-operatively."

In the contest the state was divided into three districts. The winners in the various districts were as follows:

Northern District—Herman B. Rupp, Leland (DeKalb Co.) $25 Gold Watch—1st prize. Clara Haun, McNabb (Putnam Co.) $10—2nd prize.

Central District—Wilma I. Birdzell, Jewett (Cumberland Co.) 1st prize and State prize winner, $50 Gold Watch. Georgia Jones, Cathage (Hancock Co.) $10—2nd prize.

Southern District—Martain Garbe, (Effingham Co.) $25 Gold Watch—1st prize.

The essays were judged by J. D. Harper, editor of the National Livestock Producers; Frank Ridgway, agricultural editor of the Chicago Tribune; and E. G. Thiem, director of information, Illinois Agricultural Association.

On receiving the news of her victory, the winner wrote Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing who conducted the contest, as follows:

"I certainly was glad to learn that I had won first place in the contest.

"I have no picture at present, but will send one in a few days. I am 13 years old, in first year high school, live on a farm, have had one year in club work—first year sewing project—and won the county championship.

Sincerely yours,
Wilma I. Birdzell."

Twenty counties submitted the winning essays in their county contests to the state committee for final judgment. The winners in the county contests were as follows:

Kermit Kline, Blandinsville (McDonough Co.) Central Dist.
Orval Stiegman, Thawville (Iroquois Co.) Northern Dist.
Edith Wolf, Canton (Fulton Co.) Central Dist.
Clara Haun, McNabb (Marshall-Putnam) Northern Dist.
Wilma I. Birdzell, Jewett (Cumberland Co.) Central Dist.
Merle L. Hall, Princeville (Peoria Co.) Northern Dist.
James W. Wallace, Assumption (Christian Co.) Central Dist.
John R. Spear, Mason City, Route No. 4, (Mason Co.) Central Dist.
Morrill Fraley, Naperville, Route No. 1, (DuPage Co.) Northern Dist.
Scott County—Central Dist.
Iva Mitchell, Greenfield, (Macoupin Co.) Central Dist.
Herman B. Rupp, Leland (DeKalb Co.) Northern Dist.
Mildred V. Crouse, Farmersville (Montgomery Co.) Central Dist.
Martin Garbe (Effingham Co.) Southern Dist.
Clifford Wertsch (Tazewell Co.) Central Dist.
William F. Whiteman, Biggsville (Henderson Co.) Northern Dist.
Fay M. Sims, Adams (Adams Co.) Central Dist.
Hobert Canady (Clark Co.) Central Dist.
Georgia Jones, Carthage (Hancock Co.) Central Dist.
Homer Mendenhall (Sangamon Co.) Central Dist.

Knox County Wins Cup in Publicity Contest

KNOX county won the Farm Bureau Publicity Contest and the Sam Thompson Trophy for the second time when county publicity exhibits were reviewed by a committee of judges on March 1. The exhibits which consisted of clippings from newspapers and journals, copies of releases forwarded to the press, Farm Bureau official organs, letters, posters, etc., were judged for effectiveness, originality, volume of publicity secured, completeness, variety, and results in building a strong Farm Bureau membership. The Knox county entry was complete in every detail and attractively presented.

The Vermilion county entry of farm adviser Otis Kercher placed second. Kercher has one of the best official Farm Bureau publications in the state, and during the past year the organization secured splendid support from the Danville Commercial-News and other county newspapers.

Exhibits from Marshall-Putnam, Sangamon, and Boone counties received special mention. County Adviser R. J. Laible in Marshall-Putnam is carrying on very creditably the effective publicity project initiated by former adviser F. E. Fuller. A weekly release is forwarded to all the newspapers in the county regularly, and letters, cards, and posters are used to keep the members in touch with Farm Bureau activities. The Farm Bureau in Sangamon county, Edwin Bay, adviser, has received splendid support from Springfield's two leading dailies and the strength of the organization there is due in no small part to the attention given publicity.

Farm adviser Foley in Boone county uses the Rockford dailies as well as local newspapers and a mimeographed letter to tell about the Farm Bureau and its work. He is doing effective work in building a strong organization in that county.

Among other excellent exhibits were those from Shelby, Madison and Woodford counties.

Judges were as follows: C. V. Gregory, editor, Prairie Farmer, H. B. Clemmons, Illinois Press Association, C. H. Keltner, Illinois Farm Advisers Association, D. C. Waterman, associate editor, Illinois Farmer, F. J. Keilholz, extension editor, Illinois College of Agriculture, and E. G. Thiem, Illinois Agricultural Association.

News in Brief

The Missouri Farmers Association reports that co-operatives in that state returned more than $1,000,000 to their farmer patrons in dividends during 1928. Reports from eighty-three co-operatives alone show net earnings of $608,861.52.

The Peoria County Farm Bureau directors voted recently to organize the Peoria County Service Co. to handle petroleum products and supplies. The company will not be incorporated until $16,0000 of preferred stock has been subscribed.

The Illinois Milk Producers Association, Peoria, recently consummated a new agreement with dealers for 1929. The dealers are to pay $2.77 for Class I fluid milk, and Chicago 92 score butter price plus 4c per pound butterfat and 30c per cwt. for skim-milk for all Class II or manufactured milk. The Association has 1260 members, and 86 per cent of all milk coming to the five Peoria dealers. The new agreement will add $28,000 to the producers' income for 1929.

Clarence Ramshaw was recently elected president and manager, and Max Wyman secretary-treasurer of the Peoria County Farm Bureau Baseball nine.

Average shrink per head in February 1929 was only 1.5 lbs. on hogs handled by the Chicago Producers Commission Ass'n—a new low record.

The Chicago Producers are handling close to 10 per cent of all livestock receipts excluding shipments direct to packers.

V. J. Banter, JoDaviess County farm adviser will succeed W. A. Herrington, adviser in Stephenson county who will assist M. L. Mosher in farm management work in Livingston and Woodford counties.

Local solicitors in LaSalle County signed 873 members in the Farm Bureau on Tuesday, Feb. 26.

7,000 carloads more of fresh vegetables from the south moved to northern cities in February 1929 than in the same month last year. City people are eating more fresh foods, less canned goods.

Taxes took on an average more than 28 per cent of the net rent before deducting taxes, of cash-rented farms in Iowa in 1926 and 1927.

A calf buyer was responsible for spreading foot and mouth disease in Los Angeles county, California, says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The first real ice-cream plant to be built in France is about to be erected. Comparatively little ice-cream is consumed there. Experts of the new company will study ice-cream making and marketing in the United States.

The Lake County Farm Bureau "helped put over 90 per cent membership in Lake County for the Pure Milk Association," says the DIVERSIFIED FARMER.

Wicker to Leave I. A. A. Organizes Company

Has Had Lifetime Experience in Co-operative Work

GEO. R. WICKER director of business service and manager of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association and the Illinois Farm Supply Company, who leaves the Association April 1 to take up new duties, was born at Neillsville, Wis., in 1877. He left the farm at age 20 to join the United States regular army when the Spanish-American War broke out. After a little less than a year in the service, Wicker returned to Minnesota where he began publishing the Dodge County Transcript, a weekly newspaper. Through his editorial work he became interested in farmers' co-operative enterprises and in 1899 organized the first of these, a co-operative rural telephone company. Beginning in 1905 he assisted in organizing a string of 16 co-operative lumber companies of which he was manager of two over a period of 15 years.



Geo. R. Wicker

Elected to the state legislature in 1918, he introduced the general co-operative law and a number of other marketing bills which laid the groundwork for the widespread development of co-operatives in that state. In 1921 he was appointed chairman of the committee on tax laws in the House. This committee prepared the tonnage tax bill on mineral ore which contributes heavily toward Minnesota's fine educational system.

Wicker served as a deputy commissioner of agriculture in Minnesota from 1922 to 1925 where he developed a business and accounting service for farmers' co-operatives, and was in charge of co-operative activities in that state.

Came In 1925

He came from that work to the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1925 to take charge of and develop the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, which today is a going concern with more than 200 co-operative organizations.

When the Illinois Farm Supply Co. was organized two years ago, Wicker was placed in charge as active manager. Last year it did a business of $677,818.07 and earned a net profit of $16,299.85.

Wicker recently organized the Wicker Corporation to deal in farm supplies throughout Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The company will deal in petroleum products direct to the consumer and later will build a chain of bulk stations in southern Wisconsin. Headquarters of the new company already have been established in Chicago.

28 Years In Work

Mr. Wicker's resignation becomes effective April 1. In an interview regarding the matter he stated, "I have spent 28 years in the service of farmers' co-operative organizations in one capacity or another. My resignation is prompted entirely by a desire to promote my own interests. I am leaving the work with considerable regret as nearly a lifetime of experience has convinced me that the co-operative method of conducting business enterprises among farm people is at the beginning of its greatest development."

"I have enjoyed my associations with the officers and staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association and also with Farm Advisers and Farm Bureau people throughout the State of Illinois. I shall continue to be interested in the Farm Bureau movement and in order to retain a permanent connection I have become a member of the Lake County Farm Bureau.

"I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to thank my many friends throughout the state for their fine co-operation in developing the work in which I have been engaged."

Pure Milk Association

(Continued from page 5)

3.5 per cent milk f. o. b. country points with no surplus, is an advance of 14 cents for the dairymen above the former price of $2.50.

3. Dealers will pay the Association one cents per cwt. checkoff for all milk received.
4. No new patrons whatsoever will be taken on by any dealer unless they are members of the Association.
5. The one-cent checkoff for non-members will be used for advertising milk and dairy products on the Chicago market.
6. To stop losses resulting from dealers going bankrupt a cash bond of $2500 will be required from each distributor.
7. No additional contracts will be made in violation of the arbitrator's decision, and present agreements will be kept. The dealers agreed to submit to checking of weights and tests to be worked out by a joint committee of dealers and producers.
8. Dealers are to turn over all records to the arbitrator when called for.

Observations

THE desire to influence, dominate, control, often purely for the sake of satisfying one's ego leads to many a man's downfall. Free-born Americans are lovers of independence. No less are the people of other nations except where they have been ground down by centuries of tyranny into hopeless despair and subjection. More battles both bloody and bloodless have been fought in the interest of freedom and self-determination than for all other reasons combined.

Such a battle is being waged now in the state legislature of New York. Organized farmers are at Albany, the state capitol, determined to regain home rule, the right to say whether or not their rural school districts shall be consolidated into larger districts, the privilege of accepting or rejecting consolidation by a majority vote of farmers in the district.

Power to force consolidation now rests in the State Education Department. Farmers have had to take what was handed them, pay increased tax burdens, submit to "bossing" and dictation from an autocratic bureau, and like it. It was taxation without representation that led to the Revolutionary War. Human nature has not changed since 1776.

Commenting upon the school fight at Albany, Dewitt C. Wing says in the Rural New Yorker, "Farmers now realize more vividly than they have realized for several generations that unabating organized, militant vigilance is the price that they must pay for such measures of legal justice, in school, business, and political affairs as it is possible to extract from the common stock controlled by our local, state, and federal governments."

New York farmers are going over much the same ground traversed by farmers in Illinois although in our case bureaucratic control ever has rested in a state department. Six years ago the Community Consolidated School Act was modified so that a majority vote outside the corporate limits of towns and cities is necessary to effect consolidation. As a result the extravagant in school building has been largely medicated.

The cost of government would probably be considerably less if the people who voted the taxes paid them. One of the outstanding arguments in favor of a state income tax is that a far greater proportion of our people would contribute directly and be conscious of burden of government. As it is, nearly everyone pays some tax indirectly. Better would it be if they paid a direct tax and thereby were brought to a complete realization of the source of governmental expenditure.

Marchant of Knox Co. To Ill. Farm Supply

Will Take Up New Work in Chicago April 1

L. R. MARCHANT, county farm adviser in Knox county since 1920, will succeed Geo. R. Wicker, as manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Company. Mr. Marchant will take up his new duties April 1. His success in conducting Farm Bureau activities, particularly those of a business nature, in Knox county led to his choice for the new work.

Born and raised on a farm in Greene county, Iowa, Marchant graduated in animal husbandry from Iowa State College in 1914. He spent four years prior to the World War in farm management work, three years with the firm of Carpenter and Ross, prominent breeders of Shorthorn cattle, in Richland county, Ohio, where he had charge of farm operations on more than 1000 acres; one year managing the Mark Morton 500 acre farm in DuPage county.



L. R. Marchant

After being discharged from the army he returned to a 1100 acre farm in Portage county, Ohio, and in October, 1920, came to Knox county as assistant farm adviser. In 1922 he became farm adviser which position he has held since that time.

Over 1300 Members

During Marchant's term as farm adviser Knox county has maintained a membership of more than 1300, and a reserve fund has been added to each year. A large membership was signed up for the new three-year period only last year.

Prior to the organization of the Knox County Oil Company Marchant made a study of the Minnesota cooperatives and spent considerable time with specialists in that field of work. He served as secretary of the Knox county unit for the past two years, director of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, and chairman of the Specifications Committee. Mr. Marchant was president of the Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers in 1928. He is recognized as one of the ablest men in the state.

A. R. Kemp, assistant, will succeed Marchant as farm adviser in Knox county.

Livestock Marketing

Scott County Meets Trucking Problem

"OUR county livestock shipping association has done a bigger business since we started trucking than ever before during the same time of the year," writes Alfred Tate, farm adviser in Scott County, Illinois. "This increase in business leads us to believe that the investigational work which we did and which was followed up by publicity, has taught livestock producers in our county many facts regarding the marketing of their animals which they did not know before. They are now content to let the shipping association handle their stock. When we began trucking, our shipping association was losing business. Since we have facilities for trucking there has been very little demand for trucking to the terminal market. Practically all shippers employ our truck men to haul their livestock from the farm to the local shipping point.

Trucks Increasing

"The number of farmers and regular truck drivers who were trucking livestock to the market has been increasing for some time and during the last year, the increase in livestock trucked to the market was very pronounced," continued Tate. "This trucking of livestock to the market by farmers and truck drivers increased to the point where it was undermining the shipping association.

"Most live stock producers do not take the time to figure out which is the best way, everything considered, to get their livestock to the market. Truckmen led them to believe that there will be less shrink if they send their stock by truck, that it will be more convenient for them and that the returns will be greater. We found also that in practically every case where livestock was trucked to the market, it did not go to the Producers.

"We decided that the shipping association would either have to discontinue operation or else meet successfully the competition of truckmen. After getting all the information available, the shipping association decided to contract with a reliable truck driver to do all its trucking business.

Local Trucker Hired

"We felt that one of the main needs of the association was to have facilities for getting stock from the farm to the local shipping point. We contracted with a truck driver to do this local trucking for 20c per mile, that is, 20c one way and no charge for return trip and 35c handling charge up to 600 pounds. Over 600 pounds and up to 1200 pounds, 50c handling charge. Over 1200 pounds and up to 3,000

pounds, 75c handling charge. We consider this a very reasonable charge. In fact, we do not think farmers can afford to haul their own livestock for this price.

"In such cases as a rapidly falling price, hog cholera outbreak, or where people are anxious to get their livestock on the market and we can't secure enough for a carload, the truck driver agrees to haul to the terminal market for 40c per hundred.

"Our investigation revealed that shipping by rail is much the most economical means of transportation. We found also that commission and yardage is higher on trucked-in stuff than stock shipped by rail. We found also that the shrink is just as great, if not greater, on trucked-in stock compared with that shipped by rail."

Dairymen Help Milk Distributors Pay Up

WHEN two dealers on the Champaign-Urbana milk market refused to abide by the terms of their contract with the Champaign County Milk Producers, the dairymen retaliated by withholding their milk with the result that in 24 hours legal counsel for the truant distributors approached the Producers' organization with the advice that his clients would co-operate.

The break came following a night session on February 26 when two of the six dealers under contract refused to pay the 25 cent per 100 lbs. premium for milk testing Grade "A." The next morning the dealers received less than 20 per cent of their usual milk supply.

The contract had been entered into January 1, 1929, and provided for a price of $2.70 per 100 lbs. for four per cent milk with an additional premium as noted. Under the contract milk was to be tested five times during the month by the methylene blue test. Each time it tested Grade "A," a premium of five cents per 100 lbs. was to be added to the net price. Three-fifths of all the milk sold through the Producers made the Grade "A" test. Settlement was made on this basis.

Oppose Rate Increase

Opposition to a proposed increase in freight rates on fruits and vegetables in southern Illinois was filed in an answer submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission recently by the Illinois Agricultural Association. The railroads are seeking to cancel out the present rates in effect in southwestern Indiana and Illinois and to substitute for them higher rates.

Joined with the I. A. A. in the statement submitted to the rate-making body were the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange and the Illinois Horticultural Society.

Two new safes have been added to the I. A. A. office equipment for protecting valuable records of the Association and its subsidiaries.

Life Insurance

By L. A. Williams

ANY undertaking is doubly secured if it is underwritten. Life insurance means insuring life's financial program by underwriting it. It guarantees a sum of money to take the place of earning power cut off prematurely. Some have said that life insurance is a misnomer. They believe it should be called death insurance. Not so. Life insurance is, in some degree, the substitute earning power guaranteed to the beneficiaries. It is life insurance, again, because no insured who survives, has lost. Rather is he far ahead in savings shown in his cash value; far ahead in prolonged life which freedom from worry has given him. Life insurance is again the correct name, for it affects the life of the beneficiary. Welfare, physical, moral and spiritual depends much upon the estate left to provide education, church and school training, and opportunity for a comfortable plane of living. All this points to the exact fitness of the name life insurance.

Do you remember back in the dark ages when certain religious groups refused life insurance under the delusion that it was blood money; money taken on the life of a loved one? Day by day they came to understand that an estate was a matter of providing for old age—for loved ones, and for posterity. They came gradually to know that the difference between farms or other real property, and the scientific estate of life insurance really showed in favor of the life insurance. The science of guaranteeing a portion of the unlived earning power has blossomed, and in full bloom is embraced by every sane thinking man provident enough to care.

The banker's advice is "first get a life insurance policy." The investor's advice is, "make no investment until you have assured through life insurance that your losses will not ruin family chances, should you pass out of the picture."

No man would consider a load of debt until he had provided for the possibility of death, and the care of that debt should he depart prematurely with his job unfinished. Each father's fondest hopes are reborn, and live again, in his son. Life is like that; we plan to carry on and on, and life is worth the prize only as we do so plan.

So, the institution of life insurance fits the needs of our civilization as no other plan can do.

Tune in on the Illinois Agricultural Association Forum from Prairie Farmers' Radio Station, WLS, on Wednesday evening, 6:30 to 7:00 p. m.

Soy Bean Growers to Form Co-operative

Plan to Meet Buyers on Equal Footing in Business-Like Way

REPRESENTATIVES from Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt, and Douglass counties met in Champaign on March 7 to consider plans for a bargaining organization of soy-bean growers in central Illinois.

The meeting grew out of buyers' activities in entering into contract with individual growers for the direct purchase of soy-beans. Contracts were sent to growers many of whom were Farm Bureau members. They appealed to the Farm Bureau for advice and the question at once came up of improving farmers' bargaining power and placing them on an equal footing with the buyers through the organization of a growers' association.

At Monticello Mar. 14

At the Champaign meeting temporary officers were appointed and plans made for a meeting at Monticello on March 14 when steps were to be taken to organize a co-operative soy-bean growers' association. Three representatives from each of the four counties were selected to attend the meeting. Other central Illinois counties where soy-beans are grown were invited to send delegates. John Armstrong of Champaign was elected as chairman and C. V. Swanson of Ludlow, secretary.

The purpose of the organization will be to maintain the bargaining power of the growers, improve quality of their product, disseminate market information among members, advertise soy-beans, and develop new markets.

Illinois grows more soy-beans than any other two states, and the central Illinois counties produce a large proportion of the beans grown in the state.

GRAIN MARKETING

By Harrison Farhnkopf

WE ARE GLAD TO ANNOUNCE THAT J. F. Booth of the United States Department of Agriculture will spend the week of June 1-8 in Illinois. At that time a series of meetings will be held in the interest of co-operative marketing. The Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois is co-operating. One meeting will be held in each of the seven districts of the state association. Definite dates and places will be announced later.

THE SOFT WHEAT MILLERS (of Southern Illinois) recently held a meeting in St. Louis. The principal topics of discussion at this meeting were ways and means of increasing yield per acre, also the quality of soft wheat grown throughout that section. The millers indicated their earnest desire to work closely with the College of Agriculture and the Farm Bureaus.



"I'll Bet You $10,000 to $5 I Don't Have An Accident Next Year"

THIS in effect is what the uninsured driver of an automobile says who risks his estate every time he drives off in his car. Records of YOUR OWN COMPANY, the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co., for last year show an assessment of only $5.10 for protection up to $10,000 liability for death or injury to more than one person, and $1,000 property damage done by the insured's automobile. Complete coverage can be had at additional cost.

Can You Afford to Assume the Risk?

The answer is self-evident. Why take chances when you can get INSURANCE AT COST in YOUR OWN COMPANY? Protect your estate and take advantage of this new Farm Bureau service for members only by taking out a policy in the

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

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Please send me full information about Farm Bureau auto insurance in MY OWN COMPANY.

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MAIL THE COUPON OR CALL AT YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE FOR PARTICULARS

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 4 APRIL, 1929 Volume 7

ST. LOUIS DAIRYMEN ADOPT PLAN

Producers from 19 Counties Vote Unanimously to Form a Comprehensive Co-operative Selling Organization

DAIRYMEN representing producers for the fluid market from 19 counties in the St. Louis milk shed voted unanimously to organize a comprehensive co-operative milk bargaining association in a meeting at E. St. Louis April 8. More than 150 men including the cream of the leadership in that territory attended the meeting. The vote to adopt the plan presented by the special committee was unanimous.

The new organization which is expected to adopt the name, "Sanitary Milk Producers" will be modeled after the Pure Milk Association at Chicago and similar organizations operating on the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

The gathering at the Broadview Hotel was harmonious. There was little difference of opinion about the essential features of the plan. In general the work of the association will include:

1. Standardization and improvement of milk and dairy products.

2. Collective bargaining in selling.

3. Control of surplus and supplying milk as the market demands.

4. Checking weights and tests.

5. Watching credit rating of buyers.

6. Issuing truthful market information.

7. Advertising milk and dairy products to broaden the outlet.

Macoupin County delegates offered a friendly amendment to the checkoff feature which provides for a deduction not to exceed 5c per cwt. on milk delivered by members. This was included in article 5 in the proposed members' agreement which is as follows:

"The member agrees to pay an entrance fee of $5. The member further agrees that the Association shall authorize the buyer to remit all money due the member for dairy products delivered by him, directly to the member, less a commission not to exceed five cents per hundred weight, which commission the member authorizes the Association to collect and receive."

The proposed Macoupin amendment would have a checkoff of 2c per cwt. with the provision that the board of directors might increase such checkoff to 3c by a majority vote, to 4c by a two-thirds vote, and to 5c by a unanimous vote.

There was considerable discussion of this amendment. Don Geyer, manager of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, cautioned the dairymen against providing too little money to carry out an effective program. He asserted that the producers' association at Baltimore collected a 15c checkoff and that the source of its strength was the reserve fund of $700,000 to $800,000 invested in high grade securities which is always available for fighting the dairyman's battles for him.

(Continued on page 11)



WHEN DAIRYMEN OF ST. LOUIS DISTRICT LAUNCHED NEW COOPERATIVE SELLING ORGANIZATION



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(Continued on page 11)



WHEN DAIRYMEN OF ST. LOUIS DISTRICT LAUNCHED NEW COOPERATIVE SELLING ORGANIZATION

Ringham Reports On Progress of I. A. C. A.

225 Members Now Secure Audits On Co-operative Basis At Cost

"SIXTY out of 95 County Farm Bureaus are now members of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association, and total membership in the Association is now 225," states Manager Fred E. Ringham.



Fred E. Ringham

Six new Farm Bureaus subscribed for the service within the past few months. "We are recommending that each Farm Bureau adopt a budget, stick to it, and provide each year a reserve," stated Ringham.

The Wallace Grain and Supply Company of Ottawa recently used the audit service of the Co-operatives Association. It appointed an auditing committee to investigate various audit services. It interviewed Farmers' Elevators at McNabb and Serena, and the LaSalle County Farm Bureau, and all recommended the I. A. C. A.

The Company secured a complete and detailed audit. The preliminary report indicated that the Company did more than $629,000 worth of business in 1928. The gross income amounted to over $90,000 and the net income was more than $15,000. It has capital stock of $27,100 and surplus and undivided profits of $150,000. This Company is one of the strongest in Illinois. Henry A. Bonges is its able manager.

During the first three months in 1929 the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association audited 104 accounts as compared with 96 during the first three months of 1928. There was an appreciable decrease in the cost of auditing Farmers' Elevator accounts this year compared with last. This was also true of the County Oil and Supply Companies. The reason for this increase in efficiency, according to Ringham, is first, that better records are being kept, and second, that repeat audits are invariably cheaper than original audits.

Eighty-five out of 88 audits taken in January and February were as of December 31 closing. December and January are the heaviest months for audits. Many Farmers' Elevators dislike to change their present fiscal year because they like to close their books a short time before the annual meeting, and annual meetings are usually held in the late winter months when it is possible to get out a larger crowd. The natural fiscal year for a grain elevator is from April 30 to June 30. According to Ringham, if the same number of audits were made each month throughout the year, the cost per audit would be less because it would be possible to carry a smaller staff both in the field and in the office. Members of the Co-operatives Association must pay extra for the convenience of getting an audit when they want it. An organization like the I. A. C. A. must have a permanent staff if its work is to be efficient and administered by capable, qualified men.

Pipe Line Proposed Thru Central Ill.

Farm Bureaus and I. A. A. Transp. Dept. Represent Constituents

THE Texas Empire Pipe Line Company, an Illinois corporation, proposes to build a new pipe line to carry crude oil from the southwest oil fields through Illinois. The proposed line will extend from a point on the Mississippi river northeast to a point in Dewitt County. From Dewitt County, a branch is to extend northeast to Lockport in Will County. A second branch is to go from Dewitt County to Lawrenceville, near the Wabash river.

The Company already has applied for a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Illinois Commerce Commission for building the line. Land owners in Piatt County appealed to the Farm Bureau for advice when they objected to the route proposed through that section and also to certain provisions in the Company's contract. The Company has not been arbitrary however, but has indicated its willingness to do whatever is reasonable. The Transportation Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association is investigating the situation and representing Farm Bureau members along the proposed route.

Farmers in the affected counties are being requested to submit propositions for changing and modifying the route where such action seems advisable. It is understood that the Company's contract offers farmers fifty cents a rod for perpetual easement to the land. The pipe line will be laid below the frost line. The company agrees to stand for any and all damage to tile, etc. resulting from the construction of the line. Farmers, of course, are interested in securing proper protection for their lines of tile. Much of the land to be traversed is tiled land and owners are concerned about the tile being properly protected where it is overlaid by a pipe line. Farmers feel that the price offer for giving the pipe line right of way through their land is not just and have appointed committees to make an investigation as to the adequacy of such an offer. The Illinois Agricultural Association is preparing suggestions and changes in the contract to protect the interests and rights of Farm Bureau member land owners.

Chicago Milk Station

W. C. McQUEEN, president, and D. N. Geyer, manager of the Pure Milk Association, are meeting with a committee of five Chicago milk distributors each Tuesday to discuss their problems and cooperate in working out the plan and program outlined by Arbitrator Clyde L. King of Philadelphia some time ago.

Prices for April and succeeding months have been negotiated with distributors and are announced as follows:

"The base price of $2.64 net to the farmer will continue until changed in conference, or by the arbitrator, and will apply to basic milk under the following base and surplus arrangement:

Base Plan Used

"Base months will be September, October, and November of 1928 and the average production of each producer during those months will be used as a base during April, May, June and July. One hundred and twenty per cent of base will be allowed for April, 110 per cent for May, 105 per cent for June, and 120 per cent for July. All milk delivered during August will be taken at the base price.

"Surplus milk will be paid for under the following plan, using the average monthly quotations in the Chicago market for 92 score butter and to be figured in the following manner: 3½ times the 92 score butter price plus 20 per cent plus ¼ the difference between that price and the basic price. Illustration: Presuming butter quotations to be 50 cents—3½ times 50 equals $1.75, plus 20 per cent '35 cents' equals $2.10, plus ¼ the difference between $2.10 and $2.65 equals '55 cents divided by four' which gives you 13¾ cents to add to the $2.10 price, which makes the price of surplus on a 50 cent butter market bring $2.23¾ per cwt.

New Patrons

"New patrons taken on since February 1 to receive payment on a basis of 50 per cent of their production as basic and 50 per cent as surplus.

"This price for the next few months carries the producers through the surplus season and has been worked out with the hope that the surplus situation can be greatly corrected by the dairyman himself working toward the end of making a more even production throughout the year and thereby taking advantage of the more even basic price which continues through the surplus months. The basic months of September, October, and November should be looked forward to by the dairymen with a view to correcting any inequalities that may now exist in the way of monthly production."

The farmers' elevator at Cerro Gordo, Piatt County, has been in operation a little more than 25 years. T. J. Shambaugh has been a director of the company since it opened for business.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 4 APRIL, 1929 Volume 7



DAIRY Marketing

By Art Lynch

QUALITY MILK is the basis of a good sale. So much can be said about the appeal of a cold bottle of sparkling, clean flavored milk that it is no wonder that folks today are drinking 27 per cent **more milk** than they did five years ago.

This is due largely to the fact that dairymen are appealing to consumers' demands with a standard high quality article. Chicago dairymen produce a quality of milk that sets the **pace** for large cities throughout the world. Bloomington, Illinois, producers market more of their product as Grade A than **anywhere** in the state.

Why? Well, **first** of all, a real dairyman won't sell any milk he wouldn't want his own family to consume. **Secondly,** he knows the better the milk the more they will buy. **Thirdly,** the higher the standards he creates on his own market the less the danger of competing dairymen from other sections coming in to share his market. **Fourth,** modern sales plans provide for cash premiums for the higher quality milk.

Organized producers at Peoria get 25 cents per cwt. extra in hot weather and 15 cents per cwt. in cold weather extra over the pool price if they make Grade A milk. In unorganized days if these men took pride in their work and made extra good milk they got no more than the fellow who didn't care. Now some are getting **premiums** that run $50 to $75 in just one month.

Organized dairymen at Champaign get a 25 cent per cwt. premium and none of them turn down any premium **checks.** Organized dairymen at Bloomington get a premium for Grade A, the amount depending upon how many are in Grade C who are docked. The money accruing through these discounts is divided into a premium for the Grade A producers. The Bloomington producer who grades B is neither docked nor premiumized.

Farmers sell steers on grade, corn according to grade, wheat according to grade—now they sell milk according to grade. Nothing strange about grading milk with the quick and easily verified tests now in use in the dairy industry.



HE'S LEARNING *Courtesy Chicago Daily News*

Organized farmers will not think of selling their dairy products on a "mine run" basis. They will set up standard grades that take brains and effort to attain and **collect** for this effort the cash premium to which they are justly entitled. The employees who check weights and tests can just as well see that the grading is **done right.**

Illinois will be a grade A state before we know it.



Grain Marketing

By Harrison Fahrnkopf

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, reports that for the United States as a whole, there were 74,411,000 bu. of wheat stocks in country mills and elevators March 1, 1929, as compared to 75,428,000 bu. March 1, 1928, and 85,928,000 bu. the same date 1927.

The farmers' elevator at Cerro Gordo, Piatt County, has been in operation a little more than 25 years. T. J. Shambaugh has been a director of the company since it opened for business. In commenting on the support given the elevator, Mr. Shambaugh recently remarked that—"One of the things which makes it hard is that so many men don't know what it means to have the advantages offered by a farmers' elevator. When our elevator opened for business," he continued, "corn went up three cents per bushel within three days at our station; although the Chicago market was steady."

Wm. A. Komnick, manager of the Emden Farmers Grain Company, assumed the role of a playwright long enough to prepare a short play which was presented by local people at the annual meeting of the Emden Company.

It depicted scenes that might transpire during an hour or two in any farmers' elevator office—with the usual loafer present to help make them realistic. The play went over big and contributed immeasurably to the success of the program.

A number of County Grain Market-

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

Legislation and Insurance at 19th

Congressman Adkins Brings Latest News to I. A. A. Dist. Conference

FIFTY representatives from Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Shelby and Macon counties attended the 19th District Meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, held March 20 in Decatur.

L. A. Williams, manager of the Country Life Insurance Company, gave the principal talk. He stated that the company had accomplished something that had never been done before in the history of any life insurance company under 25 years old, i. e., the securing of $13,000,000 in life insurance, with annual premiums paid in advance, in the short time of one month. His address was very interesting.



C. J. Gross

Other Insurance

V. Vaniman discussed the various forms of insurance service offered by the I. A. A., which include Fire and Lightning, Windstorm, Cyclone and Tornado, Farm Crop, Hail, Automobile, and Employers' Liability insurance for farmers.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual, which provides auto insurance, has more than 12,000 policy holders and assets of more than $200,000. Savings to members in initial investment and cost of insurance has been over $175,000; besides, it provides the kind of automobile protection for its members that they should have.

Under Employers' Liability Insurance, it was pointed out that the farmer employer is exempt from coming under the compensation act; however, he is not released from the common law liability in case the employee can show that the injury was due to the neglect or careless act of the employer.

This form of insurance would protect the employer against any liability imposed by law for neglect or careless act on his part. The initial payment, based on the minimum payroll of $1000 would be $25. The costs of the insurance is estimated at about $10 a year.

If the Farm Bureau members desire this form of insurance protection, it will be furnished through the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, provided at least 1400 farmers are interested in this protection.

Gross Speaks

C. J. Gross, executive committeeman from the 19th district, discussed House Bill 285, which provides for the limiting of county highway taxes to twelve

(Continued on page 5)

Grain Marketing

(Continued from page 3)

ing Committees are having good programs discussing various topics of interest in the grain marketing field. Here are a few suggestions for topics:

1. Obstacles to successful co-operative grain marketing in my community and how to overcome them.
2. Why farmers elevator shareholders and boards of directors should be members of the Farm Bureau.
3. Facts concerning my elevator.
4. Why the farmers elevator should be a member of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois.
5. Does the statement "competition is the life of trade" apply to the farmers elevator?
6. Is there need for more farmers elevators in this county? If so, where?
7. How a Farm Bureau organization can co-operate with the local farmers elevators.
8. History of the farmers elevator movement in Illinois.
9. Why the farmers elevator and its patrons should take an interest in the Rural Grain Company, the co-operative commission company operating at Chicago.

The farmers elevator at Cerro Gordo, Piatt County, has handled seven and one-half million bushels of grain in 22 years. This elevator pays a patronage dividend to all but credits the non-shareholder on a share of stock. The elevator at Bement, in the same county, has handled ten million bushels of grain in 26 years. During that period of time it has paid 161 per cent on the capital stock.

Reports to the Department of Agriculture from about 1,500 farmers' elevator associations indicate that more than 97 per cent are farmer-owned and farmer-controlled. The officers of about 71 per cent of the organizations consider the associations co-operative enterprises. The organization set-up of 69 per cent of the associations provide that stockholders shall have but one vote each. In the case of 77 per cent there are limitations to the amount of stock that can be held by an individual and for 62 per cent there are limitations as to the per cent of dividends payable on capital stock. Nearly 73 per cent of the associations pay patronage dividends to stockholders and 22 per cent pay some patronage dividends to non-stockholders. But 15 per cent pay full patronage dividends to non-stockholders.

Characteristics of Success

TO BE able to carry money without spending it.

To be able to bear an injustice without retaliating.

To be able to do one's duty even when one is not watched.

To be able to keep at the job until it is finished.

To be able to make use of criticism without letting it whip you.

PRODUCE MARKETING

By Frank Gougler

EIGHT counties contracted to sell pooled cream for another year beginning March 1. Ford county renewed its contract with Sherman-White & Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana. McLean county cream goes to the Pioneer Company; Logan and Mason Counties sold to Producers' Dairy Association, Springfield; Schuyler County renewed its contract with the local creamery, Prince & Company; Brown county's highest bidder was Ernster Brothers, Chicago, and McDonough county received its best bid from Swift & Company at Bushnell.

All bids accepted are as good or better than the contracts in effect last year. Some additional progress was made in that two counties have contracts on a graded basis so that sweet cream producers will receive a premium.

Twenty-eight associations are now marketing while the following counties have organizations underway: White, Edwards, Lawrence, Clark, Effingham, Shelby, Douglas, McLean, Mason, Cass, Pike, Hancock, Adams, Henderson, Stark and Bureau.

Nothing like a feed to make a meeting. The Liberty unit of the Adams County Produce Association met a short time ago. The good women served eats to a packed house. School children entertained with singing, dancing, etc.

President Albert Wilkey says that this marketing project is the best Farm Bureau project that has yet been undertaken in his community. "Not only do we have a better market for our cream, but through the organization we can develop a better community spirit," he declared.

Guy Husted, Cass county farm adviser writes, "have practically completed organization at Arenzville. You may call for bids so we can let contract to highest bidder not later than March 16."

Farm Adviser H. N. Myers, Edwards County, also reports, "Marketing agreements turned in up to date indicate over 400 cows listed. Should have the necessary 500 within a few days. Shall wire or phone when we are ready for bids."

Land O'Lakes Creameries,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Gentlemen:

My wife and I consider your Land O'Lakes butter the best salted butter we have ever used. We are moving to Washington, D. C., and should like to know where we can obtain it there. Can you give me the name of a dealer?

Very truly yours,
Wm. R. Osgood.

Fairness and Justice Our Aim—Wm. H. Malone

Discusses Duties of Tax Commission and Cook County Revaluation on I. A. A.—WLS Forum

THE duties and powers of the Illinois Tax Commission and the scientific revaluation now in progress in Cook county were explained by Wm. H. Malone, chairman of the Commission, in a recent radio address on the I. A. A. Forum from WLS.

"One of the principal powers of the Tax Commission," said Mr. Malone, "is granted in the statute which says 'whenever it shall appear to the Tax Commission that property in any county has not been assessed in substantial compliance with the law or has been unequally or improperly assessed, the Tax Commission may in its discretion, in any year, order a reassessment for such year of all or any class of taxable property.'

Commission's Authority

"The Commission has no power to change individual assessments," continued Chairman Malone. "We cannot step in and lower the taxes of the man who is paying more than his just share of the tax burden. We cannot raise the assessment of the other man who is escaping his responsibilities. The law does not give us that power. We can only order a reassessment when the facts reveal that property has been unequally or improperly assessed. I want to drive home this point because there has been much misinformation broadcast as a result of our past efforts in carrying out the law which we have sworn to uphold."

Mr. Malone gave a graphic account of the graft, corruption, and inequalities which had crept into tax valuations and assessments in Cook county. He traced the history of the case, which culminated in the adoption of enabling legislation in a special session of the 55th General Assembly, and later the order of reassessment to bring back honesty and decency into Cook county tax administration.

Must Obey Law

"Our only interest is to see that justice is done," he said, "that inequalities are wiped out, and that taxes are assessed on a uniform basis in compliance with law."

In closing Mr. Malone congratulated Illinois farmers on their organization, the County Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the able manner in which they have been represented in tax hearings before the Commission by John C. Watson, director of taxation, Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, and others.

Much Work Ahead

Possibilities of a long drawn out inquiry into the percentage valuation factor for tax assessment purposes in downstate counties looms ahead as a result of the scientific revaluation now being made in Cook county. Downstate counties may be expected to insist that Cook county property be assessed for state purposes on the same relative value as downstate property. Thus, if Cook county property should be assessed at only 36 per cent or less of its actual value, as was true in 1927, those counties in which a factor of more than 36 per cent is used will be getting the worst of it. Out of it all may come scientific valuations in all the counties and substantial equality and uniformity in levying assessments throughout Illinois. The Tax Commissions responsibility is a great one, and its work promises to be complex and of long duration.



Wm. H. Malone, Chr., Illinois Tax Commission

Tax Hearing at Springfield, Apr. 4

A TAX hearing was held before the Illinois Tax Commission in Springfield on April 4. The hearing was called at the instance of the Farm Bureaus in Williamson, Franklin, and St. Clair counties, with which the Illinois Agricultural Association is cooperating.

Investigations by the Farm Bureaus of the three counties in 1928 revealed that there were serious inequalities in valuations as between different classes of property.

A. O. Eckert of Belleville, representing the St. Clair County Farm Bureau, and a representative of St. Clair county tax officials were appointed as a committee of two to investigate and agree on the facts relative to valuations between farm and city property in that county. A somewhat similar arrangement was made in Franklin County. Williamson county officials, who failed to show up at the hearing, were given 15 days to show cause why there should not be an order of reassessment in that county.

Chairman Malone of the Commission asked for a further showing of facts and continued the hearing to a future date to allow all interested parties to present their cases.

Agree on Joint Rail Water Carrier Rates

Tentative joint rate agreements between the Inland Waterways Corporation, a government agency, and the railroads of the country, have been arranged.

The agreements, described as the most important event in 100 years of waterway history in the nation, will coordinate the service of railroad systems with the water routes of the country.

Davis Makes Announcement

The agreements were announced by former Secretary Davis in a statement transmitted to the war department from Fort Benning, Ga. The statement follows:

"I have been informed by Major General T. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the Inland Waterways Corporation, that a tentative joint rate agreement subject to approval, has been reached by officials of the railroads and water ways corporation, as a result of the conferences on joint rates, recently held in Washington. I appreciate the spirit in which both sides carried on the conferences. If the agreement is approved by the railroad executives and by me, I regard it as the most important development for the whole waterways movement in co-ordination and co-operation with the railroads that has ever been accomplished."

The agreement embraces a complete system of joint tariffs which will affect every railroad connecting with a water route in the United States.

"The agreement," General Ashburn said, "is the most important one that has been reached in 100 years of inland water ways history. It provides for private operation of water ways the same guarantees that were made for public operation. A complete statement of the division of traffic, routes and rates is included in it."

Legislation and Insurance at 19th

(Continued from page 4)

and one-half cents on each $100 full assessed valuation. The representatives from the different counties went on record unanimously approving the passage of this bill.

Congressman Chas. Adkins discussed the farm legislative situation in which he pointed out the probable action of congress on the tariff on farm products. Also the situation as to the so-called farm relief legislation, upon which the senate committee began hearings March 25, and the house committee March 27. It was expected to have the farm relief bill ready to introduce April 15 when Congress convenes for special consideration of the tariff and farm relief with a fair prospect of having an adequate tariff on farm products and a farm relief bill along the lines outlined by President Hoover.

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Champaign County Farm Bureau."

Regulate Strip Mines Is Plea At Hearing

Fulton County Farm Bureau and I. A. A. Represent Landowners

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Would Have Clause

The proposed bill would compel the insertion of a clause in all contracts providing for strip mining whereby the mining company agrees to replace or level off surface soil removed in uncovering veins of coal, into the depressions or hollows left after the mining operation is completed.

In defending the bill Senator Jewell stated that habitation in such areas is made undesirable, the value of adjoining property is depreciated in value, and the land forever after is made non-productive and a total loss to the community. Harry Leeper, a director in the Fulton County Farm Bureau, Farm Adviser John Watt, and John Lingenfelter all appeared in defense of the measure.

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10c a Ton Cost

It was brought out in the discussion that the cost of replacing the overburden would add only 10 cents a ton to the cost of coal so mined. Strip mining lands in Fulton county have returned 7000 to 8000 tons of coal to the acre. One mine operator digs out around 2000 tons of coal a day.

Representatives of the coal company and witnesses testified that reforestation is the solution to this problem. The Indiana State Forester testified that evergreen trees are being planted on the hills and ridges left by strip mining operations in southern Indiana. President Swallow of the coal company, asserted that it was more important to produce wood for future operations than to retain the agricultural nature of strip coal mines. Former Senator Thurlow Essington acted as counsel for the coal company.

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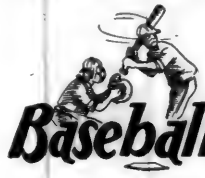
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Baseball Dope

"AT OUR recent baseball meetings," says County Adviser C. E. Burns of Champaign, "it was generally agreed that a farmer will do more work in a week if he takes Saturday afternoon off to play baseball, or watch a game."

Ten men joined the Champaign County Farm Bureau last year because they became interested in Farm Bureau baseball.

George Huff, director of athletics at the University of Illinois, writes that a player or athlete does not lose his amateur standing unless he accepts pay for participating in games. If he plays in a game where admission is charged, or if he accepts expense money to and from games, his amateur standing is not impaired.

Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. legal counsel, says that neither the team nor the Farm Bureau can be held liable for injury to a player in a Farm Bureau baseball game unless such player receives pay and hence may be construed as an employee.

Approximately 50 directors, officers, farm advisers, team managers, and players attended the regular spring baseball meeting at Peoria, Mar. 29. Coach Lundgren left for the south with the Illini nine the day before, and could not attend the meeting. Assistant Coach Jordan acquired a wisdom tooth the day before and sent his regrets.

Nevertheless it was a lively, interesting meeting that lasted from 10 a. m. to 4:00 in the afternoon. Playing rules were tightened up and plans made for a more business-like administration in 1929. Nearly all the central and northern Illinois Farm Bureau baseball teams were represented. In addition, Hancock, Lee, and Ford counties—all entering teams for the first time—were there.

Following are the more important rules adopted, in brief:

1. Saturday, May 11, was suggested for the opening games. Saturday, Aug. 17, is the absolute deadline for all official preliminary games within districts.

2. Each district or division shall have a dictator who shall be the district chairman. It will be his duty to pass on eligibility of players, settle disputes and misunderstandings, interpret and apply rules, appoint umpires when contending teams can't agree. The district dictator's decision are subject to review and confirmation or reversal by the State Arbitration Committee.

3. Each team shall deposit a $25 certified check with the League treasurer as a forfeit for failure to report for a regularly scheduled game when satisfactory postponement arrangements have not been made. The district dictator has authority to declare when a game and the $25 is forfeited to the offended team.

4. All teams must file a list of eligible players with the State League secretary 10 days prior to the opening game. The secretary shall transmit copies of such lists to the district dictator and to county directors.

5. The Spaulding Rule Book shall be official guide.

6. All teams must pay their dues by May 1, although new teams may enter later, providing each team in the affected district agrees to such entry.

The State Arbitration Committee, empowered to render the final decision in all disputes is: President, L. R. Welk, Lincoln; vice-president, Paul Meharry, Tolono, and Geo. L. Clarke, Downs, McLean county.

Stephenson county expects to enter a Farm Bureau team in the State League. Macon, Vermilion, Wabash and several other counties are showing an interest in baseball.

Fifty-seven attended the recent baseball meetings in Champaign county. Of these 15 were new men, nine were on the county team last year, and 33 played on unit or community Farm Bureau teams.

The State League will handle pool orders for baseballs. Send cash with order to the secretary, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. The League can buy all kinds of baseball and athletic equipment at special wholesale prices.

Liability

"Is the Farm Bureau liable for damage in case an onlooker at the game is injured by a broken bat or ball being used in a game where admission is charged or where collection or donation is taken at the game?

"Also in case bleachers are used and some one is injured from a fall from bleacher seats, is the Farm Bureau liable if admission has been charged or a collection has been taken?

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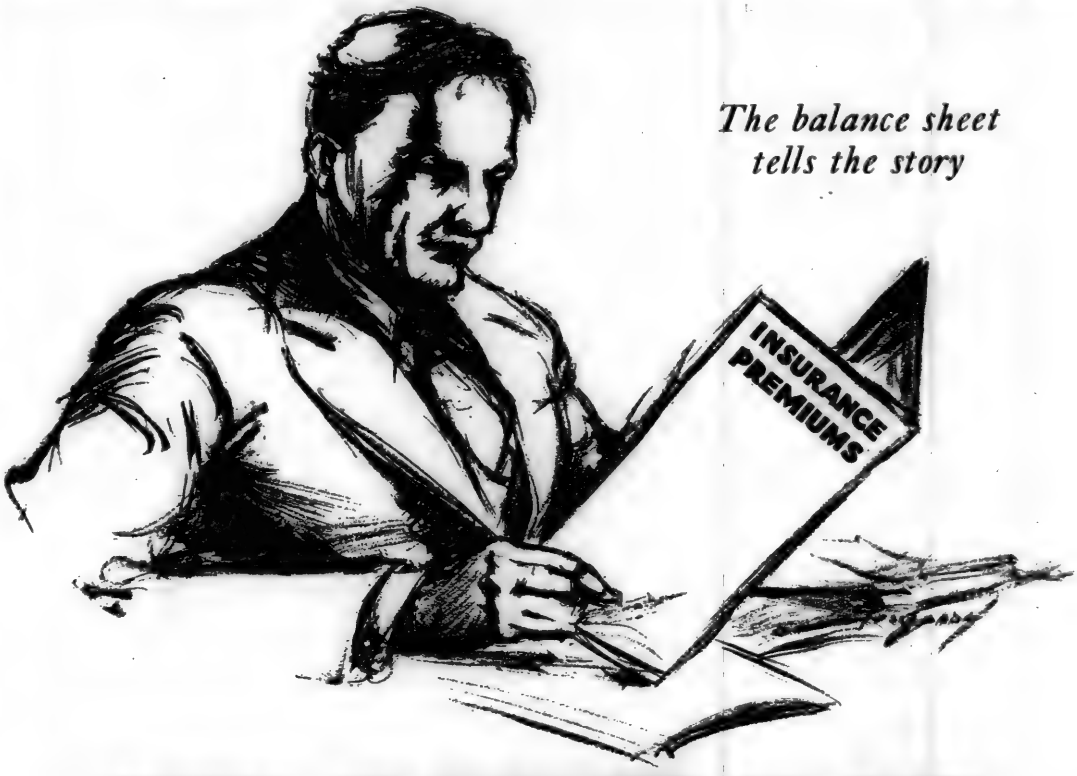
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The balance sheet tells the story

COUNTRY LIFE GUARANTEES THIS PROFIT

IF you could insure your life for 20 years and at the end of that time the company would pay back more than you put in you would call it good business, would you not? If in addition, you received dividends during the 20-year period the proposition would look still more attractive.

COUNTRY LIFE guarantees to pay back the policyholder who at age 35 takes out three different policies for $1000 each, $40 more than the maximum total annual premiums during this period. Dividends paid while the insurance is in force would be additional. Here is how it would work out:

$1,000 Each	Annual Premium	Cash Value 20th Yr.
ORDINARY LIFE, Age 35	$20.63	$301
20-PAY LIFE, Age 35	29.01	566
20-YEAR ENDOWMENT, Age 35	41.73	1000
Total yearly premiums	$91.37	$1867
Total gross premiums paid in 20 years	$1827.40	$1827.40
Profit guaranteed on three policies at the end of 20 years		$39.60

IT IS difficult to estimate dividends, but if they aggregate only $15 annually on the three policies, net premiums during the 20-year period would be only $1,517. Thus, the cash value would be $340 more than the net paid premium. This is the profit that COUNTRY LIFE pays back to you because it offers old-line insurance AT COST. You share in the profits and secure the benefit of savings.

Mail This Coupon For Particulars

"CUT HERE"

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608 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

I want to know more about your low cost insurance. My age is ..... Sex ..... I am interested in a ☐ 20 Year Endowment ☐ Twenty Pay ☐ Ordinary Life policy of approximately $..... Life Insurance. Please let me have detailed information on your new policy contract.

Name.....

Address.....

Country Life Insurance Company

Backed by the Illinois Agricultural Association and its 95 affiliated County Farm Bureaus.



Baseball Dope

"AT OUR recent baseball meetings," says County Adviser C. E. Burns of Champaign, "it was generally agreed that a farmer will do more work in a week if he takes Saturday afternoon off to play baseball, or watch a game."

Ten men joined the Champaign County Farm Bureau last year because they became interested in Farm Bureau baseball.

George Huff, director of athletics at the University of Illinois, writes that a player or athlete does not lose his amateur standing unless he accepts pay for participating in games. If he plays in a game where admission is charged, or if he accepts expense money to and from games, his amateur standing is not impaired.

Donald Kirkpatrick, I. A. A. legal counsel, says that neither the team nor the Farm Bureau can be held liable for injury to a player in a Farm Bureau baseball game unless such player receives pay and hence may be construed as an employee.

Approximately 50 directors, officers, farm advisers, team managers, and players attended the regular spring baseball meeting at Peoria, Mar. 29. Coach Lundgren left for the south with the Illini nine the day before, and could not attend the meeting. Assistant Coach Jordan acquired a wisdom tooth the day before and sent his regrets.

Nevertheless it was a lively, interesting meeting that lasted from 10 a. m. to 4:00 in the afternoon. Playing rules were tightened up and plans made for a more business-like administration in 1929. Nearly all the central and northern Illinois Farm Bureau baseball teams were represented. In addition, Hancock, Lee, and Ford counties—all entering teams for the first time—were there.

Following are the more important rules adopted, in brief:

1. Saturday, May 11, was suggested for the opening games. Saturday, Aug. 17, is the absolute deadline for all official preliminary games within districts.

2. Each district or division shall have a dictator who shall be the district chairman. It will be his duty to pass on eligibility of players, settle disputes and misunderstandings, interpret and apply rules, appoint umpires when contending teams can't agree. The district dictator's decision are subject to review and confirmation or reversal by the State Arbitration Committee.

3. Each team shall deposit a $25 certified check with the League treasurer as a forfeit for failure to report for a regularly scheduled game when satisfactory postponement arrangements have not been made. The district dictator has authority to declare when a game and the $25 is forfeited to the offended team.

4. All teams must file a list of eligible players with the State League secretary 10 days prior to the opening game. The secretary shall transmit copies of such lists to the district dictator and to county directors.

5. The Spaulding Rule Book shall be official guide.

6. All teams must pay their dues by May 1, although new teams may enter later, providing each team in the affected district agrees to such entry.

The State Arbitration Committee, empowered to render the final decision in all disputes is: President, L. R. Welk, Lincoln; vice-president, Paul Meharry, Tolono, and Geo. L. Clarke, Downs, McLean county.

Stephenson county expects to enter a Farm Bureau team in the State League. Macon, Vermilion, Wabash and several other counties are showing an interest in baseball.

Fifty-seven attended the recent baseball meetings in Champaign county. Of these 15 were new men, nine were on the county team last year, and 33 played on unit or community Farm Bureau teams.

The State League will handle pool orders for baseballs. Send cash with order to the secretary, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. The League can buy all kinds of baseball and athletic equipment at special wholesale prices.

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(Continued on page 11, column 3)

St. Louis Dairymen Adopt Plan

(Continued from page 1)

"The interest from this reserve fund," said Geyer, "nearly pays the expenses of the organization." Geyer stated that farmers must revise their estimates of the requirements in money and men needed to operate successfully a business as large as that represented by the combined milk sales in the St. Louis milk shed. "Realize that you're going into big business," he said, "when you organize to sell nearly a million pounds of milk daily."

The status of producers who deliver to condenseries was considered. Disposition of the problem was left to the general committee which includes a representative from each of the 19 milk producing counties. It was generally agreed that the new association could not be successfully established on a condensery price and market basis.

A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, and Secretary Geo. E. Metzger of the I. A. A. explained the plan and members' agreement. Both Metzger and Geyer outlined the essentials of a successful organization campaign. Geyer suggested that a provision be made that members pay $5 into the organization annually until the check-off system is established. An amendment to this effect was voted down.

A survey of the St. Louis market made by the special committee revealed that the average production per dairyman is only 112 pounds of milk daily or less than half of the average production at Chicago. A 5c checkoff will cause such average dairyman to contribute $20.10 annually to the support of his organization and principal means of livelihood.

The high-lights in the proposed by-laws are as follows:

1. *Purpose.* To be a non-profit cooperative association without capital stock instituted for the mutual help and benefit of its members; to promote the general welfare of its members and the business of dairying in the St. Louis fluid milk district; to cooperate with other associations or individuals engaged in similar purposes; to have and exercise all the powers necessary and proper to carry into effect the purpose for which such corporation is formed, and to do any and all things incident to the above purpose.
2. A life membership fee of $5 payable in advance.
3. Membership a personal and not a property right and not transferable.
4. Equal voting power. —
5. Territory divided into fifteen districts, the division based on membership and one director democratically elected by the members of each district.
6. Directors to serve for one year.
7. The usual officers with the usual duties.
8. Responsible officers and employees to be bonded.
9. Association must make monthly financial reports to the districts.
10. Provides a penalty for non-performance and breach of contract.

Existing Organizations

The commitee found that there has been in the past and is today a number of existing organizations of one kind or another in the field. The most recent organization was established about two years ago. This organization was set up as a bargaining institution, signed a limited membership among the producers of the district, and is now operating at a few local milk receiving stations.

Due to cross currents of thought and probably some misinformation, which seems to exist in the district, the committee after careful consideration decided that for the best interests of all former organizations should be dropped from consideration insofar as their corporate setup is concerned and a new organization formed, recognizing the fact, however, that the St. Louis Milk Producers Cooperative Association has recently pioneered to a limited extent as a bargaining association in the field and that on some of the smaller markets tributary to St. Louis has rendered some valuable service to its membership and to the dairymen in general, and that these men who became members of the said organization have paid their membership fee and submitted to a checkoff for the financing of the operations of the association, it was felt by the committee that the new organization in recognition of this service and experience would be justified in admitting the present members of the St. Louis Milk Producers Cooperative Association into the new organization without payment of additional membership fee, providing the members will sign the new marketing agreement.

Organization Setup

There are several farmers' service organizations in existence in the St. Louis territory. After careful study and survey of the service organization situation the committee is of the opinion that the Farm Bureau could render most valuable assistance in launching the organization. In some sections of the district the cooperation of other existing service organizations should be invited. The committee proposes that if this meeting today accepts the report of the commitee and the proposed plan submited by the committee is to be carried into the field, that an attempt first be made to get the approval and the moral support of the executive committees of the Farm Bureaus in the district. Also that the Farm Bureaus of the district be asked to select from ten to twenty-five dairymen in their respective counties who will agree to meet at some central point in the county or in the district for schooling on this plan of organization, such as will enable them to carry the membership agreements into the field and secure the signatures of a goodly percentage of the dairymen delivering milk in their respective counties. In addition the County Farm Bureaus be asked to provide a meeting place and handle the local publicity.

It is the thought of the commtitee that a third to half of the membership of the proposed organization can be signed by voluntary effort. Following the voluntary effort other means of securing members should be provided, probably working down to individual solicitation by a paid solicitor.

Condenseries

The condensery situation existing in the district presents a real problem. After careful study and consideration your committee recommends that for the present time, at least, members be accepted into the organization who reside in such territory furnishing milk to plants that deliver to the St. Louis fluid market during all or a substantial part of the year.

Adjustment Satisfactory

Illinois Agr. Mutual Ins. Co.,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Your letter and check in full settlement of my claim for collision in our recent accident on the Dixie Highway came yesterday.

I want you to know that I am very much pleased with your settlement and that it is such service as this that makes it worth while for us to have a company which we know deserves our full confidence. Your adjustment is satisfactory in all respects.

EDWARD KARR,
Ford County, Ill.

Mr. Karr is a member of the Ford County Farm Bureau. The accident occurred when Karr and his son, Robert, were driving on the pavement at night and smashed into a truck and trailer parked on the pavement. A bus was coming from the opposite direction and to avoid a head-on-collision Karr sideswiped the trailer attached to the truck causing considerable damage.

Wabash Valley Case

(Continued from page 10)

result in a reduction in the revenue under the proposed rates (making proper allowance for the Federal taxes) of about $6581. Even this would still enable the company to earn 7.01 per cent for 1927, 6.84 per cent for 1928, or an average of 6.92 per cent for the two years.

"WHEREFORE, we pray your honorable Commission to deny the advance on rural residence rates as proposed in the alleged compromise schedule of the petitioner.

(Signed) "ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,
"L. J. Quasey, Transp't. Department."

The Commission's Order

The Commission's order recognizes that the Company should have an increase in revenue to pay a fair return on the investment and allowed certain increases in rates "to provide a net annual increase in revenue of approximately $9,390 and will produce a net income of $25,237, which is approximately 6.15 per cent on the fair value of the property of the petitioner."

O'Hair and McClain of Paris, and L. C. Durham of Kansas City, lawyers, represented the Telephone Company. Wm. Dennis, of the Edgar County Farm Bureau, was appointed locally to work with the I. A. A.

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St. Louis Dairymen Adopt Plan

(Continued from page 1)

"The interest from this reserve fund," said Geyer, "nearly pays the expenses of the organization." Geyer stated that farmers must revise their estimates of the requirements in money and men needed to operate successfully a business as large as that represented by the combined milk sales in the St. Louis milk shed. "Realize that you're going into big business," he said, "when you organize to sell nearly a million pounds of milk daily."

The status of producers who deliver to condenseries was considered. Disposition of the problem was left to the general committee which includes a representative from each of the 19 milk producing counties. It was generally agreed that the new association could not be successfully established on a condensery price and market basis.

A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, and Secretary Geo. E. Metzger of the I. A. A. explained the plan and members' agreement. Both Metzger and Geyer outlined the essentials of a successful organization campaign. Geyer suggested that a provision be made that members pay $5 into the organization annually until the check-off system is established. An amendment to this effect was voted down.

A survey of the St. Louis market made by the special committee revealed that the average production per dairyman is only 112 pounds of milk daily or less than half of the average production at Chicago. A 5c checkoff will cause such average dairyman to contribute $20.10 annually to the support of his organization and principal means of livelihood.

The high-lights in the proposed by-laws are as follows:

1. *Purpose.* To be a non-profit cooperative association without capital stock instituted for the mutual help and benefit of its members; to promote the general welfare of its members and the business of dairying in the St. Louis fluid milk district; to cooperate with other associations or individuals engaged in similar purposes; to have and exercise all the powers necessary and proper to carry into effect the purpose for which such corporation is formed, and to do any and all things incident to the above purpose.
2. A life membership fee of $5 payable in advance.
3. Membership a personal and not a property right and not transferable.
4. Equal voting power.
5. Territory divided into fifteen districts, the division based on membership and one director democratically elected by the members of each district.
6. Directors to serve for one year.
7. The usual officers with the usual duties.
8. Responsible officers and employees to be bonded.
9. Association must make monthly financial reports to the districts.
10. Provides a penalty for non-performance and breach of contract.

Existing Organizations

The commitee found that there has been in the past and is today a number of existing organizations of one kind or another in the field. The most recent organization was established about two years ago. This organization was set up as a bargaining institution, signed a limited membership among the producers of the district, and is now operating at a few local milk receiving stations.

Due to cross currents of thought and probably some misinformation, which seems to exist in the district, the committee after careful consideration decided that for the best interests of all former organizations should be dropped from consideration insofar as their corporate setup is concerned and a new organization formed, recognizing the fact, however, that the St. Louis Milk Producers Cooperative Association has recently pioneered to a limited extent as a bargaining association in the field and that on some of the smaller markets tributary to St. Louis has rendered some valuable service to its membership and to the dairymen in general, and that these men who became members of the said organization have paid their membership fee and submitted to a checkoff for the financing of the operations of the association, it was felt by the committee that the new organization in recognition of this service and experience would be justified in admitting the present members of the St. Louis Milk Producers Cooperative Association into the new organization without payment of additional membership fee, providing the members will sign the new marketing agreement.

Organization Setup

There are several farmers' service organizations in existence in the St. Louis territory. After careful study and survey of the service organization situation the committee is of the opinion that the Farm Bureau could render most valuable assistance in launching the organization. In some sections of the district the cooperation of other existing service organizations should be invited. The committee proposes that if this meeting today accepts the report of the commitee and the proposed plan submited by the committee is to be carried into the field, that an attempt first be made to get the approval and the moral support of the executive committees of the Farm Bureaus in the district. Also that the Farm Bureaus of the district be asked to select from ten to twenty-five dairymen in their respective counties who will agree to meet at some central point in the county or in the district for schooling on this plan of organization, such as will enable them to carry the membership agreements into the field and secure the signatures of a goodly percentage of the dairymen delivering milk in their respective counties. In addition the County Farm Bureaus be asked to provide a meeting place and handle the local publicity.

It is the thought of the commtitee that a third to half of the membership of the proposed organization can be signed by voluntary effort. Following the voluntary effort other means of securing members should be provided, probably working down to individual solicitation by a paid solicitor.

Condenseries

The condensery situation existing in the district presents a real problem. After careful study and consideration your committee recommends that for the present time, at least, members be accepted into the organization who reside in such territory furnishing milk to plants that deliver to the St. Louis fluid market during all or a substantial part of the year.

Adjustment Satisfactory

Illinois Agr. Mutual Ins. Co.,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Your letter and check in full settlement of my claim for collision in our recent accident on the Dixie Highway came yesterday.

I want you to know that I am very much pleased with your settlement and that it is such service as this that makes it worth while for us to have a company which we know deserves our full confidence. Your adjustment is satisfactory in all respects.

EDWARD KARR.
Ford County, Ill.

Mr. Karr is a member of the Ford County Farm Bureau. The accident occurred when Karr and his son, Robert, were driving on the pavement at night and smashed into a truck and trailer parked on the pavement. A bus was coming from the opposite direction and to avoid a head-on-collision Karr side swiped the trailer attached to the truck causing considerable damage.

Wabash Valley Case

(Continued from page 10)

result in a reduction in the revenue under the proposed rates (making proper allowance for the Federal taxes) of about $6581. Even this would still enable the company to earn 7.01 per cent for 1927, 6.84 per cent for 1928, or an average of 6.92 per cent for the two years.

"WHEREFORE, we pray your honorable Commission to deny the advance on rural residence rates as proposed in the alleged compromise schedule of the petitioner.

(Signed) "ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
"L. J. Quasey, Transp't. Department."

The Commission's Order

The Commission's order recognizes that the Company should have an increase in revenue to pay a fair return on the investment and allowed certain increases in rates "to provide a net annual increase in revenue of approximately $9,390 and will produce a net income of $25,237, which is approximately 6.15 per cent on the fair value of the property of the petitioner."

O'Hair and McClain of Paris, and L. C. Durham of Kansas City, lawyers, represented the Telephone Company. Wm. Dennis, of the Edgar County Farm Bureau, was appointed locally to work with the I. A. A.

ILL. ILL.
NL



"Wiped Out"

"Don't Let This Happen to You"

HAIL storms are always a menace to the farmer in the corn belt. They appear when least expected. They usually destroy everything growing in their path. They often ruin the entire season's crop. They leave in their wake, sorrow and despair. Iowa farmers suffered hail losses aggregating over $5,000,000 in 1927, only a part of which was insured.

NO section of Illinois is safe from hail storms.

YOU CAN PROTECT YOUR CROPS against loss from hail with LOW COST INSURANCE in your own company—the Farmers Mutual.

CONTRAST the rate of $21 per $1000 of last year, and the rate of $22 per $1000 the previous two years with old line rates of from $30 to $35.

IF you want Full Particulars About Hail Insurance fill out the coupon. Also fire, tornado, and windstorm insurance—and reinsurance for township and county mutuals.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago

"Endorsed by the County Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association"

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

CUT HERE

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.
608 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

Send me full information about your hail insurance on growing corn, oats, barley, wheat, soy beans, fruit and garden truck, etc., without obligation on my part.

Name.....

Address.....

County.....

YOUR OWN COMPANY — AT COST — ALL HAIL RISKS REINSURED

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 5 MAY, 1929 V

MISS M... UNIV. OF ILL. LIBR'N
...SITY OF ILL.

An Open Letter To FARM AND HOME OWNERS OF ILLINOIS:

SENATE Bill No. 39, better-known as the State Income Tax Bill, is now pending before the Illinois State Legislature. The Illinois Agricultural Association believes it to be the most constructive tax bill under consideration by that body. It was introduced at the request of the I. A. A. and has the support of the Illinois Bankers Association, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, Prairie Farmer and most of the downstate newspapers. It is deserving of the active support of all thinking citizens who are interested in securing a more equitable distribution of the tax burden.

THIS bill is being actively opposed by the Chicago press, by certain wealthy industrial interests of the State, and by those who receive large incomes but pay little or no taxes. These people know that the real property owners are paying ninety per cent of the tax burden of Illinois. They also realize that so long as they can keep this heavy load, which in 1927 amounted to $370,000,000, saddled on you, they will ride free. They want to enjoy the privileges of citizenship and protection of government and let you pay for it. They have a selfish interest in putting off the day when taxes will be based on ability to pay, which means on net income.

MUCH unfair and insidious propaganda is beginning to flood your representatives at Springfield and states this is just another tax. They apparently realize the impossibility of constructively criticizing the merits of this bill and are resorting, in many cases, to misrepresentation. They do not mention the fact that this is a replacement tax; in other words, that the estimated eight million dollars which it will raise will replace a like amount now derived from the property tax.

THE bill is designed to help lower the taxes on your farm, on your homes, and on your personal property. The bill carries a provision to the effect that anyone who already pays a property tax can deduct the full amount of that tax from his computed state income tax. This provision, of course, will not help that large per cent of the personal property owners who now successfully dodge taxation. (The operation of this bill is explained fully on Page Three.)

SENATE Bill No. 39 has already passed the Senate. Coming over to the House it was referred to the Revenue Committee unfairly made up of nineteen Chicago legislators and eleven representatives from down state. When this bill came before the Committee the Chicago representatives refused to give a hearing to those who were present and insisted upon an immediate vote. No discussion was allowed, because the opponents of this bill knew they could not sustain their position. The vote showed Chicago representatives standing solidly against the bill and representatives from downstate for the bill with the exception of Mr. Crowley of Peoria who voted with the opposition. The opponents, being in strong majority, sent the bill out to the House with recommendations that it do not pass. They apparently felt they had killed the bill. Your representatives, however, kept right on fighting, and the second morning thereafter when the Committee report was considered, a motion to non-concur in the report of the Committee and place the bill on the calendar prevailed by a vote of seventy-two to fifty-nine.

IT WILL be under further consideration in the near future, and if you are interested in securing a more fair distribution of the tax burden, if you want some relief from present unjust taxes you are paying, you should immediately wire, write or see your representatives in the State Legislature and tell them of your interest in this legislation. You can address them in care of the House of Representatives, Springfield, Illinois.

Sincerely yours,

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION



"Wiped Out"

"Don't Let This Happen to You"

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Sincerely yours,

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Grain Marketing Authority Coming

J. F. Booth of U. S. D. A. Will Address Series of Important Meetings

GRAIN marketing and co-operative organization will be discussed at a series of meetings to be held throughout Illinois beginning Friday, May 31, in the soft wheat and red top belt of southeastern Illinois at Carmi.

Dr. J. F. Booth of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who recently completed an intensive study of the Canadian wheat pool, will be the speaker. Dr. Booth's studies were written up in Technical Bulletin No. 63 entitled "Co-operative Marketing of Grain in Western Canada." In addition to his Canadian studies he has investigated and studied co-operative grain marketing organizations throughout the United States.

Meetings will be held as follows:

Place	Date	Time
Carmi	May 31	10:00 A. M.
Belleville	June 1	10.00 A. M.
Springfield	June 1	6:00 P. M.
Peoria	June 3	2:00 P. M.
Bloomington	June 4	1:30 P. M.
Monticello	June 5	1:30 P. M.
Champaign	June 5	6:00 P. M.
Princeton	June 6	1:30 P. M.
Ottawa	June 7	2:00 P. M.
Watseka	June 8	1:00 P. M.

Harrison Fahrnkopf, grain marketing director who will be in charge of the meetings, reports that farm advisers and grain marketing committees throughout the grain belt are co-operating in this movement and have promised to bring out strong delegations.

Strictly Educational

Commenting upon the coming meetings, Chris L. Christensen, chief of the division of co-operative marketing at Washington who spoke at the annual I. A. A. meeting last winter in Danville, said, "These meetings are to be strictly educational and are not to be promotional in the sense that any specific plans are to be recommended. The objective will be to disseminate facts concerning economic conditions surrounding the handling of grain and also to afford a discussion of how farmers can improve grain marketing conditions through co-operative organization.

"It is our understanding that in these meetings Mr. Booth will discuss grain marketing and co-operative organization. Such a discussion will include a review of the farmers' elevator movement, its accomplishments and limitations, together with an analysis of the changing market conditions and problems."

Co-ordination Needed

The co-operative efforts of grain producers in the terminal markets, as expressed in both the Rural Grain Company now operating on the Chicago market, and in the wheat pools, will be discussed. Mr. Booth will also draw upon his knowledge of the co-operative experience and developments in western Canada. Such an analysis of co-operative efforts will lead up to the problems before farmers in the development of co-operative grain marketing machinery which will co-ordinate the country and terminal facilities, together with co-operative selling of grain in the terminal markets.



J. F. BOOTH

Livestock Marketing

By Ray E. Miller

EIGHTY farmers from Macoupin County gathered at National Stock Yards, Illinois, on April 22 and spent the day with the Producers Commission Association studying livestock marketing and the operation of a co-operative selling agency. The trip was a part of the marketing program of the Macoupin County Farm Bureau and was arranged and conducted by the County Livestock Marketing Committee. One man walked six miles to join the party. He was a shipper of many years experience who had been in the market many times but was anxious to learn more about the fundamentals of co-operative marketing. His attitude reflects the spirit of the group.

* * *

THE Livestock Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association co-operating with Producer Agencies at Peoria, St. Louis, and Chicago has arranged a series of marketing conferences to be held at those markets on May 23, 24 and 27 respectively. The purpose is to present up-to-date developments in the field of livestock marketing to chairmen of county marketing committees, Farm Bureau presidents and farm advisers. A similar meeting was held at Indianapolis on May 9.

* * *

DURING 1928 Illinois farmers sold 22,837 cars of livestock through Producer agencies at Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria and Indianapolis. Conservatively estimated the value of this stock would amount to approximately $40,000,000.

* * *

McDONOUGH COUNTY farmers are conducting a study of local livestock marketing methods. The purpose of the survey is to find out which methods are most popular with livestock farmers and why. Arrangements for the survey were completed at a meeting on April 19. Seventeen of eighteen townships in the county were represented.

B. & O. Must Continue Local Train Service

FARMERS and townspeople residing along the B. & O. railroad between Flora and Shawneetown in southern Illinois will not be deprived of daily local train service as a result of a recent decision of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The B. & O. application for authority to discontinue operation of trains Nos. 46 and 49 between Flora and Shawneetown was denied on the grounds of public policy.

Said the commission:

"1. Public convenience and necessity required the continued operation by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of trains Nos. 46 and 49 between Flora and Shawneetown, Ill.

"2. The financial loss to the said railroad company caused by the operation of the trains here under consideration is not so large as to seriously affect the net earnings of its entire property in Illinois."

The B. & O. complained that the present operation of these two trains is causing a direct out of pocket loss of $281.11 per month, and that the annual loss considering all items of expense which might properly be charged to the operation of those trains is a very much larger amount of money.

The railroad complained that a hard surface road to be constructed paralelling the right-of-way when completed will tend to further decrease the gross earnings of these trains. The Transportation Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association intervened in behalf of farmers and shippers and showed that the communities between Flora and Shawneetown are dependent upon the operation of these trains for mail, express, passenger, and freight service, and that the communities along the right-of-way were built up as a result of the service offered by this road.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1925.

Number 5 | MAY, 1929 | Volume 7

Truth About the State Income Tax

A Bill To Relieve Property Owners of a Portion of Their Unjust Tax Burden

SENATE Bill No. 39, introduced by Senator Lantz, and known as the proposed State Income Tax Bill, could properly be termed "a bill to relieve property owners of a portion of their heavy tax burden."

This measure which has passed the Senate and is now on first reading in the House, provides for a tax on personal incomes, after exemptions, of 1 per cent on the first $5,000; 2 per cent on the second $5,000; and 3 per cent on any amounts greater than $10,000.

Exemptions Liberal

Exemption of $1,000 is allowed single persons; $2,000 for married couples, and $500 for each child or other dependent person. It also provides that any property tax, real, personal, or both, shall be subtracted from the computed income tax. Anyone properly understanding this provision can not honestly take the position that this bill is just another tax.

Following is an explanation of how it works: Assume a married man with two children has an income of $10,000. He would be entitled to an exemption of $3,000, leaving $7,000 subject to tax. Take 1 per cent of the first $5,000, or $50; and 2 per cent on the remaining $2,000, or $40. The two figures added give a computed income tax of $90. Should he pay a property tax, on real estate and personal belongings amounting to $90, or more, this would be subtracted from the income tax of $90, resulting in no income tax to pay. The supporters of this measure maintain that any citizen enjoying the benefits and protection of government to the extent of $10,000 income should be willing and happy to contribute $90 for the maintenance of local and state government.

If you are interested in a more equitable distribution of the tax burden, write your representatives in the legislature and tell them to support the proposed state income tax now pending in the House at Springfield.

A Replacement Tax

"A study of the tax situation in Illinois immediately convinces one that very few citizens of the state paying property taxes of any kind will be called upon also to contribute under the provisions of this bill," declared President Earl C. Smith in a recent radio address from WLS. "But rather that great group of our citizens enjoying equal privileges and protection with the property taxpayers, and paying no property tax of any kind, will come under the provisions of this bill. It is estimated that this group will pay approximately eight million dollars per year toward the cost of government in the State of Illinois.

"Under the provisions of this bill, such revenue as is derived will be used in lieu of or replacement of the present State Distributive School Fund up to such an amount as is appropriated for that purpose by the legislature. We thus find it will be used as a replacement of at least part of the tax now levied on property and, therefore, to the full extent of its operation, will more equitably distribute present state taxes.

One Out of 1200

"Throughout the recent campaign, citizens of all parties, classes and creeds, agreed on two things: One was to resist further increase in tax on property, and the other was to seek more equitable means of distributing the present taxes.

"Out of some 1200 bills now under consideration by the legislature, this bill is the only one which even tends to put into practice the consensus of thought of all groups of our people on this question. This bill has been opposed especially by the metropolitan press. Nevertheless it passed the Senate April 24, and is now under consideration in the House.

Benefits Distributed

"While it offers some relief to farm owners, it could in no wise be called an agricultural relief measure. It is estimated that one-half of the relief offered by this legislation will be enjoyed by the property taxpayers of Chicago; approximately one-fourth by the property taxpayers of the cities and towns throughout Illinois, and the balance or approximately one-fourth by the farm and home owners in our rural territory.

Not An Added Tax

"We sincerely regret to see the attitude taken by some of the city press, attempting to stamp this bill as an effort to further tax the people of our cities. No one properly understanding the provisions of this bill could honestly maintain such a position. Our Association would be very glad to send to any interested citizen of Illinois a synopsis of this bill showing its constructive features and the manner of its operations.

"All those who believe that a more equitable distribution of the present cost of government should be provided, can render a great service and assistance to the proponents of this legislation by getting in touch with their representatives in the legislature and conveying to them their request for support of Senate Bill No. 39."

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Secretary, Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional District)

1st to 11th.....H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th.....A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Verna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....C. J. Gross, Atwood
20th.....Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....Fred Dietz, De Soto

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Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Limestone-Phosphate.....J. R. Bent
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
Comptroller.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....George Thiem
Insurance Service.....V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.....L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Ass'n.....F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.....A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.

Important That a Start Be Made

"AFTER the many years of effort put forth to solve the agricultural problem, resulting in divergence of thought and opinion on the question, President Hoover's administration is entitled to and should receive full co-operation and support of all sincere friends of agriculture," Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association declared in a radio address on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS, Chicago, on May 7. Mr. Smith returned from Washington only the day before, where he conferred with other farm representatives, officials, and members of Congress.

Referring to the administration farm relief measure now before Congress, Mr. Smith said, "With the passage of this legislation which centers responsibility for the development of a solution of the big problems in agriculture with the Federal Farm Board, the farmers of America can feel that at least a start has been made. With the correction of any weaknesses that may develop, or the removal of limitations that may exist, this initial effort should finally result in the formulation of a sound permanent policy for American agriculture.

"The position of our organization, both state and national," continued the speaker, "has been consistent with the position taken in our recent annual meetings. Our national president, Mr. Thompson, reflected that position in his testimony before the senate committee on agriculture, reported as follows:

"'The American Farm Bureau Federation has been unable to find a better plan to secure for agriculture the stability it needs, than that which includes the equalization fee. He (Mr. Thompson) made it definitely clear, however, that under orders from the Farm Bureau membership of more than a million and a quarter families in forty-five states, the Farm Bureau will not insist on this plan, but will co-operate wholeheartedly in developing any plan which will insure economic equality to the American farmer and recognition that the agricultural industry is entitled to the same preferences which have enabled other industrial groups to attain stability.'"

Commenting on the Haugen Bill which seems to carry the administration viewpoint, the speaker expressed the opinion that this bill "is a permissive piece of legislation, but in no way mandatory. Its declaration of principles is about all one could ask. While no specific machinery has been provided for carrying out the purpose and intent of the legislation, broad powers and authority are vested in the proposed Federal Farm Board, which gives the Board full opportunity to provide and put in operation such machinery as is necessary to carry out the provisions of the legislation.

Fanning the Old Fence Buster Is No Joke



"Boiled down—and in a word, one would say that the Haugen Bill sets forth very meritorious purposes, gives broad powers and authority to a Federal Farm Board, and provides same with ample funds to assist co-operative institutions in stabilizing the markets of this country."

Referring to the debenture plan, an optional provision in the McNary Bill in the senate, Smith said: "Neither the Illinois Agricultural Association nor our national organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, has taken any position either for or against the debenture scheme. Regardless of any merit this proposal may carry, anyone informed on the situation at Washington at the present time knows that it has no opportunity of being included in a farm bill that will pass the present session of Congress. Even its foremost sponsors and supporters in previous sessions are at the present time giving no support to this provision."



Tune in on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS every Thursday night at 6:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart (265 meters) is broadcast between 12:00 and 12:20 p. m., Monday to Friday inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago livestock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, and talks by I. A. A. staff members, officials, and leaders in farm thought are broadcast daily.

"LIVE News on Legislation of Interest to Farmers" will be discussed on the I. A. A. Forum program from Station WLS on Thursday night, May 23. The Forum program opens at 6:30 p. m. central standard time and continues until 7:00. Address all communications to Radio Director, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. Comments, suggestions, and announcements will be gratefully received.

C. A. Donnel, weather forecaster at Chicago, was scheduled to speak on the subject "How Weather Forecasts Are Made" on the I. A. A. Forum program Thursday, May 16, at 6:30 p. m.

"For Sale or Trade" announcements will be broadcast daily on the I. A. A. noon hour program between 12 and 12:20 p. m. from station WJJD. Each announcement will be read once. State price and quality and other necessary details when submitting "for sale or trade" items for announcement.

"Old Molly" Must Stay

A STRONG delegation of farmers, townspeople, and their representatives from territory along the Illinois Central R. R. turned out at Springfield on May 9 where a hearing was held before the Illinois Commerce Commission on the petition of the railway to withdraw local trains No. 23, known as "Old Molly", and No. 34 which operate daily between Champaign and Centralia.



W. L. Cope

W. L. Cope, who lives near Tonti, and L. J. Quasey of the I. A. A., Chicago, represented farmers who are objecting to discontinuance of these trains.

The problem was taken under advisement by the Commission after the testimony was all in. The Commission's decision will be announced at a later date.

C. F. Buck, New State Director Agriculture

ANNOUNCEMENT of the appointment of Senator Clarence F. Buck, campaign manager for ex-governor Frank O. Lowden in the last presidential campaign, as the new state director of agriculture was received favorably at headquarters of the Illinois Agricultural Association.



Clarence F. Buck

While Mr. Buck is better known in political circles than to Illinois farmers, hope and confidence was expressed that the same spirit of helpful co-operation developed during Mr. Stanard's incumbency, would continue during the administration of Senator Buck.

Senator Buck's broad interests in farming, his association with Frank O. Lowden—great friend of American agriculture—and his knowledge and experience in state and legislative affairs fit him well for the office. Mr. Buck's new position is an important one, for in addition to having a large personnel under his direction, the director must administer many laws of far-reaching effect on both producers and consumers of the state.

Sen. Buck is an extensive landowner and actively manages his farms in Warren and Henderson counties where cattle feeding is the principal source of income. He also has a ranch in Montana. Sen. Buck recently came out of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, after 14 weeks of illness.

Born at Monmouth, Illinois, in 1870, Mr. Buck received his bachelor's degree at Monmouth College in 1890. He married Lena Staat of Warren county in 1898 where he published the Monmouth Daily Atlas from 1892 to 1910. Mr. Buck occupied minor political offices in his home town between 1896 and 1905, and was elected a member of the Illinois State Senate in 1916 when Mr. Lowden was elected governor. He served in the Senate for eight years. Subsequently he was director of finance for the United States Shipping Board and collector of customs at Chicago.

Senator Buck has been prominent in Illinois Republican politics for many years. He was president of the Warren County Crop Improvement Association, vice-president of the Warren County Farmers' Institute, 1915 to 1916, served as trustee of Monmouth College, and president of the Monmouth hospital. Buck successfully managed Senator Medill McCormick's campaign for the United States Senate in 1920. He is a Presbyterian, Odd Fellow, K. P., Elk, Modern Woodman, and belongs to the Sangamo Club at Springfield and the Commercial and Rotary Clubs at Monmouth.

Farm Bureau Liable For Picnic Injuries

Must Use Reasonable Care in Protecting Picnickers

ARE County Farm Bureaus liable for injuries to visitors at Farm Bureau picnics? This question was propounded by the LaSalle County Farm Bureau when bankers who control the county fair grounds requested the Farm Bureau to indemnify them against possible damages arising out of an injury to anyone attending a Farm Bureau picnic.

"There is a possibility of liability against owners of the fair grounds in allowing a crowd to use same and also possible liability on a County Farm Bureau," is the opinion of Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A. "Anyone who holds out to the public a place of assemblage," declares Kirkpatrick, "must use reasonable care to see that the property is in such shape that no injury will occur. This, of course, does not mean that if someone is injured there is liability, but if the injury might have been anticipated by the exercise of reasonable care such as proper inspection and control or policing of the grounds while the crowd is assembled, then the liability would arise."

Applies To All

This whole question applies with equal force to any County Farm Bureau or organization in Illinois sponsoring a picnic for its members. While no lawsuits have arisen out of injuries to visitors at County Farm Bureau picnics to date, it is apparent that the Farm Bureau should appoint suitable committees to inspect the grounds, police them the day of the picnic, and use all reasonable care to guard against possible injuries to picnickers. If such care is used it is doubtful if the Farm Bureau can be held liable for accidents.

Liability insurance to indemnify a group or organization against such losses costs approximately $150. This contemplates a crowd of about 3,000 and limits payment to $5,000 for injury to one person or $10,000 to two or more.

Publicity is one of the most effective methods used by agricultural extension agencies in "selling" new ideas on farming and homemaking, according to M. C. Wilson of the U. S. D. A.

Methods classified as publicity he found were the cause of adopting 30 per cent of the 27,032 improved practices introduced on 8,738 farms in 12 states.

An eastern buyer is reported to be scouting for horses in Marshall and Putnam counties where he offered as high as $750 for a team.



WILL "COUNTRY LIFE" COME IN WHEN YOU PASS OUT O

WILL your family have the benefit of your foresight in providing daily bread —freedom from want and poverty— freedom from the burden of your debts—a chance for education for your children, etc?

Will you be foresighted enough to allow Life Insurance to carry the burden when you are gone, or must the double burden fall on the mother whose time you really want spent with the character-building duties of home training for your children?

Must your wife hunt a job when you pass out of the picture just because you failed to provide funds through Life Insurance?

Here are the actual reasons of a policy holder who answers the question "Why I Bought Life Insurance."

"I wanted to protect my wife. She was independent when I found her. I made her dependent upon me. I became the trustee of her destiny. She became more helpless when the babies came, and would have been dependent on relatives or charity in event of my death.

"My span of life was, and is, uncertain. Therefore, my future earnings were just as uncertain. Our monthly bills were met from those earnings and as my wife could not earn in event of my death I insured a part of those earnings because I could not think of her, my wife, and our babies being dependent upon anyone.

"My self-respect could not accept the idea of deserting her and the kiddies and leaving them in want. Manhood counts above all else. My duty to my family was plain and but one possible road was open. It was life insurance. Life insurance made it possible for me to build an estate **at once** that it would ordinarily take years to build in the hard way."



ME IN TO TAKE YOUR PLACE UT OF THE PICTURE?

Security

THE same laws govern the operations of Country Life Insurance Company that govern any other old line company chartered in Illinois. We deposited $100,000 with the State of Illinois and keep on hand the required reserve for each policy. In addition to the carefully invested funds on hand to protect policy holders, there is the reputation of the Illinois Agricultural Association which fostered Country Life Insurance Company, and which is responsible for its operations.

Cost

We have set up the machinery for producing the lowest cost life insurance available on the old line life insurance plan. It is the one company that gives voice as well as benefits to its policy holders.

The Company belongs to the members by right of its set-up, and the profits go to the members of this great Life Insurance Company.

FOR RATES AT YOUR AGE CUT OUT COUPON AND MAIL AT ONCE

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago
I am interested in rates and information on

20 yr. Endowment Policy ☐
20 Pay Life Policy ☐
Ordinary Life Policy ☐

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO



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COLD, wet weather and delayed farm work are interfering with the opening of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League. Games scheduled for May 11 in most districts will probably not be played until the latter part of the month when it is hoped the corn will be in the ground and farmers generally will have recovered some of the lost time.

Twenty-two to 24 County Farm Bureau teams are expected to compete for honors in the State League this season. The teams which have definitely signed up to play are grouped into six districts as follows: Lee, Henry, Knox, Stark; Marshall-Putnam, Tazewell, Peoria, Woodford; Henderson, Hancock, Warren McDonough; McLean, Logan, Champaign, Ford; Cass, Morgan, Sangamon; Richland, Wayne, Wabash.

May Enter

Stephenson county on the north is contemplating entering a team and if so it will schedule games with such counties as Lee, Henry, and possibly Whiteside. The latter has not officially entered this year, but may bring out a team later in the season.

Teams which played a few games last year, such as Scott, Mason, and DeWitt, have shown little activity so far this season. The backward season seems to have put a damper on baseball enthusiasm. A similar situation was noted in 1927 when there was little farm baseball interest until the middle of June.

Warren In

Warren county finally secured a pitcher and decided to enter the competition with Henderson, Hancock, and McDonough counties. Hancock is playing its first season and is expected to show up well against its opponents. Ford county is another beginner and may be expected to give a good account of itself.

There has been a marked tendency in the State League for teams which fail to win to drop out. In some cases Farm Bureau executive committees have discouraged baseball because of the expense involved in providing equipment and expenses to and from games. Where Farm Bureau baseball has achieved considerable success, as in the central Illinois divisions, the teams have been largely self-supporting. Enough funds are derived from free-will offerings at the games to pay expenses. Such support, of course, indicates considerable backing from Farm Bureau members and others who take an interest in watching the progress of their favorite team.

Richland and Wabash counties have organized teams in the southeastern Illinois section where another three-cornered district is in prospect.

The first schedule of games is announced by Peoria county as follows:

May 25—Peoria vs. Marshall-Putnam, at Marshall-Putnam.
June 1—Peoria vs. Woodford, at Woodford.
June 8—Peoria vs. Tazewell, at Peoria.

FANNED OUT!



Courtesy Chicago Daily News

June 15—Peoria vs. Marshall-Putnam, at Peoria.
June 22—Peoria vs. Woodford, at Peoria.
June 29—Peoria vs. Tazewell, at Tazewell.

At a recent meeting in District V held at Bloomington it was decided that in case of rain the visiting team must be called by 10:00 a. m. preceding the game in order to postpone.

New Baseball League

The Plymouth County Farm Bureau Baseball League was organized at Lemars, Ia., early in April. Over 70 enthusiasts attended the meeting and standing room in the supervisors' hall at the court house was at a premium.

Two divisions, the American and the National, were created, and the townships allotted to these. The official opening was set for May 5 while the final county tournament will be played August 30 to Sept. 2, probably at the stock yards park in Sioux City, on invitation of the Stock Yards company. An official admission charge of 25 cents will be made for games, with women and children under 14 admitted free. The Lemars Globe-Post will publish the official scores on Mondays, and has arranged to keep its office open on Sundays until the last report is in.

Hail Loss Large In Williamson Co.

"I DO not think that the newspapers exaggerated the loss that our farmers suffered May 1," declared Dee Small, Williamson county farm adviser, in response to a request for information regarding the recent hailstorm which caused an estimated damage of half a million dollars to farm crops and property in that county.

"The hail started at Carterville," continued Small, "which is three to four miles west of the west border of our county. The hailstorm went completely across the county covering a strip three to four miles wide. It seems that the hail varied in different spots and the wind was much stronger in some parts of the county than in others. Hailstones were from the size of an ordinary hen egg on down, the majority of them being the size of quail eggs.

"Wheat was completely ruined, pastures were cut to pieces, and practically all orchards in the path of the storm were stripped of prospects for fruit. Most of the roofs of buildings were damaged considerably and many of them were absolutely ruined."

Want Better Price For Guernsey Milk

DAIRYMEN about Belvidere who supply the market with Guernsey milk at $3 per 100 lbs. recently organized to see what can be done toward getting a better price for their product. Farm Adviser E. C. Foley of Boone county was instrumental in bringing the producers together.

Guernsey producers supply the Belvidere market with approximately 3,450 lbs. of milk daily. Already they have received an offer of $3.45 per cwt. for 4½ per cent milk which is the approximate average test for the milk now being sold at $3. This offer secured through the Farm Bureau represents a gain of approximately 25 cents per 100 lbs. over what the dairymen are now being paid. A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, is assisting the Boone county Guernsey men with their marketing problems.



"HOW the failure of a $35,000,000 American business organization to keep in touch with modern chemistry has brought the establishment to the verge of bankruptcy was related by Dr. Ira Hilton Jones, international authority on business chemistry before the Executives club recently.

"The new German method of making industrial wood alcohol so cheaply that it can be brought into this country and delivered in New York at 16 cents a gallon, and the contention that cotton will soon be raised for its seeds and corn for its cobs were other features of Dr. Jones's talk."

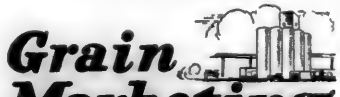
There's a lesson in this insignificant looking item, plucked from the columns of a Chicago newspaper, that may be applied to farming, or any other business. Ignorance, lack of knowledge takes a heavy annual toll. Progress is so rapid, new methods and inventions so varied and numerous that "keeping up" with the latest offers a constant challenge to anyone engaged in production or manufacturing as is the man on the farm.

Farming is less subject to sudden changes in methods and practices than many other businesses, yet see what progress has been made, what new ideas and methods have been developed within the past 10 to 25 years. During that time the gas engine, the automobile, the combine, the corn binder, corn picker, silo, ensilage cutter, electricity, limestone, alfalfa, sweet clover, inoculation, soy beans, four-year rotations, hog cholera serum and virus, the T. B. test, corn root rot, semesan jr., soil acidity tests, market reports by radio, tractors, paved roads, agricultural agents, home bureau and a host of other machines, methods, devices, and things which the Illinois farmer has to do with everyday and of which his father knew little or nothing, have been developed.

The horse has well nigh vanished from the city, and oats, the old standby crop, is growing decidedly unpopular because it is unprofitable. To what extent are individual farmers losing money by not keeping up with modern discoveries and inventions that lower costs of production? If many more increased their efficiency, one may argue, the surplus problem would be further aggravated. True, but the efficient producers need not worry about surplus. The high cost producers farming marginal land, poor soil, or using high cost methods on good soil would be the losers. They eventually will be squeezed out anyway during hard times just as are operators of high cost copper mines when the price of the red metal goes below 10 cents a pound. They're all making money now with copper at 18 cents.

A lot of poppycock has been written lately about the farmers' Moses coming now in the form of industrial uses of farm wastes to lead agriculture out of the wilderness. We may be a doubting Thomas but our faith in bringing about the salvation of American agriculture through making paper and wall-board from cornstalks, alcohol from cobs, buttons from milk solids and the like, is lacking. Making use of farm wastes will help, of course, and in time several dollars an acre may be added to the farm income through such development. But let no one be deceived into believing that modern alchemy will come along and presently discover a gold mine for the farmer in his cornstalks and wheat straw. These cellulose roughages are attracting attention now because of their cheapness. This is their principal if not their only virtue.

Before the American Chemical Society at Columbus on April 30, Maj. T. P. Walker of the Commercial Solvents Co. told of the use already made by industry of farm products and by-products. "Corn, cotton, sugar, and milk are the American farm products most frequently used in industry," he said. "Chemistry is not, however," he continued, "a Messiah come to save the farmer." More than 50 products are made already from corn through chemical processes, and yet the papers have contained no recent accounts of anyone making a fortune growing corn.—E. G. T.



By Harrison Fahrnkopf

"One thing that is wrong with the farmer's elevator is that people that belong to it are trying to 'hook' it." These were the words of J. G. Adams, Atlanta, Ill., at a recent meeting in Logan county.

Mr. Adams points out that oftentimes the grain of a member is not as good as the member thinks it is. He may feel that inasmuch as he is a director or a shareholder that the manager should extend him some special privilege in credit, price, or otherwise. In the long run, any special concessions of this kind can react only to the detriment of the co-operative.

The present system of marketing grain on the terminal markets has grown up over a period of three-fourths of a century. The farmer has had little to do with the growth and development of that marketing machinery. Although he has made liberal contributions toward maintaining it, he has nothing to show that he is a stockholder in the concern. The farmer will not be encouraged to enter the terminal markets by those who are already there. He should therefore give his earnest and wholehearted support to his own organization.

The Rural Grain Company is such a concern. It is owned by farmers' elevators of Illinois and Iowa. For Illinois territory it has offices at Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis. If you are in the St. Louis territory, bill car to East St. Louis and notify the Rural Grain Company at St. Louis.

Few farmers understand how grain is graded on the terminal markets. All grading in the regular channels is done by the state department of grain inspection. In cases of appeal for reinspection the federal government steps into the picture. The federal department is a supervising agency only.

Chris L. Christensen, chief, division of co-operative marketing, made this significant statement recently:

"When farmers enter into business through a co-operative organization they have to release a part of their individual right to make a decision here and there. If you are to carry out the job efficiently the responsibility must be delegated to a central party or board of directors, and they in turn delegate part of the job to the general manager.

"One of the big problems in American co-operation today is to find that proper balance, that proper poise between the degree of central control which is essential to efficient management and operation, and democratic government."

Farmers of Illinois and the middle west should have some money to represent them in their grain marketing efforts. They have their organizations which are performing a wonderful work, but money is needed.

The Land O'Lakes Co-operative creamery is a one and one-half million dollar corporation. The organized dairymen in the territory surrounding Baltimore have a cash surplus of $750,000. The Wisconsin Cheese federation has money as well as organization. It has put the props under the summer cheese market. In the old days, the price dropped. Not any more.

Organization and money—both are needed to promote the interests of co-operative grain marketing. The organizations are moving right along. Let us adopt some plan that is fair to all.

Why not the "check-off?" Other organizations are using it successfully. In Illinois, 200,000,000 bu. of grain are shipped annually out of the counties where grown. A check-off of 1c per bushel on half that amount or 100,000,000 bushels gives a sum of one million dollars. Think it over.



By Art Lynch

STABILIZED markets are the *reward* of organized dairy farmers.

STABILIZATION no longer means something connected with a *cow stable*. It means that if a heifer calf is dropped on your farm tonight you know whether to give her a *drink* of milk or *knock* her in the head.

It means that you can predict whether or not you can *make a profit* on her milk when she is no longer a gawky calf—thirty months from tonight.

STABILIZED markets have *sound sales* plans. Sound because the surplus milk is sold as *surplus*. Sound because the fluid needs of the market are sold at the *premium price* they should bring. Sound because you don't sell *both* the bottled milk and the surplus milk for the *price* of surplus. Let the unorganized boys sell theirs that way. Organized dairymen don't have to in this day of *business-like cooperation*.

ORGANIZED dairymen have stabilized their markets because they are able to *control surplus*. Stabilized because they are now producing milk when the city folks drink it. Doing this insures a steady, stable market.

IF YOU produce 2 cans in June and only 1 can in November you can't expect the housewives to take 2 quarts a day in June and only 1 in November. They want the 2 quarts *all the time*. If you don't produce it that way the dealer has to *scout around* for milk to take care of his shortage. Those emergency farmers who *helped* your market out in the short season will then want to share *your market* in the flush season.

Then the fur begins to fly.

STABILIZED markets absorb all the milk you produce *every day* at the best price possible. On stabilized markets the dairymen who produce *evenly get more* money.

Because of this, at Philadelphia the difference in production between the lowest month and the highest month *has been reduced* 80%. Those organized farmers did this in only five years.

SO—STABLES for cows; but stabilization for markets.

H. Paul Bestor, former president of the St. Louis Federal Land Bank who spoke at the I. A. A. Meeting in Rock Island in January, 1928, was recently appointed a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

"Mr. L. J. Quasey,
Director of Transportation,
Illinois Agricultural Ass'n.,
Chicago, Illinois.

"My wife and myself wish to thank you and the I. A. A. for your co-operation and successful efforts to secure electric service for us. The line has been completed and we have had service about a month. The Public Service Company did all work satisfactorily. We feel that you have given us a real service as electricity is a great help in the home and on the farm.

"Here's hoping that you can brighten many more farm homes in the future as you have done ours. We have plenty of praise for the I. A. A.

"E. D. TIMKE,
"Downers Grove, Ill.

"P. S. Have an electric range now. Well, ask my wife how she likes it."

Don't Like Country Life's Low Rates

Makes Apology for Ten Year Showing of Participating Companies

By L. A. Williams, Manager, Country Life Insurance Company

IN criticizing Country Life Insurance Company, the May issue of Best's Insurance News runs under a heading "More Misleading Advertising," an apology for the poor showing made by the better old line life insurance companies, by insisting that when dividends are referred to, only the last year or two of these companies' net costs be shown.

We have the figures to prove all our advertising to be true, but it is apparent that the very poor showing made by all participating old line companies in the past 10 years has need of a champion, and someone to do "the explaining." How does it happen, may we ask, that these companies can pay twice the dividend in 1927 that they were able to pay in a similar second year in 1917? Why should the participating old line companies fear a comparison with a young company's gross rate, which is not even projecting dividends? If a company can return $6 or $7 in the form of a dividend at age 35 in 1928 on an ordinary life policy, how can they explain to the public the need for taking away that excess charge?

Public Has Been Fooled

It is time that the public was let in on the practice of participating life insurance companies in charging almost a third more than is actually necessary to carry the risk over a period of 20 years, and then making a gesture in the form of a so-called "dividend" to try to make the public believe they are earning money for them.

The fact of the matter is that there has never been a true dividend paid to policyholders by a participating old line life insurance company. Nothing but arbitrary refunds of overcharges have ever come back to a policyholder. It is high time that Best's should apologize in their class publication for this sort of misrepresentation. And of course, it is logical that a class publication should champion those who have been fooling the public so long.

Keep 'Em Ignorant

"Keep the public ignorant" has been the slogan of participating companies. When a "little" company like Country Life issuing life insurance on a true cost basis, compelled by agreement to return all of the profit to its policyholders, I say, when a little company like that, with honesty of purpose, can make all the big old line companies squeal through a mouthpiece, it is very apparent that Sam Jones' old saying, "Every once in awhile a burnt sinner will squeal," is overwhelmingly true.

Participating companies cannot stand the searchlight. What of the dividend history for the past 20 years of participating companies? Many of these companies paying $6 and $7 dividends at age 35 today paid $2 and $3 dividends 20 years ago. It is apparent that not until competition forced the issue did these companies begin to give anywhere near an actual refund of excess payment to their policyholders.

The "Master's Voice"

The alibis made by Best's News are weak and apologetic. They champion the overcharge methods of their clientele as they recognize their "Master's voice." Fortunately, Country Life Insurance Company is not dependent upon other old line companies for its business. And the howl of the pinched hound doesn't scare Country Life a bit. We are in business to manufacture life insurance at cost for policyholders. We are proud of the fact that stock companies out to make fortunes for stockholders, and mutual companies interested in building up big agency machines in which policyholders have nothing to say and where distribution profits build general agency "kingdoms," are objecting to the dissemination of the true facts about life insurance costs. We are proud of the fact that we are forcing consideration of lower cost life insurance by these companies which for years have taken away tremendous unwarranted overcharges. We offer life insurance that recognizes an increased span of life, a lowered selling resistance, and a higher appreciation of true protection value. Security has never been questioned since 1907. The great howl goes up when you begin to cut into the cake formerly enjoyed by stockholders and jobholders using the public's money.

State To Build Docks Along Ill. Waterways

S. B. 339 Grants Authority to State Department for Terminals

A MOVE to establish docks and terminals adjoining cities located on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio rivers so as to make water transportation available to Illinois farmers and shippers is seen in the introduction of S. B. No. 339 in the 56th Illinois General Assembly.



R. A. Cowles

The deep waterway will be of no value to Illinois unless provision is made for docks so goods can be loaded and unloaded to and from barges that ply up and down the rivers. Such docks, in some cases, must also be equipped with loading and unloading machinery, with railroad tracks and spurs so freight can be loaded and unloaded from trains to and from the barges.

Illinois cities are handicapped in this regard. As a result waterways to date have been little used. They will not be used until proper equipment is made available.

Equip 'Em Also

Senate Bill No. 339 authorizes the State Department of Purchases and Construction to build and acquire terminals, and to equip such terminals with necessary machinery and facilities.

A hearing on the bill was held before the Senate Committee on April 15. Robt. A. Cowles of the I. A. A., a member of the Illinois Waterway Terminals Committee, represented the Association and appeared in behalf of the measure in accordance with authority granted in the waterway resolution passed at the last I. A. A. annual meeting. Theodore Brent, transportation adviser to the State of Illinois, and Wm. F. Mulvihill, State Superintendent of Waterway Construction, testified in behalf of this measure.

State Shall Help

"The legislation embodied in this act contemplates that the state shall do what is necessary to make possible a water revival of transportation on the rivers of the state," said Mr. Brent.

"The Mississippi, and the Ohio, and the Illinois are already navigable. The state is spending $20,000,000 and is prepared to add another $5,000,000 to it in order to give the people of Illinois and the Mississippi Valley at large access by cheap water transportation to the Chicago district, the greatest manufacturing and distributing center in the whole country. The expenditure will bring but a limited return in public benefits until there are terminals at the most important interchange points where goods may be cheaply transferred between land and water vehicles."

Joint Rates

"Washington, Apr. 21.—The Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order here today directing railroads connecting with the Inland Waterway Corporation barge lines on the Mississippi River to establish joint rail and water rates effective Aug. 27, over a large section of the country. Water transportation boosters considered the order an important victory for water transport.

"The water corporation, however, was denied a petition for through rates to provide for barge-rail-water rates between Atlantic seaboard points and the lower Mississippi Valley.

"The order directed the railroads to negotiate with the barge line to agree on a division of the joint rates. It is taken to indicate a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent from existing costs for transporting commodities between affected points under joint rail and water tariffs."

S. J. Stanard Retires From State Dep'tment

STILLMAN J. STANARD, retiring state director of agriculture, made a splendid record for his efficiency in administering the affairs of the department of agriculture. He displayed willingness and co-operation at all times in serving the agricultural interests of the state.



S. J. Stanard

Mr. Stanard's office was always open to officials and staff members of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and to representatives of other farm groups.

Pushed T. B. Work

During his administration, he gave personal attention to speeding up the bovine tuberculosis eradication program in Illinois. As a result the cattle of the state are more than three-fourths tested and the work can be completed within a comparatively short time. Hogs shipped out of more than 40 accredited counties receive a 10c per cwt. premium at the market.

The growth and development of the State Fair at Springfield during the past few years was due largely to Stanard's influence and enthusiasm. Dairy promotional work was improved, agricultural laws overhauled and amended, and the work of the various divisions co-ordinated. Stanard leaves office with the good will and gratitude of farmers over the state for having done a good job.

The American Farm Bureau Federation held a tax conference of state Farm Bureau officials in Chicago on May 15.

Seek Solution for High School Tangle

Would Allow Country Districts to Withdraw From Community High Territory

AN attempt to straighten out the community high school tangle is being made in the 56th General Assembly of Illinois now in session.



A. S. Cuthbertson

Senate Bills 458 and 467 already introduced would allow the withdrawal of contiguous areas from the high school districts of which they are now a part, when two thirds of the voters residing within such areas petition the county superintendent of schools to this effect.

These measures would allow country districts to withdraw from the community or township high school district to be placed in non-high school territory; to become part of another high school district; or to form a part or all of a new high school district to be created.

Cuthbertson Bill

S. B. 467 introduced by Senator Cuthbertson of Bunker Hill seems to have the most support. S. B. 458 by Senator Finn of Iuka it is understood will not be pushed.

The Cuthbertson bill provides that the county superintendent of schools shall give 10 days' notice of the proposed change of boundaries before he enters the order making such change. The county superintendent, likewise, shall not add any territory to an existing district pursuant to a petition of two-thirds of the legal voters residing within such territory, if before the 10 days five per cent of the legal voters residing within such existing district shall file a petition with the county superintendent of schools objecting to such addition of territory.

The Finn bill would prevent the withdrawal of territory located within five miles of the high school. The Cuthbertson bill imposes no such limitation.

The New York State Farm Bureau Federation has a membership of 33,000, an increase of 6,000 members in the past year. This is the largest membership since 1923.

Will Study Tax Situation

John C. Watson, I. A. A. tax director, will study the tax situation in Marshall and Putnam counties with a group of local Farm Bureau members representing each township in the two counties. The survey is not to be made until the latter part of May.

WHICH WILL BE YOURS?



A Bountiful Yield Assured



Destroyed By Hail In Midsummer

NO FARMER CAN AFFORD TO TAKE THIS RISK!

HAIL losses of staggering proportions occur annually in the Corn Belt. Hail has destroyed millions of dollars worth of farm crops and property in Illinois and Iowa in recent years. In 1928 the Farmers Mutual of Iowa alone reports $1,115,595.77 paid in net losses to policy holders.

YOU can protect your crops against hail damage by insuring in YOUR OWN COMPANY "AT COST."

Write for particulars

WILL YOUR COUNTY BE NEXT?

Marion, Ill., May 1.—[Special.]—A five minute hailstorm that visited Williamson county this afternoon damaged homes, farms, crops, and orchards to the extent of a half million dollars.—Dispatch in Chicago Tribune.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St.
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Endorsed by the Illinois Agricultural Association and the County Farm Bureaus

The
Illinois Agricultural Associati RECORD

Number 6 JUNE, 1929

PROF. JOHN PIPPIN,
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.

Income Tax Bill Defeated by Narrow Margin

SENATE BILL No. 39, introduced by Senator Lantz, in the 56th General Assembly, which was authored and sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, after passage in the Senate, went down to defeat when under consideration in the Lower House in the closing week of the Legislature. This was the only bill introduced or under consideration during this session of the Legislature that promised any relief from the ever-increasing property tax burden in Illinois. The final result was determined by 21 down-state members who lined up with the solid delegation from Cook County, who had from the beginning sought to emasculate this bill.

It is well to review what has transpired during the consideration of this particular piece of legislation, in order that our members may be fully informed so as to cast their future ballots in a manner that will more fully promise corrective and constructive legislation of this character.

The bill was introduced in the Senate on January 22nd, by Senator Lantz, and had very fair consideration before the Revenue Committee of the Senate and later by the full body. It was passed by the Upper House on April 24th, by a vote of 28 to 19.

Those voting for the bill were:

Abt	**Felts**	**Meyers**
Adair	**Finn**	**Mills**
Bailey	**Flagg**	**Paddock**
Baker	**Hamilton**	**Searcy**
Barr	**Hanna**	**Smith**
Bohrer	**Jewell**	**Thompson**
Boyd	**Lantz**	**Wilson**
Carlson	**Lee**	**Wright**
Cuthbertson	**McCauley**	**28 votes.**
Dunlap	**Meents**	

Those voting against the measure were: **Kessinger of the 14th District; Michel of the 18th District; and Miles of the 28th District.**

Senator Reynolds of the 49th District did not vote.

It should be stated in connection with this vote that Senator Kessinger has been a friend of the Association's program for tax reform, and it was well understood by the supporters of this bill, that while Senator Kessinger did not like all provisions of Senate Bill 39, he would give it his support should his vote be necessary to secure its final passage.

On coming over to the Lower House, the bill received entirely different treatment. It was referred to the House Committee on Revenue, made up of 19 Chicago representatives and 11 from down-state. When the Committee convened to consider the measure, Representative Schnackenberg of Chicago immediately moved to vote the bill out with recommendations that it **DO NOT PASS.** Representative David Hunter, who was sponsoring the bill on the floor, urged the Committee to give proper consideration to the provisions of the bill and his request was supported by Representative Green, Chairman of the Committee. Their pleadings were of no avail, however. The Chicago members supported by Representative Crowley of down-state being in a majority immediately adopted the motion of Representative Schnackenberg. When the Committee report came to the floor of the House, Representative Hunter moved that the House **DO NOT CONCUR** in the Committee report and that the bill be placed on the calendar. This motion prevailed by a vote of 72 to 59.

All efforts were then directed toward securing sufficient support to keep unfriendly amendments from being written into the bill when it came up for consideration on second reading. On several occasions it appeared there was sufficient support to carry this bill safely through this stage of its consideration. Three agreements were reached by the sponsors of the bill and the Speaker of the House as to the time when it would be considered. In each case, the supporters of the bill were disappointed and different reasons offered for delay. It was finally called by the Speaker on Tuesday afternoon, June 4th, and a spirited contest was immediately in evidence. The supporters of the bill were led in their fight by Representative David Hunter of Rockford, Floor Leader Roger Little of Champaign, and Representative Wood of Keenes. The opposition was led by Representatives Schnackenberg and Thon of Chicago, and Dixon of Dixon. The first roll call shows very

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Over 10,000 Attend Victory Celebrations

McLean County Banquet Draws Crowd of 1,253

THE first Victory banquet celebrating Country Life's unprecedented success was held at Mt. Carmel, in Wabash County. County Adviser Lett and General Agent Glick put on a most remarkable program, and a delightful dinner. This county, as a result, will be among the first to make its quota.

Great enthusiasm has prevailed at all of our meetings. Following the Mt. Carmel Victory dinner, similar banquets were held in the following counties. The number of people attending each banquet is shown opposite the counties listed:

Adams	235	McLean	1253
Bond	175	Marion	235
Cass	110	Marshall-Putnam	215
Christian	200	Mercer	190
Carroll	150	Morgan	220
Clinton	425	Peoria	475
Crawford	350	Piatt	220
Edwards	135	Pike	115
Effingham	175	Randolph	75
Franklin	70	Richland	225
Gallatin	180	Rock Island	125
Greene	300	Scott	125
Grundy	225	Saline	240
Hancock	265	Stark	175
Henderson	200	Union	250
Jackson	200	Warren	250
Jefferson	250	Wabash	215
Jersey	115	Washington	190
JoDaviess	200	Wayne	75
Johnson	115	White	110
Lawrence	210	Williamson	300
Logan	500		
McDonough	110	Total	10,223

The victory celebration at Bloomington where 1253 sat down to a most delightful dinner was the largest held up to date. County Adviser Coultas, General Agent Wm. Hedgecock, and their active agency force, are entitled to great credit for this remarkable turn-out and great enthusiasm over the life insurance project.

More of these celebrations are to be held in the month of June. And it is noticeable that wherever these celebrations are held and the full facts concerning Country Life's plans and policies are made known, business in the form of applications sees an immediate pick-up. The purpose of these celebrations is to make known the facts regarding life insurance and its relation to the Farm Bureau movement. It is our purpose also to make Farm Bureau membership so desirable through all of the projects of the Farm Bureau, that no man can afford not to belong to this great organization. Our general agents are out seeing people every day, as a result of the demand on the part of the membership for more information.

Record Month

THE Champaign County Milk Producers reports the best month's volume of business and gross returns in May since the co-operative opened for business on Jan. 1. A total of 1,233,300 pounds of milk were sold for a gross return of $31,548.78. Farmers received $2.50 per 100 pounds net. Forty-seven per cent of the milk graded "A."

Good Peach Crop

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The peach crop is estimated at slightly larger than that of last year and the quality promises to be unusually good. Illinois peaches are recognized in all the open markets as among the best and the Illini brand put out by the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange has the high regard of buyers and commission men in all the markets.

Harvesting the crop will probably begin in the main peach belt around Centralia, the second week in August. Prices promise to be reasonable in spite of the fact that the crop from Georgia and other southern territory will be short.

Forty-four cats consume milk valued at $435.45 annually, or $9.90 worth of milk per cat, according to Tester Paul Church of the Tazewell County Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Mr. Church observed the average amount of milk poured out by members of his association for the cats and projected the amount and cost on an annual basis. There were 44 cats on the 28 dairy farms whose herds were entered in the association.



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"The attitude of congress on the tariff will have a tendency to continue the spread of inequality between agriculture and industry rather than to adjust agriculture upward to a place of equality," said Mr. Thompson. "This is unfortunate," he continued, "in the face of the many declarations to the effect that industry is now enjoying the greatest prosperity in the history of our nation."

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Quoting rather freely from the preamble or declaration of principles in the bill Mr. Thompson saw in this feature a frank and commendable recognition on the part of our federal law makers of the previous weaknesses in the federal farm policy and of the need for the government now doing something for the farmer since it was partly responsible for his present predicament. The speaker condemned the federal government's previous activity in opening up new reclamation projects that have tended to aggravate the farm surplus problem.

"The greatest value that can be achieved from this new legislation," said President Thompson, "will come from the fact that we are going to adopt a national policy for agriculture, and that policy clearly sets forth economic equality as its chief cornerstone. A federal farm board is provided for in the bill; this board is to be given ample funds and charged with responsibility for achieving those things embodied in the declarations. The limiting details in this measure can and will be removed or amended from time to time as occasion requires.

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"This will be particularly true if the members of the board consist of men who have a clear conception of the needs of agriculture and a determination to carry out the intents and purposes of this act."

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And you want to smile, but you have to sigh;
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest, if you must—but don't you quit.
Success is failure turned inside out—
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt.
And you never can tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems afar;
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—
It's when things seem worst that you must not quit.

Income Tax Bill Defeated

(Continued from page 1)

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Those supporting the bill were as follows:

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Bauer	McCaskrin
Baxter	McMackin
Beckman	Mester
Benson	O'Hair, H. Z.
Black	O'Hair, Karl R.
Borders	O'Neill
Branson	Parker
Bruer	Porter
Burns	Rennick
Bush	Rew
Childers	Rice
Chynoweth	Robbins
Corzine	Robinson
Cutler	Roe
Ewing	Rush
Fahy	Ryan, Ed.
Foster	Scarborough
Gilmore	Smith
Hanley	Soderstrom
Hennebry	Sparks
Hoff	Sullivan
Hunter	Teel
Jackson, N. L.	Thompson
Jackson, W. H.	Tice
Johnson, G. J.	Turner, C. M.
Kane	Vaughan
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Branson	Parker
Bruer	Porter
Burns	Rennick
Bush	Rew
Childers	Rice
Chynoweth	Robbins
Corzine	Robinson
Cutler	Roe
Ewing	Rush
Fahy	Ryan, Ed.
Foster	Scarborough
Gilmore	Smith
Hanley	Soderstrom
Hennebry	Sparks
Hoff	Sullivan
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Green	**Walker**
Holten	**Wilson, R. J.**
Lyons	

Representatives Charles Johnson and M. E. Bray—not present.

Thus ended another chapter in the efforts of the property tax-payers of Illinois to secure relief from the inequitable and unjust portion of taxes that the property of Illinois is and has been bearing.

The Illinois Agricultural Association enjoyed very able and effective cooperation from The Illinois Bankers Association, The Illinois State Federation of Labor, Prairie Farmer and much of the down-state press; while the opposition consisted of the Chicago press, The Illinois State Chamber of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

The supporters of the Income Tax Bill, while disappointed, are not discouraged. They recognize that the consideration of this bill made possible and has resulted in a much more intelligent understanding of the iniquitous, antique and unjust taxing system operating in this state.

As we go to press, it is reported that The State Administration is seriously considering calling a special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of submitting to the voters at the next general election an amendment to the Revenue Article of the Constitution, which would require a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly, and if that is found to be impossible, for the purpose of considering and enacting an equitable income tax measure, which only requires a majority vote. Friends of a fair taxing system will stand ready, willing and anxious to lend their support to a program of this character.

Consumer Co-ops. Blame Wheat Pool

High Price of Wheat Laid to Canadian Co-operation

THE anomaly of a co-operative organization of consumers in Scotland crying out against a co-operative organization of producers, namely, the Canadian Wheat Pool, for increasing the price of wheat is disclosed in a recent issue of "The Scoop Shovel," the official organ of the Manitoba Wheat Pool.

The consumers' organization known as the United Co-operative Baking Society of Glasgow, Scotland, blames the Canadian Wheat Pool for the high price of wheat in spite of the fact that "a surplus exceeding all previous records exists and yet the price of wheat has not come down." "Instead," related Mr. Buchanan, chairman of the Baking Society, "it has gone up. And the cause? The Canadian Wheat Pool."

Queer Contradictions

Commenting upon this situation a British publication called Broomhall's "Milling" said editorially in a recent issue: "The Canadian Wheat Pool has provided the world with a crop of queer contradictions. In the first place, it is a system of co-operation among producers, and because it has managed to keep prices up, it is criticized adversely by co-operators in this country. In other words, co-operators are actually hostile to co-operation. In the second place, there is an outcry for the stabilization of wheat prices, and an even greater outcry because the Canadian Pool has succeeded to some extent in that object! We have maintained, and still do so, that the public has no right to expect cheap bread at the expense of the producer. The man who has to face the first risk is entitled to the first, and a fair profit. He does not always get it, to wit, the British wheat grower, but in this particular case it is partly due to factors against which it is useless for him to fight. If he could grow wheat as cheaply as it is grown in North America or South America, the grain would still lack characteristics possessed by imported wheat and requisite to what is comprehensively known as 'bread grain.' We have no brief for the Canadian Wheat Pool, but we are bound to say they have done uncommonly well, and that their members have reason to feel satisfied with the organization. At the same time, it is queer that another co-operative movement should look on the Pool's methods as rough shod.

"We commend these remarks to the thoughtful consideration of Mr. Buchanan and the peculiar type of co-operator he represents, if indeed there is another like him among the whole five millions of British co-operators."

This is a powerful testimony in behalf of the effectiveness of co-operative marketing and discounts the statements of many buyers to the effect that little or nothing can be gained through the co-operative marketing of staple and non-perishable products.

Sanitary Milk Produc'rs Getting Under Way

REPRESENTATIVES of the 200 whole milk shippers in Jersey county met at Jerseyville Tuesday, June 4, to lay plans for organizing a unit of the Sanitary Milk Producers in that section. G. R. Pearce, who represents the county on the board of directors of the new co-operative, predicted that at least 90 per cent of the milk shippers in that section will join the sanitary milk producers to help themselves get control of their product and market it co-operatively.

E. W. TIEDEMAN of St. Clair county scheduled a meeting at Belleville for June 15 when St. Clair county whole milk producers will start their drive for perfecting an organization of the Sanitary Milk Producers in that area. Membership in the St. Louis territory is growing steadily. Excellent headway is reported among the milk shippers in Missouri.



By Art Lynch

ORGANIZED dairymen get their money from the buyers when it is due. Organized dairymen at such markets as Chicago, Peoria, Champaign, Bloomington and others collect without losses because they **watch the credit rating** of their buyers.



A. D. Lynch

* * *

UNORGANIZED dairymen selling as individuals do not know within a row of apple trees whether they will get their next month's milk check or not. In one northern Illinois county unorganized dairymen four years ago **lost on the average $62 per man** per year in bad milk accounts.

* * *

MILK is sold on credit. The dealer has some of your milk 45 days before he pays. The practice is to deliver milk a whole month and get paid for it the 15th of the next month.

* * *

WATCHING the credit standing of the buyer is an important function of a milk-selling organization.

* * *

HOW is it done? At Chicago every dealer has to put up a $2,500 bond. At Peoria, Bloomington and Champaign the organized dairymen have contracts with their dealers under which the association can demand a guarantor (certified check or cash) to make sure of the payment if the dealer's finances look "shaky."

* * *

IN the past some irresponsible dealers got lots of milk they never paid for. The going is tough for such dealers these days with a business-like farmers' organization looking after the interests of its members.

* * *

SOME patrons in the old days would threaten to stop shipping if the dealer gave them "bum" checks. The dealer had the nerve to tell his patrons in such cases that he had to have their next month's milk or he would be unable to pay for the previous month's milk.

* * *

ORGANIZED dairymen get their money because they know which dealers are safe. They let the nonmember take the chances.

Co-op. Marketing of Cream Has Cash Value

Farm Bureaus Make Money for Members Through Produce Associations

By Frank Gougler

PERHAPS the best yardstick for measuring the cash value of co-operative cream marketing is by comparing country butterfat prices to the Chicago 92 score butter market. Before the produce co-operatives entered the field country butterfat prices were from three to five cents under the Chicago butter market. Now they will average above the butter market for the year wherever co-operative produce associations are operating.



Frank Gougler

Another measure is the net saving above operating costs of a cream station. This has also been shown to be over three cents. Still a third yardstick is in the nature of bids received. These are better by at least three cents per pound than formerly.

Using this conservative figure, what does it mean to the average producer or county? Such a producer will sell at least 600 pounds fat. With a three-cent gain, he has an additional income of $18 more than enough to pay his annual Farm Bureau dues, besides selling his butterfat on his own weights and tests.

Richland County's Case

How much additional income to a county? Richland county, for example, sells annually 414,654 pounds of butterfat. Selling this fat for three cents more per pound (to be exact, the co-op's. net gain for the first two years was 3.2 cents not considering the increase obtained in local prices) means a greater income to the county by $12,440. Richland county would have to have over 800 Farm Bureau members to contribute this amount in dues. Very likely they have not more than half that number. Thus, the gain made on selling butterfat co-operatively nearly doubles that paid out in membership dues.

McLean county sells annually over 1,000,000 pounds fat and a three-cent gain on this amount is $30,000, or about twice the amount raised by Farm Bureau dues.

Increase of $1,800,000

Adams county on the west side of the state sells annually 456,181 pounds fat. At three cents additional income this amounts to $13,685.

For the state as a whole which sells annually 60,000,000 pounds butterfat, a net gain of three cents amounts to the tidy sum of $1,800,000, more money than is contributed to all the County Farm Bureaus of the state, the I. A. A., and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

These are the possibilities when this work is extended over the entire state. More than half of the state is already being influenced by this marketing project. It doesn't seem possible that the marketing of a single commodity could be so far reaching in its effect. Illinois now has 34 co-operative produce marketing units actively marketing and a dozen or more are in the process of organization. The work is going forward rapidly.

17th. District Conf. At Lincoln May 27

Pipe Line, Co-op. Marketing and Insurance Discussed

REPRESENTATIVES from Livingston, Woodford, Logan, McLean, and Ford counties attended an I. A. A. conference in the 17th district at Lincoln on Monday, May 27. The lateness of the season and the fact that farmers were in the field planting corn kept many at home. Nevertheless a representative group from every part of the district attended. Geo. J. Stoll of Chestnut presided.



Geo. J. Stoll

The chief topic of interest was the situation involving the Texas-Empire Pipe Line Company and landowners along the proposed right-of-way regarding settlements for damages. L. J. Quasey of the I. A. A. outlined the proposition, explained the rights of both parties involved, and recommended that farmers organize by communities and appoint a committee duly authorized to deal and speak for them.

Not Satisfied

Several members expressed dissatisfaction with the terms offered by the company. A desire to try a test case before a court of law to establish what is a fair payment for a perpetual easement and special damages was manifest.

Several testified that the proposed pipe line through the central Illinois counties would depreciate the value of land traversed and cause damages to crops, tile, and farm work far in excess of any compensation heretofore offered or paid by pipe line corporations. One man related how a similar pipe line in northern Illinois consistently leaked with the result that the crude oil rendered unfit for production the soil so affected.

May Patrol Line

The company contract indicates that the proposed pipe line will not be patrolled but the practice of similar companies heretofore has been that these lines are patrolled every week. In such cases the patrolmen tramp down growing crops and cause a general nuisance to landowners.

Frank Gougler, produce marketing director, and L. A. Williams, manager of the Country Life Insurance Company, spoke briefly, Mr. Gougler outlining the value of co-operative marketing to farmers who sell cream, poultry, and eggs, and Mr. Williams relating facts and information relative to Farm Bureau life insurance and the new Farm Bureau owned and controlled company.

Cream Shippers Profit

The Logan County Dairy Association's last year's records reveal that Logan county farmers obtained over $25,000 more for their cream and produce as a result of price increases following collective selling. "This increased income, from cream, poultry and eggs alone," said Gougler, "is far greater than the cost of maintaining the Logan County Farm Bureau. If we can do so well in marketing produce co-operatively how much more can we do by selling all of our farm products through the co-operative marketing system," he said.

Following a discussion of a proposed district picnic it was decided to place the question before each County Farm Bureau executive committee for a decision. Their action will be reported to Mr. Stoll at a later date. Opinion was expressed for and against the district picnic plan.

Get Ready for Deep Waterway at Peoria

THE Caterpillar Tractor Company of Peoria recently constructed an inland harbor covering 25 acres adjoining its plant to be used in shipping its products down the river on boats to the Ocean.

The Keystone Steel & Wire Company, likewise, has completed plans for excavating a huge slip and turning basin for Mississippi river barges and tow boats. A canal will connect this slip with the Illinois river, giving direct river facilities to the plant for the unloading of barges of ores, coal, and other heavy freight and the loading of its finished steel goods upon barges.

Peoria promises to make great use of the deep waterway to the Gulf of Mexico now being completed. The deep waterway will give ready access to the growing South American markets. It is estimated that at least 100 of the largest Caterpillar tractors, two of which fill an ordinary freight car, can be loaded upon a single barge and shipped to New Orleans for direct loading to cargo steamers bound for Central America, Brazil, the River Platte, west coast of South America, and to almost any other port reached by steamers from New Orleans.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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17th	Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
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Country Life Insurance Co.	L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Ass'n	F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.	A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.	L. R. Marchant, Mgr.

I. A. A. Policy on Tariff

A CRITICAL analysis of the Hawley tariff bill made by John C. Watson, statistician for the I. A. A., declares that protection of American agriculture requires adequate duties on imported commodities regardless of their source, use, or lack of identity with our products. It takes issue with assumptions of the House Ways and Means Committee that there is no reason or necessity for imposing duties on imported commodities not produced in this country, and, secondly, that it is improper to impose adequate duties on Philippine Island products for the protection of American agriculture.

The Illinois Agricultural Association believes "that in revising tariff duties, congress should take fully into account the present endeavor to establish a stabilized marketing system which will ensure to efficient farmers a profitable level of prices. In any such marketing system proper tariff duties must be an indispensable factor. It would defeat any marketing system if it should be found that higher domestic prices are not protected by tariff duties sufficiently high to prevent a flood of imports. It should not be assumed, therefore, that any duties which may be imposed on agricultural products, will, as so often has been true in the past, be ineffective or only partly effective. The only safe assumption is that a marketing system will be set up which will make them effective."

Think It Over

THE following editorial reprinted from the Chicago Tribune is representative of the tactics used to defeat the proposed state income tax measure in the General Assembly just closed.

The fact that your organization led the fight to initiate a fair and equitable taxing system based upon ability to pay is given due credit by this Chicago daily. We will not stop to discuss the mis-statements and erroneous conclusions in this editorial. You can do that at your leisure. Suffice it to say that to bring about an equitable taxation system is not an easy task. Unorganized farmers are doing nothing to help this just cause. You as Farm Bureau members are helping to bring about much needed reforms. Organization and money are needed to get a square deal for the farmer.

MAKING THE CITY MAN PAY

"A bill to impose an income tax in Illinois despite present constitutional limitations has been defeated in the house at Springfield, but proposals to amend the state constitution with a view particularly to income taxation are still under consideration. Those resolutions deserve far more careful study than they have received or are likely to receive at this session of the legislature.

"The demand for a state income tax comes chiefly from the Illinois Agricultural Association, made up of farmers, while the tax itself will be paid almost in its entirety by city dwellers. City dwellers, however, can defeat any taxation proposal which comes to a referendum, as the proposed amendment must, for, though Cook county has only a third of the legislature, it has substantially half the popular voting strength of the state. It follows that there can be little, if any, honest expectation of adopting an income tax amendment in Illinois until a vast majority of urban dwellers have been convinced that the tax item in their budgets will not be markedly increased by the new levy.

"It is not easy to see how this end can be achieved. If the income tax is substituted for the personal property tax, as farmers' organizations demand, the farmers will benefit because their personal property taxes constitute a considerable part of their total tax bills. On the other hand, the repeal of the personal property tax will give relatively little relief to the city man, while he will face the imposition of an income tax which at anything like the rates now being discussed must come close to doubling the total tax yield from Cook county.

"The city dwellers have seen their right to representation at Springfield taken from them. Whatever confidence the city voter may have had at one time or another in the fairness of downstate members toward Chicago has vanished as the years have rolled by without a reapportionment. Under the circumstances, the mere fact that downstate organizations are supporting an income tax measure is enough to damn it in the eyes of countless city voters. The leaders of the farmers may take pleasure in the notoriety which their advocacy of the amendment affords them, but they must realize that they are wasting their time if they are seriously interested in amending our tax laws as long as they proceed on the present basis. Nothing they propose in their present vein has a ghost of a chance of adoption in a referendum, for the city man is convinced the only object of the proposals is to rob him.

"We do not for a moment believe that the present tax laws of Illinois are above improvement. We are certain, however, that they are not going to be changed as long as the substitute forms of taxation are predicated on the theory that Chicago pays vastly too little for the support of the state, and downstate pays vastly too much. There is no indication that any other view than this is animating the downstate bloc in its approach to the proposed amendments."—Chicago Tribune.



Tune in on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS every Thursday night at 6:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart (285 meters) is broadcast between 12:00 and 12:20 p. m., Monday to Friday inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago livestock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, and talks by I. A. A. staff members, officials, and leaders in farm thought are broadcast daily.

The delegation of 4-H Club champions accompanied by Club Leaders J. Ross Baird and Miss Mary McKee will stop at I. A. A. headquarters on Monday, June 17, just before leaving for Washington on the Capitol Limited.

The club members and their leaders will broadcast on the noon I. A. A. farm program from station WJJD, Mooseheart, at 12 o'clock central standard time.

The Logan County Farm Bureau represented by Farm Adviser J. H. Checkley, and a member of the Logan county school for Farm Bureau leaders will broadcast on the I. A. A. Forum program from WLS the night of June 20. The program that evening will be broadcast at 7:30 p. m. central standard time instead of the usual hour, 6:30.

J. A. Connery, manager of the Quincy Co-operative Milk Producers Association, was the Forum speaker on June 13. Mr. Connery told how Adams county dairymen have succeeded in marketing milk direct to the consumer, gaining for themselves a better price than they ever have had before, and delivering milk at perhaps the lowest price (10 cents a quart) charged on any market of equal size.

McLean Co. Farmers Meet in Pipe Line Case

FARMERS in Piatt county have been offered damages of $2.50 per rod by the Texas-Empire Pipe Line Co., an Illinois corporation now engaged in laying a line through central and southwestern Illinois. It is understood that $2 per rod was offered as advance damages and 50 cents a rod for a perpetual easement to the land traversed.

Farm Bureau members in McLean county recently appointed a committee to represent them in conferring with company officials regarding a proper settlement for building the line through that territory.

L. J. Quasey, transportation director for the Illinois Agricultural Association, attended a meeting in Bloomington Tuesday, June 4, when plans for securing a settlement of the issues involved were adopted.

I. A. A. Tariff Study Sent Illinois Congressmen

President Smith Declares Hawley Bill Gives Cause for Grave Concern

"THE present ills of agriculture have been brought about by the disparity in the prices received for agricultural commodities and the costs of the many things farmers must buy," declared President Earl C. Smith in a recent letter to Illinois congressmen in which he enclosed copies of an analysis of the Hawley tariff bill recently prepared by the Department of Taxation and Statistics of the Association. "Agricultural stability can only be brought about by a proper relation of these two factors," he continued.

Increases Costs

"A study of the Hawley bill gives cause for grave concern to those whose interest is in agriculture, in that many upward revisions of the tariff are recommended on commodities that farmers must purchase, and which if adopted by congress will greatly increase costs of production on the farm. If agriculture is to receive any net benefits through tariff revision, it must be obvious that such revision upward as is made on agricultural commodities must not be offset by changes in those commodities that largely determine the costs of production."

Study Is Detailed

The tariff study covers in detail the most important agricultural products of Illinois and includes corn, blackstrap molasses, wheat, bran, shorts and milling by-products, lard and lard substitutes, live stock, butter, fats and oils, and fruits.

Copies of the I. A. A. tariff study may be secured by writing the Department of Taxation and Statistics, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Ask the Farm Bureau First

THE name "Farm Bureau" is being used by people who have no right to use it, for their own selfish motives. Be on your guard against these impostors.

"Country Life" is the only Farm Bureau owned and controlled life insurance company in the United States. The "Illinois Agricultural Mutual" is the only state-wide Farm Bureau owned and controlled auto insurance company in Illinois. There are several privately owned life and auto insurance companies parading in Illinois under the Farm Bureau name attempting to "cash in" on its influence and standing. When in doubt call your County Farm Bureau office and get the facts.

Auto Insurance Co. Breaks All Records

Many Applications Ahead of April by Substantial Majority

THE Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co., the state-wide Farm Bureau auto insurance service set up by the I. A. A. two years ago had the largest month in point of business during May since it was organized. Exactly 873 applications for auto insurance were received during the month. The company now has more than 14,000 policyholders.

DuPage county leads all others with over 600 policyholders. Winnebago is next, and LaSalle third. Henry, Cook, Morgan, Champaign, Bureau, and Will all have more than 300.

During April, the previous high month, 817 applications were received at insurance headquarters in Chicago. Total applications for the two months aggregated 1,690.

The following solicitors and Farm Bureaus wrote five or more applications during the month of April and were presented with a silver watch fob bearing the emblem of the Company:

Name	County
Bureau Co. Farm Bureau	Bureau
Howard Jokisch	Cass
Roy Mitchell	Champaign
Clair E. Hay	Christian
H. A. Bonser	Christian
Clinton Co. Farm Bureau	Clinton
W. G. Ackman	Clinton
Coles Co. Farm Bureau	Coles
Cook Co. Farm Bureau	Cook
Tom Welter, Jr.	Cook
George R. Johnson	Cook
A. P. York	Crawford
DeKalb Co. Farm Bureau	DeKalb
F. W. Case	DeKalb
DeWitt Co. Farm Bureau	DeWitt
DuPage Co. Farm Bureau	DuPage
C. F. Dobbin	DuPage
S. G. Van Sickle	Edgar
Delbert Saxe	Edwards
Effingham Co. Farm Bureau	Effingham
Paul T. Brown	Grundy
L. W. Wiese	Henry
D. P. Robinson	Henry
George Sheets	Henry
S. J. Hoffman	Iroquois
O. M. McPherson	Jefferson
Ira Cottingham	Jersey
Fred Clement	LaSalle
W. H. Nuttall	Lawrence
A. P. Cooper	Lawrence
C. E. Hopkins	Livingston
William Opperman	Logan
H. B. McCormick	Logan
Macon Co. Farm Bureau	Macon
A. E. Rolofson	Macon
Macoupin Co. Farm Bureau	Macoupin
D. C. Mieher	Macoupin
Sam Crabtree	Marshall - Putnam
McDonough Co. Farm Bureau	McDonough
W. J. Schuett	McHenry
C. R. Hays	McLean
Mercer Co. Farm Bureau	Mercer
E. B. Young	Montgomery
H. P. Joy	Morgan
L. T. Oxley	Morgan
Joe Holmes	Ogle
Pope Co. Farm Bureau	Pope
W. H. Moody	Rock Island
J. H. James	Saline
Sangamon Co. Farm Bureau	Sangamon
Scott Co. Farm Bureau	Scott
C. E. Coventry	Shelby
Stephenson Co. Farm Bureau	Stephenson
R. J. Folgate	Stephenson
R. E. Blaylock	Union
Vermilion Co. Farm Bureau	Vermilion
H. H. Glick	Wabash
E. A. Hake	Washington
George B. Boardman	Will
T. E. Benton	Williamson
Homer R. Hitchcock	Winnebago
E. D. Timke	DuPage
Earl McCann	LaSalle
Guy Bender	Morgan



Your Policy Your Company Your Success

THE united action of Illinois Farm Bureau members insured Country Life's success within a month after it opened for business. The result is that Country Life moved up ahead of nearly 100 other old line companies in total life insurance in force.

The three policies now offered are particularly designed for you—were approved by your representatives—the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association. You have done well. You can and will do better.

Two Millions Of Life Insurance In June

THE Farm Bureau organization that represents Country Life Insurance Company has established a goal of two millions of life insurance before the close of this month. Every Farm Bureau member shares the responsibility of seeing that his county does its share in the June drive. A Country Life policy in every Farm Bureau member's home is our goal.

Following are the counties that have officially appointed general insurance agents to work in close harmony with the local Farm Bureaus. Where no general agent has been appointed, get in touch with your County Farm Bureau office.

County	General Agent
Adams,	J. C. McLean, Quincy
Bond,	Chas. A. Smith, Greenville
Brown,	H. C. Peters, Mt. Sterling
Cass,	H. Jokisch, Virginia
Christian,	Clair E. Hay, Taylorville
Clark,	Chas. Strohm, West Union
Clay,	Wm. Chambers, Clay City
Clinton,	Farm Bureau, Breese
Cook,	Geo. B. Johnson, Arlington Heights
Cumberland,	E. B. White, Neoga
Crawford-Jasper,	A. P. York, Robinson
DeWitt,	Farm Bureau, Clinton
Douglas,	Fred K. Steven, Tuscola
Edgar,	J. Edgar Frazier, Paris
Edwards,	Delbert Saxe, Albion
Effingham,	H. O. Henry, Beecher City
Ford,	W. E. McKeever, Gibson City
Gallatin,	H. H. Glasscock, Ridgway
Greene,	L. B. Lee, Roodhouse
Grundy,	Paul T. Brown, Morris
Henderson,	E. H. Allison, Stronghurst
Henry,	Henry Maeltzer, Geneseo
	D. P. Robinson, Cambridge
Iroquois,	H. G. Pendergrast, Cissna Park
Jackson,	Fred Dietz, De Soto
Jefferson,	Paul Gilbert, Mt. Vernon
Jersey,	Ira Cottingham, Jerseyville
Johnson,	H. M. Driskill, Vienna
	L. S. Foote, Tunnel Hill
Kankakee,	Kank, Soil & Crop. Impr. Ass'n., Kankakee
Kendall,	Geo. M. Dickson, Bristol
Knox,	W. O. Stuckey, Altona
LaSalle,	J. L. Eustis, Ottawa
Lawrence,	W. H. Nuttall, Lawrenceville
Livingston,	C. E. Hopkins, Pontiac
Logan,	L. B. Welk, Lincoln
McDonough,	E. F. Jennings, Macomb
McHenry,	Thos. H. Murray, Woodstock
McLean,	W. E. Hedgcock, Bloomington
Macon,	A. E. Rolofson, Decatur
Macoupin,	D. C. Mieher, Nilwood
Madison,	W. H. Gerling, Edwardsville
Marion,	M. D. Brubaker, Iuka
Marshall-Putnam,	Sam Crabtree, Henry
Massac,	I. H. Beckman, Metropolis
Menard,	John W. Behrens, Petersburg
Mercer,	C. M. Robb, Alexis
Montgomery,	W. W. Davis, Honeybend
Morgan,	L. T. Oxley, Jackson
Moultrie,	E. A. McKenzie, Sullivan
Ogle,	Joe Holmes, Rockford
Peoria,	Ethan A. Wilmot, Dunlap
Piatt,	C. J. Gross, Atwood
Pope,	O. N. Willis, Golconda
Randolph,	A. Winkelman, Sparta
Richland,	H. L. Seiler, Olney
Rock Island,	W. H. Moody, Ft. Byron
Saline,	C. H. James, Harrisburg
Schuyler,	Earl Payne, Littleton
Scott,	Farry A. Coultas, Winchester
St. Clair,	J. A. Baer, Belleville
Stark,	O. L. Hatch, Kewanee
Tazewell,	Wm. E. Freitag, Minier
Union,	R. E. Blaylock, Anna
Vermilion,	W. J. Sandusky, Georgetown
Wabash,	H. H. Glick, Mt. Carmel
Warren,	Fred A. Bowen, Monmouth
Wayne,	Chas. A. Read, Fairfield
White,	Geo. E. Woodham, Grayville
Williamson,	T. E. Benton, Johnston City
Winnebago,	Homer Hitchcock, Pecatonica
Woodford,	Jo Major, Eureka

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
608 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

I would like to have more information about Country Life's

Straight Life Policy ☐
20-Pay Life Policy ☐
20-Year Endowment Policy ☐

MY NAME IS .....
ADDRESS .....
COUNTY .....
AGE .....

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Insurance At Cost—Farm Bureau Owned—Highest Security



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Your Policy Your Company Your Success

THE united action of Illinois Farm Bureau members insured Country Life's success within a month after it opened for business. The result is that Country Life moved up ahead of nearly 100 other old line companies in total life insurance in force.

The three policies now offered are particularly designed for you were approved by your representatives—the Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association. You have done well. You can and will do better.

Two Millions Of Life Insurance In June

THE Farm Bureau organization that represents Country Life Insurance Company has established a goal of two millions of life insurance before the close of this month. Every Farm Bureau member shares the responsibility of seeing that his county does its share in the June drive. A Country Life policy in every Farm Bureau member's home is our goal.

Following are the counties that have officially appointed general insurance agents to work in close harmony with the local Farm Bureaus. Where no general agent has been appointed, get in touch with your County Farm Bureau office.

County	General Agent
Adams, J. C. McLean, Quincy	
Bond, Chas. A. Smith, Greenville	
Brown, H. C. Peters, Mt. Sterling	
Cass, H. Joklsch, Virginia	
Christian, Clair E. Hay, Taylorville	
Clark, Chas. Strahm, West Union	
Clay, Wm. Chambers, Clay City	
Clinton, Farm Bureau, Breese	
Cook, Geo. R. Johnson, Arlington Heights	
Cumberland, E. R. White, Neoga	
Crawford-Jasper, A. P. York, Robinson	
DeWitt, Farm Bureau, Clinton	
Douglas, Fred K. Steven, Tuscola	
Edgar, J. Edgar Frazier, Paris	
Edwards, Delbert Saxe, Albion	
Effingham, H. O. Henry, Beecher City	
Ford, W. E. McKeever, Gibson City	
Gallatin, H. H. Glasscock, Ridgway	
Greene, L. R. Lee, Roodhouse	
Grundy, Paul T. Brown, Morris	
Henderson, E. H. Allison, Stronghurst	
Henry, Henry Maeltzer, Geneseo	
D. P. Robinson, Cambridge	
Iroquois, H. G. Pendergrast, Cissna Park	
Jackson, Fred Dietz, De Soto	
Jefferson, Paul Gilbert, Mt. Vernon	
Jersey, Ira Cottingham, Jerseyville	
Johnson, H. M. Driskill, Vienna	
L. S. Foote, Tunnel Hill	
Kankakee, Kank. Soil & Crop. Impr. Ass'n, Kankakee	
Kendall, Geo. M. Dickson, Bristol	
Knox, W. O. Stuckey, Altona	
LaSalle, J. L. Eustis, Ottawa	
Lawrence, W. H. Nuttall, Lawrenceville	
Livingston, C. E. Hopkins, Pontiac	
Logan, L. R. Welk, Lincoln	
McDonough, E. F. Jennings, Macomb	
McHenry, Thos. H. Murray, Woodstock	
McLean, W. E. Hedgecock, Bloomington	
Macon, A. E. Rolofson, Decatur	
Macoupin, D. C. Micher, Silwood	
Madison, W. H. Gerling, Edwardsville	
Marion, M. D. Brubaker, Iuka	
Marshall-Putnam, Sam Crabtree, Henry	
Massac, I. H. Beckman, Metropolis	
Menard, John W. Behrens, Petersburg	
Mercer, C. M. Robb, Alexis	
Montgomery, W. W. Davis, Honeybend	
Morgan, L. T. Oxley, Jackson	
Moultrie, E. A. McKenzie, Sullivan	
Ogle, Joe Holmes, Rockford	
Peoria, Ethan A. Wilmot, Dunlap	
Piatt, C. J. Gross, Atwood	
Pope, O. N. Willis, Golconda	
Randolph, A. Winkelman, Sparta	
Richland, H. L. Seiler, Olney	
Rock Island, W. H. Moody, Pt. Byron	
Saline, C. H. James, Harrisburg	
Schuyler, Earl Payne, Littleton	
Scott, Ferry A. Coultas, Winchester	
St. Clair, J. A. Baer, Belleville	
Stark, O. L. Hatch, Kewanee	
Tazewell, Wm. E. Freitag, Minier	
Union, R. E. Blaylock, Anna	
Vermilion, W. J. Sandusky, Georgetown	
Wabash, H. H. Glick, Mt. Carmel	
Warren, Fred A. Bowen, Monmouth	
Wayne, Chas. A. Read, Fairfield	
White, Geo. E. Woodham, Grayville	
Williamson, T. E. Benton, Johnston City	
Winnebago, Homer Hitchcock, Pecatonica	
Woodford, Jo Major, Eureka	

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
608 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

I would like to have more information about Country Life's

Straight Life Policy
20-Pay Life Policy
20-Year Endowment Policy

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ADDRESS

COUNTY

AGE

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Insurance At Cost—Farm Bureau Owned—Highest Security



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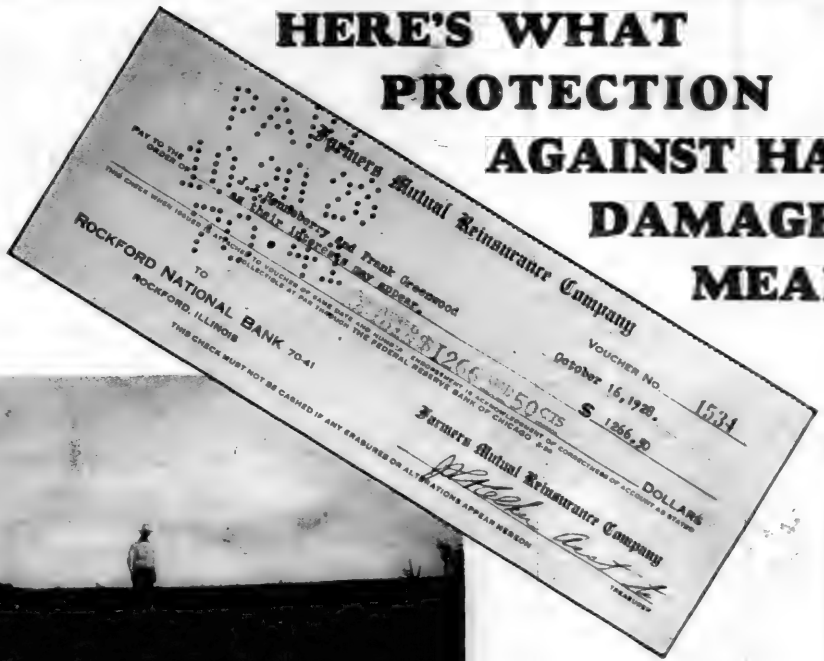
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Production Exceeds Population Growth

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These facts are cited by Dr. O. E. Baker, economist in the United States Department of Agriculture, in support of his belief that the welfare of agriculture necessitates careful consideration of any proposals involving an increase in crop acreage.

HERE'S WHAT PROTECTION AGAINST HAIL DAMAGE MEANS





A July 24th hail storm stripped this Missouri cornfield to the ground

These Will County, Ill., policyholders were saved from a heavy loss, when the above check reimbursed them for hail damage to crops last year

HAIL storms come when you least expect them. No part of Illinois and the corn belt is safe from their path. Hail already has destroyed thousands of dollars worth of field and orchard crops and farm property this year in Southern Illinois. Last year the northern and western parts of our state were visited by destructive hail storms in mid-summer. **It is better to have protection and not need it than to need insurance and not have it.** Protection against hail in the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company means a check to cover your loss following the appraised damage.

Write for our pamphlet describing this service.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO

1075 Policy Holders and $1,400,000 of Hail Insurance Coverage up to June 10

Protect Your Buildings

PROTECTION to buildings against hail was recently added to our fire and windstorm policy at an additional cost of only five cents per $100 insurance. Windows were knocked out and shingles stripped from the roofs in the recent hail storm that hit Williamson County. Hail stones larger than hens' eggs not only stripped trees and field crops, but battered farm buildings and houses over a wide territory. Your own company offers hail, fire, windstorm and tornado insurance and reinsurance at a low cost and gives you highest security.

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.,
608 So. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

I want further information regarding:

Farm Crop Hail Insurance ☐

Fire, Windstorm and Tornado Ins. ☐

Hail Insurance on Buildings ☐

Name.....

Address.....

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The order of the Secretary was issued under the packers and stockyards act and the favorable decision of the Supreme Court is considered by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which administers the act, to have an important bearing on the future marketing of livestock at public stockyards. The policy of the bureau is to test in the highest tribunal all cases in which the orders of the department are questioned, thereby clarifying the various provisions of the act and defining the scope of Federal authority.

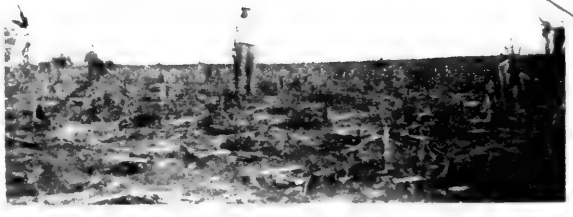
Production Exceeds Population Growth

FARM production in the United States has increased a half more than population since the world war. This increase in production has been more rapid than at any time since 1900 and probably more rapid than at any time since 1890. Moreover, it has been accomplished despite a decrease in the number of farms and farm population, a decrease in the number of farm animals, and a slight decrease in crop acreage. Incomplete data for the years 1927 and 1928 indicate that agricultural production is still increasing at a more rapid rate than the rate of increase in our population.

These facts are cited by Dr. O. E. Baker, economist in the United States Department of Agriculture, in support of his belief that the welfare of agriculture necessitates careful consideration of any proposals involving an increase in crop acreage.



These Will County, Ill.[illegible] policy-holders were saved from a heavy loss, when the above check reimbursed them for hail damage to crops last year



A July 24th hail storm stripped this Missouri cornfield to the ground

AIL storms come when you least expect them. No part of Illinois and the corn belt is safe from their path. Hail already has destroyed thousands of dollars worth of field and orchard crops and farm property this year in Southern Illinois. Last year the northern and western parts of our state were visited by destructive hail storms in mid-summer.

Protection against hail in the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company means a check to cover your loss following the appraised damage.

Write for our pamphlet describing this service.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO

ROTECTION to buildings against hail was recently added to our fire and windstorm policy at an additional cost of only five cents per $100 insurance. Windows were knocked out and shingles stripped from the roofs in the recent hail storm that hit Williamson County. Hail stones larger than hens' eggs not only stripped trees and field crops, but battered farm buildings and houses over a wide territory. Your own company offers hail, fire, windstorm and tornado insurance and reinsurance at a low cost and gives you highest security.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Co.,
608 So. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois

I want further information regarding

Farm Crop Hail Insurance

Fire, Windstorm and Tornado Ins.

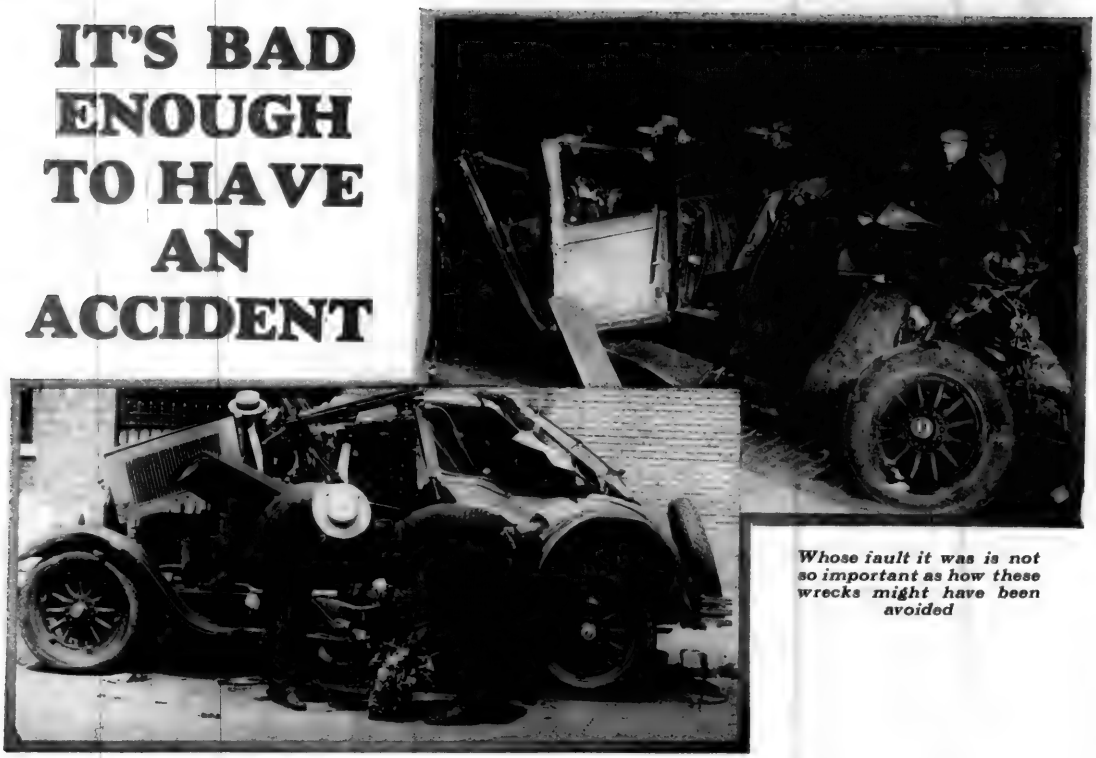
Hail Insurance on Buildings

Name

Address

County

IT'S BAD ENOUGH TO HAVE AN ACCIDENT



Whose fault it was is not so important as how these wrecks might have been avoided

IT'S WORSE IF YOU HAVE NOT PROTECTED YOURSELF FROM FINANCIAL LOSS AND WORRY

YOU may drive ever so carefully but you never know when the careless driver will cross your path. Every time you go out on the public highway without proper insurance protection you hazard not only your automobile but also your estate and your future happiness. This is the season for accidents. When the traffic lanes are crowded and travel is at its peak, why risk everything when you can avail yourself of this Farm Bureau service and secure full protection in *your own company* at cost? A full coverage policy brings you relief from all worry against hospital bills, court costs, personal injury, damage suits, collision and property damage, fire, windstorm, and theft. Friendly treatment, representation in court, and prompt settlement of claims are a part of the service.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
608 So. Dearborn St.,
Chicago

The only state-wide Farm Bureau owned and controlled company in Illinois

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Chicago, Illinois

Send me complete information including approximate cost on your

Full Coverage Policy - - - - - - ☐
Fire and Theft - - - - - - - - - ☐
Public Liability and Property Damage ☐

Name.....
Address.....
County.....
Make of Car.....

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 7 JULY, 1929

MISS M... HURWASH, LIBR'...
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URBANA, ILL.

"Organization"—the Answer

Secretary Hyde Expresses Views In Atlanta Speech

"ONE general answer to farm problems is organization. Organization to control marketing, to standardize output, to eliminate waste and duplication of a marketing and distributing system, which, generally speaking, absorbs two dollars for every one dollar it returns to the farmer. Thus the farmer can approximate the position of industry, or of other groups," declared Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture, before the annual convention of the National Educational Association, Atlanta, on July 4.

"By the long arm of his own organization," continued Mr. Hyde, **"the farmer can make himself felt beyond his line fences and in the markets of the world. Through his organization, the farmer can get information as to commodity supplies, can bring his production within the limits of demand, can control the surplus problem by preventing it. By organization the farmer can take control of his own industry; re-establish the independence of his calling; win his own place in the sun of economic equality, and having won it, hold it against all the changing vicissitudes of the future.**



Arthur M. Hyde

Purpose of Bill

"To assist in the organization of agriculture; to take the problems of the various farm commodities out of the realm of politics and partisan bickering, and to meet them in the realm of economics; to set up an authoritative tribunal which shall study each separate problem, and afford leadership for agriculture in all its phases; and to do this, not by subsidy nor by governmental dabbling in business, but by helping the farmer to help himself through his own organizations—this is the aim and purpose of the farm relief bill.

"In all the history of America, there has been no program and no legislation in aid of any industry comparable with it. Never has a President heretofore called a special session of congress to deal with the problems of one class or calling.

What The Board Does

"President Hoover not only called the session but he charged it in a specific message to deal primarily and almost exclusively with the needs of agriculture. In his campaign, he advocated almost precisely the bill which was passed. He has favored clothing the farm board with broader powers, defined with less limitation, than have been possessed by any board ever created in the government. He has backed his faith by authorizing the use of $500,000,000 to effect the purpose of equalizing the economic position of agriculture. He has acted promptly, generously, and wisely.

"The board does not buy or sell. It has no right to engage in business. Its job is to foster the organization of agriculture, to finance farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives, which may buy, sell, process or store farm commodities.

Like An Architect

"The board serves in exactly the same capacity as a supervising architect serves the builder of a skyscraper or a bridge. The builder must provide the necessary funds, and a proper plan. The supervising architect must find the answer to technical questions and see the job through. Precisely this plain, simple, practical scheme has been fostered and set up by the statesmanship of President Hoover. The plan is made; the funds provided; the board is ready to supervise the job.

"Rome was not built in a day, nor will agriculture be emancipated over night. Much depends upon the character and ability of the men who compose the board. But much depends, too, upon the co-operative associations which are already formed, or will hereafter be formed. The board cannot function on its own account. The initiative lies with the farm co-operative associations.

"It is not an evasion of responsibility, but a statement of fact to say that the success of the farm bill depends upon team work between the board and the farm co-operatives, in whose aid the legislation was designed and around whom it is built.

Never Attempted Before

"I know it will be said that it cannot be done; that agriculture is too far flung; composed of too many millions of units; is too individualistic; ever to stand organization. But is it? Has the attempt ever been seriously and persistently made? Has not the effort been rather to find a magic cure-all by legislation which will by some mysterious wizardry whisk the surplus out of the way, leaving agriculture the pleasing task of increasing the next surplus?

"Is not the stake great enough to justify the undertaking? Let us not forget that the sine qua non of successful agriculture is not merely farming, but profit. We seek prosperous farms able to maintain good schools and afford to present and future Americans an American standard of living.

"In one of his campaign speeches, President Hoover uttered this inspiring sentiment:

What Hoover Said

"'My conception of America,' he said, 'is a land where men and women may walk in ordered freedom in the independent conduct of their occupations; where they may enjoy the advantages of wealth, not concentrated in the hands of a few, but spread through the lives of all; where they may build and safeguard their homes, and give their children the fullest advantages and opportunities of American life; . . . where a contented and happy people, secure in their liberties, free from poverty and fear, shall have their leisure and the impulse to seek a higher life.'

"In this statement is the essence of our na-

(Continued on page 11)



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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
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Send me complete information including approximate cost on your

- Full Coverage Policy
- Fire and Theft
- Public Liability and Property Damage

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The
Illinois Agricultural Associat RECORD

Number 7 JULY, 1929

LIBR'

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(Continued on page 11)



One Advantage of Sleeping on the Floor Is That You Can't Be Kicked Out of Bed

This is just another way of saying if you are basically right on price you need never worry about being undersold.

Being able to buy life insurance in your own company AT COST is like that when costs are as low and quality as high as it is possible to get them.

What is cost? In some companies cost is one thing and in COUNTRY LIFE it is another.

COUNTRY LIFE'S cost is low because of:

1. Lower commission expense for selling through direct contracts with County Farm Bureaus.
2. Low rates based on modern mortality, which considers the increased span of life.
3. The elimination of job holders, who consume a substantial portion of the policyholders' money in many companies.
4. The advantage of 95 already organized counties or agencies with no additional expense for organization.
5. The Good Will of the Farm Bureaus whose members own the company. This Good Will is worth millions to Farm Bureau members.

Your help will place $50,000,000 of life insurance on the books the first year and put COUNTRY LIFE ahead of two-thirds of the old line companies in volume.

Your co-operation will demonstrate the ability of farmers to succeed in a great self-help undertaking.

Your aid will create a large volume of business to increase dividends and benefits beyond our fondest hopes and expectations.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 So. Dearborn St.
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COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
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I would like to have more information about Country Life's

Straight Life Policy ☐
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20-Year Endowment Policy ☐
Send me rates at my age

MY NAME IS.....

ADDRESS.....

COUNTY.....

AGE.....

"A COUNTRY LIFE Policy In The Home Of Every Farm Bureau Member"

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second-class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 413, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1925.

Number 7 JULY, 1929 Volume 7

Many Farm Bureau Picnics Scheduled

August Will Be Big Month for Outdoor Gatherings

A HEAVY demand for fried chicken, pickles, potato salad, pie and all the other good things that come out of picnic baskets is in prospect for August and early September for the normal number of post-harvest Farm Bureau picnics that are being scheduled at this early date.

The "Home Rule" plan for district gatherings again is being followed. Farm Bureaus in each congressional district have been asked to declare whether or not they will help sponsor a district I. A. A. Farm Bureau picnic.

Arrangements in such cases will be left entirely with the local picnic committee but the I. A. A. will provide speakers and a public address system.

Five district picnics already have been scheduled. Arrangements for others are being made. Dates and places will be announced within the next two weeks.

Shelbyville on 16th

The 19th district picnic at Forest Park, Shelbyville, on Aug. 16 will open the season. At least this is the first joint event scheduled and members in the counties of Shelby, Coles, Moultrie, Piatt, Dewitt, Champaign, Macon, and Douglas are counting on having their alfalfa made, and the wheat and oats in the bin so nothing will stop a great district-wide jollification.

The 20th district chose to meet again on the state hospital grounds at Jacksonville. But this year the date is Aug. 17, two weeks earlier than the Labor Day gathering of last year when overcoats early in the day were comfortable.

Miller Park, Bloomington, where last year was held one of the largest of the 14 district picnics will entertain counties in the 17th again with the McLean County Farm Bureau and local business organizations acting as host. This picnic is scheduled for Wednesday, Aug. 28. The date was moved up a day to make room for the 25th district picnic at Sparta on the 29th.

Another at Sparta

The Randolph County Farm Bureau and Sparta business men will play host to the southwestern Illinois counties when they gather on the comfortable and commodious Sparta Country Club grounds.

The 24th district picnic at Olney last year was so overwhelmingly successful that the Farm Bureaus in that section voted to let Richland County have the honor and responsibility again. The Fair Grounds on Aug. 30, Olney, are the time and place for southeastern Illinois members to mark on the calendar.

While no dates have been scheduled for picnics in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 22nd districts committees are at work and announcements may be expected shortly.



Alexander Legge

Morrison in Whiteside county will probably be the scene of the district gathering for northwestern Illinois farmers. Monmouth has been named tentatively as the gathering place for the 14th district picnic, and DeKalb county seems a likely place for the proposed joint picnic between the 11th and 12th district Farm Bureaus.

The field is being combed for a new roster of speakers. All interest now centers around the Federal Farm Board scheduled to hold its first meeting at Washington July 15 and discussions of the new Marketing Act and future activities of the Farm Board may be expected at the district gatherings. Thus while recreation will be the chief drawing card, the picnics will have greater significance as they bring a greater realization and understanding of the part organized farmers will play in the movement toward agricultural stability and prosperity.

Mark 'Em On Your Calendar

Aug. 16—19th Dist. I. A. A. Farm Bureau Picnic, Forest Park, Shelbyville.
Aug. 17—20th Dist. Picnic, Jacksonville.
Aug. 28—17th Dist. Picnic, Miller Park, Bloomington.
Aug. 29—25th Dist. Picnic, Country Club, Sparta.
Aug. 30—23rd Dist. Picnic, Fair Grounds, Olney.
Others To Be Announced Later.

Members of Federal Farm Board Chosen

President Hoover Selects Able Executive As Chairman

ALEXANDER LEGGE of Chicago, president of the International Harvester Company, who has accepted the chairmanship of the Federal Farm Board on the invitation of President Hoover, is an outstanding business man who expressed friendliness to an effective farm relief program years ago. He is well known to leaders in the Farm Bureau movement.

Mr. Legge was born on a farm in Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1866 and lived on a farm until 1891 when he entered the employment of the McCormick Reaper Company. Mr. Legge worked his way up in the harvester business at Omaha. He became general manager of the International Harvester Company in 1913 and president in 1922. Legge was a dollar-a-year man during the war, working with Bernard Baruch, chairman, George N. Peek, and others on the War Industries Board.

Stone Vice-Chairman

James C. Stone of Lexington, Kentucky, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, was one of the founders of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association which is reported to have done an annual business of $50,000,000. Stone is recognized in the tobacco growing regions as an able, capable, business-type farm leader who has been identified with the cause of co-operative marketing for many years.

C. B. Denman of Farmington, Mo., president of the National Live Stock Producers' Association, will represent the live stock industry on the Board. He is perhaps better known to Illinois farmers than any other member.

Denman is known as a keen, level-headed, aggressive leader in the live stock marketing field. His energy and devotion to the Producer movement has helped make it a successful co-operative which last year did a business in excess of $130,000,000.

All Co-op. Leaders

Carl Williams of Oklahoma City is editor of the Oklahoma Stockman and Farmer. He had much to do with the organization of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange which he served at one time as president. He has been an advocate of co-operative marketing as one of the tools for helping farmers gain economic equality.

Charles C. Teague of Los Angeles, born on a farm in Maine, migrated to California as a young man where he engaged in fruit farming. He 'rose through the ranks during the organization of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange which he now serves as president. He is also president of several other co-operative commodity marketing associations, is a member of the farm legislative committee of California,

(Continued on page 8)

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1929.

LIFE INSURANCE RATES TOO HIGH, EXPERTS ADMIT

Chicagoans Discuss Effort Being Made for Readjustment.

BY GIFFORD ERNEST.

Life insurance rates in force today were computed on mortality tables now considered antiquated by actuaries and are admittedly too high, according to insurance experts seeking readjustment of premium rates.

The average rate for a straight life policy in a participating company is about $26.50 annually for a person 35 years old. This is approximately 30 per cent too high, say some actuaries and executives.

Admission that the rate is excessive is made when at the end of one or two years the company starts an annual refund or dividend of about $6.50 in the better companies and approximately $4 in other companies, Lawrence A. Williams, insurance expert and general executive of the Country Life Insurance Company of Illinois, pointed out today.

Terms It Indefensible.

"Insurance companies admit by this customary refunding procedure that they charge too much," he said. "In a scientific business like insurance, a guess on rate fixing that is almost 30 per cent out of the way is indefensible.

"Life insurance rates required by law are mostly based on the American experience mortality tables, now more than fifty years old. These tables are antiquated now that the life span has increased, but rates haven't been lowered.

"If the premium rate is so high that 30 per cent of it can be paid back in annual dividends or refunds, why not take it off the first cost of insurance?"

Insurance circles are agog with the controversy over high premium rates, according to Mr. Williams, who gave the points of contention that are set forth in conferences of insurance executives, experts, specialists and through their journals.

Paying for Promotion.

High rates, it is argued, provide a surplus over the percentage of profits allowed by law. This surplus makes available a huge fund for getting new business, and permits companies to pay as high as 75 per cent of the first annual premium to agents in commissions. If the premium rates were cut, commissions now paid would have to be reduced. The present rates enable the companies to pay high acquisition costs.

There is no monopoly in life insurance business. Approximately 250 companies do a competitive business in the United States and new ones are being formed all the time. America's insurance business has $100,000,000,000 in policies in force.

"The banking business, with assets totaling $90,000,000,000, is made to look like a kindergarten when compared to the insurance business," Donald F. Campbell of Chicago, well known insurance actuary, remarked.

"Life insurance is as near a public utility as any business can be," continued Mr. Williams. "The public's funds are contracted for to be paid in for life, or a set number of years, and the public is ignorant that of the amount taken, practically 30 per cent is in unwarranted premium charges."

Has Many Ramifications.

Involved in the administration of the insurance business, with its more than $100,000,000,000 are politics, building projects, tariffs, taxes and international policies, according to Mr. Williams, who maintains that the officialdom of the life insurance business constitutes the hierarchy keeping up the premium rates.

Opponents to reduction of the rates hold that the benefits of increased life expectancy obtain mainly in the younger ages and that corrections of premium tables are being made. Also that because of vigorous competition there is no call for a change.

"Confusion also results from the popular belief that premium rates are based on expectancy of life," said Mr. Campbell. "On account of interest and other factors this is not wholly the case. Rates of mortality in life tables are derived by the use of certain formulae applied to census statistics.

"The case is quite different in construction of mortality tables based on insured lives where the individuals do not come under observation until accepted as a risk by insurance companies.

Figuring Mortality Tables.

"The mortality tables used as a basis of figuring life insurance premium rates were built on an aggregate of selected persons, and therefore the life expectancy figures in insurance tables are approximately that of the latest findings in census tables."

Nevertheless, Mr. Williams points out, the refunding of a percentage of annual premiums goes on. He also thinks that the dividends are paid as a result of the tremendous competition in the business, and not because of business ethics.

"In other words," he said, "competition has done for policy holders what laws regulating premium rates have failed to do. But much more could be done if an investigation were made to ascertain scientifically what rate should be paid, and what the companies do with the interest on the excess premium collected before they return it in the form of so-called dividends."

Reprint from Chicago Daily News

Country Life Willing to Debate Ins. Rates

Seeks to be Fair at All Times

By L. A. Williams, Manager, Country Life Insurance Company

THROUGH the program of Country Life Insurance Company, we have been convinced beyond a doubt of the great service that can be rendered to members of Farm Bureaus and their families. The low, yet actuarially sound, guaranteed rates of Country Life have been compared with the rates of other companies. Such comparisons cannot be avoided in the future.

Alfred M. Best Company, Inc., has taken exception to certain references in an article by me in the May issue of the RECORD, which might be construed by some as reflecting upon the business integrity of the Best Company.

The statements in the article objected to are as follows:

"They champion the overcharge methods of their clientele as they recognize their 'Master's Voice'."

"And of course it is logical that a class publication shall champion those who have been fooling the public so long."

"When a little company like Country Life Insurance Company, with honesty of purpose can make all the big old line companies squeal through a mouthpiece, it is very apparent that Sam Jones' old saying, 'Every once in awhile a burnt sinner will squeal' is overwhelmingly true."

The article in the May issue followed an interchange of correspondence between A. Dexter Best of the Best Company and myself, copies of which were published by the Best Company in the May 1st issue of Best's Insurance News. The officers of the Best Company appear to think that these statements are a reflection upon the business integrity of their company. Inasmuch as the article was intended to set forth justification of the position and rates of Country Life Insurance Company and in no way as an attack upon the business integrity of Alfred M. Best Company, Inc., I desire at this time, and without further reviewing the controversy and to the end that no misunderstanding and prejudicial interpretation may arise from the above quoted statements, to recall them and suggest, as is done in judicial proceedings, that same be stricken from the RECORD.

There can be no question but that the Best Company has rendered a valuable service to business through its insurance publications. Its criticisms and approvals have been very helpful and constructive in the advancement of life insurance.

Welcome Rate Discussion

The officers of the Best Company have indicated their readiness to debate with me any matter of life insurance. I solicit and will welcome a discussion on the subject "Rates on Life Insurance" made by old line companies which claim to be mutual and operate on the participating plan.

The progress of the Country Life Insurance Company to date justifies ever increasing enthusiasm and optimism for greater service to its policyholders than was anticipated at the time of its organization. We shall continue to put forth every additional constructive effort for its advancement in a manner that will accrue to the benefit of the policyholder and make every policyholder a booster for Country Life Insurance Company.

August 1 Last Call For Liability Insurance

AUGUST 1 is the closing date to get pledge cards and checks in the mail to help initiate Employers' Liability Insurance for farmers, announces V. Vaniman, director of insurance service.

This insurance will protect the farm employer against liability for injury or death to employes up to $5,000 and $10,000. The cost of the insurance will be about $10 per year according to present estimates.

Vaniman cites several recent accidents on the farm as follows: Arthur Brossman of Plainfield had a team of horses run away with his hired man on July 2. The hired man received a broken shoulder and left foot broken across the instep. He was taken to a hospital at Aurora.

Frederick W. Huston of Gibson City died on July 4 as a result of injuries received two days before when he accidentally fell out of the door in the hay mow.

With his two sons, Howard and Fred, Mr. Huston was putting hay in the barn when the rope broke. He went to the mow to fix it and fell from the doorway, striking the ground 20 feet below. It was found that his arms were paralyzed, one leg broken above the knee, and his back was seriously injured.

Members are asked to call at their Farm Bureau offices for further information about this new insurance service at cost.

Two hundred and twenty-five applications for auto insurance were received by the Illinois Agricultural Mutual the first week in July.

Roadside Markets Getting Under Way

Bert Leeper Tells Progress of Plan In Radio Talk

"TWO districts of markets will be started this year, one with Bloomington as a center and another west of Chicago," declared A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing, in his recent radio address, June 27, on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS in discussing the chain of roadside markets.



A. B. Leeper

"Most of the markets in the Chicago district will be located in DuPage county," he said. "At present locations have been definitely decided upon and the markets are now being erected at the following points: One in Macon county just north of Decatur on Route No. 2; one in DeWitt county just north of Clinton at Wapella on Route No. 2; one in McLean county north of Bloomington on Route No. 2; one in McLean county northeast of Bloomington at Towanda on Route No. 4; one in McLean county nine miles east of Bloomington on Route No. 9; one in DuPage county near Naperville on Route No. 18; and one in DuPage county near Downers Grove on Route No. 18. It is planned to have these markets open for business early in July.

Not Competitive

"We do not expect these markets to interfere with the established channels of trade in the cities where peaches are handled through jobbers and retail stores. We believe these standardized roadside markets will render a real service to both growers and consumers by furnishing products of standardized grade and quality at prices fair to both.

"We would like to have every one within reasonable distance from these markets who is interested in the farm problem, and who wants to do something to aid the growers, to visit these markets. If you find the quality and prices of the products offered in line with those sold elsewhere, we would like to have you purchase your supplies through these markets. The further extension of this type of marketing service will depend entirely upon the patronage these markets receive this year. We have heard a great deal about the farmers doing something for themselves. Now I am telling you about a group of farmers who are trying to do something for themselves. We feel certain that the consumers will take kindly toward their efforts and we are really optimistic as to the future of this type of marketing.

To Distribute Peaches

"I also want to tell you about an effort the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange is making this year to extend the distribution of peaches to Illinois people. It is planned to send a representative to make arrangements with Farm Bureaus and local dealers in small communities to handle carlots of peaches. There are only 400 bushels of peaches in a carload and no community is too small, if the consumers cooperate, to use at least one car. I am going to suggest to all of the people in rural communities who are listening in, that you get in touch with your farm advisers or local dealers, if you are going to purchase peaches this year. This will give them some idea as to the demand and they will have more definite information as to your requirements. They in turn can get in touch with the distributors who will be glad to sell as many Illinois peaches as are needed. It is hoped by this plan to supply Illinois peaches at reasonable prices to the consumers in Illinois.

600 Carloads This Year

"The Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange will handle fruits and vegetables in carlots the same as heretofore. It is estimated that at least 600 carloads will be handled through that organization."

Commenting upon recent trends in the marketing of fruits and vegetables, Leeper pointed out that the completion of the hard-road system and the increased use of automobiles and trucks have developed a type of distribution that was unheard of only a few years ago.

"It is estimated that in 1928 at least 600 carloads of peaches were sold by the growers to consumers who hauled them away in automobiles or to buyers who transported them by trucks to be sold at points outside the producing areas. As a result," he continued, "a group of enterprising Farm Bureau members who are growers of fruits have formed an association to establish and operate a number of roadside markets in Illinois this year. It is the belief of these growers that a real service can be rendered through these roadside markets to both producers and consumers. Buildings, signs, and equipment of the markets will be standardized as far as conditions will permit. It is planned to divide the state into districts and place each district under the supervision of one manager. Each market will have its attendant who is responsible to the manager of his district.

Handle All Kinds

"The plan contemplates that all kinds of fruits and vegetables grown in the state will

(Continued on page 8)

OLDEST POLICY-HOLDER



Clinton C. Caywood

Clinton C. Caywood, 70, of Oblong, Ill., is the oldest Country Life policyholder. He was born Feb. 2, 1859.

Board of Trade Deals Held To Be "Gambling"

THE legality of contracts between customers and Board of Trade members for the purchase and sale of grain and provision futures and bids and offers, subsequently resulting in speculative transactions is being rigidly tested in Illinois in the McCabe grain futures case now before the appellate court at Ottawa.

William McCabe, a Bureau county farmer, was sued nearly six years ago by James K. Riordon, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, to foreclose a mortgage and recover on two notes at a total of $55,000, given in settlement of losses for alleged speculating on the Board of Trade.

In an answer and cross petition, McCabe held that the notes were given to satisfy gambling debts and he asked for their cancellation.

Before Higher Court

The decision of the lower court, should it be affirmed by the appellate court, places upon Board of Trade firms the duty of investigating the need of each customer for the grain and provisions he orders, his financial ability to accept and pay for all contracts, and his intention to make delivery or to receive shipment and not to close out before the expiration of the option or the maturing of the future contract.

J. L. Spaulding, attorney for McCabe, contended that it is just as easy to gamble on the Board of Trade contracts as it is to do a legitimate business. He held that the volume of transactions by McCabe in the three years before he withdrew from the market, involving a total of more than 27,000,000 bushels of grain, should have convinced the Chicago Board of Trade that McCabe was not engaged in legitimate business.

The whole question comes back to the point as to whether or not the higher court will construe McCabe's operations on the Board as gambling. Gambling debts are not recognized before the law.

The case has attracted wide attention and the decision of the appellate court due within 60 days will be watched with interest.

Want Electricity

The LaSalle County Farm Bureau sponsored a meeting in Otter Creek township recently to discuss arrangements for rural electrification in the vicinity of Kernan. L. J. Quasey, I. A. A. transportation director, and representatives of the Public Service Company attended the meeting.

Eleven farmers in this neighborhood are seeking electricity for their farms. Efforts are being made by the Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. Transportation Department to work out a plan whereby the wiring can be installed and the cost divided and added to the monthly electric bills over a period of several years.

E. A. Wilmot of Peoria County led all agents of Country Life Insurance Company in the month of June. He wrote $57,000 of personal business and his county produced a total of $67,000. The counties of Effingham and Peoria are in race for first place in attaining their reipective quotas. H. O. Henry, the general agent of Effingham County, now leads in highest per cent of quota.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

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I. A. A. Growth

THE growth of the Illinois Agricultural Association and its associated companies during the past ten years is revealed in the tremendous increase in office floor space occupied now compared with that comprising the first little office established in Room 1103, Edison Building, Clark and Adams St., back in 1919. Two rooms, one about 14 x 14 feet, the other 12 x 14 feet, a total of 364 square feet made up the first home of the I. A. A. in Chicago. Today the Association and associated companies occupy 7850 square feet of floor space or well over half the entire 12th floor of the Transportation Building.

Secretary D. O. Thompson, Publicity Director Edgar L. Bill, and Organization Director J. C. Sailor together with office help comprised the I. A. A. staff when the first office was established in the Edison Building.

Early in 1920 the Association had blossomed out with a membership of nearly 50,000. Several new departments were established and the cramped quarters of the Edison Building were deserted for more commodious offices in the Peoples Life Insurance Building at 130 North Wells Street.

The move to the Transportation Building at Harrison and Dearborn Sts., the present headquarters, was made about two years later. Nearly every year since then has seen expansion in service to members, and office space to contain all the new activities. Tenants whose offices once adjoined the I. A. A. have relinquished their rooms and taken other space to accommodate us.

How the Copper Producers Did It

COMMENTING upon the recent prosperity of copper producers Glenn Griswold in the Chicago Journal of Commerce says:

"All sorts of reasons are being given for the advance in the price of copper and for the fact that even now copper is abnormally high and profitable. Most of these reasons are fairly sound and yet it would seem that the most important reason is the one usually neglected; that is co-operative organization within the industry.

"No other industry is so soundly organized in its inter-company and competitive relations. After six years of depression and near bankruptcy the full effect of co-operation began to be felt, and despite its price inflation copper seems to be one of the strongest industries in the country today."

Organization and co-operation can do as much for agriculture although the farm problem is infinitely more complex. The "Agricultural Marketing Act" and the Federal Farm Board, it is hoped, will point the way to stabilization at a profitable level. Farmers recognize their responsibility in the work that lies ahead. We must learn first, however, that co-operation means the individual support of every farmer to his live stock shipping association, Producers' Commission Association, co-operative fruit and vegetable growers' association, seed growers' exchange, cream shipping association, co-operative farmers' elevator, co-operative farm supply company, and last but not least, the Farm Bureau.

Gratitude and Ingratitude

"I AM writing to inform you that they have built my fence along the railroad," writes Arthur Bestold, a member of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau. "I thank you very much for taking care of this for me. I have a neighbor who says he has been trying to get a fence for three years and has not got it yet. Still he is always knocking the Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. I appreciate this service very much."

This little testimonial reveals one of the minor and less important services made possible by organization. Yet, because it was direct, tangible, and individual it was highly appreciated.

Of far more importance are other services rendered by the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association. Initiating co-operative marketing and bargaining associations and protecting farmers' interests before taxing bodies, commissions that fix freight rates, telephone rates, and light rates are of greater significance.

Yet because these services are less tangible, less evident they often go unnoticed and unappreciated. Non-members as well as members benefit from many of these activities. But too often they are taken for granted and evoke no such letters as the one quoted above.

It is perhaps too much to expect commendation and thanks for work well done. "Ingratitude is the world's reward," said a German philosopher with some truth. He who works for the sake of securing credit, recognition, and reward is usually disappointed. The personal joy and satisfaction that comes from work well done must suffice. If you get more than this, count yourself fortunate.

State Fair August 19

STATE Fair visitors at Springfield during the week August 19-24 will be greeted by a fifty by eighty Farm Bureau tent reserved as headquarters for I. A. A.-Farm Bureau members throughout Illinois. A portion of the space in the tent will be used as a checking booth where members may leave their wraps and parcels while they seek recreation and rest.

The State Fair is a great educational institution. Everyone can see the handiwork of superior live stock breeders, fruit, vegetable, and grain growers. There is inspiration for farm boys and girls in the 4-H Club exhibits. The art of home making is not forgotten in the educational displays and exhibits that interest thousands of Fair visitors.

The Illinois State Fair with its many new buildings, its spacious grounds and countless attractions is one of the best in the country. But go to the Fair with the idea of learning the lessons it teaches if you would make it a profitable trip.



Tune in on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS every Thursday night at 6:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart (265 meters) is broadcast between 12:00 and 12:20 p. m., Monday to Friday inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago livestock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, and talks by I. A. A. staff members, officials, and leaders in farm thought are broadcast daily.

Forum Speakers

Pertinent facts regarding the development of grain marketing will be discussed on the I. A. A. Radio Forum from Station WLS by Harrison Fahrnkopf on Thursday, July 18, time 6:30 p. m.

V. Vaniman, director of insurance service, will be the Forum speaker on Thursday, July 25, when he will discuss "Accident Prevention" and what farmers can do to avoid unnecessary losses.

John C. Watson was the Forum speaker on July 11 when he reviewed the history of tax equalization of farm lands and property since 1920 and '21 when the Illinois Agricultural Association for the first time in history represented Illinois farmers before the State Tax Commission.

Broadcast From KMOX

"A Limestone, Legume, Livestock Tour Through Monroe County" was the subject of a 25-minute broadcast from Station KMOX, St. Louis on Saturday, June 29, during the noon-hour. The Monroe County Farm Bureau sponsored the radio program and a number of Farm Bureau members in that county, including "Limestone John" Gummershiemer, took part.

"Limestone John" was one of the early sponsors of the Limestone-Phosphate Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

During the program the radio listeners went for a ride on a limestone truck, saw fields of alfalfa and sweet clover, corn on sweet clover land, dairy herds, and hogs grazing on sweet clover. Farm Adviser C. A. Hughes was in charge.

Use Your Organization

When the home of a Marshall County farmer burned recently, the mortgagee of the farm—the Federal Land Bank—collected the insurance and remitted the same to the farmer to restore the home, requesting that he insure the building at once.

He bought a $2,000 policy of an old line fire insurance company, paying a premium of $23 per one year.

"When the Farm Bureau insurance director explained to him," says the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau News, "that the identical policy could have been secured from the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company for $7.60 he said: 'I did not know the Farm Bureau had such a service to offer.' His ignorance, which is not peculiar to him alone, cost him $15 in good money."

A Close Call

"THERE is some humor in this job of selling insurance," writes Delbert Saxe, general Farm Bureau insurance agent for Edwards county. "It never pays for a prospect to say that he will not die for a long time.

"Yesterday I wrote the wife of one of our charter policyholders and tried to write the husband for additional insurance," relates Saxe. "The man told me he thought he would not be apt to need insurance for 20 or 25 years yet, at least not until after harvest when he might have more money.

"I had to leave it that way. Tonight I heard that he, in less than an hour, was struck by lightning which burned all the hair off his legs from the knees down. We shall surely have to see him again and see if he is the kind of a man who can be gotten to change his mind."

It is important that the children of this generation learn the value of life insurance at an early age, that they may increase their estates through the medium of insurance as the years go by, in keeping with their knowledge of the value of insurance. If the boy or girl is old enough to earn money, he or she is taught responsibility by shouldering the premium payments of the policies started by the parents. Teaching children to shoulder responsibility is an education.

As an educational fund, 20 year endowment policies may be started for the baby, and when the child is ready for college the cash value of the policy may be taken in its fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth or eighteenth year, and used for educational purposes. It has been a compulsory savings plan that has provided the ready cash at the time that the child starts to college.

A nation-wide program in which wheat growers are being urged to increase their facilities for storing grain on farms so as to distribute marketings throughout the season to prevent gluts and to secure the premiums of high protein content is being launched by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

Thanks For Quick Service

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.

"I am this day in receipt of your check in full for claim of $7 Re: Wayland Sears auto accident," wrote Charles H. Francis, Woodstock, Illinois, lawyer, on June 29.

"I did not write you in regard to this claim until June 25," continues Mr. Francis. "I just want to let you know that I highly appreciate the quick service and lack of red tape in the matter. That is the way to get favorable advertising and at the same time to give the best of satisfaction."

Progress Against T. B. in Whiteside

TEN thousand eight hundred and sixty-four cattle were tested for tuberculosis in Whiteside county, Ill., last year. Only 2.3 per cent reacted. Initial tests were made of 930 cattle with 167 reactors, or a percentage of 17.9. Retests were made of 9,934 cattle with only 102 reactors, a fraction over one per cent.

The year before the percentage of reactors on initial tests was 11.5 per cent, showing that in untested herds the infection is increasing. With one per cent reactors on retests in the year just closed against 2.1 per cent reactors the previous year, a reduction of more than 50 per cent of affected cattle in tested herds is revealed.

Need Both

THE following letter was received recently from W. B. Fitch of Lawrence county:

"I have been carrying a policy on my auto with the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company for some time. When I came to the first meeting of the Company, I had never thought of auto insurance; but I refused to return home without a policy.

"Without Public Liability and Property Damage, any man can lose an entire life's earnings in one wreck, and should be the first insurance any man should buy.

"Complete coverage on any car will save anyone his Farm Bureau dues and you need both, as Agriculture is the foundation of all industry.

"W. B. FITCH,
"Executive Committeeman,
"Lawrence Co. Bureau."

Farm Bureau Members

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS are interested in the success and progress of the co-operative farmer elevator. In Ogle County of 45 men who are directors of five elevators, 36 are Farm Bureau members. In McLean County, of 20 farmer elevators with 148 men as directors, 96 are members of the Farm Bureau.

Mr. Gehring, president of the Knox County Farm Bureau, recently made the following significant statement:

"The Farm Bureau is not going to try to tell any farmer's elevator how to run its business. But if there are marketing problems that the Farm Bureau can help solve it stands ready to serve the community and the county."

We are in an age of spending that requires a lure and a bait to get people to save. The competitive age is competitive in making money only. It is not competitive from a savings standpoint. The ones who really advance in the long run are the people who are able to set aside funds in reserve. It is true that an estate is guaranteed the first minute a life insurance application is signed, paid-for, and approved, and that thousands of estates will be left as a result of COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY and its activities in Illinois, that would not be left had that Company not come into existence. These estates will benefit the beneficiaries.

Cream Improvement Plan Profitable To Producers

INDIANA dairymen and creamery men are co-operating in a cream improvement program. Their plan is known as the "four-day delivery plan" which means that a producer who delivers cream not over four days old gets a premium of three cents per lb. butterfat above the price paid for regular cream.

The plan has been in operation 21 months and in that time 5,222,205 lbs. of butterfat were handled. Of this amount more than half, or 2,872,677 lbs., was premium butterfat which netted the producers $86,180.31 more than they would have received had the "four-day plan" not been in operation.

"There are tremendous possibilities for improving the quality of butterfat in Illinois," says Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing. "We should extend our organized effort as rapidly as possible and develop field service for the co-operative produce units now marketing."

Cream Stations Grow

Co-operative cream stations in Illinois are handling more butterfat in 1929 than they handled in 1928. Twelve stations in April last year sold 72,028 lbs. of butterfat, says Frank Gougler. These same in April this year handled 84,960 lbs. or an increase in volume of 18 per cent.

The greatest gain in volume was made by the Bloomington station. In April, 1928, this station handled 4,567 lbs., while this year the volume was 7,719 lbs. which represents a 69 per cent gain.

This increase is voluntary on the part of producers and not a result of a campaign to drum up business, declares Gougler. It shows that producers are pleased to market through their own association.

Child Health Conference

The first national conference since the Roosevelt administration to consider the health of the children of the nation has been called by President Hoover to meet in the White House early next year.

The subjects to be covered embrace problems of dependent children, regular medical examination, school or public clinics for children, hospitalization, adequate milk supplies, community nurses, maternity instruction and nurses, teaching of health in the schools, facilities for playgrounds and recreation, voluntary organization of children, etc.

Federal Farm Board

(Continued from page 3)

and an officer in one of the large banks in Los Angeles.

William F. Schilling of Minnesota, president of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, the latest addition to the Board, will represent the dairying interests. The selection of Mr. Schilling came after the place assigned the dairy interests had been offered W. S. Moscrip of Lake Elmo, Minnesota. Schilling has been closely identified with the development of co-operative dairy marketing in his home state.



Champion Ice Cream Eater

WILBUR LAWRENCE of Bloomington is McLean county's champion ice cream eater. He devoured a quart brick of frozen cream in six minutes and 10 seconds in a contest conducted by the McLean County Milk Producers' Association. He claims the championship of Illinois and will meet all comers.

Fred Shipley, manager of the Champaign County Milk Producers is reported to have challenged Manager Forrest Fairchild of the McLean County Producers' to an ice cream eating contest between teams of three men to be chosen from each county.

Lawrence defeated Charley Baker, McLean dairyman who consumed a quart brick in six minutes and 40 seconds.

How To Order Limestone

FARM Bureau members are entitled to a 10c per ton discount from the regular retail price of agricultural limestone if they comply with the conditions set forth in the contract which the I. A. A. has with some twenty different Limestone Producers. See your Farm Adviser for details. In general, however, these conditions are, as follows:

Order must be placed by the Farm Bureau member through a Farm Bureau (not direct or with a dealer);

Order must be on regular order form which the I. A. A. has provided the Bureaus and must be sent to one of the contract companies;

Member must pay his bill within 30 days from date the shipment was made by the Company.

If all of these features are complied with, the member may deduct 10c per ton (not 10%) from the face of his bill when he sends in his remittance.

If your land needs limestone, it is the best investment you can make. Consult your Farm Adviser for detailed advice on how, where, when and how much to apply. Last year Illinois farmers used 741,000 tons of agricultural limestone. Large as these figures are, in the future they will be much larger.



By Art Lynch

ORGANIZED dairymen do a better job of selling because they have information and facts concerning their markets.

* * *

EVERY month they know to a pound how much the market used. They know the intake. They know how much the folks drank. They know how these figures compare with the previous month and with previous seasons.

* * *

THIS information tells them whether to add a good cow or sell a "star boarder." It tells them whether to raise that heifer calf or make her into veal for restaurants to sell for "chicken sandwiches."

* * *

THE live milk selling cooperatives get out regular news bulletins to the members. They give a picture of the market as it is—not as it ought to be—but the "low down." The member is in a position to read and heed.

* * *

MARKET facts show when more milk is needed to supply the consumers. The dairymen know when to give the cows a little extra salad of silage with bran and cottonseed dressing.

* * *

IF THERE'S too much milk the market facts will tell us to fool the cows by putting shavings in front of them and let them wear green goggles. They'll think it's silage, will partake and be merry—but won't milk such a surplus.

* * *

AND another thing. Facts will tell us when to give these old-fashioned cows some birth control pamphlets to read.

Speed T. B. Program

In May, 1929 more tuberculin tests were applied to cattle throughout the United States than in any previous month, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington.

Slightly more than a million tuberculin tests per month have been applied eight times since the work began in 1917, but at no time was the number so great as during May of this year when 94,517 herds, containing 1,193,660 cattle were tuberculin tested.

Roadside Markets

(Continued from page 5)

be offered for sale through these roadside markets. Such products as are grown in the vicinity of the markets will be furnished by the local growers. Those products which are not grown locally, such as peaches, apples, pears, and melons, will be delivered to the markets by trucks or shipped in by rail.

"Prices charged at the roadside markets will be wholesale prices growers are receiving at shipping points plus cost of transportation and necessary operating expenses."

"At the circus there was a girl who rode beneath the horse, on the horse's neck, and almost on his tail."

"That's nothing. I did all that the first time I rode a horse."



CO-OPERATIVE marketing is a modern development of co-operative farming. Farmers have co-operated for years with great success in threshing, haying, corn shelling, butchering, etc. Now they are co-operating in merchandising and selling their produce.

You can measure the value of co-operative marketing in dollars and cents. Selling butterfat and eggs co-operatively in McLean county added an average of $24 to the patrons' income in 1928. Butterfat prices gained an average of three cents per pound throughout the entire county when produce marketing units were organized at Bloomington and Belleflower. A gain of three cents per pound applied to McLean county's average annual production of 1,023,091 pounds of fat, means an increase in income of $30,692.73 per year.

This Is Worth Having

This seems like only a drop in the bucket. Yet, if the price paid to farmers who produce the 60,000,000 pounds of butterfat sold annually in Illinois was increased by three cents per pound, it would total $1,800,000. That's worth having, is it not?

The 35 co-operative cream stations now operating in Illinois handle approximately 2,450,000 pounds of butterfat annually. These co-operatives have stabilized the butterfat price upward from three to five cents per pound wherever they operate.

Organization Paid Here

On April 3, 1928, the co-operative cream station at Albion in Edwards county, sold its year's output of butterfat under a contract for 8.5 cents per pound more than was being paid the same day at Ullin in Pulaski county. A preliminary meeting to organize a co-operative produce association at Ullin was held on April 5. The next day private cream stations increased their prices two cents per pound butterfat. Does organization pay?

The business-like way is to sell your farm produce on your own weights and tests. How much are you getting for cream and butterfat in your community? How does this price compare with the 90 score Chicago butter market?

Fill out the coupon below and get the facts

Produce Marketing Department
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
608 So. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO

CUT HERE

Illinois Agricultural Association,
608 So. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois

I am receiving ..... cents a lb. for butterfat in ..... (town).

Our cream is usually (check) sweet, slightly sour, very sour when delivered.

Write and tell me whether or not this is a fair price and send me complete information about how I can market cream, poultry, and eggs at a better price.

Name .....

Address .....

County .....



TWENTY-ONE teams playing in five divisions of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League are coming down the home stretch in the annual clash for divisional and state championships.

Henry county's victory over Knox at Cambridge on July 4, score 6 to 5, places this team in undisputed possession of the lead in Div. II with four games won and none lost. Knox and Stark are tied for second place having each won one game and lost two.

Marshall-Putnam and Tazewell are tied for first place in Div. III. McDonough has a clean slate with four won and none lost in Div. IV. McLean has the edge on Logan in Div. V, and Cass at this writing is on top in Div. VI.

Menard county played its first game against Sangamon on July 4 at Springfield. It was Sangamon's second victory, score 9 to 4. Henderson county is still in the race in Div. IV where it has a record of four games won and one lost. Henderson was nosed out by McDonough last year for the divisional championship.

The standing of teams according to reports received at headquarters of the League by July 10 follows:

OFFICIAL STANDING OF TEAMS IN THE ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 6, 1929

DIVISION II	*Won*	*Lost*	*Pct.*
Henry	4	0	1000
Knox	1	2	333
Stark	1	2	333
Lee	1	3	250

DIVISION III	*Won*	*Lost*	*Pct.*
Marshall-Putnam	3	1	750
Tazewell	3	1	750
Peoria	2	3	400
Woodford	1	4	200

DIVISION IV	*Won*	*Lost*	*Pct.*
McDonough	4	0	1000
Henderson	4	1	800
Hancock	1	3	250
Warren	0	5	000

DIVISION V	*Won*	*Lost*	*Tied*	*Pct.*
McLean	4	1	0	800
Logan	4	1	1	800
Champaign	2	2	1	500
Ford	0	6	0	000

McLean-Champaign game of June 8 ordered played over July 14.

DIVISION VI	*Won*	*Lost*	*Pct.*
Cass	3	0	1000
Greene	1	0	1000
Sangamon	2	2	500
Morgan	0	3	000
Menard	0	1	000

Divisional championships must be decided by August 17 according to rules adopted at Peoria last March. Arrangements will be made to play off some of the semi-final games at district I. A. A.-Farm Bureau picnics, five of which already are scheduled beginning August 16.

The State Arbitration Committee has been kept busy ironing out controversies and making decisions. A number of such disputes have arisen because of faulty umpiring. Most of the teams are evenly matched and extra inning games have been frequent.

The fifteen-inning contest between Sangamon and Greene counties on June 15 was the longest game of the season. District Dictator Charles S. Black ruled that this game, previously reported won by Greene, score 7 to 6, must be played over because the umpire failed to call a runner out when hit by a batted ball. Greene county has asked for a review of the evidence so the question will probably go on up to the Arbitration Committee.

The State Arbitration Committee ruled that a similar game between Champaign and McLean must be played over because the umpire improperly called time when a play was still in motion during which a runner was tagged out before crossing the home plate. This run paved the way for a short-lived McLean County victory.



T. E. BENTON

T. E. BENTON of Marion, Williamson county, sent in more applications for auto insurance—63 in number—than any other representative of the company during the month of April. Williamson county led all others in the state that month.

The agents in southern Illinois awarded a $70 watch to the man sending in the greatest number of applications during April. Mr. Benton won the watch. Williamson county now has more policyholders in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual—the Farm Bureau auto insurance company—than any other county in southern Illinois.

New Movie Film

A moving picture illustrating the development of harvesting methods from the most primitive to the modern combine harvester can be secured by writing the Office of Exhibits, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This film will be of interest to producers of small grains in all sections of the country. It contains much valuable information regarding costs of operation and the precautions which should be taken to insure keeping quality in grain.

Largest Policy Holder

Ray P. Hoover, vice-president of the Ruhm Phosphate and Chemical Company, also an officer in the Hoover-Mason Chemical Company, is the largest single policyholder in Country Life Insurance Company. Mr. Hoover whose home is in Evanston, Ill., recently applied for $25,000 worth of life insurance through the Cook County Farm Bureau.

Exactly 754 applications for auto insurance were received by the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company at I. A. A. headquarters during June. On June 29, the last business day of the month, total applications and policies in force aggregated 14,679.

CALCIUM CHLORATE KILLS WEEDS



Recommended by Experiment Stations and Farm Agencies for the control and eradication of all noxious weeds such as

Quack Grass — Canadian Thistle
Wild Morning Glory — Poison Ivy

ATLACIDE
CALCIUM CHLORATE KILLS WEEDS

CONTAINS 45.5% CHLORIC ACID (ClO_3)
CALCIUM CHLORATE EQUIVALENT 56.4%

Dissolves Easily. Crops may be grown on treated soil a few months after application. Apply as a spray for large areas. Apply as a dust for small areas.

Packed in 3¼ lb. sifter cans for dusting on small areas and in 200 lb. and 50 lb. drums for use in standard spray tanks.

Satisfactorily used on 15,000 miles of railroad track last year.

Non-poisonous to animals or people. No fire hazard.

ATLACIDE NON-POISONOUS DUSTER



Simply shake powdered weed killer from perforated container.

Write for Booklet "2" *for full information!*

Illinois Farm Supply Company
Room 1206-608 S. Dearborn St.
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Organization Is Answer Says Secretary Hyde

(Continued from page 1)

tional aspiration. America believes that its hopes and its purposes will be soonest achieved through a guaranty of equal opportunity to every man, leaving it to each American to climb as high and achieve as greatly as his merits and his industry will permit. The sum of the achievements of our citizens is national accomplishment.

Have Been Blessed

"This nation, under God, has been blessed beyond the dreams of avarice. The smoke plumes of its factories write upon the sky a story of busy industry and of prosperity. The average man enjoys a higher standard of living than was ever enjoyed by any nation in history. The good things of life are more broadly and less unevenly distributed. The creative industry of the nation is more widely owned than ever before. Buyers and borrowers of other nations throng our markets and draw upon our stores of goods and of accumulated capital.

Can't Be Complacent

"In all of this, there is, there must be a place of economic equality and opportunity for the American farmer. His is the most creative, the most vital, and the most serviceable of all occupations. There are, happily, many thousands of prosperous farmers, but agriculture as a whole has had too small a share of national prosperity. This nation cannot afford to view with complacency any inequality among its own people.

"We have poured out our wealth with quick sympathy for the stricken among the other nations of the earth. We spent billions of money and oceans of blood and tears in a struggle across the sea, to defend our conception of political equality, and it is worth whatever expenditure of effort and national treasure may be required to guarantee equality of economic opportunity for all American citizens.

"There was a time in history when the cry, 'I am a Roman citizen', brought to the aid of the distressed citizen every other Roman within earshot. I appeal to this association in the exercise of its great nation-wide influence, to aid, by precept and example, in soundly and constructively answering the equally compelling cry, 'I am an American farmer'."

He Don't Even Listen!



Saddest Story of the Month—A man put an ad. in a matrimonial bureau paper and received a reply from his fiancée.

What's Wrong Here?



Hail Storm Hits Jo Daviess County

A HAIL storm hit the northwestern part of Jo Daviess county on June 27 and demolished field crops, stripped trees, and damaged farm buildings over an area of several miles in width. In the neighborhood of East Dubuque and Galena, hailstones one inch in diameter were reported by local residents.

Growing corn in fields adjoining Route 5 was knocked flat, small grain was battered into the ground, and windows shattered in many farm houses, barns, and other buildings. The loss will run into thousands of dollars. Comparatively few fields were protected against loss by hail insurance.



Corn A Total Loss On This Whiteside County, Ill. Farm

WIPED OUT BY HAIL

HOW often have you heard the expression, "Wiped Out By Hail," Few Illinois farmers have missed seeing the terrible destruction wrought by a hail storm in mid-summer. The following report from a recent issue of a daily newspaper tells a story that is all too familiar:

FARMS DAMAGED BY HAIL AND TWISTER

While a heavy gale swept Columbus shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, and swirling greenish yellow clouds threatened ominously, many farms north of Humphrey and south of Creston were experiencing a destructive hail storm and a wind that attained the proportions of a small twister in several places.

The small grain on the Barney Lohaus farm, a mile north of Humphrey, was wiped out and the corn hurt considerably by the hail, and Louie Koech, living a mile north of the Lohaus place, reports a similar loss to his crops.

On the Mrs. Minnie Gorman place in the same neighborhood, tops of all the trees along the road were stripped, and the oats crop was destroyed. George Daniels, also in the same area, lost all his oats, and a large cow shed was blown from its foundation.

New House Damaged

Ernest Wurdeman's new large bungalow, nearing completion, was badly damaged when hail broke in all the windows, which had just been placed in position the day before.

The corn field at the Wurdeman farm has the appearance of freshly plowed ground this morning, and it is difficult to tell what variety of crops were planted in any of the fields, as they were all beaten into the ground or mowed off short by the hail.

You Can't Stop a Hail Storm, But You Can Protect Your Valuable Crop and Buildings With Insurance at Cost in the

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY

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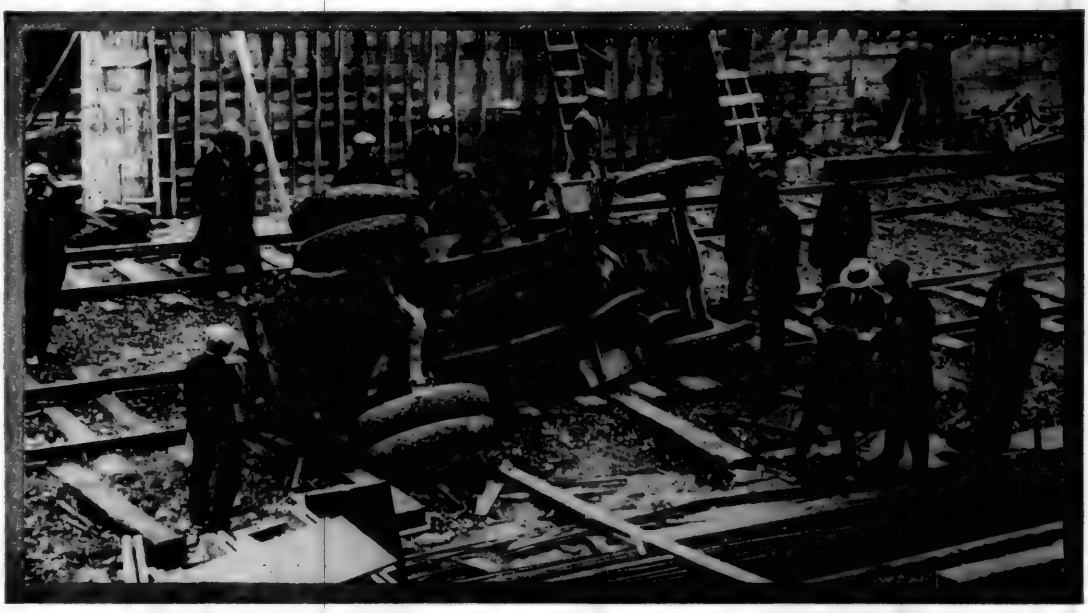
Send me your latest folder that explains all about

Farm Crop Hail Insurance ☐
Fire, Windstorm and Tornado Ins. ☐
Hail Insurance on Buildings ☐

Name.....

Address.....

County.....



Stalled on the railroad track, this truck, despite its great bulk, was hurled 50 feet when struck by a train

WOULD YOU BE PROTECTED HAD THIS TRUCK BEEN YOURS?

HUNDREDS of accidents like this happen every day. You don't expect to drive on the railroad track and stall your engine. Neither did the driver of the truck shown above. Yet that's what happened and you see the result.

This picture illustrates only one of the many hazards that continually threaten the owner of an automobile or truck. Losses to owners of motor driven vehicles result from hundreds of different causes. If our much travelled highways could speak, theirs would be a tale of careless driving and scores of costly smashups. Fire, tornadoes, and thieves also take a heavy toll.

A full coverage policy in *your own company*, the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, means complete protection against all these risks. Insure in your own organization, in the company backed by the Farm Bureau members of Illinois if you want fair treatment, prompt settlement of claims, highest security, and greatest savings.

STOLEN

1928 MODEL CHEVROLET SEDAN *STOLEN* 5-10-29. Plate No. 1166856, Engine No. 4439820. Dark green body, spare tire and bumpers, small dent in front of left parking light on hood. Disc wheels.

REWARD—$100.

Owner—A. J. Wallace, Rudement, Ill.

Note:—This theft means a total loss to the owner unless the car is returned. Had it been insured in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual its full value, determined by a fair appraisal, would have been paid in cash to the policyholder.

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Send me your latest booklet and approximate cost of your

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Fire and Theft ☐
Public Liability and Property Damage ☐

Name.....

Address.....

County.....

Make of Car.....

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE ISSUE

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 8 AUGUST, 1929 Volume 7

Our Legislative Program in the 56th General Assembly

By The I. A. A. Committee on Public Relations

FOLLOWING the precedent established two years ago, the Committee on Public Relations presents the following report on the legislative activities of the Association in the Fifty-sixth General Assembly. This report is made to inform our membership about the attitude of the Association toward various bills and resolutions of especial interest to farmers.

The legislative policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association in the recent session of the General Assembly was determined, at least in its major aspects, by the delegates in session at the annual meeting. The major legislative projects approved at Danville were the State Income Tax, the Limitation of the County Highway Tax Rate, the Amendment of the Revenue Article of the State Constitution, and the Gasoline Tax.

In addition the annual meeting took a strong position recommending resistance to tax increases until the people of the State amend the Constitution and set up a fair taxing system. The resolutions adopted at Danville also asked for the Amendment of the Co-operative Marketing Act of 1923, the Amendment of the Membership Act of 1872, and the continuance of efforts to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, with adequate appropriations for indemnities for reacting cattle.

All Subjects of Bills

All of the projects named above were the subjects of bills and resolutions introduced in the Fifty-sixth General Assembly. In some cases the bills were prepared by the Association. In other cases, for reasons stated in this report, no bills were prepared by us. It was found advisable to prepare bills on some matters which were not considered at Danville, these being the Amendment of the Dog License Act, the Amendment of the Insurance Acts, and the Amendment of the Fertilizer Act. In some cases it was necessary to oppose bills or resolutions or to ask for amendments there to protect farmers' interests.

All of the bills and resolutions in which the Illinois Agricultural Association had a particular interest, either in support or in opposition, are briefly described below.

Controversial Bills

Of the bills sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association, serious opposition developed against two, one of which was defeated. These two bills are most suitable for the purpose of presenting the voting records of members of the General Assembly. They are the bill for a State Income Tax and the bill limiting the County Highway Tax Rate. The voting record of every down state senator and representative on each of these bills is given, by districts, in the table on page 9 of this issue. Members of the Illinois Agricultural Association should study this table to see how their senators and representatives voted on these two important measures.

AN IMPORTANT service rendered Illinois farmers by the I. A. A. is to represent their interests where legislation affecting the welfare of agriculture is considered. Legislation invariably tends to move in the direction desired by powerful and active organizations, especially if those who may be injured thereby make no resistance. In former days many burdens were thus placed on farmers solely because they were not organized, and therefore, could make no effective resistance.

Representatives of the Association examined every bill and resolution offered in the 56th General Assembly. In many cases they suggested or asked for modifications. In a few cases active opposition was necessary.

The accomplishments of the Association in the recent legislative session are in large part due to the effective work of the County Farm Bureaus and their collective supporting membership. The continued prestige and influence of the I. A. A. in matters of this character in a very large measure depend upon the understanding, determination and activities of the membership throughout the state.

Farmers should study the records of their representatives and regardless of party affiliation, return their proven friends to the legislative halls. By following such a policy, farmers can render the most effective service in protecting their rightful future interests.

STATE INCOME TAX BILL

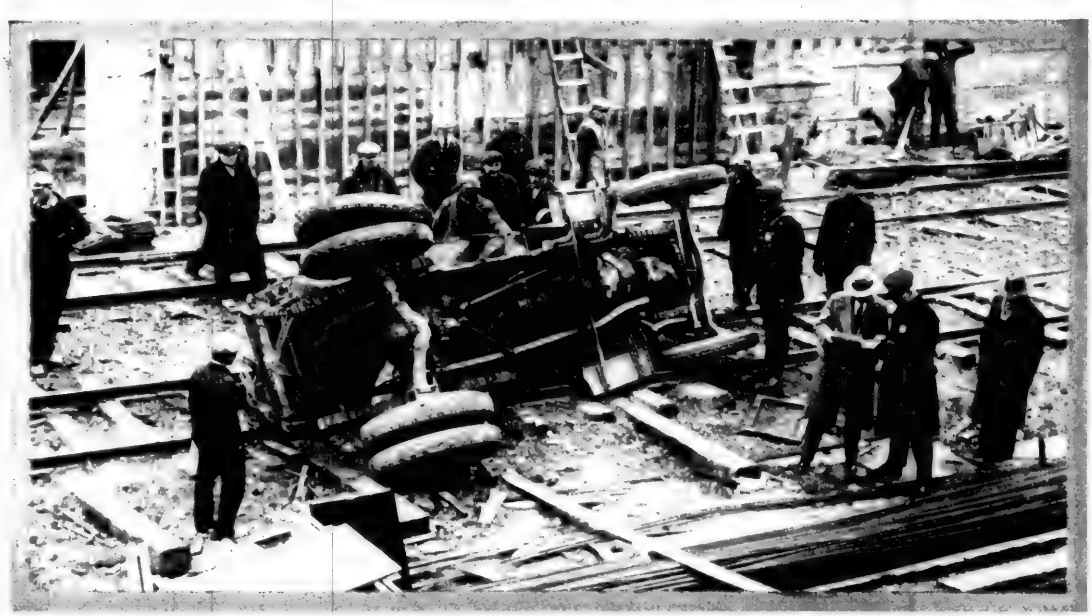
Early in the session Senator Lantz introduced this bill as Senate Bill 39. This was practically the same bill drawn by representatives of the Association two years ago and introduced in the 55th General Assembly by Senators Lantz, Deck and Sneed. In both sessions the bill provided for a direct deduction of any property taxes, which a taxpayer might pay in this State, from any income tax which might be levied against him, and for the use of the net funds derived from the income tax in reducing or replacing the already existing State school tax.

At the time of its introduction the bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Revenue and Finance. In a hearing before the Committee it was given very fair consideration and was recommended for passage. When it was called up for second reading, the Senate went into Committee of the Whole and again gave it very fair consideration. It was passed by the Senate on April 24 by a vote of 28 to 19.

House Committee Unfriendly

After its passage by the Senate, the Bill went to the House. It was referred to the Committee on Revenue, which was very unfairly composed of nineteen Cook county and eleven downstate representatives. When the bill was called up for a hearing before the Committee, Representative Schnackenberg of Chicago, opposed hearing its supporters and moved that it be reported with the recommendation that it "do not pass." Representatives Hunter, sponsor of the bill in the House, and Green, chairman of the Committee, urged proper consideration and that its supporters be heard. The Chicago majority, however, supported by Representative Crowley of Peoria, forced a vote and adopted Schnackenberg's motion.

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Full Coverage Policy ☐
Fire and Theft ☐
Public Liability and Property Damage ☐

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When the Committee reported

unfavorably to the House, Representative Hunter moved that the Committee report be not concurred in and that the bill be placed on the calendar. The motion was adopted by a vote of 72 to 59.

There was difficulty in getting the bill called up for second reading in the House. On three different occasions the sponsors of the bill, believing that they had sufficient votes to defeat any unfriendly amendments, secured an agreement by the speaker to call the bill. Each time they were disappointed in his failure to call the bill. It was finally called up for second reading on the afternoon of June 4, in the final week of the session, at a time when two of the friends of the bill were not present.

Friends Fight for Bill

When the first friendly amendment was offered, Representative Schnackenberg offered an amendment thereto striking the enactment clause of the bill, the usual way of killing bills on second reading.

Representative Hunter moved that Schnackenberg's amendment lie on the table. In the ensuing debate, those speaking against the Income Tax Bill were Representatives Schnackenberg and Thon of Chicago, Conerton of La Salle, and Dixon of Dixon. Those speaking in behalf of the bill were Representatives Hunter of Rockford, Little of Urbana, and Wood of Keenes.

Representative Hunter's motion to table Schnackenberg's amendment failed by a tie vote of 70 to 70. The vote on Schnackenberg's amendment carried by a vote of 72 to 69, thus killing the bill. The difference in the vote on the two motions is explained by the fact that Representative Robert J. Wilson, of Kewanee, first voted for Hunter's motion in defense of the bill, and later for Schnackenberg's amendment to kill the bill, and by the fact that on the first motion no vote was cast by Representative Bingham of Galena, who later voted with the opponents of the bill for Schnackenberg's amendment.

In the table on page 9 all down-state representatives are recorded as they showed themselve *for* or *against* the Income Tax Bill on the final and deciding vote to strike the enacting clause.

Down-Staters Responsible

The down-state representatives who voted against the Income Tax Bill must carry the responsibility for the defeat of this, the only bill out of 1366 introduced in the Fifty-sixth General Assembly, which aimed to distribute the burden of taxation more equitably and thereby to give some relief to real estate and to tangible personal property from the inequitable load they are now carrying.

The defeat of the Income Tax Bill is disappointing, but it should not discourage the members of the Association. Consideration of the bill has resulted in a much more intelligent understanding of the antiquated and unjust taxing system of the State. This must eventually and probably will soon result in the enactment of constructive legislation such as was proposed in the Income Tax Bill.

In its support of the Bill, the Illinois Agricultural Association had the very able and effective cooperation of the Illinois Bankers Association, the Illinois Federation of Labor, the Prairie Farmer, and a large proportion of the down state press. Real estate interests in the City of Chicago indicated, for the first time, their interest in the bill. It is hoped that this will lead to effective cooperation in the future.

Opposition to the bill came chiefly from the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Civic Federation of Chicago, the press of the City of Chicago, and to some extent from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

COUNTY HIGHWAY TAX RATE

When the so-called Chicago Bonding Bills were before the General Assembly in June, 1927, their advocates sought down-state support on the promise that, coincident with the doubling of the basis of valuations, all tax rates would be cut to one-half of the statutory limitations at that time. After the adjournment of the General Assembly it was found that the clause specifically including the county highway tax in the reduction of rates had been stricken out, leaving the constitutional restriction on county taxes as the only limitation on the county highway tax rate. The failure to limit the county highway tax rate made it possible for any county board, if it so desired, to quadruple its levy of taxes for county highway purposes. Because of the increased power thus given them, many county boards have greatly increased their levy for this purpose.

For the reasons stated, the delegates to the annual convention at Danville, adopted, on January 31, 1929, a resolution asking the General Assembly, including supporters of the Chicago Bonding Bills, to carry out their promise, so amending the Act providing for a county highway tax that the maximum tax rate which can be imposed for this purpose, without a referendum vote, will be limited to twelve and one-half cents (12½c) on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuations instead of fifty cents (50c), as now permitted.

The Association prepared a bill limiting the county highway tax rate as contemplated in the resolution. On February 27 it was introduced by Representative Ewing as House Bill 285. On April 4 it passed the House.

When the bill went over to the Senate, it was sponsored by Senator Carlson, who had introduced a bill for a similar purpose in the Senate. It passed the Senate on April 25.

In spite of the very large vote in both houses of the General Assembly in favor of the bill, there was a good deal of opposition to it at various times. The entire down-state vote on the bill in both houses is given in the table on page 9.

THE REVENUE AMENDMENT

The Fifty-sixth General Assembly had before it at various times at least six or seven joint resolutions of one House or the other proposing amendments to the Revenue Article of the Constitution. The first was introduced in the House on February 21. Being identical with the resolution adopted in 1925, submitting a proposed amendment, which was defeated in 1926, it contained the requirement of a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each House to enact any legislation under the amendment. The Association accepted with reluctance this provision four years ago. Experience has shown that if an amendment of this sort were adopted, such a requirement, which gives the veto power to a comparatively small minority in either House, would probably make impossible any revenue legislation of any value. Representatives of the Association, therefore, opposed the same limitation when proposed this year.

On March 14 another resolution was introduced in the House, identical with the resolution introduced February 21, except that the objectionable limitation was omitted. The Association approved this amendment, as it did also a draft prepared by the Legislative Reference Bureau, in which the provisions of the resolution of March 14 were incorporated into the sections of Article IX to make a unified and consistent whole.

Another resolution, submitted to the House on April 18 by Thon of Chicago, contained limitations and provisions which the Association could not accept. The whole subject was placed in the hands of a sub-committee, which on May 29 reported a resolution even more objectionable, since it limited to ten per cent the proceeds of any income tax which might be retained by the State, unless this percentage was increased by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each House. This resolution was never brought to a vote.

Refuse To Concede All

In the meantime the Senate had appointed a special committee on constitutional amendments. On May 15, it reported, by a divided vote, the draft prepared for the House Committee by the Legislative Reference Bureau, which had been approved by the Association. On May 23, the same Committee reported another resolution, in most respects identical with the resolution of May 15, but providing that the State should not retain more than 25 per cent of the proceeds of an income tax except by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each House. The representatives of the Association, approached on this proposal, at first had insisted that the portion to be retained by the State should be at least 50 per cent. On being asked to make further concessions, on the grounds that otherwise the two-thirds vote necessary for the submission of an amendment could not be secured, they reluctantly receded to 25 per cent. They were now, on the same grounds, asked to make further concessions, but refused to do so.

On June 4 the Senate, having voted to lower to 17 the maximum percentage to be retained by the State, except by a two-thirds vote of the members of each House, adopted the resolution by a narrow margin over the necessary two-thirds vote. This was after a joint letter, signed by the presidents of the Illinois Bankers Association, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and the Illinois Agricultural Association, had been placed on the desk of every member of the General Assembly, giving notice that any reduction in the percentage below 25 to be retained by the State would prevent the signers of the letter from recommending to their respective organizations support of the amendment.

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Revenue Amendment Committee Provided

The final act of the regular session of the General Assembly on this subject was the passage of an Act providing for the appointment of a special committee to consider and to recommend a revenue amendment for consideration at a future session of the General Assembly, which is expected by many to be a special session called for this purpose.

This special committee is to consist of one member of the Senate appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, two members of the House appointed by the Speaker, and three citizens of the State appointed by the Governor.

The Illinois Agricultural Association in its annual convention has repeatedly declared in favor of revision of the revenue article of the State Constitution. It reiterated its position relative thereto at the annual meeting in Danville on January 31, 1929, but cannot support an amendment which by its very terms would impose new and insurmountable restrictions on the power of the General Assembly to set up a fair taxing system. Rather than support an amendment of this character, the Association favors using some of the untried and unrestricted powers granted the General Assembly by the present constitution.

THE GASOLINE TAX

Both in his inaugural address and in his message to the General Assembly, Governor Emmerson asked for the enactment of a tax of three cents per gallon on gasoline. For this reason the Association felt that it should not introduce any bill of its own, but should wait to see if it could not support the administration bill. On February 5, identical bills embodying the provisions desired by the administration were introduced into both Houses of the General Assembly.

The bills provided for certain deductions for expenses and for refunds of taxes to purchasers of gasoline not used on the public highways, and for distribution of the remaining proceeds in the following proportions: two-thirds to the State for completion of the State bond issue system of hard roads, for grade separation and for the widening of roads in congested areas; one-third among the counties on the basis of their proportion of the total motor license fees in the State, to be used for the benefit of the secondary or State Aid Roads or for payment of bonds issued for this purpose.

Except in its distribution of the proceeds of a gasoline tax in the proportion of two-thirds to the State instead of an equal division between the State and the counties, as favored by the Association, and except in some provisions relating to the type of improvement of State Aid Roads, the administration bill was in accord with the resolution adopted at Danville less than one week before. Representatives of the Association appeared before Committees of both Houses and clearly stated the position of the Association. They did not press for amendments because they realized that they could not do so without endangering the passage of any gasoline tax bill. The administration bill passed both Houses and was approved March 25.

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

House Bill 517, sponsored by the State Department of Agriculture, and introduced by Representative Tice, repeals the Bovine Tuberculosis Act of 1925 and other acts, under which the so-called county area plan of bovine tuberculosis eradication has been administered. In lieu of the county area plan, the new act establishes the state area plan under which the state as a whole is to be the unit. It is provided, however, that any counties desiring to adopt the county area plan, as defined in the act, may, by and with the consent of the Department of Agriculture, employ a county veterinarian and such assistants as are desirable for the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis. The veterinarian so employed shall be approved by the Department of Agriculture and shall work under the direction of and in conjunction with the Department.

The provisions of the new Act relating to the destruction of cattle found to be affected with tuberculosis, to branding and tagging of such cattle, to quarantine upon order of the Department, to appraisal of the value of diseased cattle and compensation for their destruction, to the establishment of rules by the Department for determining and certifying tuberculosis free herds, to the shipment of cattle into or out of the state, and to the 60-day retest are similar to the provisions of the act under which the county area plan was administered.

The new act for the first time provides for compulsory state-wide testing of cattle upon request of the Department of Agriculture and that any common carrier that delivers cattle from any other state to any resident of this state shall give the Department notice thereof within 24 hours.

Representatives of the Association favored this bill as the only method whereby the benefits of the county area plan could be extended to the less financially able counties of the state, and whereby tuberculosis eradication in the State as a whole could speedily be completed. Under any other plan centers of infection would remain in many counties, especially in Southern Illinois, with continued danger of infection in people, heavy loss to the owners of infected cattle, and heavy expense to the state. Under the state area plan, the expense of maintenance of a tuberculosis free state should soon be greatly reduced and the cost of indemnities should almost disappear.

The representatives of the Association secured the modification of the provision in the bill which required any person desiring to purchase cattle for shipment into the state to have the consent of the department of agriculture before such shipment was made. Since this requirement was only for the purpose of giving the department notice of the shipment, it was modified by requiring any railroad or other common carrier to give the department notice of its delivery of cattle to any person within the state. Persons desiring to purchase feeder cattle from outside the state can now make such purchases without the annoyance of consent from or even notice to the department.

AMEND COOPERATIVE ACT

Senate Bill 223, introduced by Senator Cuthbertson, amends the title of the cooperative marketing act of 1923 and certain sections therein by providing that any association engaged in any activity connected with the production of agricultural products may incorporate under this act. The amendments provide that the directors of any corporation under this act have power to sell no par value stock for such consideration as they may determine, and may establish and accumulate a reserve out of earnings, including a permanent surplus. The amendments also provide that any corporation organized under the laws of this state and doing business as a cooperative association may derive the benefits of this act by securing the written consent of two-thirds of the stockholders of such corporation.

This bill was prepared and sponsored by the Association for the specific purposes, first, of providing a more suitable Act for incorporation of the Association, the Farm Bureaus, and any other agricultural cooperative associations; second, of making it possible for the directors of any corporation organized under this act to set up, out of earnings, a reserve and a permanent surplus; and third, of making it possible for any corporation organized under the laws of this state and doing business as a cooperative association to reincorporate under this Act upon written consent thereto by two-thirds of its stockholders.

AMEND MEMBERSHIP ACT

House Bill 363, introduced by Representative Robinson, provides that any corporation organized to promote agriculture under the Act of 1872 may, when so authorized by its membership, acquire securities of corporations whose activities directly or indirectly promote agricultural interests.

This bill also was prepared and sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Association for the specific purpose of enabling agricultural associations organized under this act to acquire and own the stock of other corporations which are organized primarily to promote and serve agricultural interests.

DOG LICENSE ACT

In the last few years some administrative difficulties have been found in the act providing for the licensing of dogs by counties and for the payment, from the dog license fund, of indemnities for domestic animals killed or injured by dogs. With increase in the kinds of domestic animals for losses of which indemnities are paid, the dog license fund was found inadequate in some counties. For this reason the General Assembly in 1927 increased from $2000 to $3000 the minimum amount which must be in the dog license fund before any excess over the minimum could be distributed on September 30 to townships or road districts. Even with this increase in the minimum, the dog license fund was still inadequate in some counties.

It was found also that the dog license act made it impossible for a person living in one county and having losses in another county to recover indemnities therefor.

In recent years there have been many losses of domestic animals from rabies, which has been prevalent in the state. There can be no doubt that either directly or indirectly the infection came from rabid dogs. There was no specific provision in the dog license act for the payment of indemnities for such losses.

Most of the difficulties mentioned above were corrected by the passage of House Bill 433, introduced by Mr. Luckey of Vermilion County, and sponsored in the senate by Senator Paddock. This bill amended the dog license act in three different sections: First, to prevent depletion of the dog license fund, by changing

the date of distributing any funds in excess of $3,000 from September 30 to March 31; second, by making it possible for a resident of any county of the state who has losses in any other county to file claims for indemnities; and third, by specifically making eligible to indemnities the death or the killing of any of the domestic animals named in the act which might be proved to have been infected with rabies.

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When the bills were before the Revenue Committee of the House and again later were before a sub-committee of the Revenue Committee, representatives of the Association pointed out that the proper remedy for a shortage of funds in many counties is either equalization upwards of low valuations of some classes of property, or a general increase of valuations to the level of valuations in the state as a whole. If either or both of these remedies are not applicable to some counties, any such county has the constitutional and statutory right to submit to a referendum vote of its people a temporary increase in its county tax rate.

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J. Leroy Adair


*Chas. W. Baker


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Florence F. Bohrer


Randolph Boyd


W. L. Finn


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Louis H. Hanna


Wm. S. Jewell


Simon E. Lantz

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MEASURES AFFECTING THE WELFARE

Learn Why

If the faces of your representatives are not among the 100 Per Centers find out why. Vote for honest, sincere public officals.


John Acker


Henry C. Allen


Wallace A. Bandy


George J. Bauer


Ole E. Benson


Wm. Z.


Carroll Bush


Gordon W. Childers


W. C. Chynoweth


Roy A. Corzine


Reed F. Cutler


C. L. Ewing


Michael


David Hunter, Jr.


N. L. Jackson


Wm. H. Jackson


Gus J. Johnson


Earl C. Kimbro


Chas. J. Kribs


John W.

*Senator Martin B. Bailey's picture was not received

IMPORTANT ISSUES AFFECTING ILLINOIS FARMERS


Randolph Boyd


Martin R. Carlson


Andrew S. Cuthbertson


Henry M. Dunlap


James H. Felts

Support Your Friends

Return your friends to the legislature. Support those who have proved themselves worthy of the authority and power entrusted to them; who dare to do the right, rather than the expedient thing.


Simon E. Lantz


Wm. R. McCauley


Epler C. Mills


Earl B. Searcy


Guy L. Smith


Chas. H. Thompson

LOW SCORED 100 PER CENT ON CONTROVERSIAL LFARE OF THEIR FARM CONSTITUENTS


Jensen


Wm. Z. Black


R. J. Branson


Calistus A. Bruer


Harry Baxter


James T. Burns

49 to 85

Eighty-five legislators made the 100 per cent list this year, 49 two years ago. Careful voting by Farm Bureau members can further increase the number of perfect records.


wing


Michael Fahy


James H. Foster


Wm. E. Gilmore


Sarah Bond Hanley


M. F. Hennebry


Grover C. Hoff


Kribs


John W. Lewis


F. W. Lewis


Roger F. Little


M. B. Lohmann


H. M. Luckey


Mary McAdams

picture was not received in time for reproduction here

THESE STATE SENATORS VOTED RIGHT ON IMPORT

Study Their Records

Look up the voting records of your representatives in the state legislature, on page 9. Vote for men and women who represent you; who consider legislation on its merits rather than its political effect.


J. Leroy Adair


*Chas. W. Baker


Richard J. Barr


Florence F. Bohrer


Randolph Boyd


W. L. Finn


Norman G. Flagg


John R. Hamilton


Louis H. Hanna


Wm. S. Jewell


Simon E. Lantz

THE STATE REPRESENTATIVES SHOWN BELOW SC
MEASURES AFFECTING THE WELFARE

Learn Why

If the faces of your representatives are not among the 100 Per Centers find out why. Vote for honest, sincere public officals.


John Acker


Henry C. Allen


Wallace A. Bandy


George J. Bauer


Ole E. Benson


Wm. Z.


Carroll Bush


Gordon W. Childers


W. C. Chynoweth


Roy A. Corzine


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F. W. Lewis


Roger F. Little


M. B. Lohmann


H. M. Luckey


Mary McAdams

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VOTE TO RETURN YOUR PROVEN FRIENDS TO THE LEGISLATURE



F. A. McCarthy



Harry M. McCaskrin



Henry H. Mester



H. Z. O'Hair



Karl R. O'Hair



Lottie Holman O'Neill



Frank Porter



F. W. Rennick



Claude L. Rew



M. P. Rice



Rollo Robbins



Carl E. Robinson



Arthur Roe



W. V. Rush



Ed. Ryan



Henry W. Smith



R. G. Soderstrom



T. J. Sullivan



H. V. Teel



John R. Thompson



Homer J. Tice



S. B. Vaughan



Elbert Waller



Robert Whiteley



J. E. MacMackin



Alexander Wilson



Elmer C. Wilson



Chas. L. Wood



Chas. M. Turner

*Rep. Scarborough's picture was not received in time for reproduction here

HOW YOUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES VOTED*

	Limitation of County Highway Tax Rate		Income Tax		Percentage in Voting Record
	For	Against	For	Against	
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry)					
Sen. Paddock			X		50
Rep. McDonough	X			X	50
Rep. Jackson, N. L.	X		X		100
Rep. Lyons	X			X	50
10th District (Ogle, Winnebago)					
Sen. Baker	X		X		100
Rep. Green	X			X	50
Rep. Hunter	X		X		100
Rep. Wilson, E. F. (deceased)					
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson)					
Sen. Meyers			X		50
Rep. Bingham	X			X	50
Rep. Acker	X		X		100
Rep. Franz, C. D	X			X	50
14th District (Kane, Kendall)					
Sen. Kessinger				X	0
Rep. McCarthy	X		X		100
Rep. Peffers	X			X	50
Rep. Petit	X			X	50
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford)					
Sen. Lantz	X		X		100
Rep. Bruer	X		X		100
Rep. Turner, C. M.	X		X		100
Rep. Fahy	X		X		100
18th District (Peoria)					
Sen. Michel	X			X	50
Rep. Scholes (absent account sickness)					
Rep. Crowley	X			X	50
Rep. McClugage	X				50
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee)					
Sen. Meents			X		50
Rep. Beckman			X		50
Rep. Wilson, E. C.	X		X		100
Rep. Burns	X		X		100
22nd District (Edgar, Vermilion)					
Sen. Bailey	X		X		100
Rep. Luckey	X		X		100
Rep. O'Hair, Karl R.	X		X		100
Rep. Breen	X			X	50
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt)					
Sen. Dunlap	X		X		100
Rep. Little	X		X		100
Rep. Black	X		X		100
Rep. Gilmore	X		X		100
26th District (Ford, McLean)					
Sen. Bohrer	X		X		100
Rep. Johnson, G. J.	X		X		100
Rep. Childers	X		X		100
Rep. Kane			X		50
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon)					
Sen. Lee			X		50
Rep. Chynoweth	X		X		100
Rep. Clark	X			X	50
Rep. Hoff	X		X		100
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell)					
Sen. Mills	X		X		100
Rep. Tice	X		X		100
Rep. Lohman	X		X		100
Rep. Teel	X		X		100
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren)					
Sen. Hanna	X		X		100
Rep. Foster	X		X		100
Rep. Robbins	X		X		100
Rep. Hanley	X		X		100
33rd District(Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island)					
Sen. Carlson	X		X		100
Rep. Searle	X			X	50
Rep. McCaskrin	X		X		100
Rep. Sinnett	X			X	50
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas)					
Sen. Hamilton	X		X		100
Rep. Lewis, John W.	X		X		100
Rep. Baxter	X		X		100
Rep. O'Hair, Harvey Z.	X		X		100
35th District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside)					
Sen. Wright			X		50
Rep. Dixon				X	0
Rep. Allen	X		X		100
Rep. Devine	X			X	50
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott)					
Sen. Adair	X		X		100
Rep. Scarborough	X		X		100
Rep. Bush	X		X		100
Rep. McAdams	X		X		100
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark)					
Sen. Boyd	X		X		100
Rep. Rennick	X		X		100
Rep. Jackson, W. H.	X		X		100
Rep. Wilson, Robert J.	X			X	50
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery)					
Sen. Cuthbertson	X		X		100
Rep. Whiteley	X		X		100
Rep. Smith	X		X		100
Rep. Bray	X				50
39th District (LaSalle)					
Sen. Reynolds					0
Rep. Soderstrom	X		X		100
Rep. Benson	X		X		100
Rep. Conerton				X	0
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby)					
Sen. Smith	X		X		100
Rep. Sparks			X		50
Rep. Corzine	X		X		100
Rep. Roe	X		X		100
41st District (DuPage, Will)					
Sen. Barr	X		X		100
Rep. O'Neill	X		X		100
Rep. Walker				X	0
Rep. Hennebry	X		X		100
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion					
Sen. Finn	X		X		100
Rep. Branson	X		X		100
Rep. Bauer	X		X		100
Rep. McMackin	X		X		100
43rd District (Fulton, Knox)					
Sen. Jewell	X		X		100
Rep. Ewing	X		X		100
Rep. Cutler	X		X		100
Rep. Rice	X		X		100
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington)					
Sen. Wilson			X		50
Rep. Johnson, Charles	X				50
Rep. Waller	X		X		100
Rep. Kriba	X		X		100
45th District (Morgan, Sangamon)					
Sen. Searcy	X		X		100
Rep. Robinson	X		X		100
Rep. Mester	X		X		100
Rep. Sullivan	X		X		100
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)					
Sen. McCauley	X		X		100
Rep. Phillips (deceased)					
Rep. Wood	X		X		100
Rep. Parker			X		50
47th District (Bond, Madison)					
Sen. Flagg	X		X		100
Rep. Martin	X			X	50
Rep. Vaughan	X		X		100
Rep. Malloy	X			X	50
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White)					
Sen. Miles	X			X	50
Rep. Ryan, Ed	X		X		100
Rep. Thompson	X		X		100
Rep. Lewis, F. W.	X		X		100
49th District (St. Clair)					
Sen. Abt		X	X		50
Rep. Petri	X			X	50
Rep. Holten	X			X	50
Rep. Borders			X		50
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson)					
Sen. Felts	X		X		100
Rep. Bandy	X		X		100
Rep. Wilson, Alex	X		X		100
Rep. Kimbro	X		X		100
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline)					
Sen. Thompson	X		X		100
Rep. Rew	X		X		100
Rep. Rush	X		X		100
Rep. Porter	X		X		100

*Some well known friends of both bills were absent when the votes were taken.

VOTE TO RETURN YOUR PROVEN FRIENDS TO THE LEGISLATURE



F. A. McCarthy



Harry M. McCaskrin



Henry H. Mester



H. Z. O'Hair



Karl R. O'Hair



Lottie Holman O'Neill



Frank Porter



F. W. Rennick



Claude L. Rew



M. P. Rice



Rollo Robbins



Carl E. Robinson



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W. V. Rush



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S. B. Vaughan



Elbert Waller



Robert Whiteley



J. E. MacMackin



Alexander Wilson



Elmer C. Wilson



Chas. L. Wood



Chas. M. Turner

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HOW YOUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES VOTED*

	Limitation of County Highway Tax Rate		Income Tax		Percentage in Voting Record
	For	Against	For	Against	
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry)					
Sen. Paddock			X		50
Rep. McDonough	X			X	50
Rep. Jackson, N. L.	X		X		100
Rep. Lyons	X			X	50
10th District (Ogle, Winnebago)					
Sen. Baker	X		X		100
Rep. Green	X			X	50
Rep. Hunter	X		X		100
Rep. Wilson, E. F. (deceased)					
12th District (Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson)					
Sen. Meyers			X		50
Rep. Bingham	X			X	50
Rep. Acker	X		X		100
Rep. Franz, C. D	X			X	50
14th District (Kane, Kendall)					
Sen. Kessinger				X	0
Rep. McCarthy	X		X		100
Rep. Peffers	X			X	50
Rep. Petit	X			X	50
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford)					
Sen. Lantz	X		X		100
Rep. Bruer	X		X		100
Rep. Turner, C. M.	X		X		100
Rep. Fahy	X		X		100
18th District (Peoria)					
Sen. Michel	X			X	50
Rep. Scholes (absent account sickness)					
Rep. Crowley	X			X	50
Rep. McCluggage	X				50
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee)					
Sen. Meents			X		50
Rep. Beckman			X		50
Rep. Wilson, E. C.	X		X		100
Rep. Burns	X		X		100
22nd District (Edgar, Vermilion)					
Sen. Bailey	X		X		100
Rep. Luckey	X		X		100
Rep. O'Hair, Karl R.	X		X		100
Rep. Breen	X			X	50
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt)					
Sen. Dunlap	X		X		100
Rep. Little	X		X		100
Rep. Black	X		X		100
Rep. Gilmore	X		X		100
26th District (Ford, McLean)					
Sen. Bohrer	X		X		100
Rep. Johnson, G. J.	X		X		100
Rep. Childers	X		X		100
Rep. Kane			X		50
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon)					
Sen. Lee			X		50
Rep. Chynoweth	X		X		100
Rep. Clark	X			X	50
Rep. Hoff	X		X		100
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell)					
Sen. Mills	X		X		100
Rep. Tice	X		X		100
Rep. Lohman	X		X		100
Rep. Teel	X		X		100
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren)					
Sen. Hanna	X		X		100
Rep. Foster	X		X		100
Rep. Robbins	X		X		100
Rep. Hanley	X		X		100
33rd District(Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island)					
Sen. Carlson	X		X		100
Rep. Searle	X			X	50
Rep. McCaskrin	X		X		100
Rep. Sinnett	X			X	50
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas)					
Sen. Hamilton	X		X		100
Rep. Lewis, John W.	X		X		100
Rep. Baxter	X		X		100
Rep. O'Hair, Harvey Z.	X		X		100
35th District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside)					
Sen. Wright			X		50
Rep. Dixon				X	0
Rep. Allen	X		X		100
Rep. Devine	X			X	50
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott)					
Sen. Adair	X		X		100
Rep. Scarborough	X		X		100
Rep. Bush	X				100
Rep. McAdams	X				100
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark)					
Sen. Boyd	X				100
Rep. Rennick	X				100
Rep. Jackson, W. H.	X				100
Rep. Wilson, Robert J.	X				50
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery)					
Sen. Cuthbertson			X		100
Rep. Whiteley	X		X		100
Rep. Smith	X		X		100
Rep. Bray	X				50
39th District (LaSalle)					
Sen. Reynolds					0
Rep. Soderstrom	X				100
Rep. Benson	X				100
Rep. Conerton					0
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby)					
Sen. Smith	X				100
Rep. Sparks					50
Rep. Corzine	X		X		100
Rep. Roe	X		X		100
41st District (DuPage, Will)					
Sen. Barr	X				100
Rep. O'Neill	X				100
Rep. Walker					0
Rep. Henuebry					100
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion)					
Sen. Finn					100
Rep. Branson					100
Rep. Bauer	X				100
Rep. McMackin	X				100
43rd District (Fulton, Knox)					
Sen. Jewell	X		X		100
Rep. Ewing	X		X		100
Rep. Cutler	X		X		100
Rep. Rice	X		X		100
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington)					
Sen. Wilson					50
Rep. Johnson, Charles	X				50
Rep. Waller	X				100
Rep. Kribs	X				100
45th District (Morgan, Sangamon)					
Sen. Searcy	X				100
Rep. Robinson	X				100
Rep. Mester	X				100
Rep. Sullivan	X				100
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)					
Sen. McCauley	X				100
Rep. Phillips (deceased)					
Rep. Wood	X				100
Rep. Parker					50
47th District (Bond, Madison)					
Sen. Flagg	X		X		100
Rep. Martin	X		X		50
Rep. Vaughan	X		X		100
Rep. Malloy	X				50
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White)					
Sen. Miles					50
Rep. Ryan, Ed.	X				100
Rep. Thompson	X		X		100
Rep. Lewis, F. W.	X		X		100
49th District (St. Clair)					
Sen. Abt		X	X		50
Rep. Petri	X				50
Rep. Holten	X				50
Rep. Borders			X		50
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson)					
Sen. Felts	X		X		100
Rep. Bandy	X		X		100
Rep. Wilson, Alex.	X		X		100
Rep. Kimbro	X		X		100
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline)					
Sen. Thompson	X		X		100
Rep. Rew	X		X		100
Rep. Rush	X		X		100
Rep. Porter	X		X		100

*Some well known friends of both bills were absent when the votes were taken.



Tune in on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS every Thursday night at 6:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart (265 meters) is broadcast between 12:00 and 12:20 p. m., Monday to Friday inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago livestock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, and talks by I. A. A. staff members, officials, and leaders in farm thought are broadcast daily.

Mrs. Vera M. Biddle, of Knoxville, Tenn., sister of President Earl C. Smith, appeared on the I. A. A. Forum program from WLS on July 25. Many favorable comments were received following her singing. Mrs. Biddle is active in musical circles in her home city and has sung to radio audiences from several southern stations. She was accompanied by her daughter, Greta. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle and their two children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Smith at Detroit and Chicago before returning home.

Donald Kirkpatrick was the Forum speaker on August 15, and L. A. Williams is scheduled to appear on the I. A. A. Forum program on August 22.

Chas. A. Stewart, secretary of the National Livestock Producers Association, will discuss the national feeder lamb and calf pool on the I. A. A. Forum program Aug. 29.

Baseball

Cass county suffered its first defeat of the season from Greene county in the ten-inning game at Carrollton on August 3. It was one of the hard-fought games of the year and the winning run came in the last of the tenth.

The official score sheet credits Greene county with five runs, nine hits, five errors, and Cass county four runs, five hits, three errors. Home runs were made by Robinson for Greene and Fanning for Cass.

The Effingham County Farm Bureau, the Illinois Equity Exchange, the Effingham Equity Exchange, the Dieterich Equity Exchange, and farm organizations in Effingham county are co-operating in holding a county picnic in Reichhelms Grove at Effingham, Ill., on Thursday, August 22.

Leroy Melton, Greenville, president of the National Equity Union, has been scheduled as speaker.

Randolph, Union, and Pulaski counties were represented at the I. A. A. district conference held on July 29 at Carbondale.

Roy Chatton of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange, Flora, discussed their proposed supply company for handling petroleum products.

The Mercer County Farm Bureau is stronger today than at any time in its history. The membership recently passed the 900 mark which represented a gain of 127 members over the previous three-year period.

WELCOME TO STATE FAIR

Farm Bureau Day Set for August 23

"ALTHOUGH we set aside Friday, August 23, as 'Farm Bureau Day' at the Illinois State Fair, I like to think of every day of this agricultural exposition as a day that farmers and their families can enjoy, and call their own," writes Director Clarence F. Buck of the Illinois Department of Agriculture in a message of welcome to Illinois Farm Bureau members.

"We want your organization to feel perfectly free to plan such entertainment features or demonstrations as you may choose to present. However, we heartily agree with you in that there is abundant entertainment now provided, without any added features that would demand considerable time and effort on the part of your membership—time and effort that, as you say, would be spent more profitably in the enjoyment of established features of the fair.

"Your ideas of conducting a restful, homelike and comfortable headquarters will undoubtedly meet with the genuine approval of the public. Such a haven as your association will provide will be a boon to visitors who become fatigued from the exertion of viewing the many enlightening features of the fair.

"Voicing the wishes of the entire branch of Illinois state service that conducts the exposition—from Governor Emmerson on down to the workmen who will assist in making provisions for Farm Bureau headquarters—it is a pleasant privilege to bid the agricultural public welcome through the agency that your association represents."

The entire executive committee of the I. A. A. will entrain for Springfield to attend Farm Bureau Day following its regular monthly meeting on August 22. Many of the staff members also will attend.

Exhibits showing the services and activities of the Association will occupy part of the Farm Bureau tent. Last year the Association sponsored a joint debate between representatives of the Democratic and Republican national committees on the agricultural planks in the party platforms. Senator Caraway from Arkansas and Congressman Dickinson from Iowa were the debators, and in spite of cold disagreeable weather talked to a large number of people in the grand-stands.



By L. A. Williams

"COUNTRY LIFE'S" 20 year endowment policy now available, is very attractive to children. At the younger ages children do not attach the protection value to life insurance that they will in future years when they take on added responsibilities.

It is, therefore, the lure of saving money which is the main appeal. Parents appreciate how difficult it is to maintain a savings account. They appreciate the fact that a bank cannot come to them and say, "Now, you should deposit so much regularly." But the Insurance Company comes with a bill or a statement, and keeps after the insured, and sees that regular deposits are made.

When a child appreciates that the most he could pay in in 20 years is about $800, that he is guaranteed $1,000 at the end of twenty years, and that on top of this $200 profit is certain of annual dividends which will increase his profits tremendously, he takes a great interest in watching his total cash worth increase from year to year.

In later years, when he has added responsibilities, he will increase the amount of insurance he carries. He will then take straight life insurance. You have taught him the value of protection by starting him on the first endowment policy, and having the appreciation of that contract teach him the lesson of old line protection. The child whom you start on a $1,000 policy may carry $25,000 or $50,000 of life insurance in the next twenty years, where you today consider that $5,000 or $10,000 of life insurance was a large amount.

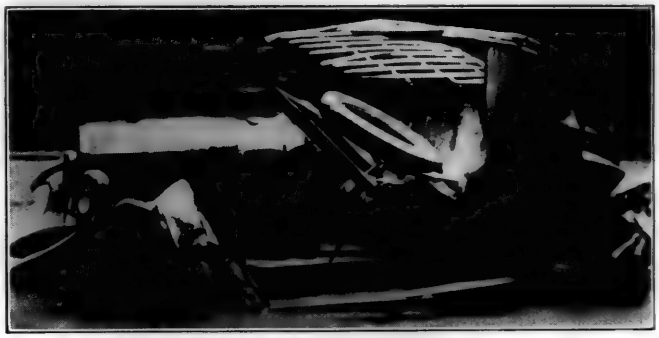
Life insurance eliminates chance from the life program of the farmer by guaranteeing an estate regardless of prosperity. Incidentally, should he arrive at age 65, having carried insurance as a guarantee of an estate, he does not arrive at 65 penniless, regardless of ill fortune. He sees the value of his life insurance whether it be straight life, 20 Payment Life, or 20 year endowment.

Uncle Abe says: "The best reformers are those who are all the time trieing tew reform themselfs, thus presenting tew the world one good example, worth at least a dozen precepts."

On Wrong Side of Road

WHERE A HIGHWAY was constructed of concrete with gravel on either side, a driver who continued to drive with his left wheels on the gravel on the left side until he collided with another vehicle, was held negligent as matter of law.

Public liability and property damage in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. protects the policy holder against even when his own negligence is responsible for the accident.



ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED AS A RESULT OF THIS ACCIDENT

This Collision Cost the Company $7,771.11

THE mass of wreckage shown above resulted from a terrible accident. The driver of the wrecked car was killed, his father riding beside him seriously injured.

The other driver, a policy holder in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual not only escaped uninjured but suffered no financial loss. The company immediately assumed all financial responsibility and finally settled for the sum of $7,771.11. This would have been a heavy loss for one man to bear, but not for a company having assets of $342,717.52.

THIS service which includes protection against liability for personal injury and damages inflicted by your car, damage to your car, fire, windstorm and theft is all provided in a full coverage policy available to members at cost.

A full coverage policy insures you against worry and financial responsibility for hospital and doctor bills, against court costs and attorney's fees, repair bills, and other attending expenses in case of accident. In addition your estate is protected.

THE assessments made every six months after the initial deposit are surprisingly low, so low that no member can afford not to be insured. Losses spread over thousands of preferred risks, low overhead expenses, no private profits or management expense to pay, and all savings reflected back to members in low assessments make possible this exceptional service to members.

Clip and Mail Today

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

Send me your latest pamphlet "A" and approximate cost of your

Full Coverage Policy ☐
Fire and Theft ☐
Public Liability and Property Damage ☐

Name _____

Address _____

County _____

Make of Car _____

You Can Get Full Information at Your County Farm Bureau Office or by Writing the

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO

Pays Claims Promptly **Insurance at Cost**

DEAN H. W. STUNT
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILL.



The Story of Agriculture and Miss Equality

ONCE upon a time there was a young country lad named Agriculture. He was an ambitious, hard-working young man, trying to succeed in his chosen profession. He was madly in love with a beautiful maiden whose name was Equality. He realized that other suitors for the hand of Equality, however, were favored above him. He felt their superiority. They appeared to be smarter, looked more prosperous, and apparently succeeded in acquiring a much larger portion of the world's goods than he. These suitors were Organized Industry, Great Mergers, Chain Stores, Big Business, and their brothers.

IT OCCURRED to him that if he were to win the hand of Equality it must be by overcoming his bashfulness, his lack of organization, individualism, and other handicaps. So he started to organize and educate himself, to build commodity marketing associations, to practice volume buying to reduce costs of production, and to protect himself against the countless hazards of his business through mutual insurance service.

AND finally he conceived the possibilities and advantages of a strong life insurance company, with great savings made possible by eliminating unnecessary agency and selling expense, and by doing business in large volume. He put this plan into action and accomplished his purpose to the admiration and respect of those who watched his career. He discovered that his business was the business of his people and that by minding it well he could gain the admiration and respect of Equality.

SO ONE day the world marveled and admired the progress made by this young man in improving himself and his industry. Equality came to him and said: "You are doing great things. You have overcome your handicaps. I felt confident you would succeed when you became fully conscious of your strength and possibilities. I prefer you above all the others." And so they lived happily ever after.



FILL OUT AND MAIL TODAY

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
608 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Ill.

I would like to have more information about Country Life's

Straight Life Policy ☐
20-Pay Life Policy ☐
20-Year Endowment Policy ☐
Send me Rates at My Age.

MY NAME IS.....
ADDRESS .....
COUNTY .....
AGE .....

Country Life Insurance Co.

608 So. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO

INSURE IN YOUR OWN COMPANY AT COST

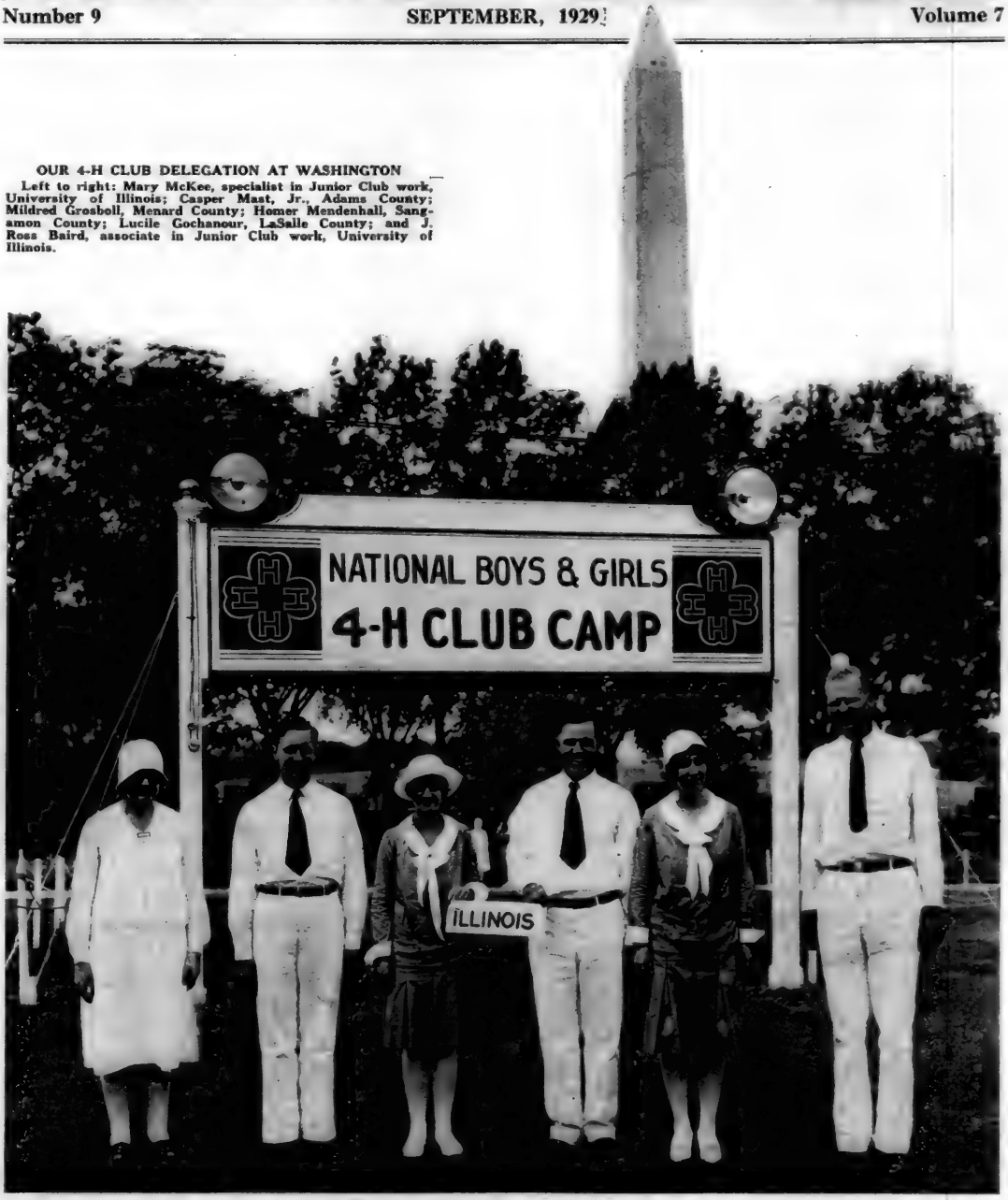
VOLUME MEANS GREATER DIVIDENDS

The
Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 9 SEPTEMBER, 1929 Volume 7

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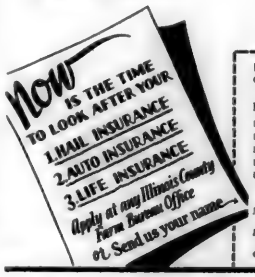
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DAIRY MARKETING · FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE LIMESTONE-PHOSPHATE BUYING · LIVESTOCK MARKETING · PRODUCE MARKETING · TAXATION SERVICE HOG CHOLERA CONTROL TRANSPORTATION CLAIMS and a complete INSURANCE SERVICE, including "COUNTRY LIFE" the only Farm Bureau owned life insurance company.

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☐ Hog Cholera Control Service ☐ Automobile Insurance
☐ Transportation—Claims ☐ Taxation Service
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Name_____
Post Office_____
County_____ State_____

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Illinois Agricultural Association

CHICAGO

One of the strongest and most effective state farm organizations in America

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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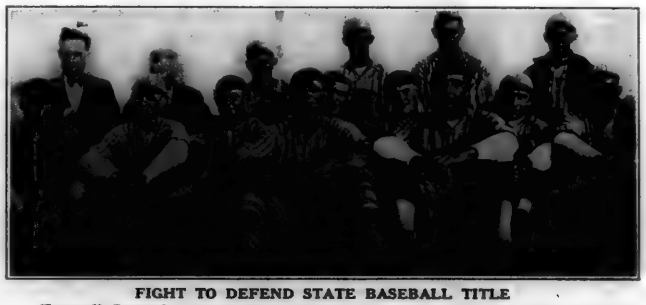
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Throughout September accident prevention will be the dominant topic for discussion at meetings of Farm Bureau insurance agents, policyholders, and Farm Bureau members in Illinois. Policyholders realize that the way to reduce further their low cost insurance is to cut the number of accidents.

Here Are Rules

In an insurance meeting at Ottawa, LaSalle county, on September 3 the "No Auto Accident Campaign" featured the program. A set of rules for the guidance of all Farm Bureau members in the county were adopted as follows:

1. Always stop on approaching a paved highway and look in both directions.
2. When you run off the pavement slow up before going back on.
3. Always signal and look in both directions before making a left-hand turn.
4. In going around cars blow your horn and be certain the right-of-way is clear.
5. Never try to beat a train at a crossing.
6. Don't try to pass going around curves.
7. Never pass another car going up a hill when oncoming cars can't be seen.

Every county is being asked to keep a record indicating the days on which no accidents occur among Farm Bureau member policyholders. "Every county having no auto accidents among its members during September will automatically become a member of the 'No Auto Accidents in September Club,'" announces Vaniman.

Campaign Slogans

"Highway Courtesy"

The unwritten law of the highway. Play fair with the other fellow. You'll both feel better for it. Qualities of true gentlemen are reflected in highway courtesy.

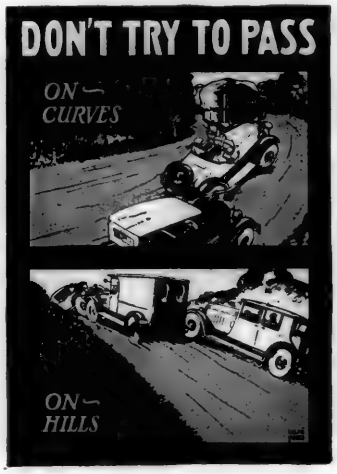
A few of the campaign slogans broadcast throughout the state are:

1. A moment's neglect may cause regret for a lifetime.
2. You are not thrifty if you are not a safe man.
3. Prevention of accidents is prevention of suffering.
4. Accidents don't just happen—there is a cause.
5. A minute for safety beats a month for repairs.
6. A man at work is worth two in a hospital.
7. Forethought is cheap; afterthought is expensive.
8. You may be dead right but dead a long time.

The effectiveness of accident prevention campaigns is seen in records compiled at San Diego, California. Actuated by distressing traffic accidents in that city of 140,000 people, the chief of police on July 1, 1927 ordered all accidents carefully investigated, witnesses secured, and the guilty parties brought to court and punished.

Curve Was Upward

During the first half of the year the curve of accidents in that city was continually upward as it had been during preceding years. In six months there had been 404 accidents, 594 personal injuries. In the six months following the order despite an increased volume of traffic, there were only 351 accidents recorded, a drop of 25.9 per cent. Injuries dropped to 425, a decrease of 28.4 per cent.



There were 800,000 automobile accidents in the United States during 1928, according to estimates of the National Safety Council. Twenty-seven thousand lives were taken and an economic loss of $850,000,000 was involved.

Drastic Treatment

"Mental Equipment"

It is even more important than mechanical equipment. Don't count too much on the common sense of the other fellow. No one is 100 per cent alert at all times.

Accident prevention is much less a question of speed than of skill and clear-headedness. Competency and responsibility should be determined before a license is issued or before a person is allowed to drive a car without the supervision of an experienced driver. Evidence of incompetent or irresponsible driving—regardless of speed—should result in forfeiture of the license, and does in a number of states.

License Granted For Liability Insurance

1100 Farmer Employers Now Protected Against Liability For Injuries To Hired Help

EMPLOYERS' liability insurance is now in operation for more than 1,100 Illinois Farm Bureau members whose applications are on file in the office of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company.

The new service became effective at noon on Saturday, August 31, a telegram from the State Insurance Department announced. The amended license reproduced herewith authorizes the Illinois Agricultural Mutual to engage both in automobile and employers' liability insurance.

Deposits Required

A special reserve deposit of $25,000 was required before the new service could become operative. Each applicant was required to make a deposit of $25 based on a yearly payroll up to $1,250. This includes the $5 policy fee, a $10 premium deposit, and $10 for reserve. The policyholder retains his ownership in the $20 for premium and reserve which will be refunded if he withdraws from the Company. Assessments will be made annually, although the company may make semi-annual assessments if it so desires.

The basis for estimating premium deposits hereafter will be slightly different. An additional $5 must be deposited on application for each additional six months of hired labor or fraction thereof.

What Protection Is

This insurance protects the policyholder against the common law liability of an employer's negligence leading to the injury of his employee. The law imposes certain responsibilities upon the employer in relation to the employee. He must provide safe tools and use reasonable care in removing hazards. He must not only use care in selecting employees but should caution such employees regarding the dangers of their employment.

On the other hand before the employee can collect damages he must prove to the court or jury that his employer was negligent and did not use reasonable care in preventing the accident.

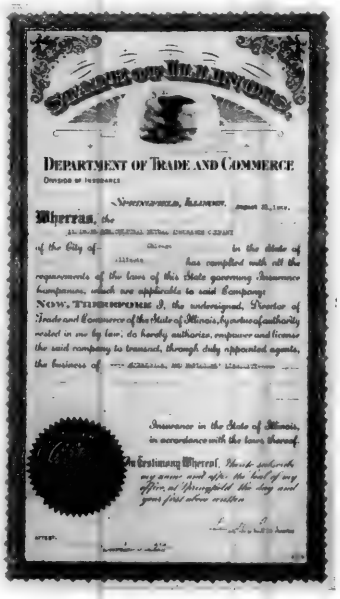
A Typical Case

An Illinois farmer was sued by a hired hand for an injury sustained when the team of mules he was driving ran away. It was shown in court that the team of mules had run off before, therefore the jury decided they were dangerous and the farm employer was guilty of negligence and carelessness because he did not warn the employee that the team of mules was dangerous. Judgment was rendered against the employer for $5,000.

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(Continued on page 7)


DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Division of Insurance

Springfield, Illinois, August 31, 1929.

Whereas, the

of the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois has complied with all the requirements of the laws of this State governing Insurance companies, which are applicable to said Company;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned, Director of Trade and Commerce of the State of Illinois, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby authorize, empower and license the said company to transact, through duly appointed agents, the business of

Insurance in the State of Illinois, in accordance with the laws thereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield the day and year first above written.

License Allows Employers' Liability Insurance

Thousands Attend Farm Bureau Picnics

14th District Gathering at Monmouth Leads All in Size

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MEMBERS FIND QUIET AND REST AT STATE FAIR

ing left-hand turns. Ignorance and carelessness were responsible for these. Three hundred and sixteen collisions occurred at intersections, 209 were cases of sideswiping, 131 reported "unable to stop," 80 said that they failed to stop when approaching the concrete highway, 41 came to grief while driving on the left side of the road. These were recorded from a total of 3,330 claims.

Throughout September accident prevention will be the dominant topic for discussion at meetings of Farm Bureau insurance agents, policyholders, and Farm Bureau members in Illinois. Policyholders realize that the way to reduce further their low cost insurance is to cut the number of accidents.

Here Are Rules

In an insurance meeting at Ottawa, LaSalle county, on September 5 the "No Auto Accident Campaign" featured the program. A set of rules for the guidance of all Farm Bureau members in the county were adopted as follows:

1. Always stop on approaching a paved highway and look in both directions.
2. When you run off the pavement slow up before going back on.
3. Always signal and look in both directions before making a left-hand turn.
4. In going around cars blow your horn and be certain the right-of-way is clear.
5. Never try to beat a train at a crossing.
6. Don't try to pass going around curves.
7. Never pass another car going up a hill when oncoming cars can't be seen.

Every county is being asked to keep a record indicating the days on which no accidents occur among Farm Bureau member policyholders. "Every county having no auto accidents among its members during September will automatically become a member of the 'No Auto Accidents in September Club,' announces Vanman.

Campaign Slogans

"Highway Courtesy"

The unwritten law of the highway. Play fair with the other fellow. You'll both feel better for it. Qualities of true gentlemen are reflected in highway courtesy.

A few of the campaign slogans broadcast throughout the state are:

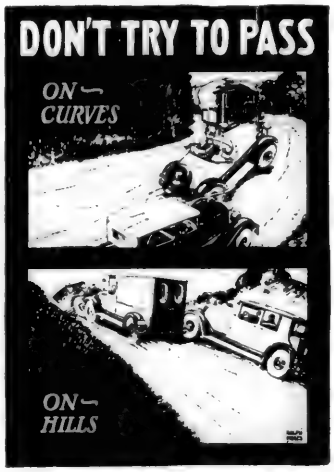
1. A moment's neglect may cause regret for a lifetime.
2. You are not thrifty if you are not a safe man.
3. Prevention of accidents is prevention of suffering.
4. Accidents don't just happen there is a cause.
5. A minute for safety beats a month for repairs.
6. A man at work is worth two in a hospital. Forethought is cheap; afterthought is expensive.
7. You may be dead right but dead a long time.

The effectiveness of accident prevention campaigns is seen in records compiled at San Diego, California. Actuated by distressing traffic accidents in that city of 140,000 people, the chief of police on July 14, 1927 ordered all accidents carefully investigated, witnesses secured, and the guilty parties brought to court and punished.

Curve Was Upward

During the first half of the year the curve of accidents in that city was continually upward as it had been during preceding years. In six months there had been 404 accidents, 594 personal injuries. In the six months following the order despite an increased volume of traffic, there were only 351 accidents recorded, a drop of 25.9 per cent. Injuries dropped to 425, a decrease of 28.4 per cent.

There were 800,000 automobile accidents in the United States during 1928, according to estimates of the National Safety Council. Twenty-seven thousand lives were taken and in economic loss of $850,000,000 was involved.



Drastic Treatment

"Mental Equipment"

It is even more important than mechanical equipment. Don't count too much on the common sense of the other fellow. No one is 100 per cent alert at all times.

Accident prevention is much less a question of speed than of skill and clear-headedness. Competency and responsibility should be determined before a license is issued or before a person is allowed to drive a car without the supervision of an experienced driver. Evidence of incompetent or irresponsible driving—regardless of speed—should result in forfeiture of the license, and does in a number of states.

License Granted For Liability Insurance

1100 Farmer Employers Now Protected Against Liability For Injuries To Hired Help

EMPLOYERS' liability insurance is now in operation for more than 1,100 Illinois Farm Bureau members whose applications are on file in the office of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company.

The new service became effective at noon on Saturday, August 31, a telegram from the State Insurance Department announced. The amended license reproduced herewith authorizes the Illinois Agricultural Mutual to engage both in automobile and employers' liability insurance.

Deposits Required

A special reserve deposit of $25,000 was required before the new service could become operative. Each applicant was required to make a deposit of $25 based on a yearly payroll up to $1,250. This includes the $5 policy fee, a $10 premium deposit, and $10 for reserve. The policyholder retains his ownership in the $20 for premium and reserve which will be refunded if he withdraws from the Company. Assessments will be made annually, although the company may make semi-annual assessments if it so desires.

The basis for estimating premium deposits hereafter will be slightly different. An additional $5 must be deposited on application for each additional six months of hired labor or fraction thereof.

What Protection Is

This insurance protects the policyholder against the common law liability of an employer's negligence leading to the injury of his employee. The law imposes certain responsibilities upon the employer in relation to the employee. He must provide safe tools and use reasonable care in removing hazards. He must not only use care in selecting employees but should caution such employees regarding the dangers of their employment.

On the other hand before the employee can collect damages he must prove to the court or jury that his employer was negligent and did not use reasonable care in preventing the accident.

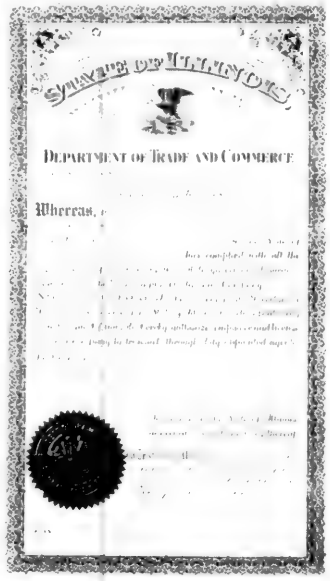
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STATE OF ILLINOIS

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith.....Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton.....Cornell
Secretary, Geo. E. Metzger.....Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles.....Bloomington

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional District)

1st to 11th.....H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th.....G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th.....C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th.....M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th.....A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th.....A. R. Wright, Verna
17th.....Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th.....R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th.....C. J. Gross, Atwood
20th.....Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st.....Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd.....Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd.....W. L. Cope, Salem
24th.....Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th.....Fred Dietz, De Soto

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Dairy Marketing.....A. D. Lynch
Limestone-Phosphate.....J. R. Bent
Finance.....R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.....A. B. Leeper
Comptroller.....J. H. Kelker
Information.....George Thiem
Insurance Service.....V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel.....Donald Kirkpatrick
Live Stock Marketing.....Ray E. Miller
Organization.....G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing.....F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics.....J. C. Watson
Transportation.....L. J. Quasey

SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS

Country Life Insurance Co.....L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Ass'n.....F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.....A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....L. R. Marchant, Mgr.

Executive Committee States Views on Marketing Act

RECOGNIZING the differing views being expressed by many of our members relative to the Agricultural Marketing Act and efforts to put same into effect, the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association at its meeting on August 22, 1929, gave careful consideration to the matter and unanimously expressed the belief that the following attitude should be assumed by all members of the Association and those with whom they might have proper influence:

"That the Agricultural Marketing Act passed by the special session of congress was the result of the continuing efforts of organized agriculture over recent years to secure recognition of the agricultural industry by our national government;

"That while full credit and responsibility rests entirely with the Administration for the passage of this act, it is the duty of all farmers and friends of agriculture to give their full support and co-operation that agriculture may secure the utmost benefits to be derived under the present law.

"Regardless of any differing views that may be held by farmers relative to fundamental principles necessary to restore agriculture to a fair basis in our economic life, such differences should not be allowed to detract in any way from the support and co-operation extended by thinking farmers to efforts being made to help agriculture."

The committee expressed the belief that only by following such a policy and keeping our forces welded together in one common unit through such co-operation, could we expect to be prepared to seek the immediate correction of any weaknesses or limitations that may develop in placing this law into effect.

Dairy Show Oct. 12-19

ILLINOIS farmers will have a fine opportunity to attend the National Dairy Show next month at St. Louis. The dates are October 12-19. The trend of eating habits of the American public toward dairy products in recent years attaches unusual significance to this great exposition.

While production of milk and dairy products is adequate to supply the demand at present, the natural increase in population and per capita consumption of milk, butter, ice cream, cheese, and the like offers a promising future for dairy husbandry. In no branch of farming is skill and good management at a higher premium than in the dairy business.

The National Dairy Show is a great teacher of methods and practices that make for success. Farmers now engaged in dairying and those looking in that direction for a future livelihood will do well to attend the exposition at St. Louis the third week in October.

Labor and Recreation

THE Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League is winding up its sixth successful year. Three of the top-notch teams, McDonough, McLean, and Tazewell, are still in the running for the state championship. While the spirit of friendly rivalry and competition between the 21 Farm Bureau county teams that played this year provides the life and inspiration for the game, systematic recreation and diversion from the routine labor of the farm was the real motive that led to the formation of the League six years ago.

Farmers are as much benefited by recreation and diversion as are office workers and laborers in the city. There are those on the farm as well as in the city who carry recreation to excess. Then it becomes plain loafing. We hold no brief for the idler.

But there is ample proof supporting the belief that a half holiday a week is an aid to farm efficiency rather than a detriment.

The State Baseball League stands for more than its name implies. It sets up a principle, a policy that would have a tremendous influence for good in rural life if more generally practiced. All work and no play makes Johnny a dull boy. In the same way continual labor, unbroken by recreation, takes the joy and enthusiasm out of life.

There should be system and plan in recreation as there is in labor. Hard application to the job, followed by brief intervals of rest and recreation, will get one the farthest whether the occupation be farming, selling, sawing wood, or what-not.

The Deep Waterway

ONE of our major problems is to provide an outlet for middle west farm products at a minimum of cost," President Earl C. Smith declared at the recent waterway meeting in Peoria sponsored by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

"A study of present rate schedules discloses that on corn alone shipped from this county there would be a saving in transportation cost, if all were exported, of an amount approximating one-half of the total annual taxes assessed on farm lands in Peoria county. In arriving at this conclusion I am assuming only one thing, that is, that the cost of transportation by waterway from Peoria to New Orleans would not be more than the present rate from New Orleans to Liverpool.

"This example is used merely for comparison, realizing that only a limited amount of corn is shipped for export. Not only will the deep waterway accomplish this, but it will attract to this territory many industries using raw materials produced on our farms, thus reducing first cost and reflecting the savings to the producers of this section."

Turning to Secretary of War Good and Governor Emmerson who led the tour down the Illinois, Smith stated that "the Illinois Agricultural Association is ready, willing and anxious to assist in every possible way to secure the realization of this great improvement at the earliest possible date."



Tune in on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS every Thursday night at 6:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart (265 meters) is broadcast between 12:00 and 12:20 p. m., Monday to Friday inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago livestock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, and talks by I. A. A. staff members, officials, and leaders in farm thought are broadcast daily.

Charles W. Hadley, chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, is tentatively scheduled to appear on the I. A. A. Radio Forum from station WLS on Thursday night, Sept. 26.

James L. Donnelly, executive vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, gave an interesting talk on the Illinois waterway on the I. A. A. Forum, Sept. 5.

Mr. Donnelly recognizes the need for friendly co-operation between the farmer and the manufacturer. He will be with us again at a later date to discuss the possibilities for increased farm income in the utilization of farm wastes and by-products.

Reports are coming in that reception of Chicago stations in the St. Louis territory is not so good. We will appreciate letters from our members in that territory advising whether or not stations WLS and WJJD can be clearly heard.

I. A. A. Radio Forum—WLS

"Dear Mr. Williams:

"I have just listened over the radio to your most excellent talk, 'The Passing of the Hick,' and am very much impressed with it. Please send me a copy. If there is no objection on your part, I would like to embody your thought in a circular letter I am addressing to all 'nons' on this railroad. I will have to modify the text to fit our class and will be glad to give you full credit in same for the thought and be pleased to send you a copy.

"As general chairman of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers on the Nickel Plate Road, I have recently, through government arbitration, secured 3.5 cents per hour per position to each employee coming under the provisions of the Telegraphers' Agreement, but in our midst as with the farmers, there lurks and thrives the blood sucking non-member, precisely as pictured by you.

"We are starting a drive for new members and are endeavoring to make the railroad 100 per cent strong and we need just the thought you have given me to put in my introductory circular."

C. I. Turner, General Chairman,
Order of Railroad Telegraphers,
System Division No. 18,
Ambia, Indiana.

I. A. A. Forum—WLS

"Would you please send several copies of Larry William's talk? I just came in in time to hear the last few words of his talk.

"Those talks would come in handy for our Farm Bureau membership drive.

"Thanking you and assuring you we enjoy the WLS programs."

Otto Berlage, Jo Daviess county.



(Courtesy Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau)

MARSHALL-PUTNAM SPEAKER ARRIVES IN AIRPLANE

President F. S. Clift of the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau welcomes Wm. H. Malone, Chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission, who arrived in a Curtiss-Robin airplane from Chicago to address the annual Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau picnic on the Swaney School Grounds, Aug. 27. At the right is W. M. Dewey, manager of the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, who accompanied Malone. More than 8,000 people—a record crowd—attended, according to Farm Adviser R. J. Laible. Malone travelled by airplane to Sangamon and LaSalle Counties where he likewise addressed Farm Bureau picnics.

Smith Asks Support For Marketing Act

Reiterates Sentiment Expressed By Executive Committee

AN APPEAL for full support and co-operation to give the Agricultural Marketing Act every chance to accomplish the purpose set forth in its declaration of principles was made by the president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Earl C. Smith, in a series of talks before Farm Bureau picnics at Canton, Kankakee, Morrison, and at the Fairbury Fair recently.



Earl C. Smith

At the same time President Smith reiterated the sentiment expressed by the I. A. A. Executive Committee at its August meeting to the effect that full credit and responsibility for the passage of the Marketing Act rests entirely with the present administration at Washington.

Differences of View

"It is well known that there are fundamental differences of view among farm organizations, politicians and business men, as to the essential fundamentals to restore the industry," said Smith. "Those differences have been discussed from the platform, in the press and even from the pulpit; and it seems to me, at least, the time has arrived when all should throw their forces together—welded in one common unit—to get the utmost benefits that can be derived under the limitations of this Act, thereby proving in practical trial the economic and practical soundness of our differing views. Only by such co-ordination of thought and action can we be brought together so that in a short period of time any weaknesses or limitations that may develop in attempting to place this act into practical administration can be most readily corrected.

"If there ever was any justification for the organization of farmers, it is doubly necessary since the passage of this legislation. We all must recognize the impossibility of each farmer speaking for himself in matters of this character, and the only hope of having proper representation and voice in matters of state and national character is through organizations such as the Farm Bureau provides."

License Granted

(Continued from page 4)

death to one person, and with that limit per person $10,000 for any single accident. The service is limited to Farm Bureau members. The cost of the insurance is expected to be low. It is reasonably certain that the cost will not be more than the premiuin deposit required with application.

The policyhôlder will be protected against attorneys' fees, court costs, hospital bills, and a possible judgment against him (within the limits mentioned) if his negligence as established in court led to the injury.

Unable to Get Out of the Rut

WHERE A MOTORIST saw that an automobile he was meeting could not be driven out of a rut when six rods away, and he did nothing to avoid a collision therewith, he could not recover for resulting damages.

But if he were insured in the I. A. A. Farm Bureau Company his policy would protect him against loss.

Observations

FROM Roosevelt to Hoover represents only a short span of years, yet great changes have come about in the attitude of the public toward corporations and trusts during this period.

"Busting" the trusts, one of Roosevelt's spectacular projects was applauded by the general public. Today the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is forgotten. The rank and file largely own the trusts and are cashing in on at least part of their prosperity. The trend of the great American public toward part ownership through stock purchases is having, and will continue to have a far-reaching influence on the attitude of the federal government toward monopolies.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company boasts more than 475,000 stock holders, no one of which has as much as one per cent of this great corporation's common stock. Widespread ownership of public utilities is suppressing fear of their socialization.

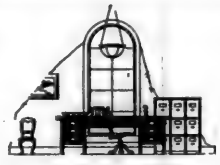
Common stocks in successful corporations are now selling on the exchanges to yield a very low return at present market prices. Speculation in stocks has captured the public interest. Bucket shops and wire houses throughout the country are crowded from day to day. In the meantime good farm land, once the premier investment, goes begging. What can be done about it? Real estate and land agents are working on the problem.

Already has come the suggestion that stock-companies be created to buy town and city lots and tracts of farm lands. To make land ownership more readily available to the small investor is the object. Well why not get more consumers financially interested in farming? Why not turn the public interest in speculation and stock ownership to the benefit of agriculture as the utilities have done with profit to their stockholders?

If this is accomplished the stock exchanges of the future may list Daisy Farms A common, Broadacres convertible 7 per cent preferred, etc. What a difference it might make. How much more willing would be the consumer stockholder to patronize his "company" and pay the price asked for its products—food. The farm operator or manager would be situated to cash in on the public's flare for speculation as "insiders" in the big corporations are doing today.

Just before announcing some bad news he might sell his stock short, and buy in again after the drop. After a few bullish statements were released and the market on Blackacres skyrockets, he might sell, take his profit, and go to Europe leaving the luckless small fry speculators holding the sack. That's what is happening in the stock market today. Why shouldn't farmers get in on the racket?

Any kind of farm relief we wanted would be as easy under such a system as it is now to get a higher tariff on steel or aluminum. Farming would then be a business as well as a way of living. Perhaps this Utopian dream may come to pass. Who knows? E. G. T.



"WORK YOUR LITTLE BEAN"

By C. C. SWARTZ

WHEN you want to accomplish something
That you're after good and keen,
My boy, there's just one method,
And that's to work your bean.

Just faithfully keep trying
To get your work across,
And then 'tis almost certain
You'll be solid with the boss.

For a boss is no whit different
From the ordinary man,
You may find him just a brother
Who has worked his little plan.

But the way he gained advancement
Can readily be seen—
The same as you, if you'll but try
To work your little bean.

—Longi Courier.

Watch Farm Seeds

ILLINOIS farmers are advised to purchase their seed from Illinois dealers who must comply with the State Seed Law, which does not control dealers in other states, announces Phil S. Haner, superintendent of the State Division of Plant Industry.

"Complaints have reached me that seed bought by some individuals was found to be of lower quality than the Seed Law requires," said Mr. Haner. "An investigation of the source of this seed revealed the origin to be outside of Illinois.

"Considerable seed is sold from farmer to farmer without the analysis tag. This is a violation of the law and I will appreciate your help in getting your members to understand this."

Albert C. Wilson was reappointed as chief seed analyst.

Decatur Herald Has Farm Bureau Edition

AN eight-page Farm Bureau supplement appeared with the Sunday edition of the Decatur Herald on September 1.

The Macon County Farm Bureau, with the able co-operation of this progressive daily, gathered and wrote the material for the special edition. The supplement announced the new drive for members to be carried on during September, contained statements from the presidents of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the I. A. A., feature articles by County Adviser Walworth, W. H. Kercher of the Decatur Herald, and officers and members of the Macon County Farm Bureau. Staff members of the I. A. A., likewise, contributed to the issue. Local business groups also were represented.

This is one of the best Farm Bureau editions ever published in Illinois and is a splendid example of excellent co-operation between the Farm Bureau, the local press, and other organized groups.

DUST away YOUR WEEDS



Simply shake Atlacide powdered Weed Killer from the perforated container.

CALCIUM CHLORATE

as used in Atlacide is recommended by Experiment Stations and Farm Agencies for the control and eradication of all noxious weeds such as

Bindweed — Canada Thistle
Quack Grass — Russian Thistle
Wild Morning Glory — White Top

ATLACIDE
CALCIUM CHLORATE KILLS WEEDS

CONTAINS 45.5% CHLORIC ACID (ClO_3)
Calcium Chlorate Equivalent 56.4%

Dissolves Easily. Crops may be grown on treated soil a few months after application. Apply as a spray for large areas. Apply as a dust for small areas.

Packed in 3¼ lb. sifter cans for dusting on small areas and in 200 lb. and 50 lb. drums for use in standard spray tanks.

Satisfactorily used on 15,000 miles of railroad track last year.

Non-poisonous to animals or people. No fire hazard.

Use Atlacide dissolved in water for horse drawn or motor sprayers



Write for Booklet "2" for full information

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY,
Room 1200-608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



STATE CHAMPION LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM, LASALLE COUNTY
Left to right: L. C. Cunningham, county club leader; Ralph Swift, Russell Stockley, Herman Rupp.

Illinois 4-H Club Winners

Many Will Compete in National Contest at Coming International, Chicago

FIFTY-FOUR teams from 31 counties competed in the state judging contest held last month at Urbana. Twenty counties had 22 teams entered in the dairy judging contest, and 26 counties had 32 teams in the livestock judging contest.

The LaSalle county team, coached by L. C. Cunningham, won the livestock contest. Two of its members, Russell Stockley, and Ralph Swift, placed third and fourth respectively. The LaSalle team will represent Illinois in the junior judging contest at the International Livestock Show which opens on November 30.

The winning team in the dairy contest came from Bureau county. All members were from the Walnut 4-H Club, coached by C. M. Hatland, vocational teacher. Lloyd Espel, a member of the team, was high man scoring 545 out of a possible 600. The Bureau county dairy judging team will train for the national dairy judging contest to be held at St. Louis, October 12 to 19 during the National Dairy Show.

Each team receives $50 for expenses to the national contest.

The first five teams in both divisions with their scores are as follows:

Livestock

LaSalle county	Score 1,759
DeKalb county	Score 1,755
Douglas county	Score 1,637
Iroquois county	Score 1,610
Knox county	Score 1,554

Dairy

Bureau county	Score 1,481
Vermilion county	Score 1,468
DeKalb county	Score 1,388
Lake county	Score 1,382
JoDaviess county	Score 1,363

Car Stopped at Roadside

WHERE AN AUTOMOBILE was standing at the right margin of a road and one who was approaching it in another car saw, or by the exercise of ordinary care and caution could have seen it in time to have turned aside and did not do so but collided with it, he was held guilty of negligence.

Chicago Producers Report Good Year

Increased Percentage of Livestock Handled in Face of Decreased Receipts

THE Chicago Producers' Commission Association finished its seventh fiscal year on June 29, 1929, with an increase in the percentage of all kinds of livestock handled, although there was a 14 per cent decrease in the total number of cars sold at the Chicago market. Part of this decrease was due to an increase of approximately 75 per cent in the number of rail cars shipped direct to the packers. The decrease in the Chicago Producers' total volume was only 11 per cent as compared with 14 per cent for the Chicago market as a whole, while the increases in percentage handled enabled the Producers' to earn a small profit on the commission business amounting to $10,945.86.

About 11 per cent of the hogs received at Chicago were shipped direct to the packers during the first six months of 1928. During the first six months of 1929 more than 25 per cent were received direct.

The average day's busines during the past year was more than $200,000, a number of days more than $200,000, and one day over a quarter of a million dollars. Unevenness in daily and seasonal receipts necessitates maintaining a more extensive working force than if most of the days were about average in volume.

(Continued on page 10).

DAIRY Marketing

By Art Lynch

ORGANIZED markets sell more dairy products per capita than is sold where dairymen are selling as individuals.

* * *

TWIN City Milk Producers, the dairymen's organization on the St. Paul and Minneapolis markets, has advertised milk all through its 12 years of existence. Result—the consumption of fluid milk has doubled and substantial increases have been achieved in the sale of butter, cheese and ice cream.

* * *

THE organized dairymen at Philadelphia have made it a part of their business to tell consumers about dairy products. Their fluid sales went up 29 per cent over a four year period. Philadelphians eat 23 pounds of butter on the average, according to recent surveys. This is about 6 pounds more than the average for the United States.

* * *

ASK Jack Connery of Quincy Milk Producers if advertising pays and he will tell you, "increased our sales 25%."

* * *

ASK Ryland Capron of the dairymen's organization at Peoria if advertising is a good thing and he will say, "you betcha." Peoria fluid sales increased 6% through advertising.

* * *

JULIUS REINHARDT of Highland Producers organization says, "our business would be only half as big if we had not told folks about our product."

* * *

IT PAYS to advertise. Milk, for which there is no substitute, offers a great field.

* * *

MILK is the health giver, the builder and the beautifier. Laborers drink a quart at a meal—it used to be beer. Women drink milk because it keeps them healthy. And health is beauty.

* * *

FOLKS used to talk about milk by showing the advantages it possesses over other farm products. This was wrong. It isn't done that way now. More milk is constantly being sold on its own merits.

* * *

HOW is it done? The dairymen's organization puts in one cent per cwt. into a fund. The dealers match it with one cent. They employ the National Dairy Council to do the educational work creating a lasting interest in milk products in the schools, clubs, organizations and to others thru news material and paid advertising.

* * *

WHY not slogans like these: "Milady uses Milk," "Kream Kist Butter," "Reach for an Ice Cream cone," "Drink Buttermilk—not a belch in a boat load."

Sure Thing—A chip on the shoulder often advertises the existence of more wood higher up.

PRODUCE MARKETING

By Frank Gougler

LAST YEAR Albion, in Edwards county, furnished the poorest cream market in all the surrounding territory.

This condition prompted the organization of a produce marketing association which started operating April 16, 1929. From that date to the end of July (3½ mos.) the association handled 29,582.7 lbs. of butterfat at a total handling cost of 2c per lb. The margin above operating cost was sufficient for the association to make a refund at this time of over $700. One member received a $35 refund check. Everyone is enthusiastic over the new method of marketing butterfat. The members are well pleased with their "boy" manager, Albert Michels, who is but eighteen years of age.

Farm Adviser Myers says that the Aro Creamery of St. Louis where the cream is shipped reports that it is well pleased with the quality of cream coming from Albion. The board of directors has found the management of Aro Creamery satisfactory in every way. The creamery keeps them well supplied with cans, makes payments promptly, and is courteous.

The Edwards County Farm Bureau has two new units in the process of organization, one at Browns and the other at West Salem. The success of the Albion unit has prompted these communities to become active.

At Norris City (White Co.) a produce association was started about the middle of June. This unit is the farthest south in the state of all our cooperatives. Another unit is being organized in the same county at Carmi.

Interest is now developing as far south as Brownfield (Pope County) in cooperative produce marketing. This is very gratifying for throughout Southern Illinois producers are not getting as much for their produce by several cents as northern and central Illinois is receiving.

On July 19 while on my way to Golconda to attend a district conference, I stopped at the Norris City station. That day the local butterfat price was 36c. The Chicago butter market the same day was 41¼c. The creamery purchasing the co-operative association cream pays a premium of 3c above the Chicago market. Thus, the association that day bought its butterfat at 36c and sold it at 44¾c leaving a gross margin of 8¼c. If operating costs do not exceed 2c then the association would have left a net margin of 6¼ cents per pound butterfat handled to return to its members in a patronage refund.

Any town in southern Illinois that is being patronized by enough producers to bring 75,000 to 100,000 lbs. of butterfat to town annually is a promising center for a cooperative produce marketing association.

ALBION CREAM STATION BUSINESS—1929

		Total Operating Cost	*Operating cost per lb.*	*Margin*	*Net Profit*
April 16-30	3826.2	$ 87.29	2.3	4.0	1.7
May	9160.1	157.77	1.7	4.0	2.3
June	8990.3	207.98	2.3	5.3	3.0
July	7606.1	149.93	1.9	4.6	2.7
Total & Average	29582.7	$602.97	2.01	4.5	2.4



LARRY WILLIAMS SPEAKS AT JO DAVIESS PICNIC
Farm Adviser "Hank" Brunnemeyer of Jo Daviess County snapped this one at the Farm Bureau picnic near Galena on Aug. 15. Williams addressed similar gatherings in several other counties.

Life Insurance

By Lawrence A. Williams

THE man who carries ample life insurance has a chance to relax from the daily strain and worry of life. He is relieved of the anxiety of calamity or of income ceasing at his death. The reward of satisfaction and freedom from worry is indeed worth the effort of prompt annual deposits.

Remember way back when they used to say, "It never will be a success." "Farmers can't run a life insurance company." They don't say that anymore. They say, "No wonder you can do so well, you have the whole Farm Bureau behind you."

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(Continued from page 9)

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AGRICU...
LIBRARY

The
Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Number 10 | OCTOBER, 1929 | Volume 7



WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUNKIN

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And the rooster's ballyooyer as he tiptoes on the fence;
O, it's then's the times a feller is a-feelin' at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of peaceful rest,
As he leaves the house, bareheaded, and goes out to feed the stock,
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When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—
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And the mumble of the hummin'-birds and buzzin' of the bees;
But the air's so appetizin'; and the landscape through the haze
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The husky, rusty russel of the tossels of the corn,
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furries—kind o' lonesome-like, but still
A-preachin' sermuns to us of the barns they growed to fill;
The strawstack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed;
The hosses in theyr stalls below—the clover overhead;—
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Is poured around the celler-floor in red and yeller heaps.
And your cider-makin' 's over, and your wimmen-folks is through
With their mince and apple butter, and theyr souse and sausage too! . . .
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As the Angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on me—
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James Whitcomb Riley.

Golden Egg Goose Should Squawk More

Real Estate in Danger of Being Taxed Out of Existence Says Chicago Man

REAL estate in Illinois is in danger of being taxed out of existence as a result of ever increasing governmental expenditures. The only relief is through a division of the tax burden with owners of other forms of wealth. By creating a greater number of persons taxed there will be a tendency to improved government, because this great body of taxpayers will have an immediate interest in the public's servants.

These are the high spots in a recent address by Francis E. Manierre, prominent Chicago real estate man, before the Chicago Fireproof Building Association, as reported in the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Manierre's talk was in line with the policy of the Illinois Agricultural Association in its fight for a square deal in taxation for agriculture. His talk in part follows:

"What is the cause of high real estate taxes? First, the state of Illinois is operating under what is practically the equivalent of a single tax levy; 80 per cent of the total tax collected being produced by the ad valorem tax on real estate and the balance of 20 per cent by personal property tax which is a farce, impractical of application and confiscatory if collected to the letter of the law.

Tax More Than Doubles

"This real estate tax in Chicago has more than doubled in the last seven years and has gone up at a rate of progression much faster than the proportionate rate of increase in rental returns. In other words, should the present rate of increase in taxation be carried to the nth degree, the tax item alone would take all of the revenue of any building.

"This ever increasing burden is due to the ever increasing demands of the spending bodies for widening functions of government. Concrete roads, bathing beaches, parks, convention halls, libraries, museums, zoos and other public improvements, whether justified or not, have to be paid for and maintained and are being paid for mostly by the tax on real estate. Paternalistic legislation, such as the granting of pensions and bonuses, also has to be paid for. The demands on the tax dollar have increased tenfold for governmental expenses which a previous generation would have denied.

Cause of Situation

"Again, we have been so prosperous in the last five or ten years that the average citizen has been too busy to take any interest in his government and as a consequence municipal governments (and this I believe holds true all over the country) have fallen into the control of low grade political factions which have debauched themselves in one of the worst eras of money spending and thievery the country has even known. Graft is registering now on the public mind and the tax dollar is beginning to pinch the payer. I doubt very much if today we are receiving more than 50 cents on that dollar in the way of real service from our public bodies.

"How about the cure? It is perfectly evident that we will have to clean up our city government, put it on a businesslike basis by consolidating the assessing and spending bodies, establish store-keeping principles, eliminate duplicity of jobs and demand a day's work from the city employe.

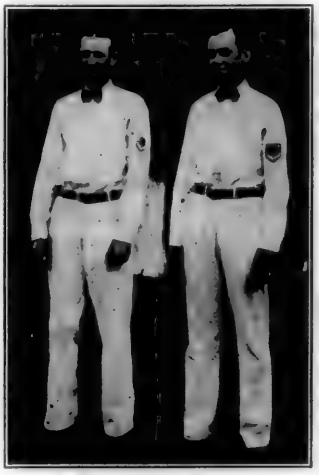
Income Tax as Remedy

"The city of Baltimore, through its citizens' committee, did this very thing and since the installation of its business principles the taxpayers have enjoyed a progressive decrease in the rate of taxation. In back of the whole picture we must have the support and interest of the people, and in so far as only 10 per cent of the people in the city of Chicago pay direct taxes, we must have more direct taxpayers in order to get this interest. We need more squawks from the goose that lays the golden egg. Indirect taxation does not register at election time.

"This leads us to the question of an income tax. This, of course, is a highly controversial subject and has its proponents mostly in the real estate owners who feel that they are paying more than their fair share of the cost of the government. *An income tax bill which provided for a full deduction for any ad valorem tax from the income tax failed of passage in the last session of the legislature. It was estimated that this tax would have brought about half a million additional taxpayers into the field. We need these additional taxpayers to make for good government, to say nothing of equalizing the tax burden, for as matters stand at present real estate stands in jeopardy of being taxed out of existence.*

Must Reach Other Sources

"The reassessment as ordered by the state tax commission has been fairly and efficiently concluded, equalizing the real estate tax in Cook County, but the tax question does not end there. Other sources of revenue must be reached, for it is perfectly apparent that one form of wealth, owned by 8 to 10 per cent of the population, cannot and should not continue indefinitely to pay the bills for the other 90 per cent, who pay practically no tax under our present state constitution."



KEPT TRYING AND WON

Left to right are Joe Boyle and Joe Bumgarner, the 1929 championship 4-H demonstration team. The two Joes are members of the Clear Creek Booster Club of McNabb sponsored by the Marshall Putnam County Farm Bureau.

"In 1928 these boys prepared a demonstration that won third at the Aurora Fair," writes R. J. Laible, farm adviser, "but they were defeated for the state championship at Springfield where they won first in their district.

"Determined to make their demonstration the best that could be produced, they revamped it and in 1929 drew first at Aurora and were awarded the state championship at Springfield.

"J. C. Spitler, judge at Springfield, stated that their demonstration on the control of corn diseases through selection was one of the most completely worked out he had ever seen."

Joe Boyle broadcast over KYW, Chicago, recently on a national chain 4-H club program.

Marshall-Putnam Oil Co. To Cut Melon

MORE than $12,000 will be distributed among members of the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company when that organization cuts a melon in the near future. The board of directors already has authorized an eight per cent patronage dividend. The dividend is paid out of accumulations left after paying eight per cent on preferred stock in the company.

"This sum is considerably in excess of the entire cost of maintaining the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau for the entire year," says R. J. Laible, farm adviser. "Undoubtedly a large part of the success of this co-operative is traceable to the fact that a state-wide purchasing agency has been provided which takes care of the purchasing of petroleum products for the 21 farmer-owned supply companies now operating in Illinois."

The State Company will distribute in excess of $20,000 to its 21 member units in the near future.

Ladies Beat Men

In the ladies auto driving contest held at the district picnic, Sandwich, Miss Delores Wheeler, Belvidere, Boone county, was first, and Mrs. Alma Seville, of Leland, LaSalle county, was second. The ladies had a higher score than the men, Miss Wheeler scoring 288 out of a possible 300, and Mrs. Seville a score of 275.

Out of a possible score of 300 points the high score of 268 was made by Alvin Anderson of Newark, Kendall county in the men's driving contest. The results are as follows:

1st. Alvin Anderson, Newark, Kendall county 268
2nd. R. A. Baker, Ottawa, LaSalle county 267
3rd. Fay Anderson, Newark, Kendall county 266
4th. Harold Luhman, Belvidere, Boone county 260
5th. Clarence Hughes, Newark, Kendall county 247
6th. Dan Piatt, Morris, Grundy county.... 240
7th. Victor Piffer, Newark, Kendall county 227
8th. Mr. Barshdorf, Morris, Grundy county 221

"The contestants entered with the idea of getting the most out of it from a practical standpoint," writes M. E. Robert who was in charge. "One contestant remarked at the close of the event, that if he did not get a cent in prize money, the questions alone were well worth the effort."

Rapidity of gain in a pig is an important factor contributing to the firmness of the pork, experiments have shown.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second-class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1925.

Number 10 OCTOBER, 1929 Volume 7

September Picnics Wind Up '29 Season

District Gatherings Held at Sandwich, Kankakee, and Morrison

THE last three district Farm Bureau picnics held at Sandwich, Kankakee, and Morrison demonstrated that mid-September is not the ideal time for holding outdoor gatherings of this kind. In each case the weather was cool and the crowds comparatively small. The Kankakee picnic was all but rained out although a crowd estimated at nearly 1,000 assembled after the rain to hear the president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Earl C. Smith, Don Geyer of the Pure Milk Ass'n, Mrs. Homer Johnson, president of the Home Bureau Federation, and others. Ex-governor Len Small, president of the Kankakee County Farm Bureau, or rather the soil and crop improvement association as it is known locally, was generalissimo of the day. After a short appropriate speech in which he welcomed the visitors to the new park and Kankakee county he introduced the speakers.

Farmers' Park

The picnic was held in a beautiful grove on the wooded banks of the picturesque Kankakee River only a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The 20-acre plot has been taken over by the versatile farm adviser John Collier and the Kankakee county soil and crop association as a farmers' park. It was leased from the governor. The plot is being smoothed off and already a creditable baseball diamond, a new band-stand and speaking platform, and other necessary conveniences have been established. Several concerts have been played by the soil and crop band in the natural amphitheatre beside the rippling waters of the Kankakee.

All the usual appendages of a district picnic were on the program. The quality and clarity of the hog, chicken, and husband callers' favorite intonations were not damaged by the weather or the lack of a great surging audience. The lusty call of A. J. Pallissard who summons the pigs regularly from the back acres on his farm near St. Anne put him down as the master hog caller of the day which adds to his previously won laurels of master farmer.

The Kankakee County Farm Bureau nine had little difficulty in beating the Lasalle county boys by the one-sided score of 14 to 0. Henry Hulse of Cissna Park was the champion horseshoe thrower.

A Little Soft Food

J. F. Porter, president of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, made a good speech at the 12th district picnic held on the Sandwich Fair Grounds in DeKalb county. The day was nearly ideal for an outdoor program. The crowd which numbered several thousand filled the grandstand comfortably. The national champion high school band from Belvidere entertained throughout the day.

Mr. Porter was conservative in his remarks with reference to the new legislation culminating in the federal farm board. Being a democrat from Tennessee might explain part of his skepticism but many a spectator winked knowingly when he summed it all up by saying, "we asked for a seat at the table but we got a high chair and a little soft food."

Attentive Audience

The most attentive audience that ever attended a farmers' picnic heard Earl Smith make perhaps the best speech of his career out on the Morrison fair grounds in Whiteside county on Sept. 14. Most picnic audiences are anything but attentive. All this was accomplished in spite of the fact that a hotly contested baseball game was in progress between Whiteside and Stephenson counties during the speaking program. A couple of thousand people came out. The day was bright, sunshiny, and cool. Lee county's Farm Bureau nine defeated Carroll county in the morning baseball game while Stephenson nosed out Whiteside 7 to 5 in the 10-inning afternoon contest.

The district picnics this year were not as well attended as those held in the previous season. The nearest approach to the state I. A. A. picnics held in previous years was the gathering at Monmouth in Warren county. All the counties in the 14th district supported that picnic by calling off their county picnics and urging their members to make the drive to Monmouth.

In a number of other districts, 90 to 95 per cent of the picnic crowds apparently came from the county playing host while the adjoining counties sent their farm advisers and a few Farm Bureau directors to lend atmosphere and dignity to the occasion.

The district picnics have not succeeded in displacing the county gatherings, at least in the majority of cases, and unless all the Farm Bureaus work together wholeheartedly as was done in the 14th at Monmouth, the so-called district picnic will be little if any more than a county picnic with a sprinkling of outside "guests."

I. A. A. MEETING

The 15th annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held on January 29-30-31, 1930.

Mark these dates on your calendar. An unusually attractive program is being arranged. It will probably be held at Springfield.

Watch for further announcements.

Income Only Measure of Ability to Pay

Farmers Not Pleased With Delay in Getting Fair Tax System

"FARMERS and urban business men realize today as never before that an individual's prosperity and tax-paying ability is measured by his profits, not by his inventory or physical holdings," Stanley M. Powell, Michigan farmer, told the conference of the National Tax Association at Saranac Lake, New York, recently.

"It cannot be denied that a carefully prepared income tax is the most equitable tax yet devised. It accurately measures the individual's ability to pay. It is extremely flexible from year to year, reflecting precisely the financial fortunes of each taxpayer. An income tax never confiscates any man's property. In lean years it does not howl like a devouring wolf at the door as does the property tax.

Progress Too Slow

"The record of the National Tax Association in supporting the principle of income taxation is long and well known. Yet I want to give warning that the farm sentiment in favor of income taxation is by no means satisfied with the progress that has been made up to the present.

"Our farmers will not be content with an income tax which represents but an insignificant proportion of the total state and local revenues. Instead, they look forward to the day when income taxes will supplant the property tax as the chief source of revenue. They are aware that it required the intervention of the Federal government to bring the inheritance tax to its present highly productive state and they are going to demand that means be devised for increasing the revenue possibilities of state income taxes without creating a situation wherein a few backward states can offer an asylum to wealth which seeks to evade the levy.

Many Pay Nothing

"It often appears that farmers and other sober-minded, law-abiding citizens pay taxes way beyond the benefits received or their financial ability as measured in net income. Meanwhile, thousands of reckless, law-breaking individuals pay no taxes, although they directly and indirectly cause the various units of government a large amount of expense. This is a situation which is admittedly difficult to remedy, but which should be ever kept in mind in outlining our fiscal policies. Perhaps some form of a poll tax might to a slight degree meet this perplexing problem.

"The experience of a number of states has

(Continued on page 9)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

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12th	G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th	C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th	M. C. Lambert, Ferris
15th	A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th	A. R. Wright, Verna
17th	Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th	R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th	C. J. Gross, Atwood
20th	Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st	Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
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23rd	W. L. Cope, Salem
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Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.	A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co.	L. R. Marchant, Mgr.

What Agriculture Wants

A SUMMARY of the things for which organized agriculture is earnestly striving was clearly outlined in a short vigorous radio address by Secretary George E. Metzger recently.

"First, agriculture wants a fair price for the product produced," he said. "By a fair price we mean one that will cover the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

"Secondly, agriculture wants a marketing system—farmer owned and farmer controlled that will enable the grower through his own representative to sell his product in the terminal markets as manufacturers of other commodities already are doing. Agriculture wants a marketing system that will assist in the orderly distribution of agricultural products throughout the markets of the world, the withholding of surplus products until such time as the demand will take them at a fair price.

"Thirdly, agriculture wants equality with industry and labor. It demands some assistance at the hands of government that will enable the farmer to benefit from the protective system just as industry and labor profit by it today. Agriculture can not continue to market crops of which we produce a surplus at world prices and buy her supplies in highly protected markets.

"Fourth, agriculture wants to cease buying everything at retail and selling at wholesale. No business can long prosper under that system.

"Fifth, agriculture wants a fair and equitable taxing system which will not levy an unjust share of the cost of government against the man who tills the soil.

"Sixth, agriculture wants an adequate standard of living on the farm and an income from the farm that will pay the bill.

"Is agriculture willing to pay the price? Those wants and desires cost something. First, if agriculture is to obtain them it must market its products in a big way. Federal legislation recently obtained, encourages the farmer in this movement. That means that a lot of local pride now held by farmers in their small assembling units must be put down and those units merged into large, effective, well financed distributing agencies.

"Secondly, the rank and file of farmers must become organization minded. They must realize that individually they can not solve their big problems. General farm organizations must be maintained to continue to do research and promotional work.

"Thirdly, farmers and their wives must begin to support candidates in the state and national legislatures who stand four square for an agricultural program, regardless of party affiliation. These three principles, I believe, are the principal factors in the price that farmers must pay before agriculture will get what it desires."

THIS MACHINE AGE



Courtesy Farm Journal.

The day of hand labor is drawing to a close; better wheel coal and let the big boy do the digging.

Dividing The National Income

EVERY time a law is passed, says George Bernard Shaw, the national income is redivided.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is one of our law-making bodies. Its laws have to do mostly with transportation rates. Its decisions either take away some of the income of the utility and give it to the shipper, or else take it away from the shipper and give a greater portion to the carrier.

This important body held a hearing down in Washington recently. It will decide soon whether or not the corn belt livestock farmer must pay more to the railroad for moving his stock to market.

Special counsel for the I. A. A.—the Farm Bureau—appeared before the commissioners and argued against an increase in rates. The railroads' lawyers were there to argue in favor of a substantial increase.

It was an argument over the distribution of the national income. It illustrates why farmers need a strong organization to represent them. Millions of dollars were involved. Every livestock farmer who ships to market has considerably more money at stake in this case than his annual Farm Bureau dues.

Your organization for years has been at Springfield and Washington fighting for you. Next time your neighbor who dropped out says, "It never done me any good," review some of the cases such as this one in which the organization saved him more than he would have paid into it had he been a member.



Tune in on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS every Tuesday night at 6:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart (264 meters) is broadcast between 12:00 and 12:20 p. m., Monday to Friday inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago livestock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, and talks by I. A. A. staff members, officials, and leaders in farm thought are broadcast daily.

Change Time

The I. A. A. Half-Hour Forum from station WLS will be broadcast hereafter between 6:30 and 7:00 p. m., on Tuesday nights instead of Thursdays as heretofore. The change was made effective on Tuesday, Oct. 8.

The struggle of organized labor for equality, fair wages, and better working conditions and the common interests of agriculture and labor will be the subject of a radio address by John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 6:30 to 7:00 P. M.

Mr. Walker is recognized as an outstanding leader in the labor movement and is well known to farmers who have attended recent annual meetings of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mark the date on your calendar and hear Walker.

The Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League had charge of the I. A. A. Forum program on Tuesday night, Oct. 15.

A brief history of the League and other interesting news about this unique organization was given by representatives.

Lyon Karr of Wenona, president of the Illinois Bankers Association, will be the I. A. A. Forum speaker from station WLS, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, 6:30 to 7:00 P. M.

Mr. Karr will tell what bankers have accomplished through organized effort. Don't miss this program.

At St. Louis

Wednesday, October 16, was a red letter day for members of the Sanitary Milk Producers, the new St. Louis co-operative. Before going out to see the National Dairy Show they assembled in the Marquette Hotel to hear W. S. Moscrip, president of the Twin City Milk Producers who was Pres. Hoover's original choice for the dairy member of the federal farm board.

Insurance

The double indemnity feature recently adopted by the Country Life Insurance Company pays twice the face of the policy in the event of accidental death. This additional benefit is sold at a rate of $1.50 per thousand additional premium.



John H. Walker

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, will be the I. A. A. Forum speaker from station WLS, Tuesday, October 29, 6:30 to 7:00 p. m.

Mr. Walker will discuss some of the common interests of labor and agriculture, and will present some of the things labor has accomplished through organization.

September High Month

SEPTEMBER was the greatest month in the history of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company; 1023 applications were received at the office. Champaign County led the state by sending in 82 applications; Logan County was second with 51 applications. Roy Mitchell, of Champaign County, wrote 76 applications in September. Total applications to date 17,775.

Farmers are appreciating the value of automobile insurance. A party in Freeport who is making $25 per week has to pay $40 per month for 20 years on account of an auto accident. "Your own company with insurance at cost" appeals to every thinking farmer.

Great Convenience

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.

"I wish to thank you for the very courteous and fair treatment you accorded me in having my car repaired after it was wrecked this summer.

"It was indeed a great convenience to have you advance me money by telegraph while I was in Pennsylvania, and furthermore it was very gratifying to make an insurance adjustment without a single bit of quibbling about any of the items or charges on the bill.

"You may rest assured that I shall continue to be a booster for the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company."

Irvin Funk,
LaSalle County, Ill.



A WELL known minister of a great city church asserted recently that a moral life must be its own reward.

People there are who are good, practice the golden rule, and obey the ten commandments hoping to be blessed with material things for their efforts.

There is meagre evidence to support the belief that prosperity and exemplary living go hand in hand. Ill fortune befalls many a devout person as it did Job. Others attain wealth and position whilst breaking the laws of both God and man.

The good a man does lives after him. But his only pay may be the self-satisfaction that comes from helping posterity. The world uses his invention or contribution, forgets about him who gave it.

Observers are scanning the agricultural horizon, wondering about the future of the general farm organizations. The Farm Bureau in Illinois, in other states, has spread the gospel of better farming, given birth to new organizations—co-operatives—nursed them along through the fledgling stage, seen many fly off never to return, never again to recognize their parents. Life is that way.

We soon tire of the old no matter how useful. It's the spirit of the age in which we are living. A new organization full of promise looks better than the old one, tried and true though it may be.

The next decade promises to witness a great awakening in co-operative marketing. Big co-operatives are being organized. The Farm Bureau (also other farm groups) is furnishing and will continue to furnish much of the leadership, the initiative, the energy to get them under way.

"Will the Farm Bureau by so doing dig its own grave?" asks one editor. The answer rests with the man on the farm, his vision and understanding, with the service rendered by the organization and its staff too. Will the goose that lays the golden eggs be deserted for her dazzling fruit? Thinking farmers will not allow it.

Granted that the parent organization must continue its productiveness, changing with the times, adapting itself to the new order of things. Co-operatives will not solve all the farm problems. They can not provide for all the needs of farmers. Some of them inevitably will fail. New ones must replace these. The parent organization will stand ready to help. It must and will be preserved.

—E. G. T.

A Policy in Every Farm Bureau Home

Pulling Together

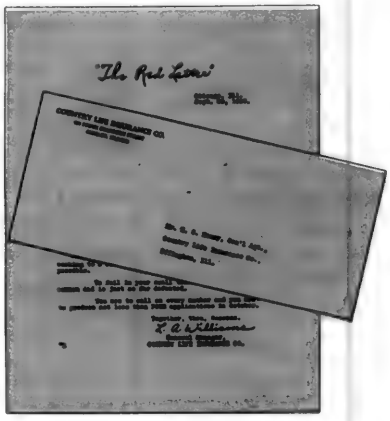
Every Agent of Country Life Insurance Company received a Red Letter.

If every agent does as the Red Letter instructs, there will be a Country Life policy in every Farm Bureau member's home by the end of 1929.

Five hundred trained representatives working together can make any kind of endeavor successful.

EVERY representative of Country Life Insurance Company who received the Red Letter illustrated below is obligated to call on all the Farm Bureau members in his territory before the holidays. It is his duty to give all the facts and information about this low cost protection with guaranteed rates.

When a representative receives the Red Letter, there are specific orders within the envelope, the carrying out of which will make possible greater success for your company. We are expecting every representative to turn in no less than four applications during the month of October.



A Country Life Man Will Call At Your Home

When he comes listen to his message and explanation. Help him. Your assistance in putting over this great undertaking to protect the farm families of Illinois will advance the cause of sound business practice among farm people.

Farmers Can Do Big Things Collectively

FOR years the business world has scoffed at the farmer as a business man, called him "unfit," "incompetent to market his own produce," "inferior in business intelligence."



The farmer no longer admits inferiority. He has discovered his ability to help himself.

Country Life Insurance Company aided in this discovery by teaching farmers to pull together in this great business enterprise. In the first month of its existence this Company, owned by organized farmers, stepped ahead of *one-third of all old line companies* in existence for total volume in force.

$17,000,000 In Force

Today Country Life has seventeen millions of life insurance in force. It is nine months old and successful. It represents an outstanding victory—a tribute to farmers' ability to do big things collectively.

Country Life offers old line legal reserve life insurance at rates that cannot be increased. It offers a clear cut policy with cash and loan values, and all standard provisions. Its rates are participating, and are much lower than most other participating companies.

You can insure the baby, father, mother, and even grandmother and grandfather. Write for rates.

If you have a prospect, notify your own COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

If you are ready to take a policy, don't wait for the agent, notify the Farm Bureau, or mail the coupon.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO

Cut Here

FILL OUT AND MAIL TODAY

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
608 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Ill.

I would like to have more information about Country Life's

Straight Life Policy ☐
20-Pay Life Policy ☐
20-Year Endowment Policy ☐

Send me Rates at My Age.

MY NAME IS.....

ADDRESS.....

COUNTY.....

AGE.....

A Policy in Every Farm Bureau Home

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"The Red Letter"

Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 30, 1929.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO

Mr. E. A. Henry, Gen'l Agt.,
Country Life Insurance Co.,
Effingham, Ill.

working to
possible.

We fell in your small
campaign and is just as far defeated.

You are to call on every member and you are
to produce not less than FOUR applications in October.

Together, that is possible.

Yours,
General Manager,
COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

A Country Life Man Will Call At Your Home

When he comes listen to his message and explanation. Help him. Your assistance in putting over this great undertaking to protect the farm families of Illinois will advance the cause of sound business practice among farm people.

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COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO

Cut Here

FILL OUT AND MAIL TODAY

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
608 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Ill.

I would like to have more information about Country Life's
Straight Life Policy
20-Pay Life Policy
20-Year Endowment Policy
Send me Rates at My Age.

MY NAME IS

ADDRESS

COUNTY

AGE

PRODUCE MARKETING

By Frank Gougler

NEW produce marketing units have recently been completed at Taylorville, (Christian County), Carlinville (Macoupin County), Sheffield and Buda (Bureau County) and Stronghurst (Henderson County). This brings the total number of units now marketing up to 47, with more than 15 units in the process of organization.

Two units in Champaign County at Sadorus and Fisher, finished their first year's business recently. Fisher handled over 80,000 pounds of butterfat and made a net profit of more than $1,500. Sadorus handled about one-third less cream which cut profits proportionately.

Just a year ago Adams County Farm Bureau organized three units at Golden, Liberty and Plainville. These associations are showing a net gain of at least 4c per pound for their butterfat over former prices. Half of their net profit will be placed in a reserve and the remainder will be refunded on the patronage basis.

At Golden the handling of poultry and eggs has contributed in a large way to the success of the association. In addition to handling poultry and eggs delivered to the association, a trucking system is provided whereby these products are brought direct from the farm to the association. Sales of these commodities are made similar to that of cream. The association pays cash according to the local prevailing market and sells on a guaranteed price above the purchase price, which is more than enough to take care of overhead expenses. The purchaser furnishes coops and cases and takes care of transportation from the association to the company plant.

Of the 47 produce marketing units now marketing, twelve are handling poultry and eggs in addition to cream. Eventually poultry and egg marketing will become as important a part of this project as cream marketing. Last year, the Schuyler County Association handled 78,000 lbs. butterfat; 41,566 dozens eggs and 36,418 lbs. poultry. Total sales amounted to $57,339.89, while purchases were $51,675.77, leaving a gross profit of $5,664.12. Total expenses were $3,314.35, leaving a net profit of $2,349.77. A similar association at Winchester handled from Aug. 1, 1928, to Aug. 1, 1929, 84,930.5 lbs. butterfat, eggs 62,185 7-12 doz. and poultry 79,127½. On this business after paying all expenses and paying for permanent equipment the net profit amounted to $4,019.66 of which $1,200 placed in permanent reserve and $2,819.66 was refunded as patronage dividends.

The middle of July, 1929, the third produce marketing association was started at Chenoa (McLean County). Profits were sufficient by Saturday, Oct. 12, that the board of directors called a meeting on that date of the patrons to declare a patronage dividend. At Bellflower in the same county last year this unit handled only 42,000. This year up to August 1, the association handled over 55,000 lbs. Most units are handling an increased volume of butterfat this year over last. At Mason City last year, the first year for the association, around 77,000 lbs. of fat were handled compared to over 100,000 lbs. this year. A similar gain will be shown at Bloomington. Farm Adviser McKinzie of Schuyler County reports that the association there will handle 25% more cream this year than last.

Farmers Perplexed Over New Insurance

Vaniman Explains How to Withdraw From Provisions of Act

MANY farmers who are carrying workman's compensation insurance don't know what to do. They have filed a written election (a statement accepting provisions of Compensation Act) with the Industrial Commission to come under the provisions of the Compensation Act. The only way they can get out from under the provisions of the act is to file a notice of withdrawal with the Industrial Commission. Notice of withdrawal must be filed 60 days prior to the end of the calendar year in order to terminate liability under the act by January 1st.

How to Find Out

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The premium deposit is based on the estimated months of hired labor and is $5 for each six months of hired labor. The surplus share is $10, and the policy fee $5, making the minimum initial payment $25.

In case of cancellation the premium deposit and surplus share is returned, by the insured paying the cost of the insurance. It is estimated that the cost of the insurance will be about $10 for each 12 months of hired labor. For further information see your County Farm Bureau, or write the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.—V. Vaniman.

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Measure of Ability to Pay

(Continued from page 3)

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Charge Beneficiaries

"Our various units of government are today rendering without charge or at a nominal fee, a great variety of special services of a protective and development nature. The full expense of these inspections and certifications and other forms of special service might very properly be charged to those directly benefited. This would mean a material saving to the taxpayer.

"The various wards of the state should be employed to the limit of their proper productive ability and the articles so manufactured should be used to supply the needs of the state institutions and activities.

"Farmers are not the sole victims of the present system which places too great dependence upon the general property tax. City home owners are also hard hit. This naturally tends towards an increase in rents, so that urban home owners and renters as well should make common cause with farmers in an effort to secure tax readjustment and relief.

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PRODUCE MARKETING

By Frank Gougler

NEW produce marketing units have recently been completed at Taylorville, (Christian County), Carlinville (Macoupin County), Sheffield and Buda (Bureau County) and Stronghurst (Henderson County). This brings the total number of units now marketing up to 47, with more than 15 units in the process of organization.

Two units in Champaign County at Sadorus and Fisher, finished their first year's business recently. Fisher handled over 80,000 pounds of butterfat and made a net profit of more than $1,500. Sadorus handled about one-third less cream which cut profits proportionately.

Just a year ago Adams County Farm Bureau organized three units at Golden, Liberty and Plainville. These associations are showing a net gain of at least 4c per pound for their butterfat over former prices. Half of their net profit will be placed in a reserve and the remainder will be refunded on the patronage basis.

At Golden the handling of poultry and eggs has contributed in a large way to the success of the association. In addition to handling poultry and eggs delivered to the association, a trucking system is provided whereby these products are brought direct from the farm to the association. Sales of these commodities are made similar to that of cream. The association pays cash according to the local prevailing market and sells on a guaranteed price above the purchase price, which is more than enough to take care of overhead expenses. The purchaser furnishes coops and cases and takes care of transportation from the association to the company plant.

Of the 47 produce marketing units now marketing, twelve are handling poultry and eggs in addition to cream. Eventually poultry and egg marketing will become as important a part of this project as cream marketing. Last year the Schuyler County Association handled 78,000 lbs. butterfat; 41,566 dozens eggs and 36,418 lbs. poultry. Total sales amounted to $87,139.89, while purchases were $81,675.77, leaving a gross profit of $5,664.12. Total expenses were $3,314.35, leaving a net profit of $2,349.77. A similar association at Winchester handled from Aug. 1, 1928, to Aug. 1, 1929, 84,930.5 lbs. butterfat, eggs 62,185 7-12 doz. and poultry 79,127½. On this business after paying all expenses and paying for permanent equipment the net profit amounted to $4,019.66 of which $1,200 placed in permanent reserve and $2,819.66 was refunded as patronage dividends.

The middle of July, 1929, the third produce marketing association was started at Chenoa (McLean County). Profits were sufficient by Saturday, Oct. 12, that the board of directors called a meeting on that date of the patrons to declare a patronage dividend. At Bellflower in the same county last year this unit handled only 42,000. This year up to August 1, the association handled over 55,000 lbs. Most units are handling an increased volume of butterfat this year over last. At Mason City last year, the first year for the association, around 77,000 lbs. of fat were handled compared to over 100,000 lbs. this year. A similar gain will be shown at Bloomington. Farm Adviser McKinzie of Schuyler County reports that the association there will handle 25% more cream this year than last.

Farmers Perplexed Over New Insurance

Vaniman Explains How to Withdraw From Provisions of Act

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Do Million Dollar Business In 3rd Yr.

Farm Supply Co. A Successful Cooperative

A MILLION dollar business in less than three years is the record of the Illinois Farm Supply Company as revealed in the report of Manager L. R. Marchant, presented at the organization's annual meeting in Bloomington on Oct. 16.

During the first six months' operation of the company purchases of petroleum products and supplies totaled $145,196.62. A year later the business handled amounted to $672,872.59. The third year, ending August 31, 1929, closed with a business of $1,171,186.18. The petroleum products handled were in excess of twelve million gallons, consisting of 1102 carloads of gasoline, 438 carloads of kerosene, approximately 125 carloads of lubricating oils, and 90 tons of grease.

51 Stations

Distribution of these products has been made from fifty-one bulk stations with a combined storage capacity of 1,989,000 gallons, with forty-four of these stations operating the full twelve months. 135 trucks are operated in the territory surrounding these stations, serving 30,000 or more customers. The stations are all operated by the 21 county supply companies holding membership in the state agency.

Steady expansion of the business of the established companies and increased volume brought about by new companies has been responsible for the remarkable growth in business. Applications for membership were received and accepted during the year from the DeWitt County Service Company, Henry County Supply Company, Jersey County Farm Supply Company, Peoria County Service Company, and Lake County Farm Supply Company.

Capital Set-up

The capital stock of the company includes 324½ shares of Preferred "A" stock having a par value of $100 per share, which is held by the twenty-one county companies. The Series "B" Preferred stock consists of 2500 shares having a par value of $1.00 per share, held by the Illinois Agricultural Association. These shares of stock are subject to 7% cumulative dividends. The common stock outstanding consists of 21 shares of the nominal value of $1 per share, which is held by the member companies and entitles them to participate in the patronage refund.



L. R. Marchant

The gross trading income of $6,008.32 resulting from profits on purchases and sales, and the brokerage income of $39,553.12, make a gross income of $45,641.44 for the fiscal year.

Profit 93 Per Cent

The operating expense for the period was $15,834.58, or 34.69% of the operating income, as compared to 45.47% for the year ending August 31, 1928. The net operating income of $29,806.86 with the additional income from interest and discounts of $2,504.64, and deductions of $1,777.45 for federal income tax, trade mark expense, and discounts allowed, results in a net income in the amount of $30,534.05, or 66.9% of the gross operating, as compared to $16,299.85, or 56.93% for the preceding fiscal year. On the basis of the paid in capital stock the earnings for the year represent a profit of 93.45%.

In accordance with Article 8 of the By-Laws a reserve has been established for the payment of 7% dividends on Preferred stock in the amount of $2,019.75, and also a reserve in the amount of $20,772.74 for the payment of patronage refunds. These amounts, with the $817.31 returned to the member companies in the form of a special refund, represent 51.08% of the gross income, and reserve added to capital stock 14.96%, or the sum of $6,924.25.

Total Assets

Total current assets of the company, according to the auditor's balance sheet, are shown as $58,379.02, of which $18,521.62 represents cash funds on deposit in the Transportation Bank of Chicago, and $27,537.50 in government securities, which are carried in a safety deposit box in the Continental National Bank & Trust Company. A total of $11,721.96 represents unpaid stock subscriptions of the member companies. This amount is offset in part by the reserve for patronage refunds in the amount of $20,772.74 shown in current liabilities. Other assets consist of deferred charges covering laboratory and office supplies in the amount of $237.92.

Current liabilities are shown of $24,991.00 which includes reserves for dividends on "A" and "B" Preferred stock and patronage refunds.

Worth $45,000 Plus

The net worth of the company is represented by a capital stock investment of $34,971.00 and a surplus of $10,376.89, making a total net worth of $45,347.89.

Distribution of the reserve for patronage refunds has been authorized on the percentage basis of brokerage and trading income. Remittance will be made in full for the following amounts, after deductions are made to cover any stock subscription notes and interest charges:

Coles County Supply Company	$ 870.61
DeKalb County Agricultural Assn.	1,069.55
DeWitt County Service Company	345.40
Edgar County Farm Bureau Supply Co.	334.98
Ford County Service Company	986.68
Henry County Supply Company	637.25
Jersey County Farm Supply Company	431.30
Kendall Farmers Oil Company	981.54
Knox County Oil Company	1,761.75
Lake County Farm Supply Company	187.57
LaSalle County Farm Supply Company	1,725.74
Logan Farm Supply Company	1,094.01
McLean County Service Company	2,929.90
Macon County Supply Company	1,301.69
Marshall-Putnam Oil Company	1,430.22
Menard County Farmers Supply Company	329.30
Montgomery County Farmers Supply Co.	388.85
Peoria County Service Company	562.49
Shelby Farm Supply Company	634.24
Warren-Henderson Oil Company	1,599.45
Will County Farm Supply Company	1,170.22
	$20,772.74

These figures indicate that the finances of the organization are on a sound basis and that there is considerable merit to centralized purchasing of petroleum products.

Opinions Differ

"There is some difference of opinion among those in active charge of the member companies concerning the methods of purchasing our necessary requirements, particularly gasoline and kerosene," said Marchant in his annual report. "There are those who favor a regular source of supply in order that they can assure their trade of a uniform product at all times thereby avoiding the criticisms which may come if shipments are made from various sources. On the other hand, there are others who are inclined to favor buying from a number of reputable concerns on the spot market basis. Both methods have some merit.

"Insofar as contracts are concerned, their value depends upon the trend of the market. The pendulum swings both ways; sometimes in favor of the seller and other times in favor of the buyer. The past summer has been a buyer's market on gasoline and kerosene and a seller's market on lubricating oils. Consequently, our lubricating oils contracts have been exceedingly valuable; more so than those covering our gasoline and kerosene requirements. If the market of petroleum products could always be predicted several months in advance there would be little need for negotiating contracts, but this is something that very few, if any, can do.

Contracts Advisable

"In view of our ever increasing volume, it would seem advisable to contract for at least a portion of our requirements in the future, preferably with more than one source of supply. To what extent this will be done will depend somewhat upon the recommendations of the county companies. The Illinois Farm Supply Company is administered by a board of nine directors who are seriously concerned with the movement and who are open-minded to suggestions for improving the service, and there should be no hesitancy on the part of any local company to offer suggestions and constructive criticisms at any time.

"There is no question in the minds of those who are most familiar with common trade practices of large concerns about buying-power increasing with volume, which is the most outstanding reason for close affiliation of these farmer service organizations. We cannot accomplish the most for our people unless this is done. Reports show the local companies to be in a healthy and prosperous condition, which is very commendable from the standpoint of securing favorable price consideration from the companies interested in our business. This cannot be overlooked and encouragement of substantial reserves should be made.

Must Strengthen All

"Our organization will never be any stronger than its weakest link and we must keep our house in order if we are to thrive and grow as we should. The future of the organization will depend largely upon our ability to cooperate. Competition can furnish plenty of opposition to our plans without any internal friction and it is our duty to organized agriculture to keep harmony within our ranks. Furthermore, it is our duty to avoid any serious mistakes, if possible, and frequent gatherings of those most interested should help to guide us in the right direction.

"There may be difference of opinion among us, which may call for open and frank discus-

sion. Yet, in the end, any decision made by a group of thinking farmers will probably not be far wrong. The results obtained thus far are beyond our earliest estimates. The success of the local companies associated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company has stimulated interest in the movement. The territory in the state already covered with service trucks is far more than the number of organizations would indicate. A number of counties are actively engaged in selling stock at the present time and several of these should be ready to organize within the next few months.

May Spread

"It is reasonable to believe that this service will continue to spread throughout the state until the number of customers equal the Farm Bureau membership of the state. With increased facilities for distribution, more territory to cover, and more customers to serve we have every reason to expect that our business eventually will far exceed the present volume. The future holds great promise, and our slogan should be 'A Three Million Dollar Business by 1933!'"



Lyon Karr

Lyon Karr, president of the Illinois Bankers Association who hails from Wenona, will address the I. A. A. Forum audience on Tuesday night, November 5. What banks have done through organized effort will be discussed.

Mr. Karr succeeded to the presidency at the last annual meeting of the State Bankers Association.

T. H. Lloyd, Treasurer, Macoupin County.
Wm. Kircher, Shelby County.
Wm. Bone, Jr., Moultrie County.
M. F. Walsh, Piatt County.
J. F. Probst, Macon County.
W. R. McGee, Logan County.
C. C. Walker, DeWitt County.
Parke Kerbaugh, McLean County.
Harry E. Pickrell, Sangamon County.
Samuel Sorrells, Montgomery County.
W. J. Sandusky, Vermilion County.
L. A. Reed, Morgan County.



Grain Marketing

By Harrison Fahrnkopf

ORGANIZED to sell soybeans collectively as well as to represent the producer in the various problems connected with the growing and marketing of the crop, the Soybean Marketing Association, a corporation organized under the Illinois Cooperative Marketing Act of 1923, was launched on October 9 at a meeting of central Illinois soybean growers in Decatur.

One hundred and thirty-five growers from twenty-five counties attended the meeting where by-laws were adopted, the membership agreement ratified and officers elected. In addition to growers there were present farm advisers, representatives of the University of Illinois and of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Growing soybeans in Illinois each year is becoming of greater importance. Due largely to teachings of the University of Illinois and the Farm Bureaus, the acreage of this legume has trebled in Illinois during the last three or four years. It is usually looked upon by farmers as the crop which can be very profitably used in supplementing or replacing the oat acreage.

Fully Cooperative

A soybean cooperative at this time is quite significant inasmuch as the Federal Farm Board is urging that farmers endeavor to improve their marketing conditions through cooperative organizations controlled by the grower. While the new organization does not intend to request assistance from the Federal Farm Board at this time, it qualifies as a one hundred per cent cooperative.

The growers want an organization not merely for the purpose of representing them in their marketing problems but also to give them assistance in many related problems.

Aims and Purposes

A perusal of the aims and purposes of the Soybean Marketing Association, as set forth at the meeting, emphasizes the fact that the growers want a real service organization. These aims and purposes are as follows:

1. To represent soybean growers in the commercial problems of the industry.

2. To negotiate with buyers of beans on prices and terms of sale for beans grown by its members except those for seed.

3. To make local arrangements for shipping out beans so that they may be moved as economically as possible from farmers to buyers.

4. To encourage research work in, and commercial development of processes for extending the uses of products from beans.

5. To encourage the research work necessary for the development of standards which fully recognize the commercial differences in value between different lots of beans and to establish buying practices which put these into operation.

6. To educate growers as to the relationship between production practice and quality in order to encourage production of high quality product.

7. To educate soybean growers in the commercial problems of the industry.

8. To keep soybean growers informed on the commercial possibilities and limitations of soybean production so that they may plan their program of production with a full knowledge of the facts.

15 Directors

The officers and directors of the new organization are as follows:

John W. Armstrong, President, Champaign County.

Dwight Hart, Vice-president, Christian County.

W. G. McCormick, Secretary, Douglas County.



Baseball Dope

TAZEWELL county took the lead in the race for the state Farm Bureau championship when it nosed out McLean by a score of 5 to 4 in their game at Morton on October 5. The second game of the series was scheduled for Bloomington on October 12.

Plans are under way as we go to press to give a play by play broadcast of this game from station WLS on Tuesday night, October 15, during the I. A. A. Forum program.

The game at Morton was attended by a large audience of boosters from Tazewell, McLean, and other central Illinois counties. There was plenty of hitting and effective pitching on both sides. Each team fought hard for the opening advantage in the series. When Weinzierl, McLean county pitcher who was substituting on first base, made a wild throw to third he let in the first Tazewell county run. Tazewell scored again in the following inning on a McLean county error. A third inning rally by McLean netted three runs and darkened Tazewell's hopes for the time being. Tazewell recovered on bunched hits later and from then until the end of the game it was nip and tuck with Tazewell holding the advantage.

Tazewell went into the game at Bloomington on October 12 a slight favorite to win. The Tazewell players are an experienced aggregation.

McLean has had a rapid rise since its entry in the League only three years ago. Defeated by Logan county for the divisional championship last year the team came out last spring improved by several new players and went into the lead early in the season.

A banquet will be given to the state championship team where the silver trophy awarded annually by the Illinois Agricultural Association, will be presented.

The Knox County Farm Bureau baseball team bought new suits, and paid all expenses out of receipts from free-will offerings at games during the current season.

Receipts at its various games were as follows:

June 22—Stark county game	$ 5.40
August 19—Henry county game	36.05
August 29—Picnic game	75.00
Sept. 1—Henry county game	40.00
Sept. 11-12—Henry county fair	90.00
Total	$246.45

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COLLEGE OF AGRI.,
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.



AUTO ACCIDENT MADE HIM A BANKRUPT

A WAYNE county farmer injured two people with his car in a recent automobile accident. The injured parties sued. Evidence presented in court revealed that the defendant had not used reasonable care in driving his car. Judgment was rendered against him for $4,000 damages. As a result this man was compelled to give up his farm and file a petition in bankruptcy.

CAREFUL men are insured against such mishaps. No owner of an automobile can afford to be without protection against personal liability and property damage

INSURANCE at cost in your own Farm Bureau company at a farm risk rate is available to every member. Rates are kept down to the minuimm. They are so low compared with those of old line companies as to make protection easily within the reach of all. A full coverage policy includes also fire and theft (pays actual value of car in case of loss in either case) and collision insurance. The policy even pays collision damage to tires.

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Address.....
County.....
Make of Car.....

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AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

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Indifference Is Bar to Better Farm Life

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A farmer or individual who does custom grinding of feed for his neighbors is not required to secure a license according to the feeds division of the State Department of Agriculture.

If, however, a customer should purchase grain from the mill operator and ask the latter to mix it according to his, the purchaser's direction, and then grind it, the mill operator would be required to obtain a license.

State Produce Co-op Is Set Up at Decatur

Bloomington Chosen As Headquarters, Organized Under Illinois Act of 1923

PAPERS of incorporation for the Illinois Produce Marketing Association, organized under the Illinois co-operative act of 1923, were applied for on Nov. 9 following a meeting three days earlier at Decatur where 100 representatives from 35 counties gave unanimous approval to the plan.

Under the by-laws adopted at Decatur, the Association is authorized to buy, sell, handle, ship, process, or in any way make farm produce more salable so farmers may receive the maximum net return for their products. Non-members' produce may be handled as well as that for members "provided that the products handled for non-members in any fiscal year shall not exceed the total of similar products handled for members during the same period."

Farm Board O. K.

Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing for the I. A. A. explained the state marketing plan, discussing the advantages of big scale co-operation, and the policy of the Federal Farm Board in encouraging co-operation between the smaller co-operatives. Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, explained the capital stock set-up. A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing, who assisted in organizing the first co-operative produce associations in the state, told how fluid milk co-operatives and produce co-ops could work together to their mutual advantage.



Frank Gougler

The Association is to be organized under Farm Bureau control as a co-operative with capital stock, although no immediate sale of stock to raise funds is contemplated. Capital stock shall be divided into preferred and common. The preferred stock shall consist of 30,000 shares to be designated as Class A preferred stock of $25 per share par value, and 150,000 shares to be designated as Class B preferred stock of no par value, and 75,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

Stock Setup

Class A preferred stock when and if issued, shall be entitled to draw cumulative dividends

(Continued on page 5)

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If, however, a customer should purchase grain from the mill operator and ask the latter to mix it according to his, the purchaser's direction, and then grind it, the mill operator would be required to obtain a license.

State Produce Co-op Is Set Up at Decatur

Bloomington Chosen As Headquarters, Organized Under Illinois Act of 1923

PAPERS of incorporation for the Illinois Produce Marketing Association, organized under the Illinois co-operative act of 1923, were applied for on Nov. 9 following a meeting three days earlier at Decatur where 100 representatives from 35 counties gave unanimous approval to the plan.

Under the by-laws adopted at Decatur, the Association is authorized to buy, sell, handle, ship, process, or in any way make farm produce more salable so farmers may receive the maximum net return for their products. Non-members' produce may be handled as well as that for members "provided that the products handled for non-members in any fiscal year shall not exceed the total of similar products handled for members during the same period."

Farm Board O. K.

Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing for the I. A. A. explained the state marketing plan, discussing the advantages of big scale co-operation, and the policy of the Federal Farm Board in encouraging co-operation between the smaller co-operatives. Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, explained the capital stock set-up. A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing, who assisted in organizing the first co-operative produce associations in the state, told how fluid milk co-operatives and produce co-ops could work together to their mutual advantage.



Frank Gougler

The Association is to be organized under Farm Bureau control as a co-operative with capital stock, although no immediate sale of stock to raise funds is contemplated. Capital stock shall be divided into preferred and common. The preferred stock shall consist of 50,000 shares to be designated as Class A preferred stock of $25 per share par value, and 150,000 shares to be designated as Class B preferred stock of no par value, and 75,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

Stock Setup

Class A preferred stock when and if issued, shall be entitled to draw cumulative dividends

(Continued on page 5)

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It is apparent that even at that early day the evils of a marketing system wherein the buyers controlled the system and the sellers exercised little, if any, control were recognized. In those ancient times the "drovers" were at the mercy of the "butchers" when they sold as individuals out in the country before reaching the market places in the cities. They did not know current prices in the cities, they were not as familiar with grades and the values of those grades as were the "butchers." Large numbers of the "drovers" found themselves competing with each other in the sale of their herds. They came from widely scattered sections of the country and had no opportunity to get together in order that they might bargain as a group with the butchers in the sale of their stock. The butchers, on the other hand, were acquainted with each other and both because of their smaller number and because of this acquaintanceship were able to develop and maintain practices which increased their bargaining ability.

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(Continued on page 5)

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In its fundamentals direct marketing apparently hasn't changed much. The livestock farmer attempting to sell as an individual is still sacrificing his bargaining ability under the mistaken idea that he is preserving his individual rights and privileges. When he hauls his stock to the local concentration point he is still trading with the buyer in the buyer's territory and on the buyer's grades, weights and terms. Of course, he can return home with his stock but that is generally difficult and always expensive.

It might be argued that the livestock farmer is a long way from home when he is on a terminal market. That is true but the seller at least has the advantage of competition between buyers and the protection of government supervision in weights, trade practices, etc.

Most important of all he is still transferring his ownership long before his stock reaches the consuming market. and giving over control of his volume into the hands of the purchasers and processors who are at liberty to use his stock in effecting general price levels to their liking.

Doubtless the "butchers" of old argued that they wanted to save money in the marketing process and doubtless they did—for the "butchers." The livestock farmer was not then and is not now in a position to claim his part of the saving. He may be misled into believing that he is getting his share but when he counts the full cost in weights, grades and effect on price levels the net result is about the same as it was a thousand years ago.

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Livestock buying is being again inaugurated at Bloomington. It is the same old proposition in different clothes. From the standpoint of livestock farmers of McLean county it has the same disadvantages as did the system which was forbidden by the Roman Empire back in 980 A. D.—Ray E. Miller.

State Produce Co-op

(Continued from page 3)

at the rate of seven per cent per annum to be paid only out of the net earnings of the Association when and as such dividends shall be declared by the board of directors.

Class B stock shall be entitled to draw no dividends, either capital or patronage, and shall be entitled to no distribution of the assets of the Association in the event of liquidation. The policyholders of such stock shall be entitled to one vote for each and every share of such stock held by them.

Under the Co-operative Marketing Act of Illinois control of the co-operative must rest in a board of directors chosen from among the member producers of the commodity marketed. Thus, under this Act there is no possibility of directors being chosen from among those not directly interested and producing the commodity marketed.

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Listen to Country Life's radio program from Station WLS, Chicago, on December 3rd, between 8:30 and 9:00 p. m. Results of the first three days' drive will be reported..

COUNTRY LIFE INSUR

IN the frontier days of a century ago our forefathers sought the friendly protection of the stockade and blockhouse when danger threatened. Secure inside from the arrows and bullets of the painted redskin, they remained until the attack was over and the enemy routed.

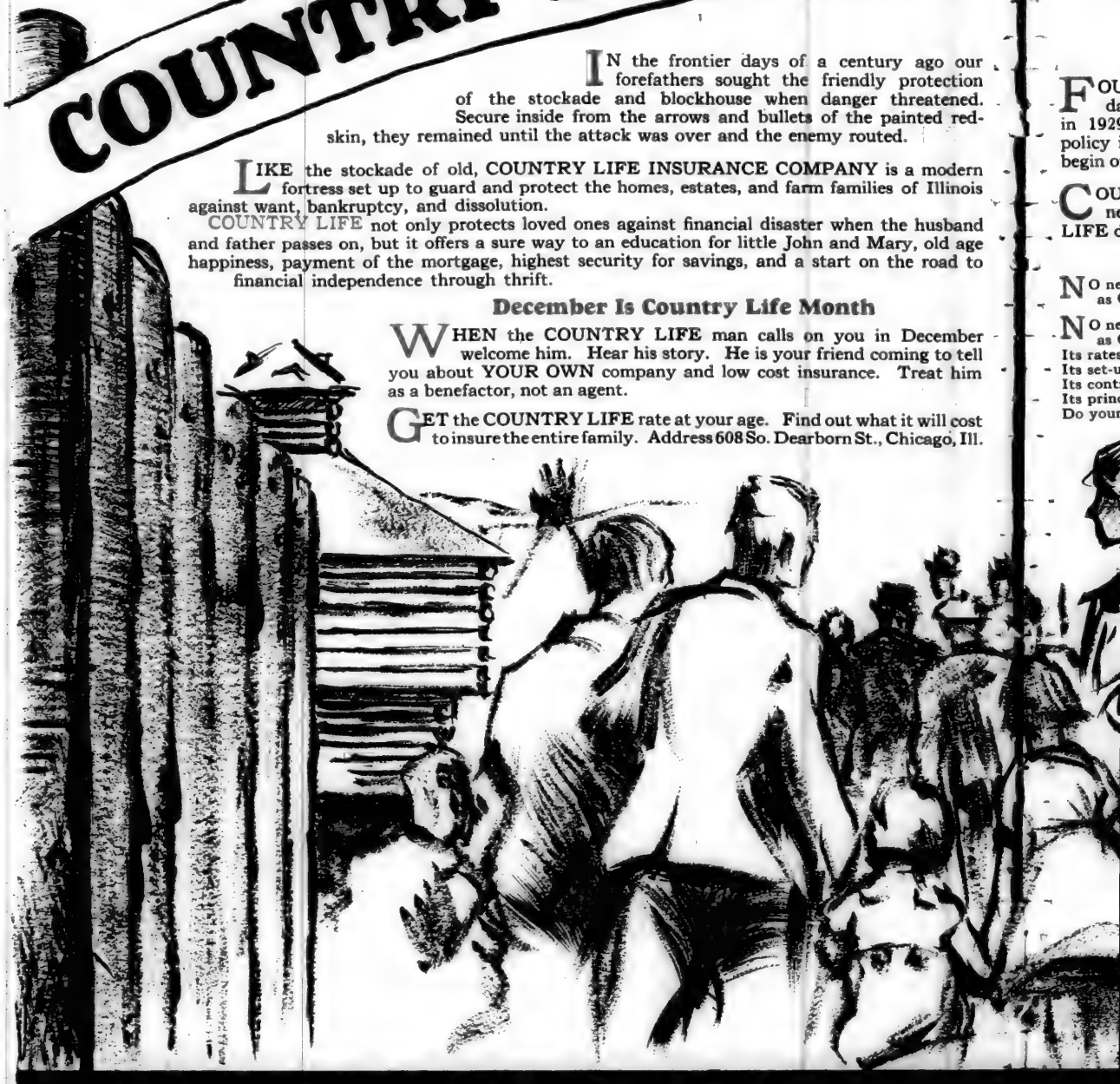
LIKE the stockade of old, COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a modern fortress set up to guard and protect the homes, estates, and farm families of Illinois against want, bankruptcy, and dissolution.

COUNTRY LIFE not only protects loved ones against financial disaster when the husband and father passes on, but it offers a sure way to an education for little John and Mary, old age happiness, payment of the mortgage, highest security for savings, and a start on the road to financial independence through thrift.

December Is Country Life Month

WHEN the COUNTRY LIFE man calls on you in December welcome him. Hear his story. He is your friend coming to tell you about YOUR OWN company and low cost insurance. Treat him as a benefactor, not an agent.

GET the COUNTRY LIFE rate at your age. Find out what it will cost to insure the entire family. Address 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



The Gate to Protection

Listen to Country Life's radio program from Station WLS, Chicago, on December 3rd, between 8:30 and 9:00 p. m. Results of the first three days' drive will be reported.

SURANCE COMPANY

Goal $50,000,000 In '29

FOUR thousand agents will take part in the 30 day drive with $50,000,000 of life insurance in 1929 as the goal. With the slogan "A COUNTRY LIFE policy in every Farm Bureau home in 1929," the great drive will begin on Dec. 1. You can help make this wonderful achievement possible.

COUNTRY LIFE already is the outstanding success in the insurance world of 1929. No new company ever obtained as much paid for business in its first year as COUNTRY LIFE did in its first 30 days of existence.

I. A. A. Farm Bureau Backing

NO new company ever stepped so far ahead of old competitors in advanced "old line, legal reserve" ideas as COUNTRY LIFE.

NO new company ever had the backing of such complete organization as COUNTRY LIFE.

Its rates are low and participating.
Its set-up is entirely for the policy holder's benefit.
Its control rests in the Farm Bureau members of Illinois.
Its principles and ideals are of the very highest, unbiased by selfish interest.
Do your bit to put YOUR OWN company in the $50,000,000 class before the New Year.



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IKE the stockade of old, COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a modern fortress set up to guard and protect the homes, estates, and farm families of Illinois against want, bankruptcy, and dissolution.

not only protects loved ones against financial disaster when the husband and father passes on, but it offers a sure way to an education for little John and Mary, old age happiness, payment of the mortgage, highest security for savings, and a start on the road to financial independence through thrift.

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These records reveal gross inequalities with property in several small towns and farm lands grossly overassessed. In a number of the larger cities there is marked underassessment. The inequalities in tax valuations it is thought developed largely as a result of the present system of assessing property by local assessors who invariably compete with each other in underassessment.

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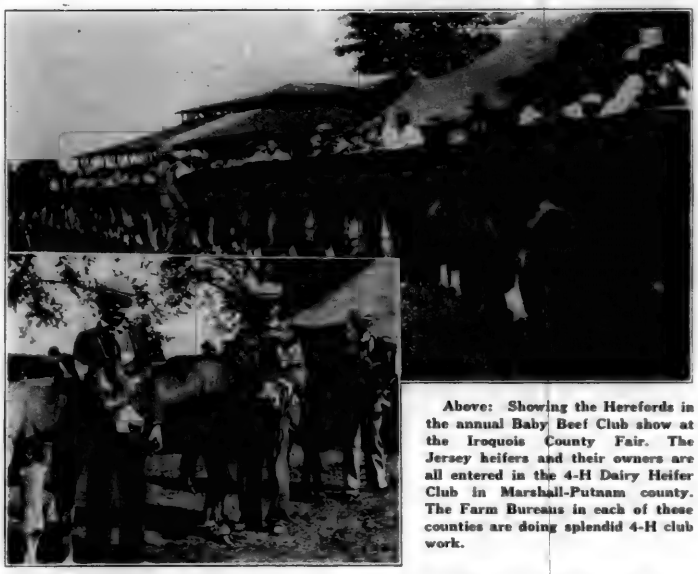
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ILLINOIS farmers appreciate the fact that they are living in a progressive age and are protecting themselves by Employers Liability Insurance for injury or death to employees just the same as they are protecting themselves against liability for automobile public liability and property damage.

Employers' Liability Insurance furnished by the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company provides protection for the farmer employer up to $5,000 and $10,000; i. e. $5,000 for personal injury or death to one employee, and with that limit per employee, $10,000 for any single accident.

In taking out the insurance the employer makes a premium deposit of not less than $10. Five dollars premium deposit is required for each additional six months of labor, or fraction thereof, in excess of 12 months. For example, if the employer estimates he will have one man for 12 months and 3 men for two months each, this would be a total of 18 months of estimated hired labor which would require a $15 premium deposit.

The surplus share is $10 in every case and the policy fee $5.

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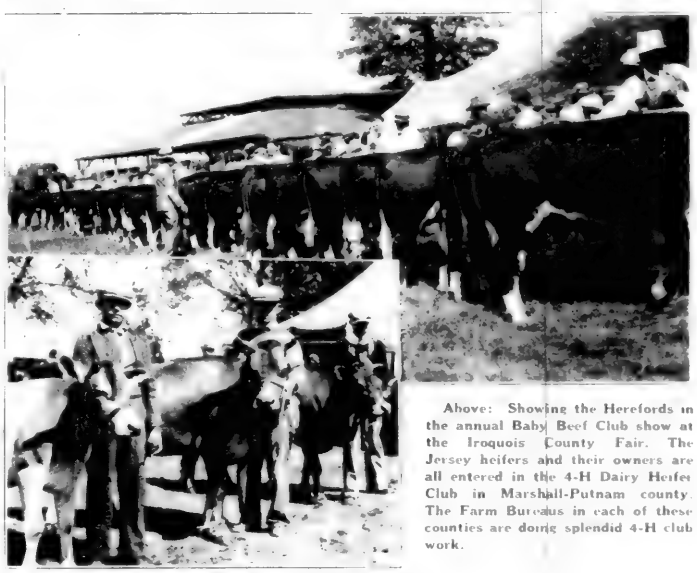
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THE most enthusiastic baseball gathering in the history of the Farm Bureau League describes the get-together banquet of baseball leaders, managers, players, and fans in division VI held at Jacksonville, Thursday night, Nov. 7. Nearly 100 representatives from Morgan, Cass, Menard, and Sangamon counties including Farm Bureau presidents, and farm advisers gathered for the post-season good-will dinner. Conflicting dates prevented Greene county from participating.

Credit for arranging the banquet and promoting sportsmanship and good will between the baseball officials and players goes to Charles Black, baseball director and dictator for this division.

Speakers included the president and secretary of the State League, L. R. Welk and George Thiem, respectively, T. H. Brockman of Jacksonville, former University of Illinois athlete who later played professional ball with the Denver team of the Western League, also with the Cleveland Indians, farm advisers and team managers, Umpires Kenneth Beerup and Roy Nichols, Farm Bureau presidents and others. Guy Husted, Cass county farm adviser, led community singing.

All-Star Team



Chas. Black

The following all-star team for the district was chosen by the team managers and reported by Farm Adviser Forest Fisher: Catcher R. Heaton of Morgan; Pitcher E. Keithley of Cass; 1st base R. Stilz of Menard; 2nd base Frank Fisher of Sangamon; 3rd base E. Webster of Morgan; short stop E. Roegge of Cass; right field R. Fanning of Cass; left field A. Beard of Menard; center field C. Jacobs of Sangamon; all-star manager Bill Witte of Cass; Umpire (in the box) Kenneth Beerup; base umpire Roy Nichols.

The selection was enthusiastically received and endorsed by the audience.

Umpire Beerup commented on the fine sportsmanship displayed by the Farm Bureau teams. "I have umpired for and against many teams," he said, "but the Farm Bureau teams have been exceptionally mannerly and courteous."

"Beerup is the first umpire I ever heard admit that he umpired 'for and against'," commented I. A. Madden of Springfield, amidst the cheers of the fans and players.

McLEAN county's state championship Farm Bureau baseball players and their wives and sweethearts were banqueted by the McLean County Farm Bureau on the night of Nov. 6 at Bloomington. W. H. Coultas who served as toastmaster was praised by members of the team for his help in bringing them through a successful season. Approximately 50 people attended the dinner.

Harrison Fahrnkopf, who organized the team three years ago, spoke briefly complimenting the team on its good work and sportsmanship displayed during the past three seasons. Secretary George Thiem of the State League presented the silver trophy awarded annually by the I. A. A.

The trophy is a beautiful silver design of a baseball player in action just after he has hit the ball.

A male quartet from Illinois Wesleyan furnished entertainment. Manager Fitzgerald, McLean's heavy-hitting first baseman, received the trophy and expressed thanks on behalf of his team-mates. McLean is the third county to win a state championship. Marshall-Putnam won the title three times, and Tazewell twice. Geo. L. Clarke, member of the state arbitration committee, and Mrs. Clarke were other guests.



THE change in the attitude of influential newspapers toward agriculture and its problems in recent years is worthy of comment. Today many of the country's most powerful dailies are consistent and aggressive supporters of organized agriculture. That farmers obtained such recognition from the federal government as they now have is due in no small part to their help in moulding public opinion.

The best newspapers are independent and fair. They will give their aid to a worthy cause when those behind it are sincere and constructive. And so when organized farmers pleaded their case, many fine newspapers sensing the importance of farm prosperity, came to the front as champions of "equality for agriculture."

Naturally, our middle western newspapers have shown most interest in the farm relief movement. By hammering away they have assisted materially in influencing public opinion in the east toward a more reasonable and friendly feeling for agriculture. More important, by giving support to farmers' efforts in reestablishing themselves economically, they smoothed the way for political parties to pledge agricultural aid, and politicians to vote for helpful legislation.

A politically-minded person is most sensitive to publicity. Many politicians are controlled entirely by their fears. They fear to take a bold step, to embrace a reform no matter how right or necessary, because it is human to oppose the new. Few politicians are courageous enough to fight for an issue or principle against odds. The few who do become famous and often win the highest honors in political life. Since newspapers mould public opinion they smooth the path for the office holder who invariably votes with the majority.

The Minneapolis Tribune has come around to see agriculture in its true light. In a recent editorial it made these significant statements:

"A literal fufillment of the Republican party's pledges would mean a substantial increase in the buying power of the agricultural area of the United States.

"The present income enjoyed by agricultural America is approximately 12 billion dollars.

"Were agriculture enjoying the same proportionate income that the rest of the United States is enjoying that income would be 18 billion dollars.

" 'Parity' for agriculture means just that: an added annual income of roughly 6 billion dollars.

"Were this ideal realized, who would get the additional 6 billion dollars—agriculture or industry?

"Obviously, both.

"Agriculture would promptly turn over the bulk of the sum to industry, in exchange for the products which industry has to sell.

"Industry would profit by the increased buying power of American agriculture just as it has already profited by the increased buying power of American labor.

" 'Parity' for agriculture means nothing more and nothing less than enormously increased sales for industry.

"Why, then, shouldn't industry exert all the vast influence it has at its command to hold the tariff revision to the purposes outlined by President Hoover?"

Here is a newspaper exerting its great influence to gain a square deal for the farmer. When the power of the press is brought to bear on a wrong to correct it, something usually happens. Had farmers not organized and presented their case through chosen leaders such might never have been forthcoming. Organized farmers fought against peasantry and by so doing developed an army of loyal supporters. —E. G. T.

Farmers' Institute Hires Chas. Durst

CHARLES E. DURST of Wheaton was recently employed to succeed H. E. Young as secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute. Durst will move to Springfield where he can be close to his new headquarters in the state capitol.



C. E. Durst

Mr. Durst has unusual qualifications for his new work. He is well acquainted with farm leaders throughout Illinois, having served as the first farm adviser both in Union and Cook counties, and later as director of fruit and vegetable marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Merry Christmas



THE most enthusiastic baseball gathering in the history of the Farm Bureau League describes the get-together banquet of baseball leaders, managers, players, and fans in division VI held at Jacksonville, Thursday night, Nov. 7. Nearly 100 representatives from Morgan, Cass, Menard, and Sangamon counties including Farm Bureau presidents, and farm advisers gathered for the post-season good-will dinner. Conflicting dates prevented Greene county from participating.

Credit for arranging the banquet and promoting sportsmanship and good will between the baseball officials and players goes to Charles Black, baseball director and dictator for this division.

Speakers included the president and secretary of the State League, L. R. Welk and George Thiem, respectively, T. H. Brockman of Jacksonville, former University of Illinois athlete who later played professional ball with the Denver team of the Western League, also with the Cleveland Indians, farm advisers and team managers, Umpires Kenneth Beerup and Roy Nichols, Farm Bureau presidents and others. Guy Husted, Cass county farm adviser, led community singing.

All-Star Team



Chas. Black

The following all-star team for the district was chosen by the team managers and reported by Farm Adviser Forest Fisher: Catcher R. Heaton of Morgan; Pitcher E. Keithley of Cass; 1st base R. Stilz of Menard; 2nd base Frank Fisher of Sangamon; 3rd base E. Webster of Morgan; short stop E. Roegge of Cass; right field R. Fanning of Cass; left field A. Beard of Menard; center field C. Jacobs of Sangamon; all-star manager Bill Witte of Cass; Umpire (in the box) Kenneth Beerup; base umpire Roy Nichols.

The selection was enthusiastically received and endorsed by the audience.

Umpire Beerup commented on the fine sportsmanship displayed by the Farm Bureau teams. "I have umpired for and against many teams," he said, "but the Farm Bureau teams have been exceptionally mannerly and courteous."

"Beerup is the first umpire I ever heard admit that he umpired 'for and against'," commented I. A. Madden of Springfield, amidst the cheers of the fans and players.

McLEAN county's state championship Farm Bureau baseball players and their wives and sweethearts were banqueted by the McLean County Farm Bureau on the night of Nov. 6 at Bloomington. W. H. Coultas who served as toastmaster was praised by members of the team for his help in bringing them through a successful season. Approximately 50 people attended the dinner.

Harrison Fahrnkopf, who organized the team three years ago, spoke briefly complimenting the team on its good work and sportsmanship displayed during the past three seasons. Secretary George Thiem of the State League presented the silver trophy awarded annually by the I. A. A.

The trophy is a beautiful silver design of a baseball player in action just after he has hit the ball.

A male quartet from Illinois Wesleyan furnished entertainment. Manager Fitzgerald, McLean's heavy-hitting first baseman, received the trophy and expressed thanks on behalf of his team-mates. McLean is the third county to win a state championship. Marshall-Putnam won the title three times, and Tazewell twice. Geo. L. Clarke, member of the state arbitration committee, and Mrs. Clarke were other guests.



THE change in the attitude of influential newspapers toward agriculture and its problems in recent years is worthy of comment. Today many of the country's most powerful dailies are consistent and aggressive supporters of organized agriculture. That farmers obtained such recognition from the federal government as they now have is due in no small part to their help in moulding public opinion.

The best newspapers are independent and fair. They will give their aid to a worthy cause when those behind it are sincere and constructive. And so when organized farmers pleaded their case, many fine newspapers sensing the importance of farm prosperity, came to the front as champions of "equality for agriculture."

Naturally, our middle western newspapers have shown most interest in the farm relief movement. By hammering away they have assisted materially in influencing public opinion in the east toward a more reasonable and friendly feeling for agriculture. More important, by giving support to farmers' efforts in reestablishing themselves economically, they smoothed the way for political parties to pledge agricultural aid, and politicians to vote for helpful legislation.

A politically-minded person is most sensitive to publicity. Many politicians are controlled entirely by their fears. They fear to take a bold step, to embrace a reform no matter how right or necessary, because it is human to oppose the new. Few politicians are courageous enough to fight for an issue or principle against odds. The few who do become famous and often win the highest honors in political life. Since newspapers mould public opinion they smooth the path for the office holder who invariably votes with the majority.

The Minneapolis Tribune has come around to see agriculture in its true light. In a recent editorial it made these significant statements:

"A literal fufillment of the Republican party's pledges would mean a substantial increase in the buying power of the agricultural area of the United States.

"The present income enjoyed by agricultural America is approximately 12 billion dollars.

"Were agriculture enjoying the same proportionate income that the rest of the United States is enjoying that income would be 18 billion dollars.

" 'Parity' for agriculture means just that: an added annual income of roughly 6 billion dollars.

"Were this ideal realized, who would get the additional 6 billion dollars—agriculture or industry?

"Obviously, both.

"Agriculture would promptly turn over the bulk of the sum to industry, in exchange for the products which industry has to sell.

"Industry would profit by the increased buying power of American agriculture just as it has already profited by the increased buying power of American labor.

" 'Parity' for agriculture means nothing more and nothing less than enormously increased sales for industry.

"Why, then, shouldn't industry exert all the vast influence it has at its command to hold the tariff revision to the purposes outlined by President Hoover?"

Here is a newspaper exerting its great influence to gain a square deal for the farmer. When the power of the press is brought to bear on a wrong to correct it, something usually happens. Had farmers not organized and presented their case through chosen leaders such might never have been forthcoming. Organized farmers fought against peasantry and by so doing developed an army of loyal supporters. —E. G. T.

Farmers' Institute Hires Chas. Durst

CHARLES E. DURST of Wheaton was recently employed to succeed H. E. Young as secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute. Durst will move to Springfield where he can be close to his new headquarters in the state capitol.



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Fruits and Vegetables



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Ray E. Miller
Livestock



A. D. Lynch
Dairy

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One may not have much confidence in this method until it is realized that a dozen pairs of quail will increase to over 3000 in three years *if given ideal protection, cover, and food.* It is impossible and unneccessary to give ideal protection, cover, and food, but these figures show why even a slight improvement in protection, cover, and food will greatly increase the number of quail on the farm.

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To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

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Making Master Farmers

THE influence the Farm Bureau, the University of Illinois, and the farm press are exercising in making better farmers was vividly expressed at the recent banquet for the 1929 Master Farmers given by Prairie Farmer in Chicago.

Each of the 19 Illinois men so honored this year is a Farm Bureau member. Several are presidents and officers in their County Farm Bureaus. All are active supporters of their organization, and unstinted praise was given the county farm advisers responsible in many cases for the adoption of projects and farm practices which helped bring success.

The University of Illinois and such men as Cyril G. Hopkins came in for considerable honorable mention. Ample tribute was paid the power of the press for its influence, particularly the publication which initiated this worthy project. Deserved recognition to farm women, the helpmate in the home, concluded the remarks of nearly every man who received a medal. They modestly gave credit to others.

While all these forces are helpful, the fact remains that the individual intelligence, initiative, industry, character and progressiveness of the farmer and his wife determine their success as farm operators, good neighbors, and citizens. That the Farm Bureau membership roll includes nearly all farmers of this type, at least in Illinois, is the reason for its high standing and record of accomplishment. If the I. A. A. is a strong state farm organization, it is because Farm Bureau members made it so.

The organization can develop leadership, demonstrate and teach successful practices. It cannot change innate qualities that determine success. The high average of intelligence on Illinois farms is reflected not alone in the efficiency with which these farms are operated. It is revealed also in the successful organizations and co-operatives they have created here. It is an axiom that democratic government reflects the ability and intelligence of the voting citizens who make it. The same is true of organizations be they agricultural or otherwise. The organization doesn't make the man. The man makes the organization.

This Issue and Next

THE insurance services offered the Farm Bureau members of Illinois are presented in a little greater detail in this issue than usual. Each company has attempted to tell its story. Each has a story to tell and we are proud to say it is a story of achievement. The accomplishments of Country Life, the Illinois Agricultural Mutual, and the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Company in making available insurance at cost in farmer owned and controlled companies have been phenomenal. These enterprises are true co-operatives no less than co-operative marketing projects. They differ only in that they relate to buying rather than selling.

Farm Bureau leadership recognizes that the greatest opportunity for farmer self-help lies in the marketing field. It also realizes that success in co-operative marketing is achieved with greater difficulty and depends largely on farmers' experience and capacity to work together. For this reason progress in marketing, particularly centralized marketing, has been less rapid. With renewed federal interest in helping agriculture attack the most difficult phase of the marketing question, namely, surplus control, the outlook appears brighter. The best efforts of the I. A. A. next year as in 1929 will be directed toward developing marketing activities. And so we will start the new year with an issue of the RECORD devoted largely to marketing and organization.

Coming Up

MEMBERSHIP in the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association is on the upturn as is evidenced by the fact that more than 35 counties showed increases this year compared with the previous three-year period. Reports are coming in constantly that Farm Bureau morale and sentiment the state over was never stronger since the post-war deflation period. Under such conditions, the job of building a larger state organization becomes merely a mechanical one. The substantial increases obtained in some counties like Champaign, Williamson, Vermilion, McLean, and others bears out this point. When membership is given prominence as a year 'round project a steady increase invariably results. Farm Bureau leaders are coming to appreciate this fact, judging from the gains made this year.

Cause for Optimism

THE most inspiring sight we saw during International week was not the splendid exhibits of blooded livestock out on the tan bark, but an army of Four-H club boys and girls more than 1000 strong gathered from almost every state in the Union.

A great sea of green and white caps bearing the clover leaf insignia, rosy cheeks and happy faces greeted us as we came upon the annual banquet given the winners from all the states in one of Chicago's loop hotels.

There was a spectacle that can't be duplicated anywhere in the world except at the annual boys and girls club congress. To hear these youngsters tell their experiences, their accomplishments unafraidly, enthusiastically, with well chosen words while facing large audiences is impressive. What a fine training for future responsibilities. The hope of agriculture of the country is that the best of them can be kept on the farm.

Boys and girls club work is doing more to develop a self-confident, self-respecting, clear-thinking and right-living farm leadership for the future than any other single force in rural life. The livestock and crops they grow, the prizes they win—these are all secondary. The important things are the lesson taught, the character developed, the life inspired by achievement. The fact that there were 16,000 such boys and girls in Illinois this year is cause for being optimistic over the future of agriculture in the state.



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Rock Island Southern Ry. Asked to Resume Service

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Here is an inside view of the offices of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company Manager J. H. Kelker is seen at the rear

At Your Service

THE Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, organized in 1924, under the insurance laws of Illinois, is at your service in providing safe protection against fire, lightning, windstorm, cyclone and tornado at the lowest possible cost. Through a co-operative arrangement with the Illinois Agricultural Association, overhead is kept at a minimum. Efficiency in operation is the watchword.

ALL rates in the Farmers Mutual are based on classification of property. The policyholder is given the benefit of fire prevention measures such as lightning rods, fire proof roofs, fire extinguishers, fire proof walls, fire hose attached, and ladder permanently attached to provide easy access to the roof of the building.

THE Farmers Mutual makes it possible to secure all your fire, lightning, windstorm, cyclone and tornado, and farm crop hail insurance on a mutual at cost basis. No risk is too large.

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THE company has more than $24,000,000 of insurance in force. Its larger risks are in turn reinsured in a company with more than $1,000,000 of assets.

FARM crop hail insurance was provided this year at a cost of only $20 per $1000 of insurance. This represents a saving of $10 to $15 per $1000 compared with the cost of similar protection in other companies.

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CHICAGO

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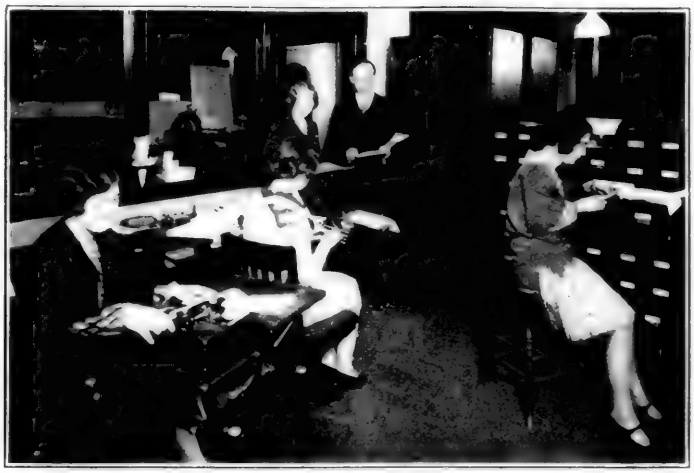
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"The more livestock the Producers are shipped the better service they can give the farmer." Christ Bunte, Prairietown.



Here is an inside view of the offices of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company Manager J. H. Kelker is seen at the rear

HE Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, organized in 1924, under the insurance laws of Illinois, is at your service in providing safe protection against fire, lightning, windstorm, cyclone and tornado at the lowest possible cost. Through a co-operative arrangement with the Illinois Agricultural Association, overhead is kept at a minimum. Efficiency in operation is the watchword.

LL rates in the Farmers Mutual are based on classification of property. The policyholder is given the benefit of fire prevention measures such as lightning rods, fire proof roofs, fire extinguishers, fire proof walls, fire hose attached, and ladder permanently attached to provide easy access to the roof of the building.

HE Farmers Mutual makes it possible to secure all your fire, lightning, windstorm, cyclone and tornado, and farm crop hail insurance on a mutual at cost basis. No risk is too large.

E are organized for service, not for profit. Our object is to co-operate with and supplement the fine service now being given by local township and county mutuals.

HE company has more than $24,000,000 of insurance in force. Its larger risks are in turn reinsured in a company with more than $1,000,000 of assets.

ARM crop hail insurance was provided this year at a cost of only $20 per $1000 of insurance. This represents a saving of $10 to $15 per $1000 compared with the cost of similar protection in other companies.

Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company

608 So. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO



Auto Insurance—A Farm Bureau Service

PROTECTING Farm Bureau members against loss in their travels by auto and truck over the highways and by-ways of Illinois is the service rendered by the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.

Inaugurated only two and one-half years ago to provide auto insurance at cost for members, this Farm Bureau owned and controlled company has grown consistently until today it has nearly 20,000 members. This growth means satisfied policy holders and demonstrates the confidence members have in their organization.



M. E. Roberts
Field Service

The Company today has assets of almost $500,000 invested mostly in federal land bank notes, U. S. treasury notes, treasury certificates, and Liberty Loan bonds. These represent the premium deposit and surplus held in trust for the policy holders.

The Illinois Agricultural Service Co. is the corporate manager, A. E. Richardson the active manager. Acquisition and field service is under the supervision of V. Vaniman, director of insurance service for the Illinois Agricultural Association. M. E. Roberts of Edinburg assists in field work in central Illinois, and G. R. Williams of Salem in Southern Illinois.

The fact that the company has nearly doubled in assets and policy holders during the past year has necessitated an increase in office workers charged with the details of maintaining prompt, efficient service. A short sketch supplemented with a few pictures will help acquaint each member with the personnel in charge of the various divisions of work.



A. E. Richardson
Manager

Without the Farm Bureau organization the company could not have grown to its present size in only two and one half years. The success it has achieved is due to farmers' ability to work together, to do things for themselves. Every accomplishment inspires confidence and prepares the way for the more difficult tasks ahead.

The responsibility for insurance acquisition for the Illinois Agricultural Mutual now rests largely with the general insurance agents in the counties. That they have been active in the past year is revealed in the steady increase in number of policies since January 1.

More than one-third of the Farm Bureau members in Illinois have their automobiles and trucks insured in their own company. This record made in about two and one-half years is a tribute to the service given and ample proof of the demand for a Farm Bureau company.



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Letters of this kind have been numerous. They indicate that members are learning to use their organization, are appreciative of the service available.

The experience farmers gain through collective effort in making such services available to themselves at minimum cost, is cumulative and will fit them for the more difficult task of co-operative selling of farm products.

Writes Most Policies

HIGH man for the year in the number of auto policies written in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual is the record established by C. E. Hopkins, general agent in Livingston county. Mr. Hopkins served for a number of years as associate agricultural adviser before getting into the insurance field. While Livingston county is not yet in the upper crust in the percentage of members holding auto policies, it is coming to the front rapidly.



C. E. Hopkins

Following are the 10 highest counties in the percentage of Farm Bureau members holding policies in the company. The fact that several are over the 100 per cent mark means that nearly every member has a policy and that many have two or more cars or trucks insured in their own company.

DuPage	131%	Clinton	64%
Cook	102%	Williamson	63%
Winnebago	78%	Boone	59%
Will	73%	LaSalle	58%
Wabash	71%	Montgomery	56%



Frank Billings
Claims



Evelyn J. Ernst
Secretary



Helen Ekberg
Employers' Liability



Margaret Lauritzen
Assessments

Here are the four assistants in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual office who are charged with carrying out necessary details in serving the policyholder.

Frank Billings handles the claims in the office in co-operation with the local adjusters who are located in all the counties where policies are written. Evelyn J. Ernst is secretary to Manager A. E. Richardson, in the automobile division. Helen Ekberg is in charge of the Employers' Liability records and accounts, and Margaret Lauritzen supervises preparation of assessment notices.

Accident Prevention

By V. Vaniman

ACCIDENT prevention is a chief concern of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual because that is the surest way to low cost.

All auto accidents are regrettable—most of them preventable. Invariably the other fellow is at fault. "Why didn't the fool, etc., etc.," is often heard after an accident. Drive carefully you might meet a fool. Drive carelessly and two fools might meet with sad results.

"If I had known," said the man, about the gun that he thought wasn't loaded. "Bright lights were coming toward me and I couldn't see." is an excuse sometimes given for an accident. Isn't it good advice, when driving a car, to slow down if you can't see what is ahead? Stepping on the gas when you can't see what is ahead is one way to keep from growing old.

Good drivers don't take any more chances than necessary. They know it may be possible to be "dead right" and also be dead a long time.

Because people *think*, they become more intelligent. The thinking auto driver knows that there is the possibility of an accident, even while driving with care; consequently he avoids taking any unnecessary chances, and gives due consideration to the thought—"How can I avoid accidents?"

Forms of Auto Insurance

ALL forms of coverage to protect the farmer against loss by reason of the ownership or operation of his car are written.

Public liability which protects him against claims made by one who might be or claim to be injured by his car can be had in amounts ranging from $5,000 to $100,000.

Property damage which protects the farmer against claims made by other people for damaged property is a very popular form of coverage.

Collision insurance which protects the owner against loss by reason of the damage to his own car is also very popular for the reason that the cost of this insurance is so very reasonable. For example, in the last two and one-half years this form of coverage has cost the farmer $1.40 on a Ford.

Fire, theft, windstorm and theft of spare tires when locked to the car insurance is also available. In fact, most all of the policy holders of this Company carry a full coverage policy on their cars.

Over 4,600 claims have been filed with the company and prompt settlement has been the policy of this co-operative insurance project of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Checks ranging from 40c to $7,700 have been issued. No claim is too large or too small to receive careful attention.

Employers' Liability Insurance

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While insurance experience in this field is limited and no effort is being made to "sell" this service, that it is appreciated is seen by the fact that more than 1000 Farm Bureau members have taken out employers' liability policies. This branch of the company is expected to have a steady growth as farmers become aware of the need for this protection.



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MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBR'N
COLLEGE OF AGRI.,
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.
NL



And May You Always
Drive Carefully In 1930

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO

Auto Insurance At Cost In Your Own Company

MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBR'N
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Agricultural Education RECORD

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY



January
1930

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD



January
1930

ALL BOUND FOR THE I. A. A. CONVENTION JAN. 29-31.



TENTATIVE PROGRAM*

15th Annual Convention Illinois Agricultural Association and Meetings of Associated Companies and Organizations, Springfield, Ill., January 29, 30 and 31, 1930

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1930

9:30 A.M.—Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League Palm Room—Abraham Lincoln Hotel—4th Floor

10:00 A.M.—Annual Meeting of Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Assn., Banquet Hall, Leland Hotel—2nd Floor

Meeting of Country Life Insurance Company, Ballroom, Abraham Lincoln Hotel—4th Floor

11:00 A.M.—Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Holding Co., Room "I"—Abraham Lincoln Hotel

1:15 P.M.—Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co. Ballroom, Abraham Lincoln Hotel—4th Floor

Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Assn—Palm Room, Abraham Lincoln Hotel—4th Floor

Credentials Committee desk—East end of the lobby, Abraham Lincoln Hotel

Information and Registration Desk—East end of the lobby

Resolutions Committee—Room 501, Abraham Lincoln Hotel

I. A. A. temporary office—Room "C" 4th Floor, Abraham Lincoln Hotel

6:30 P.M.—Farm Advisers' and County Presidents' Banquet—2nd Floor, Leland Hotel

ANNUAL MEETING

Illinois Agricultural Association

Majestic Theatre

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1930

9:00 A.M.—Group Singing
9:15 A.M.—Invocation
9:30 A.M.—Address of Welcome, Mayor
Music
10:00 A.M.—President's Address—Earl C. Smith
Appointment of Committees
10:45 A.M.—Report of Secretary—G. E. Metzger
11:30 A.M.—Treasurer's Report—R. A. Cowles
Credentials Committee Report

Afternoon
(Sectional Conference Programs)

Organization and Information:
1:15—Banquet Room—Leland Hotel—2nd Floor
Public Relations:
1:15—Y. W. C. A. Bldg.
Marketing:
1:15—Ballroom, Abraham Lincoln Hotel
Financial Business Service:
1:15—Ballroom, St. Nicholas Hotel
Home and Community:
1:15—Palm Room, Abraham Lincoln Hotel

4:00 P. M. (District Conferences)

11th District—Palm Room, Abraham Lincoln
12th District—Palm Room, Abraham Lincoln
13th District—Room D, Abraham Lincoln
14th District—Room I, Abraham Lincoln
15th District—Room K, Abraham Lincoln
16th District—Ballroom, Abraham Lincoln
17th District—Ballroom, Abraham Lincoln
18th District—Banquet Room, Leland Hotel
19th District—Banquet Room, Leland Hotel
20th District—Sun Room, Leland Hotel
21st District—No. Ordinary, St. Nicholas Hotel
22nd District—Parlor, St. Nicholas
23rd District—Ballroom, St. Nicholas
24th District—Ballroom, St. Nicholas
25th District—Japanese Room, St. Nicholas

PROGRAM

Annual Banquet—6:30 P.M.—January 30, 1930—State Armory, President Earl C. Smith, presiding

1. Introduction of Guests
2. Address—Hon. Frank O. Lowden
3. Business Session
4. Election of Officers and Executive Committeemen

Music by band during banquet and by Pawnee Quartette throughout evening

Friday, Jan. 31, 1930

9:00 A.M.—Business Session—Majestic Theatre
Music
Report of Conferences
Address: "Transportation Problems Confronting Agriculture": Speaker to be announced
Reading of Resolutions
12:00 Noon—Luncheon at State Armory
Introduction of Guests
1:30 P.M.—Address—Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Sec'y of Agriculture
Adoption of Resolutions
Consideration of By-Laws
New Business
Adjournment
Music by orchestra and by Pawnee Quartette throughout luncheon

*This program is subject to further addition and change.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second-class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1925.

Number 1 | January, 1930 | Volume 8

Sectional Conferences Are Always Interesting

Five Thursday Afternoon Meetings Planned

FIVE sectional conferences will be held between 1:00 and 4:00 P. M. on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 30. These will be devoted to Marketing, Public Relations, Organization and Information, Financial Business Service, and Home and Community.

The marketing conference promises to be of unusual interest in view of the rapid development in that field during recent months. Members of the Federal Farm Board have been invited to attend the convention and any who come will be given an opportunity to speak either during the marketing conference or at some other session of the convention.

Problems of organization will be given a prominent place at the Organization-Information conference. There will be a short discussion on publicity.

Program For Women

Mrs. Homer Johnson, president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, has framed an elaborate program for the women at the Home and Community conference. This program is presented more fully elsewhere.

The business and commercial activities of the I. A. A. and associated companies naturally will be considered at the Financial Business Service meeting.

Legislation, taxation, and transportation problems will be the drawing card for those who attend the Public Relations conference.

In past years many counties have followed the practice of organizing their delegations so that at least one from each county attended the various conferences. This practice is resulting in keeping every county in close touch with problems before the state organization and with experiences and developments in other counties.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.

"Received your check today and I am well satisfied. I appreciate the promptness in the way you handled this matter."

C. J. Talbott,
Kirkwood, Warren County, Ill.

LAST CALL

This is the last call for reservations for rooms, banquet and luncheon tickets for the I. A. A. annual meeting. If you have not already done so, write the Sangamon County Farm Bureau, Springfield, at once. Send check with your order for dinner and luncheon reservations. Tickets are $1.50 each.

I. A. C. A. Meeting

The annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association on January 29 will convene at 1:00 P. M., as indicated in the program on page 2.

Talks will be made by George Jewett, president of the Transportation Bank of Chicago, and Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of Grain Marketing for the I. A. A. President George L. Potter of Graymont will preside. Following the talks there will be an open discussion on three questions, as follows:

1. Natural fiscal years.
2. Preliminary checking to utilize spare time of the staff.
3. Organization work by member companies.

Following the reports of the various committees, directors will be elected for the ensuing year.

Delegates!

Soon after their arrival voting delegates should go to the east end of the lobby in the Abraham Lincoln hotel and obtain their credentials. All accredited delegates will be provided with free tickets for the banquet on Thursday night and for the luncheon the following day.



Lively Baseball Meet Expected At Capitol

A LIVELY time is expected at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, Wednesday morning, Jan. 29.

While the League operated more smoothly with its 21 member teams last season than ever before, a number of problems were taken before the state arbitration committee for final settlement. More definite legislation undoubtedly will be asked for at the coming meeting to clear up misunderstandings and moot questions.

For the first time in its history the League voted to compel deposits of $25 each from the various teams to insure fulfilment of scheduled games. Failure to report for a regularly scheduled game, or to make satisfactory postponement arrangements, would have resulted in a forfeiture of the $25 deposit. This provision had a salutary affect in making all teams adhere closely to their schedules.

As in past years eligibility, the method of playing off the semi-final and final games, umpiring, and interpretation of rules and by-laws are questions expected to come before the business session. The entire meeting will be devoted to League business. No speaker has been scheduled.

Election Directors

The nomination of I. A. A. executive committeemen from the even-numbered districts will be held on Thursday afternoon at 4:00 P. M. The place for holding each district conference will be found on page 2. Delegates from the odd-numbered districts will hold short business sessions.

Following are the executive committeemen from the even numbered districts: 12th, G. F. Tullock; 14th, M. G. Lambert; 16th, A. R. Wright; 18th, R. F. Karr; 20th, Charles S. Black; 22nd, Frank Oexner; and 24th, Charles Marshall. The executive committeemen are elected for two-year terms. The election will take place after the dinner Thursday night.

Harry C. Butcher recently left the National Fertilizer Association to accept a job as Washington representative of the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Published once a month at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Illinois, by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1925, at the post office at Mount Morris, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 412, Act of February 28, 1925, authorized October 27, 1925. The individual membership fee of the Illinois Agricultural Association is five dollars a year. The fee includes payment of fifty cents for subscription to the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD. Postmaster: In returning an uncalled for or missent copy please indicate key number on address as is required by law.

OFFICERS

President, Earl C. Smith ..... Detroit
Vice-President, Frank D. Barton ..... Cornell
Secretary, Geo. E. Metzger ..... Chicago
Treasurer, R. A. Cowles ..... Bloomington

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(By Congressional District)

1st to 11th ..... H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
12th ..... G. F. Tullock, Rockford
13th ..... C. E. Bamborough, Polo
14th ..... M. G. Lambert, Ferris
15th ..... A. N. Skinner, Yates City
16th ..... A. R. Wright, Verna
17th ..... Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
18th ..... R. F. Karr, Iroquois
19th ..... C. J. Gross, Atwood
20th ..... Charles S. Black, Jacksonville
21st ..... Samuel Sorrells, Raymond
22nd ..... Frank Oexner, Waterloo
23rd ..... W. L. Cepe, Salem
24th ..... Charles Marshall, Belknap
25th ..... Fred Dietz, De Soto

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENT

Comptroller ..... J. H. Kelker
Dairy Marketing ..... A. D. Lynch
Finance ..... R. A. Cowles
Fruit and Vegetable Marketing ..... A. B. Leeper
Grain Marketing ..... Harrison Fahrnkopf
Information ..... George Thiem
Insurance Service ..... V. Vaniman
Legal Counsel ..... Donald Kirkpatrick
Limestone-Phosphate ..... J. R. Bent
Live Stock Marketing ..... Ray E. Miller
Office ..... C. E. Johnston
Organization ..... G. E. Metzger
Produce Marketing ..... F. A. Gougler
Taxation and Statistics ..... J. C. Watson
Transportation ..... L. J. Quasey

SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS

County Life Insurance Co. ..... L. A. Williams, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Ass'n ..... F. E. Ringham, Mgr.
Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. ..... A. E. Richardson, Mgr.
Illinois Farm Supply Co. ..... L. R. Marchant, Mgr.

The Cover

THE age of collective action and co-operation in merchandising the products of the farm is here. Farmers are sitting around the table today, as other groups long have done, bargaining collectively for a fair price; learning why there is so wide a spread between prices received by the producer and those paid by the consumer.

Organization and control of farm commodities by the producer is sending the buyer to the seller asking "how much will you take?" Under the old system it was the producer asking "how much will you give?" The organized farmer of today has a voice in the sale of his product. He is learning about markets, about surplus, what he must do to stabilize prices at a profitable level. He is placing himself in a position to profit by that knowledge.

The group of organized McDonough county cream producers opening bids for their annual output, shown on the cover page, illustrates the new order of things. With local co-operatives such as this one as a foundation will rise eventually the super-structure of state and national sales organizations with keen-minded representatives sitting in the markets of the world merchandising the commodities of the farm in a business-like way. The farmer is a manufacturer. He has developed a marvellously efficient production department. Now he is determined to build a sales organization capable of answering his needs.

Safeguarding Co-operation

MORE thought and effort toward developing co-operative marketing have been given by the Illinois Agricultural Association in the past 10 years than to any other single activity. The fact that there are now five distinct departments in the I. A. A. devoted to marketing reveals the emphasis placed upon this important work. Therefore it is entirely proper that this issue of the RECORD present more or less prominently the Farm Bureaus' marketing activities.

The Farm Bureaus' experiences of the past decade have revealed weaknesses and obstacles to be avoided by every new co-operative venture. If the new co-operative is to have the best chance for success it would be folly if farmers did not capitalize on their greater knowledge and experience using it most effectively in future effort. Perhaps the greatest need of the new co-operative is wise supervision and management by trained men experienced in the peculiar problems of this type of organization. The Illinois Agricultural Association has brought to its staff this kind of talent. It is well equipped to foster and protect the young co-operative against the pitfalls which confront every new organization.

The Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association have sponsored a large percentage of the co-operatives organized in Illinois since 1919. We cannot sidestep our responsibility for the welfare of these co-operatives; for their fulfilling the claims and promises made for them. The Farm Bureau has no wish to renounce that responsibility. It recognizes the intimate relationship existing between the two. Therefore the I. A. A. has established a policy whereby it retains the privilege of providing the young co-operative with the best it has in the way of service, experience, skill, and judgment.

There is nothing inimical in this policy to the development of full responsibility and leadership among the growers or producers directly interested in the commodity marketed. In fact the training of new leadership in the co-operative marketing field is one of the primary objectives of the I. A. A.-Farm Bureau marketing program. The confidence Illinois farmers have shown repeatedly in their organization must be preserved and protected. Therefore we must work and work hard to make all new ventures sponsored by the Farm Bureau, including co-operatives, succeed.

Champaign County's Challenge

"CHAMPAIGN county is the best county in the state. Therefore we ought to have the biggest Farm Bureau membership," G. C. Williams, one of the county's "go-getters" said at a meeting of 60 local organization leaders at Champaign on Saturday, January 4.

The hearty applause which greeted Williams' statement culminated in a statement authorizing George E. Metzger to announce that Champaign county challenges all comers to a race for the largest county membership in Illinois by Jan. 1, 1931.

The present membership in Champaign county is approximately 1200. McLean county, considerably larger in area has a long lead on Champaign with upwards of 1800 members, but enthusiastic leaders in Champaign county say that the records show approximately 3,460 farmers in the county and that at least 80 to 90 per cent of them should be members of the Farm Bureau. Therefore they are going out to overtake McLean county, to establish themselves as the largest and greatest county Farm Bureau organization in America.

The county has been organized into 22 units, each of which has an assistant director whose job it is to work on organization. The organization directors from 21 of the 22 units attended the meeting on January 4, each accompanied by two additional men who will be charged with the 1930 membership campaign. Champaign county members have adopted a unique plan for building a larger organization and the results obtained in striving for their announced goal will be watched with interest.

Lowden And Hyde Are Outstanding Speakers

Unusual Opportunity To Hear Both At Single Convention

AS WE go to press, plans are nearing completion for the coming convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association and associated companies at Springfield, January 29, 30, 31.

While the speaker for the Friday morning session has not yet been definitely secured an announcement will be made through the newspapers before the opening session.

Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden is putting the finishing touches on his address to be delivered at the annual banquet on Thursday night. Mr. Lowden is always interesting and thought-provoking. His masterly speech before the recent Farm Bureau convention in Chicago was considered by many the most thorough analysis of the present day agricultural situation, with constructive suggestions for solving its most vexing problems, ever delivered before an American audience. The former governor will have a message that none can afford to miss.

Thinks Independently

Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde will make his first appearance before an important gathering of Illinois farmers. He will speak at the luncheon in the Arsenal Friday noon. Secretary Hyde is doing a great deal of independent thinking on agricultural questions. The speeches he has delivered since becoming a member of the Hoover cabinet have been courageous, pointed, and filled with sound thought. More thorough organization of farmers, and control of crop surpluses have been the keynotes of his previous statements. He is using his influence to curb government reclamation projects that only aggravate the surplus question. Visitors and delegates to the I. A. A. meeting may expect to hear an important message from Mr. Hyde, coming as it will after six months' experience with the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board. Never before have Illinois farmers had opportunity to hear two such outstanding speakers in a single I. A. A. convention.

A number of state officials including Governor Emmerson, and leaders of contemporary organizations have been invited to the convention as guests of the Association. Efforts are being made to secure radio hookups for both Mr. Lowden and Mr. Hyde.

Fourteen out of 19 Master Farmers from the 1929 group in Illinois carry auto insurance policies in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company. The entire 19 are Farm Bureau members.



Armory at Springfield Where Banquet and Luncheon Will Be Held Jan. 30-31

Program For Women's Meeting

Palm Room, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, 1:00 P. M., Jan. 30, 1930

Singing

Roll Call by Counties

Welcome—Earl C. Smith, Pres. I. A. A.

"Running Water in Every Farm and Small Town Home"
By Mrs. Homer R. Johnson, president, Illinois Home Bureau Federation

"Running Water From a Home Management Specialist's Standpoint"
By Miss M. Attie Souder, home management specialist, extension department, University of Illinois

"Simple Installations by Tenants"
By Mrs. LaFayette Funk, Jr., McLean County

"Simple Installations by Owner"
Mrs. Arthur Sabin, Tazewell county

"Full Installation by Owner"
By Mrs. Harry Riefsteck, Champaign county

"Country Life Insurance"
By Mr. L. A. Williams



Serum Association To Meet On Jan. 29

PROBLEMS involved in protection of the Illinois hog crop against cholera and other swine diseases, together with the centralized purchasing of immunization materials will be considered at the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau Serum Association, January 29, at Springfield. Plans will be formulated for carrying on hog control work in some 70 Illinois counties.

Since the Farm Bureau took an active interest in teaching farmers to vaccinate their pigs and practice swine sanitation, there has been no important outbreak of hog cholera in Illinois. The influence of this project has meant millions of dollars saved to swine growers during the past decade.

At one time hog cholera losses were a serious menace to the swine industry. Today the farmer who vaccinates his pigs with the best serum obtained at minimum prices through the Farm Bureau is not only eliminating one of the hazards in pork production, but also he is securing the needed service at minimum cost. This self-help program is being fostered by the State Farm Bureau Serum Association. It provides another illustration of how farmers can profit through organization.

Country Life

A conference of agents of the Country Life Insurance Company is scheduled for Wednesday morning at 10:00 A. M., January 29, in the Ball Room of the Abraham Lincoln hotel. The general agents will have a banquet that night while all agents including special and general agents will meet at breakfast Thursday morning.

C. J. Gross, I. A. A. executive committeeman from the 19th district, recently retired as president of the Piatt County Farm Bureau.



MARKE

FROM TRADING POST TO MO DE

WE HAVE seen marketing in the middle west develop from the trading post era to the present with its gigantic modern terminals, almost within a lifetime. Under the old system buyer and seller were more nearly on an equal footing. Enterprise was largely individualistic. One man matched his wits against another's. Since then great corporations, mergers, and consolidations have been effected in the field of business. The small enterprise is fast disappearing. Buying and selling have become highly organized but the farmer has lagged behind in organization and now is suffering the consequences.

A RECENT issue of a prominent financial journal listed 393 leading industrial concerns of the United States having net profits for the first nine months in 1929 of $1,397,088,000, an increase of 28.3 per cent over the net income of the first nine months of 1928. Agriculture did not appear in the list. Contrasted with this very impressive record of net earnings the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that the average farmer increased his net earnings practically nothing for the corresponding period. The same issue of this financial journal which is a review of financial and industrial development during 1929 features the tendency toward mergers and consolidations of industrial concerns everywhere.

THERE is a striking significance in these two facts. When two banks merge or a group of railroads consolidate these actions are termed mergers or consolidations. This tendency on the part of big business has unquestionably been one of the reasons why its earnings record has been so satisfactory.

There are two factors that largely determine profit in any business, including agriculture. One is production cost, the other is net selling price. Production cost in agriculture is to a large extent an individual problem. Selling price is not an individual problem. It depends upon organization. Business has helped to solve its selling price problem through organized distribution. Agriculture is just entering this phase of development.

Co-operative marketing is the application of the merger principle to the selling end of the farm business. Industry, labor, and finance have helped to solve the problem of profits by consolidation. Both good business and necessity compel the farmer to do likewise.

DURING recent years the farmer has had reason to congratulate himself upon the great strides

KETING

MODERN TERMINAL MARKETS



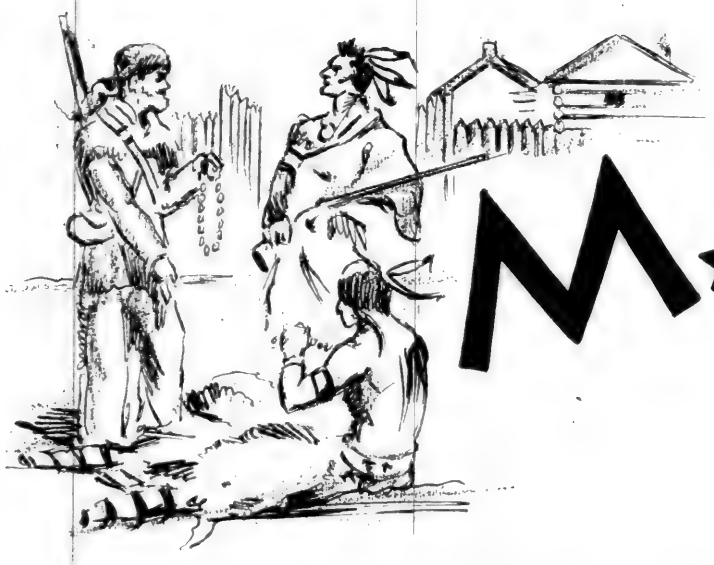
that have been made toward applying collective action to his business. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that approximately 2,000,000 farmers are members of more than 12,000 co-operatives. From the orange groves of California to the vast whole milk markets of the eastern seaboard farmers are merging their interests into local co-operatives and these in turn are being merged into great bargaining organizations. From the cotton fields of the south to the sweeping wheat fields of the north and northwest producers have recognized the necessity of better marketing methods and have developed efficient distribution machinery. In the corn belt the live stock producers are annually selling through their own organization more than $300,000,000 worth of livestock. For every discouragement or failure there are hundreds of signs of progress and success. The complaints and criticisms of the non-co-operative distribution agencies are being met by the justice of the farmer's ambition to protect his interest and secure for himself and family a fair share of the nation's net income.

MORE efficient distribution of the farmer's products means as much to the consumer as it does to the producer. The consumer has been penalized by the high cost of the prevailing cumbersome and inefficient marketing system. He is joining the farmer in the latter's effort to transport essential food products to him at more reasonable cost.

DURING 1930 and succeeding years the Illinois Agricultural Association will carry on. The different marketing departments of the Association will develop more aggressively than ever their programs. More information about the aims and accomplishments in co-operative marketing will be disseminated. But information, however important, is not sufficient. Members of co-operatives must have understanding. They must be tolerant. Mistakes are made by all new enterprises. Time and experience will perfect co-operative organization and strengthen weaknesses. The member who thinks only of temporary profit, who lacks the vision of the great purposes in co-operative marketing will always be hard to satisfy. There are those who hold the penny so close to the eye that they cannot see the dollar beyond it. We must be patient with them.

Information, understanding, tolerance, personal contact are all essentials but in order to obtain results they must be crystallized into action. Let's have action in 1930.

Earl C. Smith
President



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CENTRALIZED GRAIN MARKETING

By Harrison Fahrnkopf

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Corn is the largest of all agricultural crops in the United States in acreage, quantity and value, and in quantity it is the largest grain crop in the world. In terms of dollars from a world's standpoint it is second only to the wheat crop. Although the United States produces approximately 3,000,000,000 bu. of corn annually, only two per cent is exported, six-tenths of one per cent is required for seed, and between 15 and 20 per cent is milled and manufactured. The balance is fed to livestock. Approximately 500,000,000 bu. of corn move annually in the trade channels of the United States.

Three States Sell Half Corn

OUT of the 300,000,000 bu. of corn produced annually in Illinois, 120,000,000 bu. go into the market channels. Iowa ships 102,000,000 bu. to market and Nebraska 61,000,000 bu. These three states together produce more than 50 per cent of all the corn shipped into the market channels of the United States.

In Illinois we have 500 farmers' elevators many of which have been in operation for more than a quarter of a century. Of the 500 farmer-owned elevators only about 100 are fully co-operative. There are approximately 2,000 country elevators in Illinois. Thus, only about 25 per cent are farmer-owned, and approximately five per cent are wholly cooperative. It should be understood, however, that the farmers' elevators are usually larger and handle a little more than half of all grain marketed in Illinois. Farmers' elevators have been instrumental in developing leaders. The Farm Bureau has developed leaders. These men come from the same ranks—the ranks of the producer. We have a common problem. All must work together to solve that problem.

The Time To Advance

THE time is at hand for the farmer in Illinois to give the very best he has in the way of leadership and support toward perfecting local and terminal grain marketing machinery that will operate effectively in his behalf.

There appears to be no question but that marketing of grain will go forward in the name of cooperation. The big job for the organized farmer is to see that the movement renders him service in fact as well as in name.



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In circle above: Harrison Fahrnkopf, grain marketing director for the I. A. A. Below: Federal Farm Board launches movement to help grain growers. The Farmers' National Grain Corporation was the result.

Must Make System Effective

THE Agricultural Marketing Act has given us the Farm Board and this board has given us the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. Ample credit for marketing on a large scale is available. In Illinois we must apply ourselves assiduously to the task of seeing that both facilities and credit serve the producer to the maximum. It is entirely possible for opposing interests such as the organized grain trade to dominate the situation to such an extent that the entire movement may be rendered ineffective. All farm interests must pull together. We should build a cooperative marketing system that will enable us to get "an American price for an American product." Our marketing machinery should be producer-owned and producer-controlled—not producer-owned and "somebody else" controlled.

Need Control of Commodity

THE problem is to secure control of the large percentage of the commodity in order that it may be marketed through single hands. This control should lie within the farmer's own organizations. By all groups working together we can realize the long hoped for marketing system whereby the farmer can merchandise his crop to his own advantage and get a price for that product equivalent to the world price plus the American tariff.

The farmers' elevators, the Farm Bureau, and the Illinois Agricultural Association working hand in hand and giving support to the new national program should go far in setting up an effective organization in Illinois.

Still Back in the Country

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From the Feed Lot.

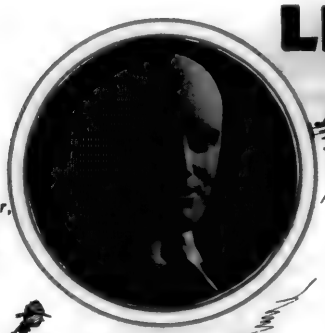
Through the Local Livestock Shipping Association.





To the "Producers" is 100% Cooperation.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING



Ray E. Miller, Director of Livestock Marketing



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ORDERLY marketing is probably the most used and the least understood term extant today. The producer wonders what it means, the middleman resents it, and the consumer thinks it has nothing to do with him.

Probably no two persons would agree as to exact definition but merely for the purpose of understanding, orderly marketing might be defined as that movement of any product from the producer to the consumer in the most practical and economical manner for everyone concerned.

In 1928 a total of 49,795,000 hogs went to market, 21,496,000 head, or 43%, or almost half were marketed during the months of January, February, November and December. The consumption of fresh meat increased during these months only 9.6% over the average monthly consumption for the rest of the year. Fortunately this is the normal packing season so the surplus of fresh meat could be converted into cured products. Even so when nearly half of a yearly crop is marketed over a short period of time the fresh meat channels are clogged, the capacity of the packing plants is strained and the producer of the product takes the brunt of the situation in the form of reduced prices. The processors are placed at a disadvantage, the distributors have to operate on a narrower margin, and as a result the consumer pays just about as much for his product as he does when supplies are scarce.

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IN the old days before artificial refrigeration and modern machinery came into vogue the winter months were necessarily the packing months. As a result it is probably true that the producers have fallen into the habit to a certain extent of raising hogs for the fall and winter market. There are admittedly some advantages and very important ones in producing hogs for the fall market but it is very doubtful if the privilege of marketing in these months is worth what it costs. In 1928 the statement is made by Mr. C. B. Denman, member of the Federal Farm Board, that 80% of the hog crop was marketed below the average price for the year. This is certainly not orderly marketing. The success of sound cooperatives everywhere satisfactorily refutes the claims of the opposition.

ORDERLY marketing cannot be achieved without orderly production. The situation referred to above is aggravated in any industry wherein the production is not closely related to and regulated by the distribution machinery. In 1923 the 53,000,000 hogs slaughtered under federal inspection had a farm value of $855,000,000. In 1926 only about 40,000,000 hogs were slaughtered but they returned to the farmer $1,078,000,000. In the former year the consumer paid $73,000,000 more for the crop but the farmers got $223,000,000 less than they did in 1926. When the production of 13,000,000 hogs results in the loss of $223,000,000 in the total return on the crop it certainly is not orderly production. In this instance neither the producer nor the consumer benefited. The farmer could have made more money by working less.

DURING the period from 1910-14 the hog raiser received an average of $7.25 per cwt. for live hogs. The consumer paid $14.16 for the products, distribution costs were $6.91. In 1928 the farmer received $8.75, the consumer paid $24.07 and the distribution cost was $15.32. The farmer's price increased $1.50 per cwt., the average retail price increased $9.91 and the distribution cost increased $8.41. In the 1910-14 period the farmer was getting about 50c out of the consumer's dollar; in 1928 he received about 36.3 cents. On a carload of hogs this decline in the producer's share of the consumer dollar amounts to approximately $520. On the hog crop for 1928 it amounted to approximately $350,000,000.

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THE old marketing system by means of which meat products were moved from the farm to the consumer's table does not meet the definition of orderly marketing. It has permitted wide cyclical swings; far too much one year, too little a few years later It has permitted radical fluctuations in seasonal movements. It has resulted in increasing distribution costs with higher prices to the consumer and lower prices to the producer. The cooperative marketing program has as its major objective the substitution of orderly marketing for the disorderly, expensive and uneconomic system which has obtained in the past. Critics of cooperative marketing say that it is idealistic and theoretical. Every step of progress throughout all the ages has been branded in the same manner by those whose interests were jeopardized by that very progress.



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DAIRY MARKETING



Above: A. D. Lynch, Dairy Marketing Director, Illinois Agricultural Association. Right: Organized Producers and Dealers iron out their problems at Bloomington.



Officers and Directors of the Sanitary Milk Producers, new Cooperative representing the St. Louis Milk District, are shown in the group below. Check testing is an important service rendered members of the Pure Milk Association at the Chicago market.



By A. D. Lynch

MORE than 55% of the fluid milk produced in Illinois is now sold cooperatively. Through collective action organized dairymen are selling their product for what it is worth. They are improving quality, checking up on weights and tests. They are controlling their surplus through sound sales plans, studying their markets intensively, and are advertising their product to their city customers.

Peoria Controls Surplus

IN the Peoria district dairymen have just completed their third successful year under a straight pooling plan. They found they had not made the desired progress in creating a more even production. After careful study with the cooperation of Peoria milk buyers and the Illinois Agricultural Association a plan has been agreed to which adds the "base and surplus" idea to the pooling plan. This program will give the dairymen who produce milk most in line with the requirements of the Peoria market more money than those dairymen who elect to produce a heavy surplus part of the year and very little in the early fall months.

The Peoria plan will be watched with interest by other Illinois markets because it is the most comprehensive surplus control plan in operation in the middle west.

Chicago Producers Active

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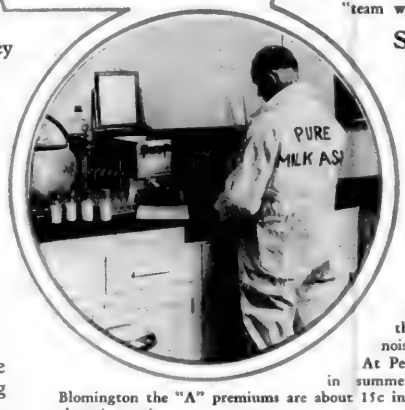
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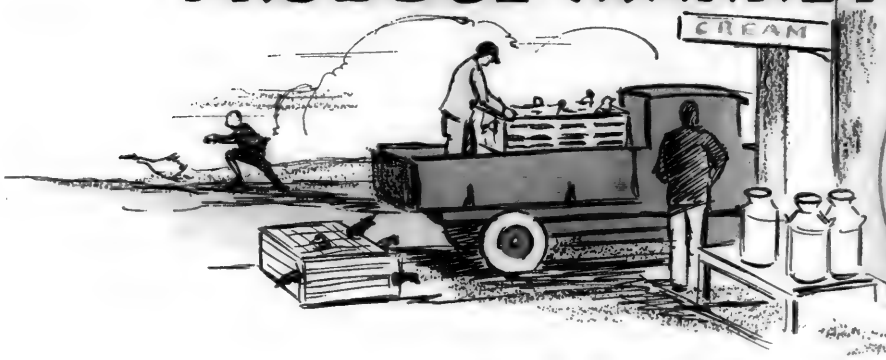
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In the marketing of cream, for example, keen competition between creameries for butterfat has resulted in the establishment of cream stations throughout the state far in excess of the actual needs for efficient service to farmers. There are somewhere near 4,000 such stations in Illinois where one-fourth this number could render the same service more efficiently. A given town may have from two to six such stations each handling on the average 25,000 lbs. butterfat annually. If the cream furnished these stations were handled through one large cooperative the assembly cost would be reduced from one-third to one-half. Before cooperatives entered the field this assembly cost amounted to from 3 to 6 cents per pound fat. Our large cooperatives are now performing this service at a cost as low as 1½ cents per pound.

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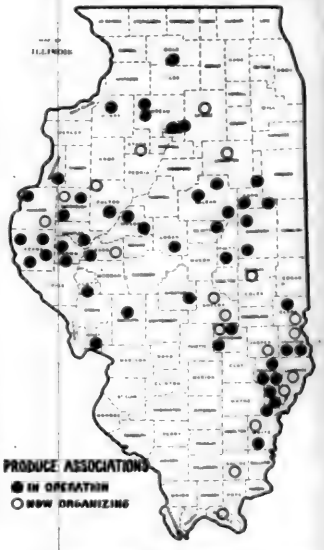
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ANOTHER needless waste results in the over-lapping of territory of the different creameries. The efficient method of moving cream from producer to creamery is to move it to the nearest creamery. This would not only lower transportation costs, but also would contribute to a better quality cream. Under the present competitive station method a large percentage of cream actually moves away from the very door of a nearby creamery to some distant creamery. The resulting waste in quality and transportation costs is inexcusable. Creameries cannot be criticized for this condition. It is a result of the natural development of the creamery industry, but it is a condition which private creameries cannot remedy. The solution to this problem is one that must be solved by farmers alone or jointly between representatives of organized producers and the butter manufacturers.

An attempt to solve this problem by the latter method is now being made in Illinois. The plan involves thorough organization of the producers in a given territory around a town where one or more creameries may be located. All the cream in this territory will be moved to the nearby creameries, provided a satisfactory price can be secured. If thoroughly organized much waste can be eliminated, not only by the shorter distance to the nearby creamery, but also through larger loads of cream that can be trucked to the nearby butter manufacturer.

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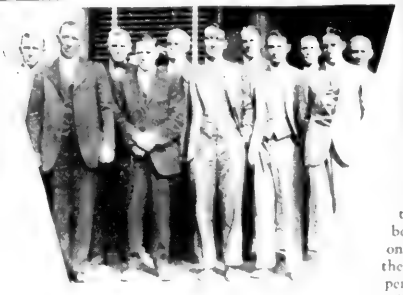
DAIRY MARKETING



Above: A. D Lynch, Dairy Marketing Director, Illinois Agricultural Association. Right: Organized Producers and Dealers iron out their problems at Bloomington.



Officers and Directors of the Sanitary Milk Producers, new Cooperative representing the St. Louis Milk District, are shown in the group below. Check testing is an important service rendered members of the Pure Milk Association at the Chicago market.



By A. D. Lynch

MORE than 55% of the fluid milk produced in Illinois is now sold cooperatively. Through collective action organized dairymen are selling their product for what it is worth. They are improving quality, checking up on weights and tests. They are controlling their surplus through sound sales plans, studying their markets intensively, and are advertising their product to their city customers

Peoria Controls Surplus

IN the Peoria district dairymen have just completed their third successful year under a straight pooling plan. They found they had not made the desired progress in creating a more even production. After careful study with the cooperation of Peoria milk buyers and the Illinois Agricultural Association a plan has been agreed to which adds the "base and surplus" idea to the pooling plan. This program will give the dairymen who produce milk most in line with the requirements of the Peoria market more money than those dairymen who elect to produce a heavy surplus part of the year and very little in the early fall months.

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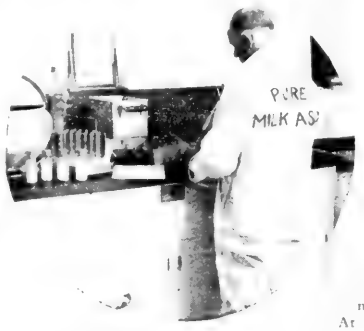
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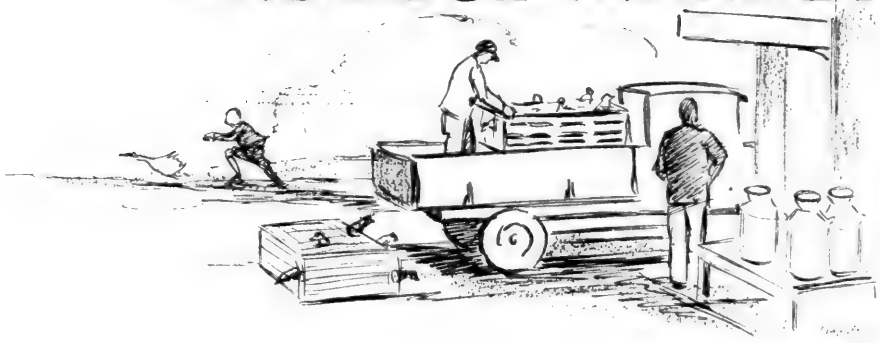
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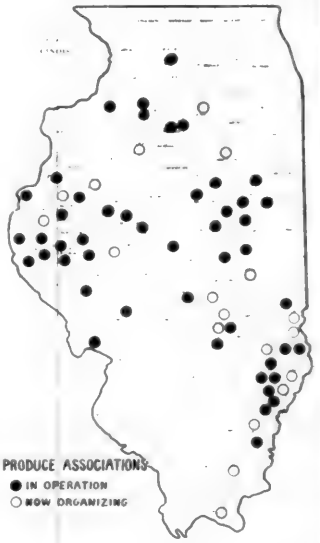
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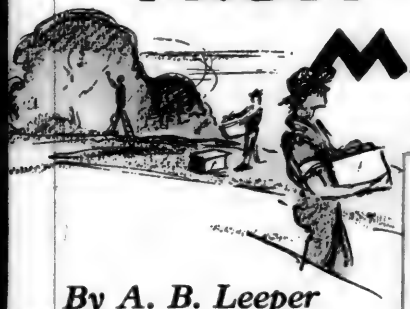
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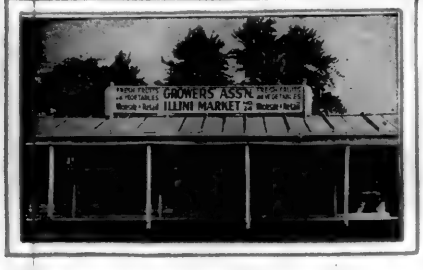


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By A. B. Leeper

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Here is one of the Many Cooperative Road-Side Markets where Illinois Grown Fruit and Vegetables were sold last year.



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Two General Groups

IN actual practice the marketing of fruits and vegetables is divided into two general groups. One of these groups consists of growers who sell these products locally. The other group of growers depend upon selling their crops in distant markets. The group that produces crops to sell locally has three principal methods of selling, namely:

1. Selling on the farm where the crop is produced.
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Very little has been done in cooperative selling by these growers who produce only for local trade. Several of the Farm Bureaus have established central markets where the members cooperate in paying the overhead expenses. The growers bring their products to these markets on certain days and generally sell directly to the consumers.

Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange

IT is with the group of growers who produce fruit and vegetable crops to sell in distant markets that cooperative organizations for sale and distribution have been organized. The Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, which is a central sales agency, was organized in 1921. This organization has confined its efforts principally toward the development of standardized products and to the establishment of brands, together with the sale and distribution of carlots of fruits and vegetables for its members.

During the past year, the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange and its member associations sold approximately 1000 cars of fruits and vegetables. Of this number 675 straight carload lots were sold through the central office at Centralia. The others were sold to trucks which came to the packing sheds or were shipped in less-than-carlots by freight and express.

Roadside Market Chain

THE increased use of trucks and the completion of the Illinois hard road system have developed a factor in marketing of fruits and vegetables that was unforeseen a few years ago. In 1928 a group of growers, desiring to take advantage of this new method of transportation, organized the Illinois Growers' Marketing Association, to sell cooperatively through a system of roadside markets. The plan is for growers of fruits and vegetables in one section of the state to cooperate with growers in other sections who grow commodities that are not produced locally, and sell their products by way of the roadside markets.

Given Trial Last Year

THIS plan was given a trial last year. A number of markets were established in the central and northern parts of the state to aid the growers of tree fruits in other sections to dispose of their products. The sales of some of these markets were satisfactory. On others they were not. The experience indicates that if this type of marketing is to succeed, local growers where the markets are established must cooperate and support them. It is contemplated that this system of marketing will be continued and extended during the coming year. Care will be taken in selecting sites and markets will be established only where local growers are willing to cooperate in furnishing a supply of home-grown products for sale. The extent of expansion will depend upon the demand of growers for this form of marketing.

It is also part of the I. A. A. program for the coming year to further increase the membership of the Exchange in sections where fruits and vegetables are grown for carlot shipment. This will be done with a view of developing a stronger central organization so that if the Federal Farm Board desires to recommend the organization of a national association for the distribution of fruits and vegetables, Illinois will be in a position to cooperate in the larger movement.

MARKETING RED TOP SEED



Curt Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange. The group presents officers, directors and delegates at the recent Exchange meeting at Flora where the co-operative was re-organized and a campaign for new members planned.



Seed Growers Meet at Flora.
In the group to the left are: left to right, front row:—Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, Illinois Agricultural Association; C. L. Palmer, Noble; C. F. Sanders, Dix; John Rogier, Patoka, President; J. M. Luse, Flora, vice-president; T. F. Farmer, Cisne; P. W. Warner, Salem.
Left to right, second row:—Miss Large, office secretary; Geo. McElyea, Louisville; J. O. Coen, Olney; Curt Anderson, Xenia, secretary-treasurer; Clarence Barnard, Johnsonville; W. L. Outhouse, Patoka.
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By Harrison Fahrnkopf

EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the world supply of red top grass seed is produced in eight or nine counties of southern Illinois. The red top territory embraces all of the counties of Clay, Marion, Richland, Wayne, Jefferson, and parts of the counties of Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Lawrence, Edwards, Hamilton, White, Washington, and Clinton. This area comprises two and one-half million acres or 4,000 square miles, and has 19,700 farms. Seven thousand of these farms produce all of the red top seed. The average tenancy is 23 per cent. The average production of 9,000,000 lbs. of seed for the territory has a value of $1,350,000. The average production per farm is 1,500 lbs. of red top seed annually, having a value of $200. The average production for this territory in the seven years ending with 1928 was 11,000,000 lbs. annually. The year 1927 was a record year with 18,000,000 lbs.; the year 1925 the lowest with only 6,000,000 lbs.

Red top seed is used for one purpose only, that is for sowing. It is used extensively in lawn grass and golf grass mixtures.

How Exchange Is Organized

MANY of the farmers in the red top territory were members of the Illinois Agricultural Association several years ago when the I. A. A. assisted in organizing the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange and the Red Top Growers' Warehouse Association. The Legal Department of the I. A. A. assisted in negotiating the corporate set-up, and the Organization Department helped to secure the present membership.

The Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange is organized under the Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Act of 1923. It has an authorized capital of $250,000 composed of 10,000 shares of preferred stock of a par value of $25 per share. There is also authorized 10,000 shares of common stock of no par value. One share of this stock will be issued to each grower signing the new marketing agreement and will entitle the holder to patronage dividends from the Growers' Exchange.

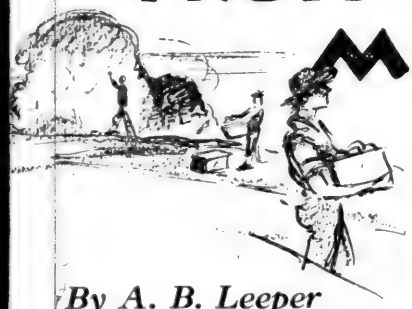
The Red Top Growers' Warehouse Association is also a co-operative association incorporated under the Agricultural Co-operative Act of 1923. It is a subsidiary of the Exchange. The Warehouse Corporation is necessary so that a warehouse receipt can be issued by it to the Exchange, the receipt being used as collateral for loans obtained from local banks, from the Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Louis, and from the Federal Farm Board.

Increases Price To Grower

WHILE the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange at present handles less than 10 per cent of the seed produced in the territory, it has had a very material effect on the price paid growers throughout the southern Illinois counties. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the average price of red top for the five years, 1917 to 1921 inclusive, was 12 3-5 cents per lb. According to the same authority the average price paid red top growers by all buyers during the five-year period, 1922 to 1926 inclusive, was 16 cents per lb. During this five-year period (the first five years of the pool) the Egyptian Seed Growers'

(Continued on page 14)

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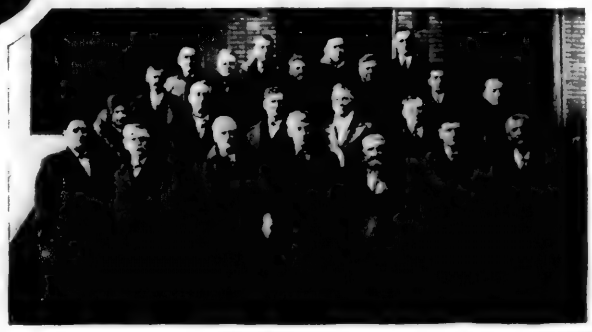
THIS plan was given a trial last year. A number of markets were established in the central and northern parts of the state to aid the growers of tree fruits in other sections to dispose of their products. The sales of some of these markets were satisfactory. On others they were not. The experience indicates that if this type of marketing is to succeed, local growers where the markets are established must cooperate and support them. It is contemplated that this system of marketing will be continued and extended during the coming year. Care will be taken in selecting sites and markets will be established only where local growers are willing to cooperate in furnishing a supply of home-grown products for sale. The extent of expansion will depend upon the demand of growers for this form of marketing.

It is also part of the I. A. A. program for the coming year to further increase the membership of the Exchange in sections where fruits and vegetables are grown for carlot shipment. This will be done with a view of developing a stronger central organization so that if the Federal Farm Board desires to recommend the organization of a national association for the distribution of fruits and vegetables, Illinois will be in a position to cooperate in the larger movement.

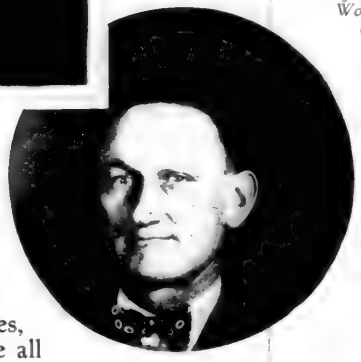
MARKETING RED TOP SEED



Curt Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange. The group presents officers, directors and delegates at the recent Exchange meeting at Flora where the co-operative was re-organized and a campaign for new members planned.



Seed Growers Meet at Flora.
In the group to the left are: left to right, front row:—Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, Illinois Agricultural Association; C. L. Palmer, Noble; C. F. Sanders, Dix; John Rogier, Patoka, President; J. M. Luse, Flora, vice-president; T. F. Farmer, Cisne; P. W. Warner, Salem.
Left to right, second row:—Miss Large, office secretary; Geo. McElyea, Louisville; J. O. Coen, Olney; Curt Anderson, Xenia, secretary-treasurer; Clarence Barnard, Johnsonville; W. L. Outhouse, Patoka.
Left to right, third row:—G. A. Spaulding, Fairfield; Roy Charlton, warehouse supt.; Mr. Fleming, Noble; L. L. Corrie, farm adviser, Wayne county; W. T. Wooden, Mt. Vernon; C. T. Kibler, farm adviser, Clay county; S. M. Ruckman, Xenia; Harrison Fahrnkopf, grain marketing director, I. A. A.; R. R. Woomer, Xenia.



By Harrison Fahrnkopf

EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the world supply of red top grass seed is produced in eight or nine counties of southern Illinois. The red top territory embraces all of the counties of Clay, Marion, Richland, Wayne, Jefferson, and parts of the counties of Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Lawrence, Edwards, Hamilton, White, Washington, and Clinton. This area comprises two and one-half million acres or 4,000 square miles, and has 19,700 farms. Seven thousand of these farms produce all of the red top seed. The average tenancy is 23 per cent. The average production of 9,000,000 lbs. of seed for the territory has a value of $1,350,000. The average production per farm is 1,500 lbs. of red top seed annually, having a value of $200. The average production for this territory in the seven years ending with 1928 was 11,000,000 lbs. annually. The year 1927 was a record year with 18,000,000 lbs.; the year 1925 the lowest with only 6,000,000 lbs.

Red top seed is used for one purpose only, that is for sowing. It is used extensively in lawn grass and golf grass mixtures.

How Exchange Is Organized

MANY of the farmers in the red top territory were members of the Illinois Agricultural Association several years ago when the I. A. A. assisted in organizing the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange and the Red Top Growers' Warehouse Association. The Legal Department of the I. A. A. assisted in negotiating the corporate set-up, and the Organization Department helped to secure the present membership.

The Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange is organized under the Illinois Agricultural Co-operative Act of 1923. It has an authorized capital of $250,000 composed of 10,000 shares of preferred stock of a par value of $25 per share. There is also authorized 10,000 shares of common stock of no par va'ue. One share of this stock will be issued to each grower signing the new marketing agreement and will entitle the holder to patronage dividends from the Growers' Exchange.

The Red Top Growers' Warehouse Association is also a co-operative association incorporated under the Agricultural Co-operative Act of 1923. It is a subsidiary of the Exchange. The Warehouse Corporation is necessary so that a warehouse receipt can be issued by it to the Exchange, the receipt being used as collateral for loans obtained from local banks, from the Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Louis, and from the Federal Farm Board.

Increases Price To Grower

WHILE the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange at present handles less than 10 per cent of the seed produced in the territory, it has had a very material effect on the price paid growers throughout the southern Illinois counties. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the average price of red top for the five years, 1917 to 1921 inclusive, was 12 3-5 cents per lb. According to the same authority the average price paid red top growers by all buyers during the five-year period, 1922 to 1926 inclusive, was 16 cents per lb. During this five-year period (the first five years of the pool) the Egyptian Seed Growers'

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

Exchange received an average of 18 2-5 cents per lb. for seed handled and was enabled to pay a net return to the member growers of 16 1-5 cents per lb. These figures indicate clearly what a tremendous influence the red top pool has had in raising the average price level for seed.



MISS LARGE
Office Secretary

Membership Campaign Begins Feb. 3

A SPECIAL membership campaign has been authorized by the board of directors of the Exchange beginning February 3 and will be intensely carried on for two weeks. A. B. Culp of the Organization Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association will manage the campaign with headquarters at Flora. Manager Culp will have a trained assistant in every county in the red top territory to assist in organizing and carrying on the campaign. The County Farm Bureaus will co-operate. Bankers and business men in the territory have promised their co-operation because an organization controlling 65 per cent of the crop will in normal years bring at least $500,000 more money into these counties. The objective of the campaign is 5,000 members with a sign-up of 75 per cent of the crop.

The new marketing agreement that has been adopted by the board of directors requires no membership fee. No subscriptions of stock will be solicited. Each grower signing a membership agreement will be issued one share of common stock.

Active Growers On Board

THE new board of directors is composed of active growers representing every important section of the red top seed territory. The directors shown in the group picture presented herewith are: John Rogier, Patoka, president; J. M. Luse, Flora, vice-president; C. L. Palmer, Noble; C. F. Sanders, Dix; T. F. Farmer, Cisne; P. W. Warner, Salem; Geo. McElyea, Louisville; J. O. Coen, Olney; Clarence Barnard, Johnsonville; and W. L. Outhouse, Patoka.

Curt Anderson of Xenia has been the secretary and manager of the Exchange since its organization and has done splendid work for the co-operative. The election of a new board of directors at the first annual meeting under the reorganization will be held at Flora soon after the membership campaign.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has a keen interest in the success of the Exchange. It is ready to assist in the special membership campaign and help it in every possible way. Curt Anderson has tendered his resignation as manager but the selection of a new manager will probably be postponed until after the annual meeting.



Warehouse at Flora where pooled Red Top Seed is cleaned and stored pending sale and shipment.

Can Raise Price Level

THOSE who have studied the possibilities of the red top seed organization believe that the price level for seed can be raised several cents per lb. to the grower over the price level of the last five years if a 75 per cent sign-up of the crop is maintained.

The red top association will be prepared to have available cleaning and warehousing facilities throughout the territory for handling the 1930 crop. All growers will be asked to sign the new marketing agreement. Any grower who signs the new agreement will be relieved from his obligations under the old contract. The new agreement will not free the Exchange from closing out the pool of 1929. This pool will be closed out as soon as possible and an accounting made to all members.

Under the new agreement the board of directors of the Exchange can adopt a crop or seasonal pool at the option of the grower. The plan of marketing will be as flexible as possible to accommodate itself to the choice of each producer.

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THE Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange is the first co-operative in Illinois to be recognized by the Federal Farm Board with financial aid. A loan was authorized whereby an additional advance of two cents per lb. is made possible to the grower. This means that a total of nine cents per lb. will be advanced since seven cents had already been authorized by the intermediate credit bank.

The fact that the producer can now secure a loan of approximately 80 per cent of the value of his red top and still retain an equity in it until the end of the pool year leaves little argument for any producer to remain outside the pool. In other words, it is now possible for him to have the use of the greater share of the money due him on his red top and still gives him the added advantage of merchandising his crop effectively for the highest possible return.

An Opportunity

THE campaign to organize a powerful co-operative handling a substantial majority of all the red top seed produced in the territory is an opportunity for all growers in this area to stabilize prices, control surplus, market orderly, and insure a fair return.

The first annual meeting after the reorganization will probably be held early in March. New officers and directors and management will be chosen. Every grower signing an agreement is entitled to attend the meeting to be called, and vote.

The fact that approximately 90 per cent of the world's supply of red top seed is produced in this limited and contiguous territory of Southern Illinois means that conditions never were better for the success of a co-operative having a majority of the crop under contract.

Livestock Men Form Co-op. In Vermilion

THE Vermilion County Farm Bureau recently organized a county-wide co-operative livestock marketing association. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and a committee was appointed to incorporate with capital stock of $25,000. More than 30 members signed the marketing agreement at the first meeting. They agreed to ship their livestock through the association for at least one year. Construction of a stock yards at Danville at a cost of approximately $10,000 is contemplated.



Otis Kercher, Farm Adviser, Vermilion County

L. T. Skeffington of the I. A. A. livestock marketing department who covers the south half of Illinois is assisting Farm Adviser Otis Kercher in getting the new organization under way. The capital stock set-up is similar to that being used by other co-operatives organized in co-operation with the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association.

The association will market livestock of non-members as well as members. Farm Bureau members will be favored with a differential under the plan of organization.

The incorporating committee was reported as follows: Mont Fox, Oakwood; Ray Cunningham, Bismarck; W. J. Sandusky, Indianola; A. J. Gunder, Fairmount; Charles Juvinall, Collison; H. H. Klayer, Fairmount; G. H. Broadman, Rossville; John T. Leemon, Hoopeston; J. L. White, Georgetown; C. B. Crawford, Potomac, and Earl Bass, Armstrong.

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Life Insurance

By L. A. Williams

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For Her Protection

WHAT KIND OF MEMORIES

Will You Leave?

"HERE is a life insurance policy I just took out, dear.

"I BOUGHT it from Bill, the Country Life agent. When he explained how easily we could arrange to pay off the mortgage in case I should die before my time, I was interested. That isn't all. I got to thinking about you, Mary, and how hard it would be for you if anything happened. So I bought a policy that will bring you a check as long as you live for $50 a month, and provide education for the children till they're through college. How's that, Honey? And if I live, I will have safely invested $350 a year for old age."

The Day of Sorrow

THEN a day of sorrow dawns and the stalwart provider is no more. His familiar voice is stilled. The widow mourns the loss of her life partner. The children miss their father. The home is silent. But his memory is a happy one. Somehow at every turn his unselfish devotion and thoughtfulness are seen. Money is available for expenses. The terrible worry that accompanies fear of poverty and privation is not present. His friends and all who knew him have the highest regard for him as a thoughtful provider.

The Mortgage

KINDLY aid is ready at the bank as she carries out her husband's wishes and pays off the mortgage. Respect is a heritage he left with his thoughtfulness. Her path has been smoothed because of his foresight.



Insurance for the Mortgage

WILL YOUR LIFE INSURANCE

Carry On?



Insurance to Educate the Children

Education for the Children

THE children grow up and go to college. Ample funds are ready to pay the bills and make better mental equipment possible for them. "Dad" comes as a sweet memory into the lives of the dear ones he so proudly planned for. How he would like to see these fine young people as they develop, fit and ready for life and work.

Mother's Memories

THE mail man comes each month with that check he so proudly and lovingly told her about years ago. Yes, many monthly checks have come since that day he placed the Country Life policy in her hands. She recalled his impulsive way as he told her of his plans for taking his responsibility off her shoulders. A kindly thought comes with these sweet memories. It is one of love that lasts through the ages. A love that was great enough to care for and provide for the dear ones. A love that makes memories live forever.

Country Life paid five death claims in December. Any one could have been yours. Mail the Coupon for rates.



Insurance for Monthly Income for Life

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 SO. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Please send me, without obligation on my part, full information about your policies and rates.

Name..... *Address*.....

Age..... *County*.....



Tune in on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS every Tuesday night at 6:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart (264 meters is broadcast between 12:00 and 12:20 p. m., Monday to Friday inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago livestock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, and talks by I. A. A. staff members, officials, and leaders in farm thought are broadcast daily.

"Resolved that every farm youth should marry a farm girl" was the subject of a debate on the I. A. A. radio Forum Tuesday night, January 21, at 6:30 P. M. Debaters came from Logan county and are active members of the Farm Bureau Forum organized by Farm Adviser J. H. Checkley and A. B. Culp. Clem Garton and Oscar Mountjoy comprised the affirmative team while Jack Lauer and O. D. Brisenden spoke for the negative. The radio audience was asked to be the judge. The decision will be announced the following Tuesday night, January 28, during the Forum period.

Quad-City Dairymen Join New Co-operative

Quality Milk Association Making Headway

PROGRESS in organizing the 2,000 whole milk shippers in the Rock Island, Davenport, Moline territory is reported by A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director who recently returned from a conference with dairy leaders in the quad-city milk shed, at Rock Island.

Approximately 200 members from Rock Island county alone have already joined the new collective bargaining organization known as the Quality Milk Association. The counties interested in the new co-operative are Rock Island, Whiteside, Henry, and Mercer in Illinois and Muscatine, Scott, Cedar, and Clinton in Iowa. Dairymen of these eight counties supply approximately 175,000 consumers in the cities of Rock Island, Davenport, Moline, East Moline, and others in the industrial sections stretched out along the river.

The average consumption per capita on the quad-city market is only .72 pints. According to Mr. Lynch this average can be greatly increased by a joint advertising campaign between the dairymen and the dealers.

The organization will be set up on the same plan used by the fluid milk co-operatives in Chicago, Peoria, Bloomington, and Champaign. The Farm Bureaus in each county are taking charge of the solicitation work among their whole milk producers. This is a growing market because of the extensive industrial development on both sides of the river. With the opening up of the Mississippi for deep water navigation a further boom in population is expected.

Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be held at the Majestic Theatre, in Springfield, Illinois, on the 30th day of January, 1930, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

For the consideration and vote upon approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary, and treasurer of the association, and the acts of the executive committee and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations, whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture, or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of this association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations, whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture, or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect seven members to the executive committee for two-year terms.

To elect a president and vice-president.

To consider the amendment of the Articles of Association of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

To consider the amendment of the by-laws of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Jan. 2, 1930.
Chicago, Ill.

GEO. E. METZGER,
Secretary.

District Meeting at Galesburg

SEVENTY-SIX attended the I. A. A. district conference at Galesburg on December 17.

Taxation, direct buying of livestock, hog cholera control, the co-operative marketing of soybeans, the Federal Farm Board, and Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom's unpopular decision that farm tractors driving on the public highways to do custom work must have a state license were among the questions considered. Attention was directed to the recent court decision that a farmer is liable for damages if he shoots a neighbor's dog in his sheep pasture. It was suggested that the I. A. A. legislative committee look into both questions.

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Champaign County Loses Farm Leader

FARMERS throughout central Illinois mourn the sudden death of Louis S. Burwash, prominent in agricultural activities in Champaign county and president of the Champaign County Milk Producers. The official organ of the Champaign County Farm Bureau says of him:

"Louis Burwash was unusually well liked in his community and throughout the county. He was a good neighbor, always companionable, and was interested in all the problems of his local community, as well as having an intelligent interest in the larger problems confronting agriculture.

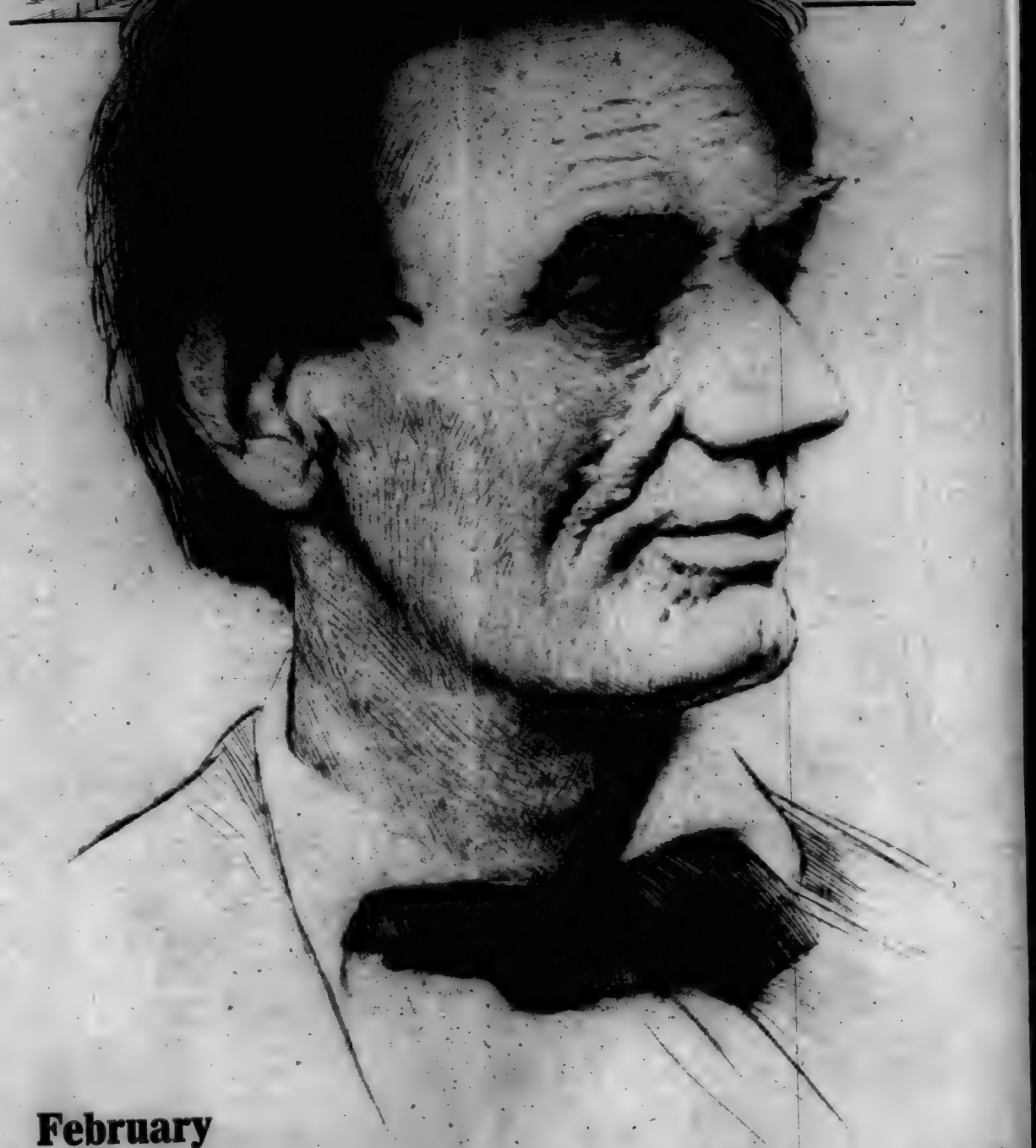
"Louis Burwash was himself a good farmer, which gave others confidence in him. He led in the development of Farm Bureau units, the first meeting of the Savoy unit being held at his home. He served as director of this unit during its formational period. He had not only the vision for organized agriculture, but courage, faith, intelligence, and a driving force which made him a man who accomplished things. He saw the value of the work before it was widely recognized as it is today."

Mr. Burwash was a comparatively young man, a graduate of the University of Illinois, and was in excellent health until his sudden illness from indigestion. A subsequent operation proved fatal.

Two hundred and twenty Farm Bureau members in Peoria, Stark, Henry and Knox counties have employed Forest A. Fisher, farm adviser in Morgan county, to supervise their new farm management service. Mr. Fisher is the retiring president of the farm advisers' association.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

The Illinois Agricultural Association



February
1930



Tune in on the I. A. A. Forum from Station WLS every Tuesday night at 6:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart (264 meters is broadcast between 12:00 and 12:20 p. m., Monday to Friday inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago livestock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, and talks by I. A. A. staff members, officials, and leaders in farm thought are broadcast daily.

"Resolved that every farm youth should marry a farm girl" was the subject of a debate on the I. A. A. radio Forum Tuesday night, January 21, at 6:30 P. M. Debaters came from Logan county and are active members of the Farm Bureau Forum organized by Farm Adviser J. H. Checkley and A. B. Culp. Clem Garton and Oscar Mountjoy comprised the affirmative team while Jack Lauer and O. D. Brisenden spoke for the negative. The radio audience was asked to be the judge. The decision will be announced the following Tuesday night, January 28, during the Forum period.

Quad-City Dairymen Join New Co-operative

Quality Milk Association Making Headway

PROGRESS in organizing the 2,000 whole milk shippers in the Rock Island, Davenport, Moline territory is reported by A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director who recently returned from a conference with dairy leaders in the quad-city milk shed, at Rock Island.

Approximately 200 members from Rock Island county alone have already joined the new collective bargaining organization known as the Quality Milk Association. The counties interested in the new co-operative are Rock Island, Whiteside, Henry, and Mercer in Illinois and Muscatine, Scott, Cedar, and Clinton in Iowa. Dairymen of these eight counties supply approximately 175,000 consumers in the cities of Rock Island, Davenport, Moline, East Moline, and others in the industrial sections stretched out along the river.

The average consumption per capita on the quad-city market is only .72 pints. According to Mr. Lynch this average can be greatly increased by a joint advertising campaign between the dairymen and the dealers.

The organization will be set up on the same plan used by the fluid milk co-operatives in Chicago, Peoria, Bloomington, and Champaign. The Farm Bureaus in each county are taking charge of the solicitation work among their whole milk producers. This is a growing market because of the extensive industrial development on both sides of the river. With the opening up of the Mississippi for deep water navigation a further boom in population is expected.

Annual Meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Association will be held at the Majestic Theatre, in Springfield, Illinois, on the 30th day of January, 1930, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

For the consideration and vote upon approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary, and treasurer of the association, and the acts of the executive committee and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations, whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture, or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of this association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations, whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture, or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect seven members to the executive committee for two-year terms.

To elect a president and vice-president.

To consider the amendment of the Articles of Association of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

To consider the amendment of the by-laws of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Jan. 2, 1930.
Chicago, Ill.

GEO. E. METZGER,
Secretary.

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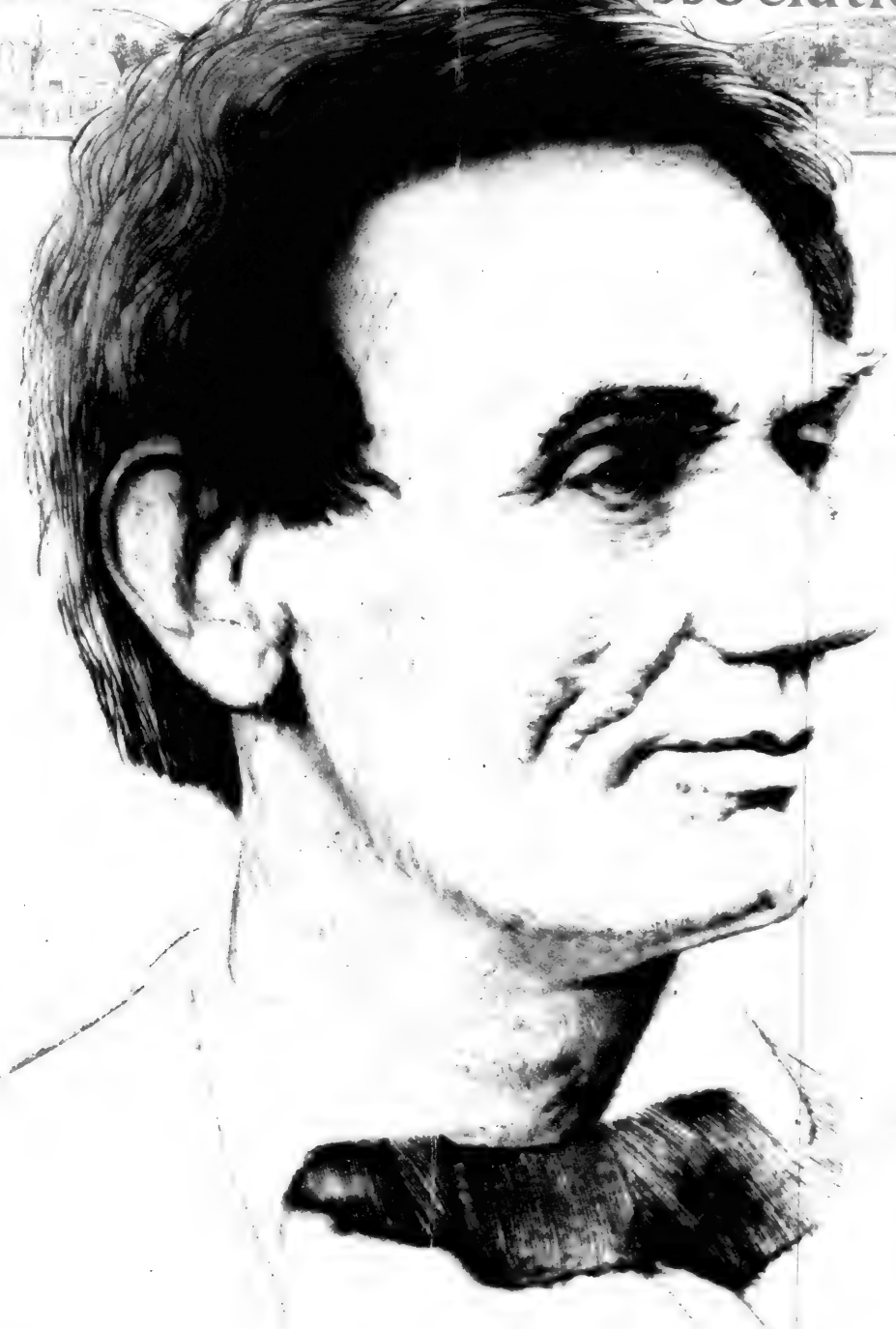
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ELECTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1930



EARL C. SMITH
President



A. R. WRIGHT
Vice-President

EARL C. SMITH, elected president for the fifth consecutive year, operates a 1,140 acre grain and livestock farm near the village of Detroit in Pike county.

He was born at Pittsfield, Illinois, in 1886 and began farming in Pike county at the age of 19.

Mr. Smith came up through the Farm Bureau ranks serving first on the county executive committee and later was elected, successively, vice-president and president of the Pike County Farm Bureau.

He is a director in the First National Bank of Pittsfield, served on his local school board many years, has served as chairman of the board of the Christian Church for more than 10 years, and prior to his election as president of the I. A. A. was a member of its executive committee for three years. Mr. Smith was the Illinois member of the resolutions committee at the Republican national convention in June, 1928, where he presented the minority report on the agricultural plank in the party platform.

A. R. WRIGHT of Varna, Marshall county, newly elected vice-president, is one of the oldest men in point of service on the board of directors.

He helped organize the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau serving first as president, then secretary, and later as a member of the executive committee. He assisted in organizing the Marshall-Putnam Oil Co., was its secretary three years and now is a director. Wright is treasurer of the Varna Co-operative Farmers Elevator which he previously served as president and secretary.

In 1912 Mr. Wright became vice-president and cashier of the Marshall County State Bank and in 1921 was elected as active president. He is chairman of the agricultural committee of the Marshall County Bankers Federation. Wright is out nearly every day actively managing the operation of his 700 acre grain and livestock farm.

In addition to his long service on the important finance committee of the Association the newly elected vice-president acts as secretary and a member of the board of the Illinois Farm Supply Co.

NEW DIRECTORS NAMED



Chas. L. Scott



Geo. B. Müller

"THE election of myself as a director of the I. A. A. came as a complete surprise to me," writes William A. Dennis of Edgar county, the new director from the 18th congressional district. "I was at the meeting Wednesday and part of Thursday when I felt obliged to return home.

"I have helped in a small way in Farm Bureau work ever since it was started as I have long been convinced of the necessity of farmers organizing. The demands of my own business of general farming have prevented me from spending as much time in the work as the importance of it requires.

"The I. A. A. is without question the most courageous, active, and successful state association, and I have the utmost respect for the ability of the officers and directors who have developed it. It can be only very inspiring to be associated in the manifold activities of the present officers, directors, and department executives.

"I have been farming 375 acres in a general system since graduating from college 20 years ago. The farm has been in the family ever since my maternal great grandfather bought it from the government in 1817.

"I am building up a pure bred Jersey herd with the assistance of a cow testing association. Last year I had the high herd and the two high cows in the association.

"Regarding your inquiry for a picture, I have had no pictures taken these many years, but will attend to it soon."

The father of Mr. Dennis is Charles H. Dennis, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Daily News.

CHARLES L. SCOTT of Grayville, the new member of the Board of Directors from the 24th district was reared on a farm in Edwards county, Illinois, was a charter member of the Edwards County Farm Bureau and for years was on its executive committee. He is a grain farmer and for the past five years has represented Illinois wheat growers on the board of directors of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Association with headquarters at Indianapolis. He served as president of the association one year and now is vice-president of the Central States Grain Elevator Corporation.

GEO. B. MÜLLER, the new member of the board of directors from the 16th district, operates a 170 acre grain and dairy farm near Washington in Tazewell county. He raises Holstein cattle.

Mr. Müller has been an active member of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau since it was organized about 16 years ago. He is an active member of the Hopewell Grange which placed second in the state-wide community club contest conducted last year. In addition to being a township director for the Farm Bureau, he is treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Automobile Association at Pekin, also treasurer of the County Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Müller is a member of the board of directors of the Washington Co-operative Grain Company.

He has been enrolled in the farm accounting project conducted by M. L. Mosher since 1925. The new director from the 16th district is 60 years old and for 55 years he has been a resident of Tazewell county. Mr. Müller is not a talkative man, but he inspires confidence.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 2 **February, 1930** **Volume 8**

Economic Justice Through Organization

Agriculture's Strength Must Be Gathered and Co-ordinated

By HON. ARTHUR M. HYDE, Secretary of Agriculture, Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31, 1930

Note: There has been such a large call for copies of Mr. Hyde's recent address that we are printing it in full herewith. Mr. Lowden's speech will be found in the February Illinois Bureau Farmer.—Editor.

THERE is no shortage of plans for farm relief. I have read bales of them. They run the whole gamut of economic theories, and of human emotions. They plumb the depths of perpetual despair. They scale the heights of ecstatic prophecy. They advise the farmers to go to work and all will be well. They urge the farmers to rely on law makers as a sure path to glory. They ring the changes on truths as old as the centuries, and on fallacies which were exploded when Pharaoh was a boy. They propose the comfortable policy of leaving to Father Time the task of restoring economic balance to agriculture. They advocate enacting prices into law. From laissez faire to price fixing—such are the heterodox results when the problem is everybody's, and when everybody is thinking about it.



Hon. Arthur M. Hyde

Comes Too Late

From the farmer's standpoint, the weakness of the laissez faire theory is that an economic balance which is restored in bankruptcy is a wee bit too late,—and the defect of price fixing is that it will not work. Farmers should use their undoubted power more wisely than King Canute. The attempt to order economic tides to stand still will result exactly as did the order to stem the tides of the sea,—in wet feet. It is safer, surer and more effective to work in harmony with economic laws.

It is a happy and helpful thing that everybody is thinking on farm problems. Diverse results are to be expected. Nevertheless, you may start your reasoning at any given point on farm questions and your logic will, in the end, bring you inevitably at grips with the problem of the surplus. By surplus I do not mean merely the carry-over. Some carry-over is necessary. Nor does surplus always mean the margin over domestic consumption. Of some products, such as cotton, we shall always be exporters. The surplus with which farm thinking must busy itself, is that part of the crop which the market, domestic or foreign, cannot absorb without disastrously breaking the price.

American agriculture is over-expanded. We produce a price breaking surplus of many staple crops. Other factors contribute to complicate the farm problem. Over-expansion is fundamental.

> ***"AGRICULTURE must be organized. We mix plenty of brains with the soil in our production of crops, but we do not consider the market before we plant, nor can we follow our production through in the market after it is produced. We use scientific methods to plow, seed and reap; we use no method at all in regulating the size of the output or the movement to market. Unorganized, we have little voice in the sale of our own products. . . . . "Shall we continue annually to pile up mountains of foods and fibers, the very size of which reduces the world price, breaks the price at home, and leaves us poorer? Shall we perpetually attempt to pile the mountain higher? There is nothing economically sound or socially desirable about producing crops to sell at less than the cost of producing them."—Hon. Arthur M. Hyde before 15th annual convention I. A. A., January 31, 1930, Springfield.***

Too Much Expansion

The land policy of the United States has for over a century been a policy of expansion. Early in our histotry we ceded more than 100,000,000 acres to stimulate internal improvements. We have given our lands as bonuses to soldiers. We have offered them freely to homesteaders. We have held it to be economically wrong to permit land to be undeveloped.

Other forces have stimulated production. The war brought under plow many millions of acres which were needed for emergency food supply. Interest, taxes, and other fixed charges are operating to hold many of those acres in production. Scientific farming, purebred seeds, purebred sires, new varieties of plants have spread the acreage and increased its productivity. The use of improved machinery, and the increased efficiency of power driven appliances have expanded the productive power of farm labor. The automobile and the tractor have since 1920 displaced 5,819,000 horses, and released for other purposes 18,000,000 acres formerly required to feed them.

Consider the combine. This machine eliminates the grain binder, the shocking, the stacking and the threshing by combining them all in one machine. It reduces the cost of producing wheat to a small fraction of the former expense. It has revolutionized wheat growing, made possible the cultivation of a vast acreage, and precipitated the wheat crop of America into the market in an ungovernable torrent, which has choked elevators, embargoed ports, filled ships and thousands of railway cars,—in short has well nigh broken down the marketing and distribution machinery of America.

Constant Change

In 1926, Kansas had 8,000 combines. In 1928, she had 20,000. North Dakota in 1925, had its first combine:

three years later it had 1000. In 1929 more than half your hard winter wheat was harvested and threshed with combines.

Nor is this all. Changes in styles of women's clothes has reduced the market for cotton and wool which American farmers produce, and increased the market for silk and haircuts which they do not produce. The development of rayon has decreased the farm market.

Even changes in diet, due partly to the fact that the whole nation travels on wheels, have caused shifts in the markets for farm products. The development of substitutes for lard and butter has narrowed the market for the products of the dairymen and the hog farmers.

Instances might be multiplied indefinitely. Larger acreage, scientific methods and mechanized farming have vastly increased the production of the farmer, decrease in consumption and the development of substitutes have narrowed the markets.

Instinctively, we have turned to the foreign market as an outlet for this surplus.

But foreign agriculture has also expanded. The total area under cultivated crops in Canada, Argentine, and Australia, has increased 200 per cent since 1900. These three countries had over 40 million more acres sown to wheat in 1929 than in 1900, a gain of over 300 per cent. Their combined wheat acreage is now greater than that of the United States, while in 1900 it was only one-third as much. The area under corn in Argentine is four times what it was in 1900. That country is now the world's largest exporter of corn. The flaxseed acreage in Argentine increased from 1,500,000 acres in 1900 to 7,000,000 acres in 1929, and the United States is the principal market sought for this Argentine product.

World Production

Dairy products exports from the Southern Hemisphere have increased by leaps and bounds. The exports of butter from New Zealand, Australia and Argentine were, in 1900, 50 million pounds. They are now seven times as great. New Zealand exported 12 million pounds of cheese in 1900,—175 million pounds in 1928. The exports of casein from Australia have jumped from a few thousand pounds in 1900 to 40,000,000 pounds in 1928. In Europe, the most rapid agriculture recovery has been in livestock and dairy products. Production of milk, cheese, butter and pork now exceed the prewar level. Even more spectacular has been the expansion in the beef industry in the Southern Hemisphere. Australia, Uruguay and Argentine combined now export more than 2000 million pounds of beef as against 300 million pounds in 1900. Argentine alone has increased its exports from 50 million pounds in 1900 to 1800 million pounds in 1929. American beef has relaxed its hold on the European market. Our beef exports have declined to 132 million pounds in 1927, or about 7% of Argentine's exports for 1929.

The expansion in wool production has also been great. In Australia, the world's largest wool producer, the clip

HOW TO WIN A LADY FAIR



Courtesy Chicago Daily News.

now amounts to 900 million pounds, or double its production of three decades ago.

Exports Increase

Development of refrigeration methods and facilities has enabled Australia, the South African States, New Zealand, Brazil and Chile, to become important factors in the world's fruit trade. There has been a large increase in exports from those countries of oranges, grapefruit, raisins, currants, plums and apples.

Even Manchuria, in 1900, devoted to hunting, fishing and herding, now has 30,000,000 acres in cultivation, and exports nearly 5 million tons of soya beans and bean products.

Before the war, Asiatiac Russia had 1,500,000 acres in cotton. During 1929, she had 2,500,000 acres.

Tropical and sub-tropical agriculture have had a remarkable expansion in recent years. Among the products which compete with the United States are sugar and vegetable oils. The production of sugar in Cuba alone increased from a prewar average of less than 2,500,000 tons to over 5,000,000 tons in recent years. Java has increased her sugar production from a prewar average of 1,500,000 tons to a present average of 2,500,000 tons.

One of the most significant developments in world agriculture since 1900 has been the expansion in tropical vegetable oil production. These oils compete in use with such temperate zone vegetable oils as cottonseed, linseed, and soya bean, as well as with animal fats such as butter and lard. The main items in the tropical vegetable oil crop are palm oil, copra and cocoanut oil. The exports of copra from the Philippine Islands grew from around 100,000 tons in 1900 to about 450,000 tons in 1927. Cocoanut oil exports grew from nothing in 1900 to over 300 million pounds in 1927. Exports of palm and palm kernel oil from French West Africa are 50 per cent larger than before the war.

In short, farm production has increased since the war, not only in the United States but quite generally throughout the world.

Output Runs Ahead

The reason is plain. During the war production increased outside Europe to compensate for reduced production in Europe. When Europe largely restored its agriculture, the other countries did not correspondingly decrease theirs. Demand has increased somewhat, through the growth of population, but not proportionately. As a result, the world's output ran ahead of market requirements. Prices inevitably fell. Practically all agricultural countries today have an agricultural problem on their hands.

Some European countries are strongly urging a policy of agricultural expansion in their colonies in Asia and Africa. There is abundant new acreage available there, as well as in Argentine and the South American countries generally.

Soviet Russia has an ambitious program for expanding agriculture. It involves three activities. 1. To encourage the smaller peasants to expand acreage and increase yield. 2. To promote the so-called collective peasant farms, and, 3. To establish new enlarged government farms.

England has set up "The Empire Marketing Board" to encourage agriculture. Its work includes biological research, economic investigations, including the organization of producers associations, and a "Buy Within the Empire" campaign to promote the sale of products of the British dominions.

Other nations are striving also to emulate the efficiency of the American farmers. We hold no corner on scientific farming. Significant also is the increasing use by other countries of agricultural machinery. In five years, exports of American farm machinery have nearly doubled,—have risen from $60,000,000 in 1924 to $116,650,000 in

1928. These figures take no account of the production of American owned factories located in Canada, Sweden, Germany and France. The manufacture of agricultural implements in these countries has greatly expanded since the war. Notable among them is Germany, who has almost literally beaten her swords into plowshares by turning her great Krupp Gun Works over to the manufacture of farm machinery.

Facts Well Known

There is nothing new in all this. Agriculture has been greatly expanded, both at home and abroad. The facts are well known. The question is not as to conditions, but as to the method of dealing with them.

There are those who maintain that it is the duty of the farmer to express himself in the largest possible production, that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor; that the farmer has not only the right but the duty to produce as much of the crops which he raises as the greatest possible acreage, the most scientific methods and his own best efforts will permit.

A False Argument

If this theory is to prevail, then logically we should encourage a larger acreage per man; an increasingly scientific, mechanized and intensive cultivation; and the most efficient system of marketing. But before we embark on this program we are bound to recognize that enormous surpluses will be produced which must compete for the markets of the world. Inexorably they must be sold on the basis of a competitive price. This in turn means that American farmers must produce at so low a cost as to return a profit on the world price. If this is our program, then we must compete with a foreign agriculture, which is also expanded, which has the benefit of cheap lands, uses cheap labor; and, in increasing degree, modern machinery. Such expansion would mean ever increasing surpluses from America meeting foreign competition in the world market. No debenture, or other scheme of subsidy, could equalize such conditions. The American farmer cannot, and ought not, be compelled to meet the fierce competition of cheap lands and low standards of living of other countries.

Under the circumstances, shall we continue annually to pile up mountains of foods and fibers, the very size of which reduces the world price, breaks the price at home, and leaves us poorer? Shall we perpetually attempt to pile the mountain higher? There is nothing economically sound or socially desirable about producing crops to sell at less than the cost of producing them.

We mix plenty of brains with the soil in our production of crops, but we do not consider the market before we plant, nor can we follow our production through in the market after it is produced. We use scientific methods to plow, seed and reap; we use no method at all in regulating the size of the output or the movement to market. We have little voice in the sale of our own products.

Profit Determines Prosperity

But you say, shall we abandon scientific methods, scrap our machinery and let our lands lie idle while interest and taxes eat them up? Certainly not. Let us not forget that scientific principles and mechanical farming should apply to the method and cost of production and not to the size of the crop. Profit, not surplus products, will determine prosperity. Interest and expenses are met out of surplus profit, and not out of surplus production. Profit, not quantity of crop, determines the standard of living, and supports civic enterprises. What the nation needs is not more crops or less crops, but prosperous and contented farmers.

> **"We seek equality with industry. But we have observed that an ungovernable surplus production has wrecked many an industry. . . . . .**
>
> **"We work 365 days a year, every fellow for himself, refuse to co-operate with anybody, produce a surplus,—and reap a declining standard of living.**

Steel Men Organized

We seek equality with industry. But we have observed that an ungovernable surplus production has wrecked many an industry. With the opening of enormous deposits of iron ore north of Lake Superior and the development of the Bessemer converter, the steel industry expanded by leaps and bounds. The production of steel was divided among many independent plants which could and did make steel cheaply and rapidly. Production outran demand, prices sagged and fluctuated under the weight of the surplus. The solvency of every steel plant in the country was threatened. The answer was found in the organization of a merger of steel plants which controlled 65 per cent of the production. Production was regulated to demand, and the prices were stabilized. The several independent plants had used scientific and economical methods. They had been efficient, but they over-produced and broke the price. They merged. The resulting corporation has paid dividends for thirty years, and has doubled the value of its properties out of earnings.

For industry, regulated production means profit, and the standards of living of industry rise. For agriculture, an immense volume of production means lower prices, and our standards of living decline.

We look on admiringly while industry regulates production, and labor cuts its hours to eight per day. We are urged to dispose of speedometers and buy alarm clocks.

Work Too Hard

Industry organizes,—assembles its gigantic systems, welds them into great producing units through the cooperation of thousands of individuals, regulates production, and pays high wages and good profits. We work 365 days a year, every fellow for himself, refuse to cooperate with anybody, produce a surplus,—and reap a declining standard of living.

Such being the problem, what is to be done about it? First: there is the tariff. Tariff lies at the very foundation of all plans for organizing agricultural marketing, planning crop production, and surplus prevention. American agriculture is entitled to the American Market. National policy demands it.

Our agricultural imports amount annually to about $2,200,000,000. Of these, silk, coffee, rubber, and sugar account for $1,200,000,000 or 56.2 per cent. Chocolate, spices, and tea account for $106,000,000 or about 5 per cent. About 61 per cent of our agricultural imports consists therefore of products which we cannot produce at all or of which we cannot produce sufficiently. Except sugar, this 61% of all agricultural imports may be dismissed from tariff discussion. Since sugar accounts for one-fourth billion dollars of these imports, the beet sugar industry becomes important. The man who can develop or propagate a rubber producing plant which can profitably be grown on the farms of America and thus supplant the $312,000,000 of rubber imports will be entitled to the blessings of the American farmer.

These Compete

The remainder of the imports, 39% of the total, or $848,000,000 are competitive with American Agriculture.

Dairy Products—Total	$ 37,754,000
Eggs	3,700,000
Hides and Skins, exclusive of furs	146,423,000
Wool and Mohair	79,451,000
Animals and Animal Products	86,159,000
Grain and Grain Products	34,616,000

Cotton	44,860,000
Fruits and Nuts	85,343,000
Oilseeds and Oilseeds Products	144,000,000
Other seeds	8,516,000
Tobacco	58,800,000
Vegetables and Vegetable Products	118,500,000

In many, if not all of these products, a part of the imports are of qualities or varieties which we do not produce and which are needed for blending in manufacture. This is notably the case in cotton and tobacco. Nevertheless, these products present proper cases for tariff protection, and opportunity for the development of our own production. This is particularly true of oilseeds and their products, wool, dairy products and animal products.

Second, something can be done to enlarge the outlet, and the market for farm products. The development of new uses for products, the discovery of uses for by-products, and the cultivation of crops we do not now produce, are all possibilities. For those products which must go into export, quality production is important because superior quality offers the sole escape from competition on price only.

Proper Use of Land

Third, the proper use of land. The total acreage of the United States is about 1,900,000,000. Of this, 950 million acres are classed as lands in farms. Of the lands in farms, 505 million are classed as tillable. Of it all, 350 million acres are actually in cultivation. In my opinion, the cultivation of all the 505 million acres with intensive methods could easily double the present crop.

An economic use of land must be developed. There are millions of acres in cultivation in America which are submarginal in character. Such lands ought not to be farmed. They will not return to the farmer an American standard of living. Agriculture on submarginal lands is more mining than farming.

Plant to Trees

The withdrawal from use of such lands and their reforestation would be a profitable public enterprise. Much more is involved than our timber and pulp supply. The production of such lands, while small per farm, goes far in its contribution to the depressing surpluses. Reforestation would prove a substantial aid to flood control, and would go far to stopping the enormous erosion which results, in many cases, in complete destruction of the producing value of the farm. They should be taken out of cultivation and held for succeeding generations, which, as population grows, may probably need them.

I should like to see this association and others of its kind give serious thought to a program of State acquisition of submarginal land, with Federal aid. Private enterprise could also be stimulated to acquire and reforest such lands by exemption from taxation until such time as the forest crop is ready for harvest.

Fourth: A readjustment of farm taxation is needed. This subject has already been exhaustively treated in this hearing. I desire merely to point out that equality in the field of taxation is as desirable as equality in other fields. Taxes, should, so far as is possible, come out of income, not out of capital invested. Further, the farmer has an equity in the community which he himself has helped to create, but in which he shares little. Community life creates new values, social, cultural, economic. Opportunities are larger in community centers. Land values increase with concentration of population. Through his trade with the community, both as buyer and seller, through his contribution to the raw materials of trade and manufacture, the farmer helps to create these values.

READ Secretary Hyde's speech to the end and write your comments, if any, to Editor Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. We will publish the best letters in the March issue.

Better Tax System

On the other hand, the urban centers, in which wealth is concentrated, have a vital interest in the prosperity of the agriculture surrounding them. The whole nation has a deep and direct interest in the maintenance of equal educational opportunity for the boys and girls of the farm as well as of the city. It is no more than simple justice that the base of taxation be spread so that the burden of maintaining a vigorous and informed national life shall fall equally upon all classes of our citizens.

Fifth: Agriculture must be organized. Given a multitude of producing plants, a production too large for the demands of the market, and an annual surplus so great as to seriously depress the price, industry would meet the problem by mergers. But you cannot merge 6 million farms. We have no desire to do so. The farm family is a social unit of value so great as to demand its preservation. Its independence, its compactness, its ideals, must be maintained, but in maintaining them we must remember that we are preserving a small producing unit in a society in which all other forms of production are organized into large units. The farmer must have help, not only to reduce the competition within his own industry, but to see that the social, economic and industrial adjustments and combinations which are going on all about him do not bear too heavily upon him.

Organization the Answer

One general answer to farm problems, is organization. Organization to control marketing, to standardize output, to eliminate the waste and duplication in marketing and distribution, and to mobilize the economic power of agriculture. Thus the farmer can approximate the position of industry, or of other groups. By the long arm of his own organization, the farmer can make himself felt beyond his own line fences and in the markets of the world. Through his organization, the farmer can get information as to commodity supplies, can bring his production within the limits of demand, can control the surplus problem by preventing it. By organization, the farmer can take control of his own industry; reestablish the independence of his calling, win his own place in the sun of economic equality, and, having won it, hold it against all the changing vicissitudes of the future.

The modern organization of business and industry has complicated and enlarged the problems of agriculture. Organization has taken over every industry except agriculture. Competition in industry is no longer between individuals, but between organizations. Labor is organized. Agriculture alone interposes against the competitions of powerful organizations the bared breasts of its individual producers.

To assist in the organization of agriculture, to take the problems of the various farm commodities out of the realm of politics and partisan bickering, and to meet them in the realm of economics, to set up an authoritative, tribunal which shall study each separate problem, and afford leadership for agriculture in all its phases; and to do this, not by subsidy nor by governmental dabbling in business, but by helping the farmer to help himself through his own organizations, this is the purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Industry Should Help

Industry, which owes much to business organization, should welcome the opportunity to lend a helping hand in the organization of agriculture. With all due credit to the personal factor of initiative and ability, the fact remains that organization has played the predominant part in the rapid growth and prosperity in industrial and commercial fields. From the standpoint of self-interest, industry can well afford to

assume a helpful attitude toward securing economic equality for agriculture. Here are 27,000,000 consumers who know the value of American made products. No changes in packages, in credit facilities, or in sales departments of industry is needed. The increase in purchasing power of the farmer will mean enlarging markets and continued industrial expansion. Economic equality for the farmer means an increase in the net annual farm income. The larger part of this would soon find itself in the channels of trade.

We talk much of economic equality. We have set it as the goal of our quest.

We know what political equality is. It means equality of opportunity for every man,—a free field and a fair chance in the race of life. It means equality before the law,—the exemption of any citizen from any restraint or limitations not imposed upon every other citizen. It means that the doors of opportunity shall be kept open to all comers to achieve as great a success as their respective abilities merit.

Political equality does not mean that the stragglers in the race shall be picked up by the long arm of a benevolent government and set by the side of the leaders. It does mean that all take the same hurdles, cover the same course, and finish in order of their abilities and energies. The fact that this does mean equality is abundantly proven by the thousands of instances in American life of men who started with nothing, received no outside aid, and finished the race among the leaders. But no man has ever won who refused to put forth the effort to run.

Race Among Industries

Economic equality for agriculture means exactly the same thing. It means the same opportunities and the same hurdles as other industries. It means a free field and a fair chance to compete in the economic race on the same terms as other industries. It means no advantages and no hindrances over others. This is a race, run not by individuals, but by industries. In this race, agriculture must compete as an industry.

You recall the fabled race of the hare and the tortoise. Conscious of its speed, the hare slept, while slowly and painfully the tortoise covered the distance and won. Conscious of its titanic strength, agriculture has slept, failed or refused to gather its strength, dallied with economic forces while other industries have found their place in the sun, and in so doing have displaced and depressed agriculture.

Agriculture has the speed,—of what use if it drowses away the hours? It has the strength,—of what avail if it be not gathered and coordinated?



Frank D. Barton



R. F. Karr



Chas. Marshall

They Served Faithfully

THE outgoing vice-president, Frank D. Barton of Cornell, and Committeemen Robert F. Karr of Iroquois, and Charles Marshall of Belknap served the Farm Bureau members of Illinois faithfully during their years of association on the I. A. A. executive committee.

Mr. Barton was a committeeman and officer for eight years during most of which time he served as chairman of the legislative and public relations advisory committee. He seldom missed a meeting, and worked conscientiously at every task to which he was called by the organization.

R. F. Karr, president of the Iroquois County Farm Bureau was a member of the executive committee for six years. His ability and good judgment were a real asset to the organization. Karr served successively on the information, organization, and finance committees. Charles Marshall of Belknap was elected from the 24th district in 1926 to succeed Curt Anderson. He served on the marketing and public relations advisory committees during the past four years, performing his duties faithfully.

All Others Organized

Every industrial interest except agriculture is organized. In the race of the industrial giants, which have the combined organized strength of their separate parts, agriculture enters the strength and the fleetness of the individual farmer. Agriculture must organize.

In this city, the spirit of the Great Emancipator is all pervading. Though sixty-five years at rest, yet he lives. His cry was political equality for a people,—through emancipation. Our cry is economic justice for an industry,—through cooperation. His goal was achieved through four bitter bloody years of war. Not on fields, swept by shot and shell, lies our struggle; but in fields where clash the slower, less dramatic, but equally dynamic forces of the industrial and economic realm. Then the issue was Liberty through the perpetual and indissoluble Union of the States. Let us now organize an association of all branches of agriculture, to work together, think together, and achieve together the economic equality of the industry.

Greatest Convention Is Popular Belief

Springfield Proves An Excellent Host To Delegates

THE greatest annual convention in the history of the Illinois Agricultural Association!

This was the expression heard from many sources during and following the recent meeting in Springfield. The fact that nearly 1500 attended the banquet on Thursday night while a similar number assembled the next day for the luncheon in the great Springfield armory is evidence enough that all previous records were broken. That all visitors and delegates were well provided for and accommodations available for all meetings is due in no small part to the untiring efforts of Farm Adviser Edwin Bay of Sangamon county and the many committees of Farm Bureau members and Chamber of Commerce officials who smoothed the way.



Edwin Bay

Nation-Wide Hook-Up

The armory decorated with flags and bunting looked little different than the great arena at the Republican National Convention at Kansas City more than a year ago. Through the courtesy of Station WLS and the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company the speeches of both Secretary Hyde and former Governor Lowden were broadcast far and wide. The NBC reports a nation-wide hook-up of greater proportions than that ever employed for a similar meeting. Broadcasting stations from Jacksonville, Florida, to New York and as far west as Tulsa and Oklahoma City picked up the convention program. Hundreds of letters came in from all parts of the country asking for copies of addresses.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. ..... **A. E. Richardson, Mgr.**
Illinois Farm Supply Co. ..... **L. R. Marchant, Mgr.**

I. A. A. Known Afar

THAT the Illinois Agricultural Association is one of the best known farm organizations in the world is revealed in inquiries, magazine and newspaper stories published in this and other countries, and in letters received from many sources.

During the past few years letters of inquiry have come in from Jerusalem in Palestine, from Australia, New Zealand, South America, England, Germany, and from Russia. President Earl C. Smith recently received a letter of congratulations from Charles J. Riley, Office District Attorney, Executive Department, the Panama Canal, Ancon, Canal Zone.

"I want to congratulate you upon your re-election as president of the Illinois Agricultural Association," the letter stated, "which I note from the report I received at my office today. I have farm land in Pike county with which I have tried to keep in touch during my vacation period. If I have the opportunity I want to meet you personally, as I have long admired your efforts in behalf of agriculture, and especially, the firm stand you took last year that brought about the declaration from both major parties that agriculture was in need of special consideration."

On Controlling Production

CONTROL surplus production. Keep the supply somewhere near the demand and the farm problem will be solved. This was the recent advice that came from both Alexander Legge and Arthur M. Hyde.

No great progress will be made in controlling crop surpluses in our judgment until farmers have control of the system of distribution. Why is this true? Simply because so many distributors and private commission houses thrive on the large crop marketed at low prices while their profits diminish when the supply is scarce and prices are high. The same is true of processors.

The following item from the pages of a prominent financial journal illustrates this point.

"Attempts are being made to capitalize on the grain situation in connection with Corn Products (Corn Products Refining Company), which has been firm during the recent weakness in corn prices. The fact that corn has been selling about ten cents a bushel below the price of a year ago is construed as a favorable factor in the operations of the company and has strengthened the belief that another record year is in store for the company. Share earnings for 1929 are estimated at around $5.50 as compared with $4.52 a share in 1928."

This statement clearly reveals the interest of at least one processor in buying the raw product—corn—cheap. Our meat processors have a similar interest. They invariably make more money from a large hog crop than from a small one. They are interested in volume. Most of them secure their percentage or toll regardless of whether the farmer makes or loses. This is true of the railroads. The butter manufacturer is no exception. The greater the volume of butter processed in his creamery, ordinarily, the more money he makes. The private commission man naturally favors large receipts of livestock and produce. He collects toll from every carload.

Only the farmers' interests will be served through a limited supply that will make the tariff effective on his crops. Organization to control production may have even greater possibilities than organization to control distribution, although there is no reason why both should not go hand in hand.

On The Sidelines

ANYONE reviewing this issue of the RECORD can get a fairly good idea of the broad interests and activities of the organized farmers of Illinois. The reviews of the many conferences and sessions held during the recent Springfield convention give one a clearer picture of the problems which Farm Bureau members are making an earnest effort to solve. How any able, self-respecting farmer can stand on the sidelines withholding his support while his organized neighbors grapple with tasks that concern all farmers is beyond our comprehension. The address of President Earl Smith well pointed out that the unorganized farmer constituted the greatest single obstacle to progress in working out agricultural relief.

I. A. A. Has Four Way Program Smith Shows

Unorganized Farmers Hinder Advancement He Says in Annual Message to Members

THE program of the Illinois Agricultural Association and County Farm Bureaus, while covering a vast field, may properly be classified in four major divisions, President Earl C. Smith said in his address opening the recent 15th annual meeting at Springfield on Jan. 30. These are as follows:

(1) To encourage the organization of farmers into cohesive community, county, state and national bodies in which the problems of each may be studied and acted upon in a united and constructive manner;

(2) To assist farmers in putting into operation the most efficient and economical production methods;

(3) Through collective effort, to reduce costs of commodities necessary in farm operations; and

(4) To regain for farmers their rightful bargaining power in the sale of their products; or stating it in another way, to secure and maintain price levels for American farm products equal to the level of costs entering into their production.

Hinder Progress

In carrying out the first phase of this program, the Association provided a larger budget in 1929 than in any of recent years. Illinois farmers are leading the way in the percentage of active farmers who have joined forces to further their rightful interests. Yet entirely too many farmers remain for one reason or another outside of organized ranks. *It is my opinion that the unorganized farmers constitute the greatest present obstacle hindering the advancement of the farming industry.* There could be no more helpful or constructive effort made in 1930 than to stimulate a revival of their interest.

Defending the efficiency of the American farmer Smith showed that while in numbers, he is only one-twentieth of the world's farmers, he produces two-thirds of the world's corn, three-fifths of its cotton, one-half of its tobacco, one-third of its hogs, one-third of its poultry, one-fourth of its oats, one-fifth of its wheat, one-seventh of its cattle, and one-tenth of its sheep. His other products, while comparatively small in percentage of the world's totals, yet bulk large in the feeding of the nation.

Policy on Buying

"There is a wide difference of opinion as to how far farmers should go in putting forth collective effort to reduce the cost of the many things they have to purchase. The Illinois Agricultural Association, in fact, a majority of the State Farm Bureaus, believe that in the field of collective purchasing, efforts should be confined to such commodities as enter directly into farm production costs.

Alluding to the I. A. A.'s policies on co-operative marketing development Smith said, "the Association has no desire to increase its power or add to its responsibilities in such matters. It has no other pleasure, however, than to put itself in a position where it can discharge its full responsibility to the farmers who alone make possible all such services. I predict that 1930 will witness the Association putting forth greater effort in marketing activities than at any time in its history."

The I. A. C. A.

Reviewing the service rendered by the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association he said "only limited study is necessary to convince one that a vast majority of past failures of farm co-operative organizations were directly due to improper or delayed information as to business trends reaching their boards of directors.

READ carefully the statements and accomplishments of the I. A. A. and its associated companies set forth on this page. They reveal the broad program of service developed within a short period of time by the organized farmers of Illinois. Interest your neighbor in the Farm Bureau if he is not a member by telling him what organized farmers accomplished by working together last year.

"It is interesting to note that since the organization of this co-operative, only three of its members have failed, and in each of these cases, failure could have been avoided had the advice of the audit service been followed.

"The only complaint of this service reaching the management has been relative to some excessive cost over that of some available individual audit service. The management has exerted and will continue to put forth every effort to reduce charges to a minimum, commensurate with adequate and dependable service.

"It should be recognized that the supervision given all audits by this company, the institutional responsibility made possible thereby, and the exhaustive character of their uniform reports much more than offset any small additional cost for such service."

Large Growth Here

The Farmers Mutual Insurance, it was shown, had in force on Jan. 1, 1930, $15,154,593 of fire insurance, $5,909,266 windstorm insurance, and $4,086,276 growing crop hail insurance, an increase of $10,950,000 of insurance over the previous year's record.

(Continued on page 12)

Accomplishments Of I. A. A. In Brief

Secretary's Report to Members at Springfield Convention Reveals 1929 Results

(1) Saved approximately $227,500 on volume purchasing of agricultural limestone.



Geo. E. Metzger

(2) Saved approximately $78,000 on centralized buying of rock phosphate. Total savings on rock phosphate and limestone $305,500.

(3) Resisted increases in western livestock freight rates which, if allowed, will mean $500,000 per year additional freight on Illinois livestock.

(4) Represented farmers' interests in many other freight rate questions. Secured new classification of peaches from third to fourth class resulting in saving of approximately $29 a car from typical southern Illinois points to Chicago.

(5) Collected 981 loss and damage claims, 230 overcharge claims, and 56 general loss and damage claims, making a grand total of 1,267 claims with a total recovery of $35,758.80.

(6) Assisted many county Farm Bureaus in rural electrification and power line route cases. Assisted in a number of telephone rate and service cases. Represented farmers in 21 hearings before Illinois Commerce and Interstate Commerce Commissions.

(7) Department of Taxation tested land valuations in seven counties, and analyzed data in others. Result of previous reductions meant a saving of $4,700,000 in 1929 taxes if previous high valuations had remained unchanged.

(8) Carried on state-wide campaign to change present unfair and unjust taxing system so as to place taxation on ability to pay.

(9) Represented Illinois farmers before state legislature to protect their interests in government.

(10) Helped secure an increase of 925 carloads of livestock shipped to co-operative Producer agencies at Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Chicago over 1928. During 1929 Illinois farmers contributed 49.27 per cent of the livestock handled by the four Producer agencies serving Illinois. Around 23 per cent of total livestock sold from Illinois farms was marketed through these farmer-owned co-operatives.

(11) Through Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association saved 20 to 25 cents per 100 c. c. on centralized purchasing of 30,910,000 c. c. of anti-hog cholera serum and virus for members in 67 counties.

(12) Marketed 675 straight carloads of fruits and vegetables through the Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange. Marketed additional 90 cars in less than carlot shipments

(Continued on page 16)

Farm Bureau Families cooperate t



Glenn Saxe Family, Edwards County

EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY INSURED

TWENTY-FOUR MILLION dollars of life insurance written and paid for from February 1, 1929, to February 1, 1930! A world's record for first year production of any company. This is the accomplishment of the Country Life Insurance Company; the answer of the organized farmers of Illinois to the doubters who said, "It can't be done."

Farm Bureau families in the organized counties of the state made this world's record possible. Moreover, Farm Bureau co-operation put this business on the books at $10 per thousand less for the first year's acquisition cost than the closest class of competitors. Low overhead made it possible. This is the secret of Country Life's low premiums. This record reveals how dividend returns will be made possible in the future. The opportunity lies ahead for Farm Bureau members through co-operation to establish an unheard-of low net cost record. Working together for a larger volume, Farm Bureau members can establish most attractive dividends.

Country Life is your company. You control the cost of insurance by determining how large the dividends shall be. These dividends will be directly proportional to the help Farm Bureau members give in rolling up a large volume in future years.



James L. Moore Family, Shelby County

Life Insurance Protects The Home and Family



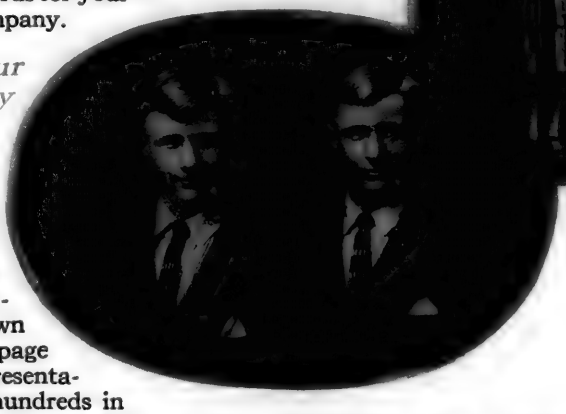
Casper Mast Family, Adams County

e to make a World's Record!—

START the children at a young age rate. Think what it would mean to you if you had a policy with a low established rate like your child can get today. Dividends constantly reduce the established cost. Do your part toward hanging up future low cost records for your own company.



Henry Kuster Family Kewanee Henry County



Hasenmeyer Twins Logan County

Is Your Family Getting the Benefit?

Pictures of families shown on this page are representative of hundreds in which each member has a policy. The father is adviser and breadwinner and must see that the needs of the family are protected. The wife is partner and knows the cost of sickness and death; the great need for ready money particularly when the husband and father is suddenly taken away. The children, too, have a part to play in the family welfare. It's one for all and all for one.

One Big Family

Country Life policyholders are a great family co-operating with and helping each other, carrying one another's burdens in the hour of greatest need. Working together we can go forward to new heights in 1930! Let's spread the benefits to every Farm Bureau family.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 So. Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO

MAIL THE COUPON FOR RATES

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 SO. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Please send me, without obligation on my part, full information about policies and rates in my own company.

Name..... Address.....

Age..... County.....

Farm Bureau Families cooperate to



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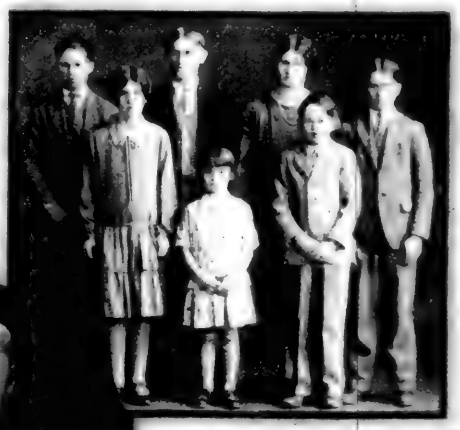
James L. Moore Family, Shelby County



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608 So. Dearborn St.,
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MAIL THE COUPON FOR RATES

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
608 SO. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Please send me, without obligation on my part, full information about policies and rates in my own company.

Name Address

Age County

I. A. A. Four Way Program

(Continued from page 9)

Facts and figures regarding the Illinois Farm Supply Co., Country Life Insurance Co., and the Illinois Agricultural Service Co., were presented in like manner. These are given elsewhere in this issue and in the 90-page Annual Report for 1929.

"While we all should and do feel proud of the successes and attainments of these so-called commercial services," said Smith, "we must not be unmindful that they are all incidental to, and not the main justification for the organization of farmers."

Doubles in Size

Referring to the year's progress of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company Mr. Smith pointed out that a year ago this company reported having 11,121 policyholders. On January 1, 1930, 19,072 policies had been issued. The company closed the year 1929 with assets totalling $427,185 and a net worth of $54,370.

That the company has been developed and operated along safe and conservative lines is best disclosed by the fact, that should it be dissolved as of January 1, not only would the policyholders receive a return of all investments in surplus shares and premium deposits, but would share equitably in the distribution of the net worth of the company.

National and State Problems

The various steps in the development of a national policy for agriculture, and the state tax problem next were dealt with in detail by President Smith. The history, views, and policies set forth are well known to most members.

"Should trial and practical experience develop the necessity of amending the Marketing Act, or supplementing it with additional legislation so as to make effective the full aims and purposes of the policy declared by Congress," he said, "farmers will be fully prepared and justified in seeking such changes."

27 Over The Top

TWENTY-SEVEN counties made their quotas in the December-January campaign to make life insurance available to every farm family according to a late checkup by the Country Life Insurance Co. The nine counties that went over the top by Jan. 1, 1930, are as follows:

Effingham, Pres.	Carroll
Wabash, Vice-Pres.	Henry
Lawrence	Grundy
Winnebago	Marshall-Putnam
Peoria	

Following are the counties that made their quotas by Feb. 1, 1930:

White	Macoupin
Morgan	Richland
McLean	McDonough
Tazewell	Stevenson
Cass	Fulton
Boon	Adams
Logan	Kendall
Shelby	Henderson
Greene	Piatt

BASEBALL OFFICERS



President Geo. L. Clarke, left, and Vice-Pres. Chas. S. Black

The Election

EARL C. SMITH was reelected president of the Illinois Agricultural Association for the fifth consecutive year following the mammoth banquet in the armory on Thursday night. A. R. Wright of Varna was elected vice-president to succeed Frank D. Barton who retired.

At the close of Mr. Lowden's address President Sam Thompson, the gray-haired leader of the A. F. B. F., was introduced. After expressing his congratulations to delegates and members for their great meeting, he picked up the gavel and presided while Mr. Smith retired from the platform.

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The three ways embody:

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Five new companies became members of the organization during 1929. The state supply company like the county service companies pays dividends on the patronage basis. Although the sum of $21,518.85 was returned to the 21 member companies at the end of the fiscal year, the success of the state company cannot be measured by this dividend since its chief service was to purchase high quality merchandise at quantity prices.

Kirkpatrick Summarizes

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I. A. A. Four Way Program

(Continued from page 9)

Facts and figures regarding the Illinois Farm Supply Co., Country Life Insurance Co., and the Illinois Agricultural Service Co., were presented in like manner. These are given elsewhere in this issue and in the 90 page Annual Report for 1929.

"While we all should and do feel proud of the successes and attainments of these so-called commercial services," said Smith, "we must not be unmindful that they are all incidental to, and not the main justification for the organization of farmers."

Doubles in Size

Referring to the year's progress of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company Mr. Smith pointed out that a year ago this company reported having 11,121 policyholders. On January 1, 1930, 19,072 policies had been issued. The company closed the year 1929 with assets totalling $427,185 and a net worth of $54,370.

That the company has been developed and operated along safe and conservative lines is best disclosed by the fact, that should it be dissolved as of January 1, not only would the policyholders receive a return of all investments in surplus shares and premium deposits, but would share equitably in the distribution of the net worth of the company.

National and State Problems

The various steps in the development of a national policy for agriculture, and the state tax problem next were dealt with in detail by President Smith. The history, views, and policies set forth are well known to most members.

"Should trial and practical experience develop the necessity of amending the Marketing Act, or supplementing it with additional legislation so as to make effective the full aims and purposes of the policy declared by Congress," he said, "farmers will be fully prepared and justified in seeking such changes."

27 Over The Top

TWENTY-SEVEN counties made their quotas in the December-January campaign to make life insurance available to every farm family according to a late checkup by the Country Life Insurance Co. The nine counties that went over the top by Jan. 1, 1930, are as follows:

Effingham, Pres.	Carroll
Wabash, Vice-Pres.	Henry
Lawrence	Grundy
Winnebago	Marshall-Putnam
Peoria	

Following are the counties that made their quotas by Feb. 1, 1930:

White	Macoupin
Morgan	Richland
McLean	McDonough
Tazewell	Stevenson
Cass	Fulton
Boone	Adams
Logan	Kendall
Shelby	Henderson
Greene	Piatt

BASEBALL OFFICERS



President Geo. L. Clarke, left, and Vice-Pres. Chas. S. Black

The Election

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SEEK 75,000 MEMBERS BY JAN. 31, 1931

Publicity Important In Farm Bureau Work

75,000 Members in 1930 Is Goal of I. A. A. Organization Department

A GOOD publicity program for the county Farm Bureau; relationship between publicity and size of membership, and the importance of co-operation with local newspapers were the opening subjects for discussion at the Organization-Information conference attended by some 400 delegates, farm advisers, and visitors on January 30 in the Leland hotel, Springfield. C. E. Bamborough presided.



C. E. Bamborough

George Thiem, director of information, opened the discussion by showing that without exception the county Farm Bureaus having large memberships give careful attention to publicity and have the support of the local newspapers.

Give It Time

"Make publicity a definite project," he advised, "give the local reporters the right of way, cultivate the newspaper editors, explain the Farm Bureau and its work to them. Send out a release every week containing well-written stories with local interest. Influence the editor not to print live news under heads such as 'Farm Bureau Notes.' Print a large number of short items in the official organ. Publish as little canned stuff as possible. Fill the Farm Bureau news bulletin with items about Farm Bureau activities and membership. Take time to write original stuff. Remember you are reaching all the members with the county bulletin. Therefore time spent in making it readable and informative is well spent."

Danforth Cites Experiences

Farm Adviser H. K. Danforth of Henry county stated that he considered their publicity work most effective in maintaining a strong organization. Mr. Danforth sends out a release every week to all the newspapers. The local editor at Cambridge said that the reason he gave the Farm Bureau so much publicity is that the news was sent to him regularly—he wasn't expected to come after it. "We find short, colorful news stories most acceptable," said Danforth. Attractive headlines are written above each story to save the time of the busy editor. Thus the news is not hidden under stereotyped heads.

Plan Carefully

The publicity program should be carefully planned, suggested C. E. Gates of LaSalle county. "The fact that LaSalle county signed approximately 900 members in one day during its last drive was seen as the result of effective publicity following a constructive and helpful program of service."

R. V. Watson of McLean county told how the Farm Bureau cooperated with the Bloomington Pantagraph, the chief newspaper of the county. "We give the editors a break," he said, "take them into our confidence and try to keep them informed on what's going on. We frequently invite Mr. Bill to accompany us to meetings and demonstrations over the county."

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND members by the end of 1930 is the goal toward which the organization department will strive this year. Fifteen counties accepted Champaign county's challenge to have the highest percentage of farmers of any county in the Farm Bureau. An effective publicity program in every county will help surpass the 75,000 mark.

Collection Help

Robert Cowles, treasurer, outlined the new collection plan, explaining how the I. A. A. would co-operate in mailing out letters to delinquent members. All counties are requested to get in touch with the treasurer's office for further information regarding this plan.

"Let's establish as our goal 75,000 members by the end of 1930," Secretary George Metzger said in opening the discussion on organization. He told why a larger membership would be beneficial in the need for rendering greater service to Illinois agriculture. He discussed Champaign county's challenge to build a larger membership by 1931 than that of any county in the state. Fifteen other counties accepted the challenge on a percentage basis, that is they will sign up a higher percentage of farmers in the county by next January than Champaign. These counties are as follows: LaSalle, Stark, Scott, McLean, Marshall-Putnam, DuPage, Kane, Jersey, Knox, Logan, DeWitt, Tazewell, DeKalb, McDonough, Woodford. There was much enthusiasm expressed by the delegates regarding 1930 membership plans.

Who a Member?

The question of who should be a Farm Bureau member was brought up. One man offered the following as his suggestion:

1. Land owner operating a farm.
2. Tenant farmer with farm owner—joint membership.
3. A tenant alone where the owner will not co-operate.

(Continued on page 18)

Annual Audit Most Necessary—Jewett

Organize to Control Production as Well as to Sell Crop, He Says

"WE HEAR much about co-operative marketing but very little about one element or one requirement which I look upon as extremely important. I refer to the requirement that an adequate set of records be maintained at all times and that the affairs of each co-operative's Association be properly audited at least once each year," George C. Jewett, president of the Transportation Bank of Chicago told delegates and visitors at the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association annual meeting in Springfield on Jan. 29.



Geo. C. Jewett

"I do not know of any line of business that possesses a greater necessity for a proper auditing and an adequate auditor's report than co-operative institutions," said Jewett. "In addition to the records of ordinary industry you must maintain figures to use as a basis for the payment of patronage dividends. While the books of co-operatives are more complicated than those of a bank, yet I have found many a co-operative attempting to get along with inadequate records and I dare say the majority still do not avail themselves of an annual audit. Many failures can be blamed to inadequate and improper bookkeeping.

A Forward Step

"It was an important forward step when co-operative groups, working through their state Farm Bureau organization, arranged for an auditing service of their own. I happen to know that the I. A. C. A. auditing service is most excellent and compares favorably with that offered by the best auditors in the city of Chicago. They not only audit your books but they give you with the audit sound advice bearing on your operations.

"If you have ever tried to borrow money, you know and appreciate the importance of good books and adequate audits. Speaking from the banker's viewpoint, I would not care to loan money to anyone who is not in a position to make a proper financial statement and whose books cannot be checked at any time or all times. We are always pleased when an auditor's statement is furnished and many times find it necessary to require that one be furnished."

In his closing remarks, Mr. Jewett referred to a Chicago Tribune editorial on the surplus crop situation urging farmers

(Continued on page 16)

First Year Record of Country Life Cited

Manager L. A. Williams Talks to First Agents' Conference

"THE record established by the Country Life Insurance Company in 1929 so far as I know is unprecedented in the field of life insurance," Manager L. A. Williams told some 400 agents and visitors at their first conference held in Springfield on Jan. 29. "When Illinois farmers placed on the books of their company a total of $22,372,000 of paid-for life insurance in one year at $10 per thousand less for the first year than the average competitor in the closest field," he said, "they accomplished what old experienced life insurance men said could not be done. The outstanding life insurance actuary of the middle west, L. A. Glover of Chicago, has advised us that our first year cost and overhead was $10 per thousand less than the average of 16 companies in our class, that is, having $10,000,000 to $40,000,000 of insurance in force. Country Life did this with practically all new and inexperienced agents, wrote not a single dollar's worth of term insurance, nor touched one dollar of its original surplus.



L. A. Williams

It Can Be Done

"You will remember a year ago that much criticism was directed against the Farm Bureau for entering the life insurance field. Many ventured prophecies to the effect that dire consequences would result from this action. They predicted that farmers would be sadder but wiser within a short time. The fact that this great co-operative insurance program has succeeded beyond the dreams of its founders and to the amazement of the life insurance fraternity, is the answer of Illinois farmers to the doubting Thomases. The results speak for themselves. Nearly $23,000,000 of insurance taken by Illinois farmers in their own company in the first year of its existence is their reply to the time-worn prophecy, "it can't be done." The project succeeded because there was a place for this company. No first-year record of any company ever organized in America, nor anywhere else, approaches that of the Country Life Insurance Company.

80 Counties Organized

"Today we have an agency force organized in more than 80 counties. It is true that many of our agents are comparatively inexperienced in the selling field, but we have one tremendous advantage. The heart of Country Life differs from that of other insurance companies because of the enlisted sympathy and sentiment of nearly 60,000 Illinois Farm Bureau members for making available sound production at low cost. Every life insurance estate created for farmers means greater guaranteed farm wealth. There is no more certain way of guaranteeing the safety of the farm home and estate for the children and grandchildren of those who are now tilling the soil.

"Country Life Insurance Company is a great humanitarian enterprise unselfishly devoted to the future welfare of Illinois agriculture. It seeks to perpetuate the ownership of farms by men who till the soil. Its broad program includes education for farm children as good as that enjoyed by the children in our towns and cities. It provides a definite plan for guaranteeing the payment of the farm mortgage, for heading off bankruptcy, and the passing of farm ownership to non-resident landlords.

Uses Established Machinery

"The Country Life Insurance Company is owned and controlled by those who hold membership in the county Farm Bureaus of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association. The company is using the machinery already established by this great state-wide organization to serve its members as well as other farmers who are not fortunate enough to be members.

"The heart of Country Life is strong because of its human and unselfish motives. It surpasses all other companies in its ideals of economy in production. It is inseparably bound to the ideals of the Farm Bureau—to gain for farmers equal privilege and protection in the world's markets with that of industrial and other groups."

Women Want Running Water in Farm Home

Many Speakers Address Conference at Springfield

A DISCUSSION of running water in every farm home, the chief interest for the moment of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, featured the recent women's conference held Jan. 30 during the I. A. A. convention at Springfield.

"Our program is built upon the theory that running water is possible and within the reach of every farm and small town home," said Mrs. Henry Mies, newly elected president of the state Home Bureau. Mrs. Homer R. Johnson, retiring president who made the chief presentation of this topic related some of her personal experiences in getting conveniences installed in an old-fashioned farm house.

Women Must Demand

"Running water in every farm home in McLean county has been the aim of our Home Bureau since its organization," she said. Running water brings satisfaction to the family. Every home should have at least a sink, drain, force pump and pitcher. Women themselves, are often to blame for lack of conveniences in the farm home, said the speaker. They are not aggressive enough in demanding conveniences in the home equal to those installed about the farmstead.

The running water project will be continued over a five year period. The women want every county Farm Bureau to cooperate. It was pointed out that a woman carrying water an average distance for a family of five in one year walks 30 miles, and does enough work to plow 10 acres of land and lift 27 to 30 tons besides.

Home Should Train

Miss Attie Souder, extension specialist from Urbana, said that the aim of the home is to train its members to play the game of life. She asserted that the home must be democratic. She presented statistics revealing that city women spend much more time on children's care and in purchasing and planning than farm women. Miss Souder said that among 733 farm homes visited in McHenry county, only 86 had a complete water system, 352 had a pump and sink, and in 289 it was necessary to carry water from the well outside. "Owners do not appreciate that running water will bring better tenants," she said.

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Approximately 200 attended the conference held Thursday afternoon in the Palm Room, Abraham Lincoln Hotel.

SEEK 75,000 MEMBERS BY JAN. 31, 1931

Publicity Important In Farm Bureau Work

75,000 Members in 1930 Is Goal of I. A. A. Organization Department

A GOOD publicity program for the county Farm Bureau; relationship between publicity and size of membership, and the importance of co-operation with local newspapers were the opening subjects for discussion at the Organization-Information conference attended by some 400 delegates, farm advisers, and visitors on January 30 in the Leland hotel, Springfield. C. E. Bamborough presided.



C. E. Bamborough

George Thiem, director of information, opened the discussion by showing that without exception the county Farm Bureaus having large memberships give careful attention to publicity and have the support of the local newspapers.

Give It Time

"Make publicity a definite project," he advised, "give the local reporters the right of way, cultivate the newspaper editors, explain the Farm Bureau and its work to them. Send out a release every week containing well-written stories with local interest. Influence the editor not to print live news under heads such as 'Farm Bureau Notes.' Print a large number of short items in the official organ. Publish as little canned stuff as possible. Fill the Farm Bureau news bulletin with items about Farm Bureau activities and membership. Take time to write original stuff. Remember you are reaching all the members with the county bulletin. Therefore time spent in making it readable and informative is well spent."

Danforth Cites Experiences

Farm Adviser H. K. Danforth of Henry county stated that he considered their publicity work most effective in maintaining a strong organization. Mr. Danforth sends out a release every week to all the newspapers. The local editor at Cambridge said that the reason he gave the Farm Bureau so much publicity is that the news was sent to him regularly—he wasn't expected to come after it. "We find short, colorful news stories most acceptable," said Danforth. Attractive headlines are written above each story to save the time of the busy editor. Thus the news is not hidden under stereotyped heads.

Plan Carefully

The publicity program should be carefully planned, suggested C. E. Gates of LaSalle county. "The fact that LaSalle county signed approximately 900 members in one day during its last drive was seen as the result of effective publicity following a constructive and helpful program of service."

R. V. Watson of McLean county told how the Farm Bureau cooperated with the Bloomington Pantagraph, the chief newspaper of the county. "We give the editors a break," he said, "take them into our confidence and try to keep them informed on what's going on. We frequently invite Mr. Bill to accompany us to meetings and demonstrations over the county."

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND members by the end of 1930 is the goal toward which the organization department will strive this year. Fifteen counties accepted Champaign county's challenge to have the highest percentage of farmers of any county in the Farm Bureau. An effective publicity program in every county will help surpass the 75,000 mark.

Collection Help

Robert Cowles, treasurer, outlined the new collection plan, explaining how the I. A. A. would co-operate in mailing out letters to delinquent members. All counties are requested to get in touch with the treasurer's office for further information regarding this plan.

"Let's establish as our goal 75,000 members by the end of 1930," Secretary George Metzger said in opening the discussion on organization. He told why a larger membership would be beneficial in the need for rendering greater service to Illinois agriculture. He discussed Champaign county's challenge to build a larger membership by 1931 than that of any county in the state. Fifteen other counties accepted the challenge on a percentage basis, that is they will sign up a higher percentage of farmers in the county by next January than Champaign. These counties are as follows: LaSalle, Stark, Scott, McLean, Marshall-Putnam, DuPage, Kane, Jersey, Knox, Logan, DeWitt, Tazewell, DeKalb, McDonough, Woodford. There was much enthusiasm expressed by the delegates regarding 1930 membership plans.

Who a Member?

The question of who should be a Farm Bureau member was brought up. One man offered the following as his suggestion:

1. Land owner operating a farm.
2. Tenant farmer with farm owner—joint membership.
3. A tenant alone where the owner will not co-operate.

(Continued on page 18)

Annual Audit Most Necessary—Jewett

Organize to Control Production as Well as to Sell Crop, He Says

"WE HEAR much about co-operative marketing but very little about one element or one requirement which I look upon as extremely important. I refer to the requirement that an adequate set of records be maintained at all times and that the affairs of each co-operative's Association be properly audited at least once each year," George C. Jewett, president of the Transportation Bank of Chicago told delegates and visitors at the Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association annual meeting in Springfield on Jan. 29.



Geo. C. Jewett

"I do not know of any line of business that possesses a greater necessity for a proper auditing and an adequate auditor's report than co-operative institutions," said Jewett. "In addition to the records of ordinary industry you must maintain figures to use as a basis for the payment of patronage dividends. While the books of co-operatives are more complicated than those of a bank, yet I have found many a co-operative attempting to get along with inadequate records and I dare say the majority still do not avail themselves of an annual audit. Many failures can be blamed to inadequate and improper bookkeeping.

A Forward Step

"It was an important forward step when co-operative groups, working through their state Farm Bureau organization, arranged for an auditing service of their own. I happen to know that the I. A. C. A. auditing service is most excellent and compares favorably with that offered by the best auditors in the city of Chicago. They not only audit your books but they give you with the audit sound advice bearing on your operations.

"If you have ever tried to borrow money, you know and appreciate the importance of good books and adequate audits. Speaking from the banker's viewpoint, I would not care to loan money to anyone who is not in a position to make a proper financial statement and whose books cannot be checked at any time or all times. We are always pleased when an auditor's statement is furnished and many times find it necessary to require that one be furnished."

In his closing remarks, Mr. Jewett referred to a Chicago Tribune editorial on the surplus crop situation urging farmers

(Continued on page 16)

First Year Record of Country Life Cited

Manager L. A. Williams Talks to First Agents' Conference

"THE record established by the Country Life Insurance Company in 1929 so far as I know is unprecedented in the field of life insurance," Manager L. A. Williams told some 400 agents and visitors at their first conference held in Springfield on Jan. 29. "When Illinois farmers placed on the books of their company a total of $22,372,000 of paid-for life insurance in one year at $10 per thousand less for the first year than the average competitor in the closest field," he said, "they accomplished what old experienced life insurance men said could not be done. The outstanding life insurance actuary of the middle west, L. A. Glover of Chicago, has advised us that our first year cost and overhead was $10 per thousand less than the average of 16 companies in our class, that is, having $10,000,000 to $40,000,000 of insurance in force. Country Life did this with practically all new and inexperienced agents, wrote not a single dollar's worth of term insurance, nor touched one dollar of its original surplus.



L. A. Williams

It Can Be Done

"You will remember a year ago that much criticism was directed against the Farm Bureau for entering the life insurance field. Many ventured prophecies to the effect that dire consequences would result from this action. They predicted that farmers would be sadder but wiser within a short time. The fact that this great co-operative insurance program has succeeded beyond the dreams of its founders and to the amazement of the life insurance fraternity, is the answer of Illinois farmers to the doubting Thomases. The results speak for themselves. Nearly $23,000,000 of insurance taken by Illinois farmers in their own company in the first year of its existence is their reply to the time-worn prophecy, "it can't be done." The project succeeded because there was a place for this company. No first-year record of any company ever organized in America, nor anywhere else, approaches that of the Country Life Insurance Company.

80 Counties Organized

"Today we have an agency force organized in more than 80 counties. It is true that many of our agents are comparatively inexperienced in the selling field, but we have one tremendous advantage. The heart of Country Life differs from that of other insurance companies because of the enlisted sympathy and sentiment of nearly 60,000 Illinois Farm Bureau members for making available sound production at low cost. Every life insurance estate created for farmers means greater guaranteed farm wealth. There is no more certain way of guaranteeing the safety of the farm home and estate for the children and grandchildren of those who are now tilling the soil.

"Country Life Insurance Company is a great humanitarian enterprise unselfishly devoted to the future welfare of Illinois agriculture. It seeks to perpetuate the ownership of farms by men who till the soil. Its broad program includes education for farm children as good as that enjoyed by the children in our towns and cities. It provides a definite plan for guaranteeing the payment of the farm mortgage, for heading off bankruptcy, and the passing of farm ownership to non-resident landlords.

Uses Established Machinery

"The Country Life Insurance Company is owned and controlled by those who hold membership in the county Farm Bureaus of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association. The company is using the machinery already established by this great state-wide organization to serve its members as well as other farmers who are not fortunate enough to be members.

"The heart of Country Life is strong because of its human and unselfish motives. It surpasses all other companies in its ideals of economy in production. It is inseparably bound to the ideals of the Farm Bureau—to gain for farmers equal privilege and protection in the world's markets with that of industrial and other groups."

Women Want Running Water in Farm Home

Many Speakers Address Conference at Springfield

A DISCUSSION of running water in every farm home, the chief interest for the moment of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, featured the recent women's conference held Jan. 30 during the I. A. A. convention at Springfield.

"Our program is built upon the theory that running water is possible and within the reach of every farm and small town home," said Mrs. Henry Mies, newly elected president of the state Home Bureau. Mrs. Homer R. Johnson, retiring president who made the chief presentation of this topic related some of her personal experiences in getting conveniences installed in an old-fashioned farm house.

Women Must Demand

"Running water in every farm home in McLean county has been the aim of our Home Bureau since its organization," she said. Running water brings satisfaction to the family. Every home should have at least a sink, drain, force pump and pitcher. Women themselves, are often to blame for lack of conveniences in the farm home, said the speaker. They are not aggressive enough in demanding conveniences in the home equal to those installed about the farmstead.

The running water project will be continued over a five year period. The women want every county Farm Bureau to cooperate. It was pointed out that a woman carrying water an average distance for a family of five in one year walks 30 miles, and does enough work to plow 10 acres of land and lift 27 to 30 tons besides.

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Kirkpatrick Reviews Co-operative Legislation

Discusses Future Problems in Illinois Before Farm and Home Week Conference

A REVIEW of co-operative marketing legislation and the adjustment co-operatives in Illinois must make to meet the legal requirements of the Federal Farm Board were covered in an address by Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association, before the Farm and Home Week conference at the University of Illinois, Urbana, on January 13.



Donald Kirkpatrick

20 Per Cent Co-ops

"An inquiry by the Department of Agriculture has disclosed that only 20 per cent of the farmer-owned and farmer-controlled country grain elevators in Illinois are organized on a purely co-operative basis and are operating as such," said Mr. Kirkpatrick. "The other 400 elevators can, therefore, only be classified as farmer-owned and farmer-controlled. These elevator associations, in my opinion, can reorganize without great difficulty by amending their articles of incorporation in some instances, and amending their by-laws in all instances, making it mandatory on the part of the board of directors that no capital dividend be paid in excess of eight per cent per annum, and additional earnings or savings be paid to stockholders and patrons on a patronage basis.

Can Reorganize

"The flexibility of the Marketing Act of 1923 would justify many country grain elevator associations that desire to be purely co-operative to reorganize under this Act. This can be done without difficulty or much expense."

The speaker stated that the great cash coarse grain belt of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska is serviced with approximately 1,500 farmer-owned and farmer-controlled country grain elevator associations. Twenty per cent of those in Illinois come within the Capper-Volstead Act requirements, a lesser percentage of those in Iowa are co-operative, and about an equal percentage of those in Nebraska are strictly co-operative.

Chain 'Em Together

"The cash grain producers in this territory should at an early date look to the reorganization of their country elevator units so that such units will become Capper-Volstead associations and be permanently entitled to the favor and consideration of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board, and with this reorganization should develop a plan for chaining all these units together not only by contract, but also in a corporate way," said Kirkpatrick. "Big business has abused this method, not stopping with proper and effective control which can be obtained in this manner, but has used it for the sinister purpose of covering up profits and keeping from public commissions and others entitled to know, the inner workings of corporate transactions.

Will Help Agriculture

"The advantages which have inured to big business through corporate control and organic interrelationship should and are being mobilized for agriculture. One of the problems of the federal and state agencies, constituted to assist this basic industry, along with the educational farm organizations, is as I see it, to guide this development in the proper channel so that the virtues of organized co-operation may be realized with the minimum of abuse.

Co-ops. Must Co-operate

"The rank and file of middle-west producers of farm commodities believe in co-operative marketing and its possibilities. There are some, however, within the ranks and also some in positions of management of local co-operatives, who believe that co-operation stops with a community. When such leaders sense the larger problem, when they will practice more fully what they have pronounced to the men on the farms, in other words, when the co-operative associations themselves will co-operate, a tremendous impetus and inspiration will be given the movement. When the local co-operative is ready to assume a similar obligation to that which it expects the individual producer to assume, and will so rearrange its structure as to fit into a nation-wide co-operative commodity selling organization, then and in that event the full advantage of co-operation can be expected and realized."

Thanks for Promptness

"Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.,
608 So. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

"I need not tell you that I received the check in payment of the damage to my car while on my way here as you have that evidence, but I do wish to show my appreciation of your promptness. You could not have received my bill and report before the 20th of January, your letter was written the 21st, check signed the 22nd and came through promptly. Appreciated more on account of my distance from the home office.

"Received check for $193.44 in full for damages to car. Nash, Coupe No. 95595, 80 per cent of damage. Should I not have another blank with me? If so please mail one. I hope I never need it."

J. C. Everett,
Streator, Ill.

Present mail address
501 W. Broadway
Glendale, Cal.

Accomplishments of I. A. A.

(Continued from page 9)

making a grand total of 765 carloads which netted growers $411,398.55. Exchange purchased co-operatively $12,600 worth of fertilizers and $42,896.22 worth of packing supplies and equipment. Assisted in organizing Illinois Growers Marketing Association to sell Illinois fruits and vegetables co-operatively at roadside markets.

(13) Helped organize 17 new co-operative produce marketing associations. Twenty-eight counties now have 45 marketing units handling approximately 4,000,000 pounds of butterfat annually or about 10 per cent of the state production. Increased returns to producers estimated at $120,000 per year.

(14) Assisted in organizing milk producers' co-operatives on several new markets. Pure Milk Association members in Illinois received approximately $1,600,000 more money for their milk in 1929 than if they had no organization to represent them. Approximately 60 per cent of the Illinois fluid milk production is now sold co-operatively. Milk co-operatives now operating at Chicago, Peoria, Bloomington, Champaign, Quincy, Springfield, DeKalb, Waukegan, and other markets. Now assisting in organizing producers around St. Louis, Decatur, Rock Island and Moline.

(15) Co-operated with farmers' elevators and planned a regional co-operative grain marketing agency for Illinois to co-operate with the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

(16) Assisted red top seed growers in southern Illinois in reorganization plans to get control of bulk of commodity.

(17) Assisted in organizing co-operative for soybean growers to sell crop through one agency.

(18) Helped bring about material improvement in sampling and grading grain at Chicago market.

(19). Through the Organization and Information Departments the Association maintained a strong membership and brought about support and interest in the self-help efforts of Illinois farmers.

Annual Audit Necessary

(Continued from page 14)

to make effective use of the Agricultural Marketing Act by organizing to control production as well as to sell and distribute the crop after it is produced.

In the election following President George L. Potter refused to run again. B. W. DeBord of Princeville, Peoria county, was elected to the Board of Directors for the first time. Other directors for the coming year are Henry Shafer, Illiopolis, Henry H. Parke, Genoa, Albert Heckle, Quincy, A. J. Gilfillan, Watseka. The Board will choose its president and vice president at its next meeting. Geo. Metzger and Robt. Cowles are secretary and treasurer respectively.

Gov. McKelvie Okays Grain Marketing Plan

Conference Hears Farm Board Member Talk Tariff

THE marketing conference in the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Jan. 30, was attended by 555 delegates and members of the Association and practically every Illinois county was represented. Samuel Sorrells presided.

Secretary G. E. Metzger opened the meeting with a talk emphasizing the importance of centralized control if marketing organizations are to be an effective factor in controlling surpluses and influencing prices.



Samuel Sorrells

A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing, told the conference that 60 per cent of the fluid milk shippers are now selling in co-operative organizations. He emphasized the need for further centralized control in this field by federating present milk-selling associations into a state marketing agency. The present butter storage situation, which is depressing all dairy products' prices, was discussed and the meeting went on record favoring the emergency program to stimulate the consumption of these temporary surpluses among all consumers, particularly rural consumers.

Following the discussion on dairy marketing F. A. Gougler, director of produce marketing, reported the progress of his work. Mr. Gougler called attention to the annual report which outlines the development of produce marketing in Illinois during 1929. He called attention to the diagram in the report which illustrates the principle of centralized control and pointed out the desire to develop produce marketing in Illinois according to this plan.

No New Markets

A. B. Leeper, director of fruit and vegetable marketing, reported on the new project undertaken during 1929, that of roadside marketing. He stated that no new markets would be established during 1930 unless there was urgent demand on the part of producers for such markets.

The director further suggested that the fruit and vegetable industry be so organized that in case a national sales agency be set up, Illinois would be in a position to affiliate with it.

Ray E. Miller reported progress in live stock marketing. For the year ending November 30, 1929, Illinois farmers marketed co-operatively 23,682 carloads of live stock with a sale value of about $40,000,000, for which the consumer paid about $100,000,000. Had the farmer received the same proportion of the consumer dollar that he did in 1910, his return would have been about $50,000,000 instead of $40,000,000. The farmer's share of the consumer's meat dollar shrunk from fifty cents to less than forty cents. On a carload this shrinkage amounts to approximately $300. It is to help correct this condition and other shortcomings of the present inadequate marketing system that the live stock marketing department is working. The principle of centralized control is essential.

Same Program in '30

During 1929 the department carried out a program of information as to the aims, accomplishments and operating methods of live stock co-operatives. During 1930 this same program will be carried out with especial emphasis on the new problems which are a natural outgrowth of the constantly changing marketing methods and with the further thought of working in the closest possible harmony with the plans and policies of the Federal Farm Board.

Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing, outlined a plan of grain marketing which had been approved by the executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association. This plan is presented elsewhere in this issue.

Favor Grain Plan

Following some discussion it was moved, seconded and carried that the marketing conference go on record favoring the plan of grain marketing as presented and that it be referred to the delegates of the convention.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the marketing conference go on record as favoring an adequate tariff on soybeans, soybean oil, soybean meal and all other by-products of the soybean; and furthermore, that the executive board and officers of the Illinois Agricultural Association be requested to put forth every effort to secure for this important farm product an adequate tariff; and furthermore, that it be the sense of the marketing conference that a resolution to this effect be presented to the regular business session of the convention, January 31, 1930.

Gov. McKelvie Speaks

Following the discussion on grain marketing, President Earl C. Smith emphasized the fundamental importance and necessity for effective marketing, of the organization of a true co-operative having centralized control of the highest possible volume of the commodity. He pointed out that the executive committee, officials and members of the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association had given much time and thought to the grain marketing program and that the plan as presented was the outgrowth of the best judgment of all those concerned.

Mr. Smith stated that the proposed plan of grain marketing had been presented to members of the Federal Farm Board, and that he was happy to report a surprise for the conference in the person of Governor McKelvie, member of the Federal Farm Board, who would personally address the group. Governor McKelvie gave a splendid address in which he expressed his approval of the principles of the plan outlined to the conference for a grain marketing regional organization for Illinois. Mr. McKelvie discussed the tariff at length showing the importance of protection in working out the farm problem.

Baseball League Report

(Continued from page 12)

agers, and farm advisers set a good example by being above petty bickering and ill feeling one can expect nothing more from the players. All who have watched the development of the League in recent years will agree that there was more evidence of real sportsmanship last season than in any previous year. The decisions of the district dictators and the state arbitration committee were generally respected."

The treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury on January 25, 1930, of $315.17.

More Members in 1930

New counties which expressed their interest in becoming members of the League in 1930 are Kankakee, Montgomery, Macoupin, Iroquois, Livingston, Grundy, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Kendall and LaSalle. Playing rules for 1930 and divisions to accommodate new members will be adopted at the annual spring meeting in March.

W. Brockman of Jacksonville, formerly a professional Big League player, gave an inspiring address on the subject of "Sportsmanship." After considerable discussion on the eligibility clause in the by-laws, the members voted to exclude hired hands because of the opportunity offered for securing professional players. The eligibility clause was left unchanged.

New officers elected for the ensuing year are George L. Clarke of McLean county, president, and Charles S. Black of Jacksonville, Morgan county, vice president. All except two or three county members were officially represented.

Many Inquiries

"We have been swamped with inquiries and requests for appointments to explain the Illinois Farm Supply Co. service following the back page ad in the January issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD," says L. R. Marchant, manager of the company.

"Adams, Lee, and Tazewell counties have raised enough capital to start operating within the next few weeks. Woodford, McDonough, Fulton, Carroll, Macoupin and other counties are at various stages in setting up local service companies to handle petroleum products."

The Adams Service Co., the Tazewell Service Co., and the Lee County Service Co., all county companies organized to handle petroleum products will begin operating very soon. All have applied for membership in the Illinois Farm Supply Company.

Many Problems Before Public Relations Conf.

Transportation, Legislation, Taxation Discussed

THE Public Relations Conference was called to order in the Y. W. C. A. Building, Springfield, January 30, 1930, at 1:00 P. M. Frank D. Barton acted as chairman.

Under the subject of freight rates there was active discussion. A request from a southern Illinois man for assistance in a complaint which a local fruit and vegetable shipping association had taken before the Illinois Commerce Commission concerning refrigeration charges was made.

In the discussion of freight loss and damage and overcharge claims, comments from the floor disclosed that shippers who filed claims through the department were far more successful than those endeavoring to handle them through their own efforts.

Considerable discussion followed on the subjects of farm crossings over railroads, drainage, and fences along right of ways.

Much Response

There was overwhelming response from the floor on the subject of easements over farm lands for high tension lines and pipe lines. A number of individuals recounted their success through group action in their localities. It was brought out that where land owners acted in groups on propositions of this character they could get the advantage of combined bargaining power in the matter of price for easements.

The discussion concerning rural electrification followed a similar trend; that by acting through groups the farmers were enabled to study the problems and uses of electricity and are not entirely dependent upon information from representatives of the public utilities.

Rates and Service

Discussion concerning telephone rates and service had to be curtailed for lack of time, but in response to a number of questions it was brought out that the Association was in position to render a service to County Farm Bureaus or organized communities in instances where telephone companies seek to increase rates or where complaints are made by subscribers regarding telephone service.

The degree of interest displayed by those in attendance showed clearly that the membership is far more actively interested in the services available through the department than ever before, and the consensus of the meeting was an unqualified endorsement of the program offered by the transportation department.

State Legislation

After the chairman, Frank D. Barton, had presented an account of some of the difficulties in securing support for the income tax bill in the General Assembly last year, the conference discussed at some length the question of how better legislative support could be secured for our program. In connection therewith a motion was adopted that the I. A. A. Executive Committee be asked to direct that the legislative voting records of down-state members of the 56th General Assembly which was published in the August, 1929, Illinois Agricultural Association *Record*, be published again in the March *Record* for the information of members.

John C. Watson briefly discussed the present Illinois Revenue Investigation Commission and its endeavors to secure an agreement by the major organizations in the state on the draft of a revenue amendment to the Constitution. In connection therewith Watson also briefly discussed the present outlook for income tax legislation in this state.

Gas Tax Fund

On the subject of improvement of state aid roads with gasoline tax funds, there was a general discussion. It was stated by the county superintendent of highways of Ogle county, who was present in the conference, that the state division of highways recognized the rights of the county boards under the motor fuel tax act to designate the roads which are to be improved and to designate the type of improvement. Specifications for the improvement, however, must be approved by the state division of highways.

After general discussion of a recent opinion of the attorney general of the state to the effect that farm tractors drawing agricultural implements of any kind upon the public highway for the purpose of doing custom work upon the premises of other farmers are subject to the requirements of motor licenses, and also a more recent opinion that implements drawn by tractors on roads are subject to the requirements of licenses for trailers, the motion was adopted that the Executive Committee be requested to seek, as soon as possible, amendment of the motor vehicle license act to relieve farm tractors and agricultural implements drawn by farm tractors on the public highway from the requirements of motor vehicle licenses when such tractors and agricultural implements are moved over the public highway only for the purpose of doing custom work on the farms of other persons.

Certain discriminations in the cost of motor licenses on trucks of different weights were brought to the attention of the conference. After general discussion a motion was adopted requesting the Executive Committee to seek the amendment of the motor vehicle license act to establish a fairer scale of license fees for trucks of different weights. About 200 attended the conference.

"Democracy in Taxation" will be the subject of an address by President Earl C. Smith before the Illinois Farmers' Institute at Galesburg on February 20.

Must Organize to Get Fair Return—Legge

ALEXANDER LEGGE, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, recently made the following statement:

"In the past, much effort and large sums of money have been spent trying to improve local conditions, but much of this effort has been directed toward improvement in methods of production; that is, to encourage the raising of more and better crops.

"However, all this effort meets only a part of the agricultural problem. Obviously, nothing is gained by raising a larger crop of better quality if, after having done so, you are unable to dispose of it on a basis that will yield a reasonable return for the effort expended.

"It is when we approach this part of the agricultural problem that the need for organization becomes imperative. There it is that the problem of the farmer most closely parallels that of every other industry, and it seems to us that the treatment to be applied can be described in one word, 'organization'.

"To illustrate, if a thousand farmers attempt to sell the same kind of product at the same time in the same market, and in most cases to a very limited number of buyers, the mere competition among themselves puts them at a disadvantage. But if these same thousand farmers place the same product in the hands of a single selling agency, that agency at once becomes an important factor in the market."

Publicity Important

(Continued from page 14)

4. That a man owning two or more farms should be required to buy a membership for each farm.

5. Any member without farming interests should not be allowed to hold office or vote on questions of farm interest although he may become a member.

Professor Fred Russell of the University of Illinois followed with an excellent talk on the subject of "Salesmanship."

Three Recommendations

The delegates and visitors present voted unanimously:

1. That County Farm Bureaus be urged to carry on an instructive and educational publicity program to pave the way for I. A. A. and Farm Bureau activities and particularly for aggressive and effective membership work.

2. That particular attention be given to the collection of membership dues and that the collection plan offered through the finance department of the I. A. A. be generally adopted in County, Farm Bureau collection programs throughout the State.

3. That organization work be pushed aggressively throughout the State during 1930 with a goal of 75,000 members and that the organization work be closely linked with the publicity and collection programs already recommended.

First Country Life Conference a Success

300 Attend Meeting to Discuss Life Insurance

THE Country Life Insurance conference opened at 10:00 A. M. Jan. 29 in the Abraham Lincoln Hotel with about 300 present.

Manager L. A. Williams talked to the agents on the importance of getting additional information about life insurance to equip them for selling in the new year. The correspondence course was introduced and 175 agents enrolled. An excellent spirit was shown throughout the entire morning session, and the meeting adjourned at 11:00 o'clock, giving way to the Holding Company Annual meeting.



V. Vaniman

Smith Opens

At 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon the Country Life conference reopened, with a short address by President Earl C. Smith. He congratulated the men of the County Farm Bureaus on the success of Country Life Insurance Company in its first year.

Manager Williams followed with a talk on the subject "The Heart of the Company."

Boland and Ramler

Dr. John Boland was introduced, and gave a very interesting address on "Risks and Ratings," illustrating his talk with mortality charts.

Mr. Ramler of the service department talked on ways of mutually beneficial service and understanding between the agents and home office. He presented methods of keeping records, and showed the unnecessary loss in incompleted cases, where approximately $5,000 in possible commissions were lost to the agents, and about a half million dollars in business was lost to the company, largely because of this indifference on the part of the agent. A surprising number of men participated in the general discussion which followed.

Banquet Held

The General Agency Club consisting of 50 qualifying special and general agents attended a banquet given by Manager L. A. Williams at the Sangamo Club, Wednesday night. Each general agent who had made his quota was eligible and any special agent who had written 15 applications in one month got in on the party.

H. O. Henry of Effingham county, first to make his quota, was made president, and H. H. Glick of Wabash county became vice-president. Mr. Henry acted as toastmaster calling upon members having to their credit various outstanding accomplishments in the past year.

THE PAWNEE FOUR



Left to right: D. C. Dragoo, H. B. Austin, W. L. Dragoo, E. V. Hoagland. These entertainers were the life of the convention. They did a great job on every occasion and were ready to sing out the high points of each speech in rhyme when the speaker finished.

At 7:00 A. M., January 30, 140 life insurance men breakfasted at the Leland Hotel to plan for greater accomplishments in 1930. L. A. Williams acted as toastmaster. Donald Kirkpatrick delivered an interesting talk on possibilities for accomplishment in the coming year. George F. Tullock, secretary of the company, reviewed some of the handicaps which had to be overcome, and the misgivings which confronted the directors while making the decision to build a life insurance company. He complimented the agents in the County Farm Bureaus on their great success, and prophesied continued progress in the coming year.

V. Vaniman made an enthusiastic appeal for a greater volume of business through intelligent effort. The meeting adjourned at 8:45 to make way for the morning session of the I. A. A. convention.

"All in all, the first conference of Country Life Insurance Company was as complete in its spirit of confidence and enthusiasm as that of any well seasoned organization," commented Williams. "On every hand confidence was expressed in possibilities for continued growth. Our agents sincerely believe in the unselfish goal of the company to produce sound life insurance at the lowest possible net cost. The desire on the part of new men to learn more about insurance was the most optimistic side of the entire conference.

"The manager wishes to express his gratitude for the consideration, time, and cooperation given by the officers and other members of the staff in making the first conference a success."

L. E. Webb, secretary of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, commenting on the yearly audit of the Graymont Farmers Elevator Co. of Livingston County, said: "It's the best farmers' elevator audit I ever saw." The Illinois Agricultural Cooperatives Association did the job.

Facts are not enough. They are only ammunition. The good salesman must know how to use the information about the thing he is selling.

Life Insurance

By L. A. Williams

A YEAR of confidence building with outstanding cooperation has ripened Country Life like the summer sun. The Company has grown in one year to the size attained by many companies only after 15 to 20 years' growth.

What will it mean in dividends to policyholders? Last year's economy shown by the actuary's statement proved all that Country Life has ever contended, namely, that we could manufacture our own life insurance on an old line basis cheaper than it could be manufactured elsewhere. The business of the year broke all records for first year production. It broke all records for low cost acquisition and overhead. This will all be reflected in dividends to policyholders in years to follow.

Service? Well, never before has one group of people learned so much about life insurance as Farm Bureau members on the whole learned last year. Intelligent policyholders mean few lapsed policies. It means, also, increased business. This year will see a host of experienced agents, who after one year of effort and schooling, will be able to render greater service than ever before. They have learned the value of working for the best interests of the Farm Bureau. They are more certain of the insurance program, policies, and entire set-up and can speak with greater conviction than they did last year.

We have discovered leaders who not only learn, but teach. We have the wholehearted support of the Farm Bureaus. They know the value of a group of life insurance men preaching the gospel of cooperation in their counties.

We also pay death claims to Farm Bureau folks, and taken all in all, that is the big thing this company does. It provides estates for people who face the day of appreciation of cash and insurance income.

When the volume that the Farm Bureaus make possible will warrant the dividends, they will come in just that proportion which volume and economy of management permit. Let's make the dividends another history-making, record-breaking event.



Growing Transportation by Motor Truck Greatly Increases the Hazards of Travel on the Public Highways. Public Liability and Property Damage, and Collision Insurance will Protect You Against Loss.

They Happen Every Day

SMASHUPS like this occur every day somewhere. Thousands of drivers who use the public highways have less serious but unpleasant mishaps each week. Many of these are purely accidental. Others are due to carelessness. In either case someone loses.

AUTOMOBILE insurance was made available by the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association to protect their members at the lowest possible cost against such losses.

YOU insure your house and barn against fire and tornado damage. But if your auto or truck hits a child or person, damages awarded by a jury sympathetic to the injured, may sweep away your entire savings and estate. Even if you win such a suit, your court costs and attorneys fees will hit you much harder than the low semi-yearly assessment for insurance in YOUR OWN COMPANY AT COST.

Why Auto Insurance?

1. To protect your estate.
2. To free your mind from worry lest your car or truck hit someone.
3. To shift responsibility to the broad shoulders of your company which represents you in all damage controversies.
4. To avoid paying hospital bills, court costs, and attorneys fees.
5. To secure actual cash value of your car in case of fire or theft.
6. To protect you up to $1,000 for damage your car does to other property.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company

608 So. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO

Mail The Coupon For Latest Folder

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.
608 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

Please send me without obligation on my part your latest circular containing rates and full information on automobile insurance in my company.

Name.....

Address.....

County.....

Make of car or truck.....

SOUND, LOW COST PROTECTION WITH HIGHEST SECURITY FOR FARM BUREAU MEMBERS


The
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RECORD
March
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BUY 25 PER CENT MORE INSURANCE IN COUNTRY LIFE FOR THE SAME MONEY

IN THE average dividend paying company a $400 first yearly premium at age 35 will buy approximately $15,000 of ordinary life insurance.

A $400 first premium in Country Life will buy approximately $20,000 of life insurance, and Country Life is also a dividend paying company whose earnings will be passed on to the policyholder to reduce the net cost.

The fact that Country Life placed $24,172,000 of insurance on its books in its first twelve months of existence, an unheard of record for a new company, is an expression of the appreciation thousands of Illinois farm folks have for this new service.

Only One Farm Bureau Company

THERE is only one real Farm Bureau life insurance company—that is Country Life, organized and controlled by nearly 60,000 Farm Bureau members in Illinois. It is democratically operated without selfish motives or interests, to make available low cost protection.

Greater Volume Lowers Net Cost

YOUR further co-operation will mean greater dividends to the policyholder. Net cost will depend on volume and economy of operation. You can help by seeing that your county provides its quota.

Help make 1930 a greater year for Country Life. If you haven't had an opportunity to hear about the different policies offered by your own company to fit the needs of farm folks, mail the coupon on the back cover and get rates at your age.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second-class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1925.

Number 3 **March, 1930** **Volume 8**

Soybean Marketing Ass'n. Is Growing

Membership Exceeds 1700 Latest Reports Show

MORE than 1700 members who produce annually an estimated 1,200,000 bushels of soybeans now hold membership in the Soybean Marketing Association according to latest information received from John W. Armstrong, president of the recently organized co-operative.

The Association numbers among its members nearly all of the larger growers of beans in the central Illinois counties. It has not entered into any contract to sell the 1930 crop but will do so at the proper time.

Unsettled Market

Unsettled market conditions and the uncertainty of what action congress will take in protecting growers with a higher tariff on soybean oil imports have left many growers in a quandary over probable plantings this spring. Agricultural extension officials at Urbana are advocating a reduction in soybean acreage for 1930. Similar advice is being handed out by government experts for wheat, corn, poultry, dairy products, livestock, and what not.

"What would they have us do, sow the farm to grass and go fishing," commented one man. "We might enjoy loafing for a while but I'm afraid we could not pay our rent, taxes, and interest and make a living."

If a substantial tariff is voted on soybean oil, the market situation may look entirely different, particularly if the flaxseed crop from which linseed oil is obtained, happens to be light again. In such case, the grower with the granary full of beans may realize a handsome profit.

The total production of oleomargarine for 1929 was as follows: colored, 14,331,877 lbs.; uncolored, 338,143,072 lbs., making a total of a little more than 352,000,000. This is an increase of 11 per cent over last year's figures, and is 110,000,000 pounds more than was manufactured in 1926.

These figures are from the Internal Revenue Department at Washington from which we learn the exact volume manufactured. Whatever volume is manufactured in a given year is also consumed, as the product does not keep for any length of time.

More than 90 per cent of the fats in one popular brand was an imported vegetable oil.

Working At It

To build a modern sales organization of our own for our extensive manufacturing business, farm production, is the job that lies before organized farmers everywhere. We are working at it in Illinois and with the support of thinking producers we will succeed.

Advisory Committees Announced For 1930

The following sub-committees were selected to work in conjunction with the I. A. A. Board of Directors in 1930.

Finance Committee

A. R. Wright, Varna
A. N. Skinner, Yates City
M. G. Lambert, Ferris

Organization Committee

C. E. Bamborough, Polo
Frank G. Oexner, Waterloo
W. A. Dennis, Paris
B. W. Tillman (Farm Adviser), Belleville

Marketing Committee

Sam Sorrells, Raymond
Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut
W. L. Cope, Salem
H. C. Vial, Downers Grove
C. E. Gates (Farm Adviser), Ottawa

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C. J. Gross, Atwood
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Chas. L. Scott, Grayville
W. H. Coultas (Farm Adviser), Bloomington

Uphold Secretary

The U. S. Supreme Court recently upheld the right of the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe rates for buying and selling livestock at public stockyards. The litigation arose from an order by the Secretary of Agriculture in November, 1926, announcing the maximum commission charges for handling livestock at the Omaha stockyards. The Supreme Court decided that the rates prescribed were reasonable as well as legal.

Ill. Grain Corporation Begins Signing Elevators

New Regional Now Receiving Applications For Membership

Bulletin: Following the approval of application forms on Mar. 3, directors of the Shirley Farmers Grain and Coal Co., and the Towanda Grain Co., on Mar. 4, voted unanimously to apply for membership in the Illinois Grain Corporation. The Stanford Grain Co., one of the largest and strongest farmers' elevators in Illinois, took similar action on Mar. 5. As we go to press inquiries from many counties indicate that this list will be substantially augmented by the time this issue is delivered

APPLICATIONS for membership in the Illinois Grain Corporation, new regional co-operative to represent Illinois grain producers in the national marketing system are now being received at the new co-operative's temporary headquarters, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago. G. C. "Lyle" Johnstone of Bloomington is president of the corporation, and J. C. Sailor of Cisna Park, vice-president. These men and John Stout of Chatham, E. E. Stevenson of Streator, and Geo. J. Stoll of Chestnut comprise the executive committee.



G. C. Johnstone

Under the new grain marketing plan endorsed by the Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association, local farmers, elevators are expected to purchase a nominal amount of stock in the Illinois Grain Corporation known as the "regional" which in turn will buy stock in the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The Farmers National requires that the Regional subscribe for $100 par stock equal to the average amount of grain handled annually by the state or regional organization on a basis of one cent per bushel. The 1c per bu. investment is made only once, that is, if the Illinois Grain Corporation delivers 25,000,000 bu. of grain in a year to



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the national co-operative, it must purchase $250,000 worth of stock.

1½ Per Bushel

In the same way, the local farmers elevator must subscribe for $100 par preferred "A" stock in the regional co-operative, the Illinois Grain Corporation, at the rate of 1½ per bushel on all the grain it markets commercially in a year. Thus, if the local elevator ships 200,000 bu. of grain it will be required to take $3000 worth of stock in the regional. Two thousand dollars of this is used to buy stock in the national, and $1000 is retained for working capital.

Ten per cent of this stock must be paid in cash; the remainder must be paid in five equal notes, one note due each year for a period of five years. The fact that the stock subscription requirement is very modest removes any serious obstacle toward the development of a sound, secure, and definite co-operative grain marketing system in Illinois.

The state-wide grain marketing association or regional is formed under the Agricultural Cooperative Act of 1923 on a capital stock basis with the following classes of stock:

Preferred "A" stock for capital requirements 30,000 shares—par value $100.00.

Preferred "B" stock for stabilizing purposes 100,000 shares—no par value.

Common stock for producer membership 70,000 shares—no par value.

The Preferred "B" stock cannot participate in the earnings of the cooperative, has no par value and cannot be transferred without authorization from the board of directors of the regional.

Common Stock No Par

The shares of common stock will be of no par value and used as the producer-patron stock. It will be issued either direct to the producer or to the local co-operative elevator on a basis of approximately the number of producer-patrons of such local cooperative elevator.

Plans for establishing the proper relationship with local cooperative elevator companies may include:—

(a) Contract—The opportunity for contractual relations between the local elevator and the Illinois Grain Corporation whereby all grain handled by such local elevators would flow in the channels of trade to the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

(b) Lease—This plan provides for a direct lease of the elevator by the Illinois Grain Corporation. The elevator retains its identity and regular set-up, and has its own board of directors, who represent the shareholders in their contacts with the state cooperative.

Local Advisory Council

(c) Purchase or Build—That the proposed state grain cooperative, where the local producers desire it, make an effort to acquire local elevator facilities by buying or building same. That when such properties be so acquired, that a local advisory council be maintained. Producers in the community would be required to purchase stock, not in the local elevator but rather in the state-wide cooperative and the latter organization would own the elevator. Patronage dividends would run direct from the state cooperative to the producer.

In the "Lease" or "Purchase-Build" plan, in all matters such as the employment of the manager, formulation of policies for the local elevator, etc., the wishes of the local advisory council would be complied with as far as practicable. Advantages which all elevators would have in common would be those of group insurance, bonding, auditing and general supervision.

Must Be Co-ops.

All local farmer-owned country elevators are to be given an opportunity to become members of the State Grain Corporation, provided that such country elevators which are not cooperative associations under the Capper-Volstead Act and under definition of the Federal Farm Board Act, agree to reorganize on a cooperative basis within a reasonable length of time.

Every member country elevator of the State Grain Corporation will be required to purchase or underwrite for sale among its patrons a sufficient and equitable amount of stock in the State Grain Corporation for the purpose of furnishing needed operating capital and also capital to buy such an amount of capital stock in the Farmers National Grain Corporation as will fairly represent the regional's share of capital contribution.

Note that the contract method is mentioned first. By this method cooperative elevators will be enabled to retain their identity. They will employ their own manager and have their own board of directors, to look after their own business affairs, the same as before the Farm Board program was launched; in other words, this plan, by allowing the elevator to retain its identity, should meet the approval of that group of believers in the idea that the local elevator, should, just as far as possible in the program, retain its individuality.

Red Top Growers Sign

Advance reports show a 90 per cent sign-up of red top seed growers who have attended meetings, and have been interviewed in the membership sign-up of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange, reports C. T. Kibler, farm adviser in Clay county. Nearly 500 members were signed up during the first 10 days of the drive in February, which was in charge of A. B. Culp and the district organization managers of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

In spite of mud roads and slow travel the campaign has gone forward in nine counties of southern Illinois, and new members are being added every week.

Butter Campaign Is Unnecessary In Texas

A Few Co-operatives Would Remedy This

"BUTTERFAT is selling here at 28 cents a lb.," writes County Agent Parker D. Hanna of Canadian, Texas, "whereas creamery butter on Feb. 19, 1930, was priced at 50 cents per lb.

"Our farmers are not going to buy 25 cent oleomargarine when they can churn their own butterfat," his letter continues. "So the butter campaign is unnecessary as far as the farmer in this section is concerned.

"If the consumer is told to eat more butter as there is a large surplus, he will ask why, if that is the case, he has to pay the same price for his creamery butter with butterfat at 28 cents per lb. as he paid when it was 44 cents.

Buy Cream Cheap

"It strikes me that if the manufacturers would get the retail price of their butter down in line with the price the farmer gets for his butterfat, consumption would take care of the surplus.

"The manufacturer may say that the butter he is selling today was churned from 40 cent butterfat. That may be true, but when production and consumption again become balanced he will probably be selling 50 cent butter churned from 25 cent butterfat, so the account will be evened.

"It would be foolish for me to push an 'Eat More Butter Campaign' locally when there is a spread of 22 cents between a pound of butterfat and a pound of butter."

Free 4-H Club Trip

A free educational trip to the Ninth National 4-H Club Congress during the week of the International Live Stock Exposition, which includes a week's visit to places of interest in and about Chicago, will be awarded to 58 county project champions in seven states, according to an announcement from the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

All 4-H Club members living in counties traversed by the Santa Fe Railway system may compete for these trips. The awards will be made to county champions doing the most outstanding club work in the crop, livestock or poultry projects. Previous winners of trips to the National Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Congress are not eligible to compete in this contest.

States in which county club champions will be selected are: Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

The government of Uruguay recently ordered 136 educational films from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Members of the Illinois Agricultural Association staff will meet in conference on the Saturday following the second Monday of each month during 1930.

Resolutions Reveal I. A. A. Policies in '30

POLICIES adopted by the board of delegates as embodied in the resolutions at the recent Springfield convention reaffirmed the Association's pledge to co-operate with and support the Federal Farm Board in all its efforts to control crop surpluses and make the tariff effective on all farm crops. If necessary, the Association will later support supplemental slegislation to accomplish the purposes outlined in the declaration of principles found in the Agricultural Marketing Act.

A new taxing system for the state based upon ability to pay was requested in another resolution. Non-partisanship in elections, but urging members and friends to study the records of all public officials and, regardless of party, support those who prove themselves worthy was the basis of a third. The interest of the organization in the development and early completion of the inland waterway system was again set forth.

Co-op Marketing

The policy of exercising an influence in the building and development of co-operative marketing organizations commensurate with the responsibility the Farm Bureau assumes in promoting such organizations, was reaffirmed.

A resolution on reforestation places the Association on record in support of state and national legislation providing for planting marginal lands to trees.

An investigation of motor vehicles license fees will be made by officers and directors with the idea of bringing about such statutory changes as will make them fair to farmers.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions called for adequate protection on soybeans and their products against foreign competition, licensing of handlers of fruits and vegetables, the establishment of uniform standards for market classes and grades of hogs, and for petitioning the state department of agriculture to investigate the introduction of bovine tuberculosis into the state through beef and dairy breeding animals.

Thanks were extended to Mr. Hyde, Mr. Lowden, and Mr. Brent for their inspiring addresses, and appreciation expressed for courtesies extended by the Chamber of Commerce, the Sangamon Co. Farm Bureau and other Springfield organizations.

The Meanest

SINCE the old problem of who is, or was, the meanest man on earth has never been settled it is still in order to enter nominations. So let the entries record those fraudulent stock salesmen who watch the obituary columns, keep an up-to-date list of new widows and subject them to their high-pressure salesmanship at about the time they receive their insurance money.

A warning has been issued to employees in various industries by the Better Business Bureau telling them to carefully scrutinize all solicitations from unknown firms following the death of a member of the family. Insurance companies issue cautions also, but in spite of all, states the Bureau, "these solicitations succeed too often in luring an inexperienced person to disaster through the hope of large profits."

If there is any lower form of thievery than this it must be low indeed.—Pathfinder.



LOGAN COUNTY DEBATING TEAM

Left to right:—O. D. Brissenden, Lincoln, mgr. State Farm; Oscar Mountjoy, Atlanta, seed corn specialist; Jake Lauer, Jr., Broadwell, the bachelor; and Clem Garton, Lincoln, the orator. These men recently debated on the I. A. A. Forum program from station WLS on the question "Resolved that Every Farm Youth Should Marry a Farm Girl." Farm Adviser J. H. Checkley, seen standing in the picture above, introduced the debate and the debaters.

THIS radio feature stirred up more interest than any similar broadcast from station WLS, according to Charley Stookey, farm program announcer. More than 150 letters came in from interested listeners all over the middle west giving their votes for the affirmative and negative. The honors were almost evenly divided although the affirmative debaters were credited with four votes to the good. Jake Lauer, the bachelor, was the principal object of attention. He received many requests for his photograph. These men have been active in the Logan County Farm Bureau monthly forum for the past two years. They acquired their ability in local debates at the regular meetings in Lincoln.

Represents 18th

WILLIAM A. DENNIS of Paris, Edgar county, whose picture was omitted from the last issue of the RECORD, is the new representative on the I. A. A. board of directors from the 18th district. He succeeded R. F. Karr of Iroquois. Mr. Dennis has been a member of the Illinois Farm Supply Company board for some time and has been active in organization activities in his home county.



Wm. A. Dennis

Dennis is a graduate of Harvard University, is a son of Charles H. Dennis, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Daily News, and is farming the old homestead which has been in the family since 1817. He specializes in dairying. His Jersey herd had the highest butterfat record and the two high cows in the local cow testing association last year.

T. W. Reed of Urbana has been employed by the Iroquois County Farm Bureau as general insurance agent.

Mr. Reed is a graduate of the College of Commerce, University of Illinois where he specialized in insurance.

Pierson Succeeds Buck As Director of Agriculture

Hon. Clarence F. Buck, who was appointed Director of Agriculture by Governor Emmerson last May tendered his resignation and retired from that office on Mar. 1st, so that he might actively promote his candidacy for State Treasurer of Illinois.

During his incumbency of office, the cordial relations, previously existing with the Department, were continued.

Immediately upon the retirement of Mr. Buck, Hon. Stuart E. Pierson of Carrollton, Illinois, was appointed as his successor. Mr. Pierson is both a banker and farmer and for many years has been an active member of the Greene County Farm Bureau. He was one of the delegates from the 20th Congressional District to the last National Republican Convention at Kansas City. He not only supported Governor Lowden's candidacy for President, but gave his undivided support in behalf of the farm organization's farm plank.

The Association has every reason to believe that the same friendly relations with the State Department of Agriculture that have existed for the past several years will continue during Mr. Pierson's administration of the Department.

A recent step taken by the Pepsodent Company now places Amos 'n' Andy, the world's highest salaried radio stars, in a class with the world's most valuable individuals. Because of the tremendous advertising value of this famous pair, life insurance to the amount of one million dollars was taken to cover any losses which might come as a result of the death of either one.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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Stand By Your Friends

ON the opposite page will be found a reprint of the voting record of the members of the General Assembly outside of Cook County which appeared in the official legislative number of the I. A. A. RECORD last August. At that time, detailed information was given relative to legislation supported and opposed by the I. A. A. during the last session of the Illinois legislature. The voting record appearing on the following page was compiled so that our members might know the attitude of their representatives on controversial measures supported and opposed by the Association.

So many requests for a copy of the last August issue have come to the office, that our supply is now exhausted. The Board of Directors, therefore, authorized a reprint of the voting record in this issue. All members and friends of the Association should study this record carefully and make every constructive effort to return their proven friends to the Illinois General Assembly. In many of the districts in Illinois, the results of the primary in April are equivalent to election. This being true, it is very important that farmers and their friends take greater interest in the Illinois primaries.

Prolonging The Day

DURING the past six months Illinois shipping associations marketed 8,417 cars of livestock at Chicago of which 33 per cent was consigned to the Producers Commission Association. From Iowa the Producers received 1,344 carloads from shipping associations representing 11.8 per cent of all the shipping association business from that state.

Illinois livestock growers are outstripping those from neighboring states, it is apparent, both in their thinking and action on the question of real co-operative marketing.

While our record is encouraging yet there is still plenty of room for improvement. We can never understand the line of reasoning of growers who ship their livestock co-operatively, yet when they reach the terminal markets forget all they learned and pratice at home, and support the privately controlled commission system with its myriad of sellers. Rather than patronize their own co-operative agency which seeks to establish the producers bargaining power by eliminating wasteful seller competition they prolong the day when the farmer will really have control of his product.

The Speculators Squeal

THE squealing of the speculators in farmers' products following the action of the Grain Stabilization Corporation in buying wheat to prevent a price collapse would be pitiful were those gentlemen worthy of any sympathy.

As Mr. McKelvie of the Federal Farm Board pointed out a few weeks ago, the speculators dealing in imaginary grain, buy and sell annually more than 20 times the actual bushelage grown. Every bushel bought and sold must pay toll to some grain exchange member. The millions of dollars thus collected every year are charged back against the farmer in lower prices, for he ultimately pays the cost of distribution.

The stabilization corporation has disturbed the activities of the gamblers. It has tended to reduce their operations, hence the commissions charged against farmers' grain. Profits of brokers handling such transactions thus are jeopardized.

Every time a racket or an injustice of any kind is broken up or curbed there is wailing and complaining by those affected. It is too much to expect that modernization of the farmers' marketing system will be accomplished without treading on someone's toes. Few improvements or reforms are brought about without causing someone discomfort. Yet no thinking person would discard our modern labor-saving, time-saving, and money-saving machinery methods, and practices because people are temporarily thrown out of work, and obsolete equipment junked.

The federal government is at last making an effort to assist farmers who comprise one-fourth of the country's population secure the advantages of the tariff and man-made laws which other groups have been enjoying for decades. It is doing this as a matter of public policy. It realizes that the country's continued prosperity depends to a large extent on the welfare of its people who till the soil. Is it not more important to help lift the economic status of so large a portion of our people than to allow those who have been preying upon them go unmolested?

HOW YOUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES VOTED IN THE 56th GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

	Limitation of County Highway Tax Rate		Income Tax		Percentage in Voting Record
	For	Agnst.	For	Agnst.	
8th District (Boone, Lake, McHenry)					
Sen. Paddock			X		50
Rep. McDonough	X			X	50
Rep. Jackson, N. L.	X		X		100
Rep. Lyons	X			X	50
10th District (Ogle, Winnebago)					
Sen. Baker	X		X		100
Rep. Green	X			X	50
Rep. Hunter	X		X		100
Rep. Wilson, E. F. (deceased)					
12th District (Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson)					
Sen. Meyers			X		50
Rep. Bingham	X			X	50
Rep. Acker	X		X		100
Rep. Frans, C. D.	X			X	50
14th District (Kane, Kendall)					
Sen. Kessinger				X	0
Rep. McCarthy	X		X		100
Rep. Peffers	X			X	50
Rep. Petit	X			X	50
16th District (Livingston, Marshall, Putnam, Woodford)					
Sen. Lants	X		X		100
Rep. Bruer	X		X		100
Rep. Turner, C. M.	X		X		100
Rep. Fahy	X		X		100
18th District (Peoria)					
Sen. Michel	X			X	50
Rep. Scholes (absent account sickness)					
Rep. Crowley	X			X	50
Rep. McClugage	X				50
20th District (Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee)					
Sen. Meents			X		50
Rep. Beckman			X		50
Rep. Wilson, E. C.	X		X		100
Rep. Burns	X		X		100
22nd District (Edgar, Vermilion)					
Sen. Bailey	X		X		100
Rep. Luckey	X		X		100
Rep. O'Hair, Karl R.	X		X		100
Rep. Breen	X			X	50
24th District (Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt)					
Sen. Dunlap	X		X		100
Rep. Little	X		X		100
Rep. Black	X		X		100
Rep. Gilmore	X		X		100
26th District (Ford, McLean)					
Sen. Bohrer	X		X		100
Rep. Johnson, G. J.	X		X		100
Rep. Childers	X		X		100
Rep. Kane			X		50
28th District (DeWitt, Logan, Macon)					
Sen. Lee			X		50
Rep. Chynoweth	X		X		100
Rep. Clark	X			X	50
Rep. Hoff	X		X		100
30th District (Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Schuyler, Tazewell)					
Sen. Mills	X		X		100
Rep. Tice	X		X		100
Rep. Lohman	X		X		100
Rep. Teel	X		X		100
32nd District (Hancock, McDonough, Warren)					
Sen. Hanna	X		X		100
Rep. Foster	X		X		100
Rep. Robbins	X		X		100
Rep. Hanley	X		X		100
33rd District (Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island)					
Sen. Carlson	X		X		100
Rep. Searle	X			X	50
Rep. McCaskrin	X		X		100
Rep. Sinnett	X			X	50
34th District (Clark, Coles, Douglas)					
Sen. Hamilton	X		X		100
Rep. Lewis, John W.	X		X		100
Rep. Baxter	X		X		100
Rep. O'Hair, Harvey Z.	X		X		100
35th District (DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside)					
Sen. Wright			X		50
Rep. Dixon				X	0
Rep. Allen	X		X		100
Rep. Devine	X			X	50
36th District (Adams, Calhoun, Pike, Scott)					
Sen Adair	X		X		100
Rep. Scarborough	X		X		100
Rep. Bush	X		X		100
Rep. McAdams	X		X		100
37th District (Bureau, Henry, Stark)					
Sen. Boyd	X		X		100
Rep. Rennick	X		X		100
Rep. Jackson, W. H.	X		X		100
Rep. Wilson, Robert J.	X			X	50
38th District (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery)					
Sen. Cuthbertson	X		X		100
Rep. Whiteley	X		X		100
Rep. Smith	X		X		100
Rep. Bray	X				50
39th District (LaSalle)					
Sen. Reynolds					0
Rep. Soderstrom	X		X		100
Rep. Benson	X		X		100
Rep. Conerton				X	0
40th District (Christian, Cumberland, Fayette, Shelby)					
Sen. Smith	X		X		100
Rep. Sparks			X		50
Rep. Corsine	X		X		100
Rep. Roe	X		X		100
41st District (DuPage, Will)					
Sen. Barr	X		X		100
Rep. O'Neill	X		X		100
Rep. Walker				X	0
Rep. Hennebry	X		X		100
42nd District (Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Marion)					
Sen. Finn	X		X		100
Rep. Branson	X		X		100
Rep. Bauer	X		X		100
Rep. McMackin	X		X		100
43rd District (Fulton, Knox)					
Sen. Jewell	X		X		100
Rep. Ewing	X		X		100
Rep. Cutler	X		X		100
Rep. Rice	X		X		100
44th District (Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, Washington)					
Sen. Wilson			X		50
Rep. Johnson, Charles	X				50
Rep. Waller	X		X		100
Rep. Kriba	X		X		100
45th District (Morgan, Sangamon)					
Sen. Searcy	X		X		100
Rep. Robinson	X		X		100
Rep. Mester	X		X		100
Rep. Sullivan	X		X		100
46th District (Jasper, Jefferson, Richland, Wayne)					
Sen. McCauley	X		X		100
Rep. Phillips (deceased)					
Rep. Wood	X		X		100
Rep. Parker			X		50
47th District (Bond, Madison)					
Sen. Flagg	X		X		100
Rep. Martin	X			X	50
Rep. Vaughan	X		X		100
Rep. Malloy	X			X	50
48th District (Crawford, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Lawrence, Wabash, White)					
Sen. Miles	X			X	50
Rep. Ryan, Ed.	X		X		100
Rep. Thompson	X		X		100
Rep. Lewis, F. W.	X		X		100
49th District (St. Clair)					
Sen. Abt		X	X		50
Rep. Petri	X			X	50
Rep. Holten	X			X	50
Rep. Borders			X		50
50th District (Alexander, Franklin, Pulaski, Union, Williamson)					
Sen. Felts	X		X		100
Rep. Bandy	X		X		100
Rep. Wilson, Alex	X		X		100
Rep. Kimbro	X		X		100
51st District (Hamilton, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline)					
Sen. Thompson	X		X		100
Rep. Rew	X		X		100
Rep. Rush	X		X		100
Rep. Porter	X		X		100

*Some well known friends of both bills were absent when the votes were taken.

OUR READER'S FORUM

IF YOU read anything in the RECORD or elsewhere that stimulates your thought write your comments or observations for this page. Members of the I. A. A. we believe comprise the bulk of the thinking farmers of the state.

The officers, directors, and fellow members of your organization will appreciate having your ideas. Send your letters to the "Reader's Forum" Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Editor, I. A. A. Record.

"THE state farmers' elevator meeting at Peoria last week was one of the most interesting demonstrations of how farmers run their business, or rather don't run it, that I have ever seen. It seems that the conference was dominated by more elevator managers than farmers. I presume a great many elevators have sent their managers instead of going themselves, as they should have done.

"The board of trade was represented. I noticed that a good many managers went to their rooms with commission men. They went to meals with them, they went to shows with them, and when it came time to vote, they voted with them. It seems rather peculiar that the directors of a good many farmers' elevators are going to let their managers vote for them and represent them in this great business of the state which means hundreds of thousands of dollars. On election day we don't send our hired men to vote for us at the polls, but in our business dealings, especially as far as our elevators are concerned, we seem content to let our hired men determine policies for us.

We Are To Blame

"I think this situation is partly due to the fact that in some of our co-ops the members meet, elect, and vote on directors and then go home and forget all about it. The board of directors have a meeting, elect a manager and then they go home and forget all about it. Under this sort of system the manager soon feels, with some justification, that he runs the whole show. If we let him do it, we have nobody to blame but ourselves.

"But to get back to the Peoria meeting. They had a good program the first and second days, with some very interesting and instructive speakers. The business session and election of officers have always been left until the third day. The farmers are all supposed to go home on the evening of the second day. This time they didn't. We had a hot election on the third day, but the board of trade with the aid of our managers beat us. At previous meetings everybody has voted. There hasn't been very much question as to any delegate's right to vote. This time, however, a credentials committee was arranged and every voting delegate was supposed to have his credentials properly approved.

Votes Six Times

"When it came time to vote it seemed that we farmers couldn't manufacture credentials fast enough. I saw one manager vote six times representing, I suppose, six different elevators. In other words, our managers had been, apparently, previously informed that there was to be a fight on, and had seen to it that they had collected proxies enough to swing the election. The vote was 75 to 70 in favor of the grain trade and their managers. The farmers held the little end of the score. Well, it was a little tough to get licked, but perhaps it was a good thing in the long run because it was an interesting demonstration of how we farmers have been running a pretty big part of our business. After this little show, perhaps we will be more interested in seeing that things are done properly."

Earl Ericson,
Knox County, Ill.

A Masterpiece

THE writer read the recent address of Hon. Arthur M. Hyde at Springfield. It is a most comprehensive yet analytical exposition of present agricultural conditions.

Comprehensive, because world competition is brought face to face with the American farmer in a clear and conclusive manner.

Analytical, because the whole problem is treated in a practical way without savouring of an unworkable and theoretical utopia.

It is the finest production thus far "from one who knows" to those who are needy and eager to learn, and should be proclaimed a masterpiece and read by every pupil as well as every farmer, Am pleased to voice this little expression of appreciation.

Omar P. Wagner,
Livingston County, Ill.

Liked Hyde's Speech

I WAS present at the annual luncheon of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Springfield, and heard the address of the Hon. Arthur M. Hyde. The same speech has been read again and again in the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD. I shall read the treatise many times.

It is so comprehensive in its treatment of the causes, present status and necessary remedial measures of the agricultural situation.

The positive, courageous statements in the address of the secretary of agriculture make me to believe that surely Hon. Arthur M. Hyde will prove to be the great emancipator of American agriculture.

G. H. Iftner,
Effingham County, Ill.

A Few Observations

"YOU invite comments on Secretary Hyde's address at Springfield, and I should like to respond with a few observations on what I regard as the two most significant points he brought out in his discussion of the agricultural situation.

"One of these has to do with crop acreage reduction. Secretary Hyde went no farther than to advocate the withdrawal from production of all marginal farming lands, and to reforest these under state and federal auspices. Certainly there can be no objection to such a program. However, when the Farm Board advocates acreage reduction it has in mind something much more direct than that. It is now urging reduction in the cotton and spring wheat acreages, pointing out that if this is not done it will not be responsible for the course of the markets in these two commodities. While acreage reduction offers the most effective remedy ever proposed for reducing surpluses, it is doubtless the most complex and difficult of all to administer positively and fairly.

Acreage Reduction

"Those of us who for years have kept a fair proportion of our farms in legumes would welcome a program of acreage reduction in grain crops, the acres going to legumes or forest. But this method requires time. It cannot be given effect over night, or in a single season, as the Farm Board wants done. The sort of reduction insisted upon just now will result either in acres lying idle, or in being planted to some other cash crop. To leave good farm land entirely out of production while still subject to taxation and other costs, seems scarcely worthy of discussion. To put it to some other crop coming under the paternalism of the Farm Board would merely be 'robbing Peter to pay Paul.'

"A short time ago in discussing the condition in the South with a friend who is familiar with conditions there, he made the statement that he believed the South would reduce its cotton acreage materially in 1930. I immediately asked if the released acres would not go into corn, and he said, 'Yes.'

"Now, there we have the whole situation. If the spring wheat belt could grow cotton and thereby replace a part of the wheat acreage, I suppose we would then have reductions in both cotton and wheat! Next summer we will hear a lot about reducing the acreage of fall wheat, and doubtless with some result. Except in the drier parts of the wheat country, corn will be substituted. But in the meantime, we of the corn belt will be hearing of how stupid we are for producing so much corn. . . .

"And because of just this condition, I venture to predict that if the Farm Board continues to stress acreage reduction along the present lines, the farmer will be in for a lot of abuse from those who are unable or unwilling to comprehend the situation; and in the meantime the Farm Board will have safely 'passed the buck.'

Save Home Market

"Another point of importance which the Secretary brought out is that of the tariff. If agriculture the world over is in trouble, as seems true; if there is over-production in the foreign markets as well as in the home market,

then we had better be looking to that home market, while there is yet time. When home consumption does catch up with home supply it will require every ounce of effort agriculture can muster to preserve protective tariff rates. If anyone is inclined to doubt this, he should read in the Congressional Record the tariff debates going on at the present time. Eastern members of Congress generally, Democrats and Republicans alike, are bitter against the farmer. They will defend any sort of an increase on a product of industry on the ground that industry must be kept employed so the country generally will be prosperous. Then there will be a demand for farm products. On the other hand, if it is proposed to place real protection on an agricultural product, these same gentlemen orate with passionate indignation against raising the cost of living. . . . .

"Let us not belittle too much the idea of tariff rates on those products of which we now produce a surplus. While these rates may not be effective now, they will be some day, and on that day agriculture will be fighting for its life in an effort to maintain them. To have them a part of the law at that time will be of tremendous advantage. The farmer's fight for tariff rates has not yet begun. I wonder if he is alive to the situation."

E. D. Lawrence,
McLean County, Ill.

Reforestation Important

I HAVE read the article in the February RECORD, by Secretary Arthur M. Hyde. It has stimulated my "thinking machine"—no doubt having done the same for others. The facts the secretary presented concerning the reforestation of marginal lands has interested me considerably.

It would seem to be economic folly to keep on using, and increasing the use of our poorer lands. In fact, considering the justice to future generations, it might even be declared to be criminal folly to use up our reserve food and lumber supplies in the depletion of our marginal lands, as we now use the term. We shall need those acres some day, far more than we do now. Incidentally by using such lands we have helped create a vicious circle, the center of which is the bug-a-bear, price-breaking surplus.

Shortsighted Policy

You only have to glance at some of the large river systems of the world to understand what is meant by deforestation. Wherever the trees have been removed and the grassy lands plowed up—specially on inclines—the rivers have carried the future food and wood supplies out into the oceans, in form of fertile, silty soil. Some of the abandoned lands of China are an example—and we have plenty here in our own country. Famine in the articles used by man has been the result and will continue to be the result of such national and individual shortsighted policy.

With the ever increasing shortage of lumber, for building purposes, industrial uses and farming needs, I believe the time is here now to do something about placing our poorer acres into growing future lumber supplies and soil conserving. To be sure we have our national parks with their growing timber; and some of the states own forest lands, many of which are only stump lands, reverting to the state for lack of tax payments. But as to actually doing something about the marginal lands, scattered all over the country, we practically have only growled about the production of surplus crops, of which they are capable.

Grow More Trees

It has occurred to me that a system might be developed, wherein the marginal acres on our farms, as well as large tracts, might be placed back to growing timber and conserving our soil resources. The county adviser, or some other county official, is in a position to know about the fertile, marginal and poor lands of every county in the United States. With the help of soil surveys developed by the state agricultural colleges, a record of such lands could be made. Adaptable trees could be secured and planted. And such land kept free from taxes, until production of lumber begins. . . . .

Emet N. Hopson,
Macoupin County, Ill.

HOW many of our readers will follow the advice of Secretary Hyde and Chairman Alex Legge of the Farm Board and plant 5 to 10 acres to trees? Who has a plan for acreage reduction to eliminate crop surpluses and how could it be enforced? Write your comments to the Reader's Forum, I. A. A. RECORD, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SECRETARY HYDE'S address is an able exposition of the farmer's problem. Agriculture is fortunate in having such a strong defender. While Secretary Hyde does not discuss some of the vital issues, yet his discussion of surplus production, marketing, the tariff, sub-marginal land, taxation and organization will appeal in the main to farmers everywhere. Such themes as forced money deflation, price-fixing, speculation, market manipulation, credit, banking and legislation are themes that lie at the very heart of the farmer's plight but they are often overlooked in discussions of this sort.

Please bear with a few suggestions:

On nearly every farm there is a certain amount of submarginal land. If this is neglected or abandoned will not the interest and taxes thereon eat up the profit from the productive land? As a rule farmers aim to make every acre contribute something toward the total income.

Tariff On Imports

Why dismiss from tariff consideration the 61% of agricultural commodities which we do not produce? A tariff on these would of course increase the price to the consumer and therefore divert his food demands to the commodities which we do produce. If the 61% comes in duty free, then the consumer would be attracted to the cheaper imported foods and raw material and diverted from our own farm commodities. Why not go the full length with agriculture as with industry?

Why eliminate the surplus? There seldom is a world surplus. Taking one year with another the world consumes all the food produced and, at that, millions suffer the pangs of hunger. It is a question whether the elimination of the surpluses is wise, economic or humanitarian. The consuming public should be protected against a shortage of food. A surplus adds to our national income and fortifies the nation against disasters such as war, crop failures, and physical losses due to fire, flood, tornado and enemies. The aim of surplus control legislation should be not to eliminate the surplus but to prevent it from destroying the domestic price . . . . William Osburn, Grundy County, Ill.

From Union County

Editor I. A. A. Record:

AGRICULTURE must be organized, this is easily said; but cleaning an Augean stable is child's play in comparison with this job, uniting those six million farmers in a workable unit. Of this I am very doubtful. Now supposing it would come to this—the unification of us hayseeds—then the trouble would begin.

Suppose we would want to reduce the acreage. Will the big landowner who lives in city and town submit to a mandate to reduce his acreage in proportion to his holdings? And suppose we farmers were successful in controlling the acreage thereby getting more money in our hands, would that better our condition? For a year or so, and after that we would find ourselves in the same plight.

It is not that we raise too large crops. It is taxation. Take the income tax schedule. Sixty-five per cent of all the wealth is in the possession of two per cent, 25 per cent is owned by eight per cent, and 10 per cent by 90 per cent of the people. Thus 90 per cent of the people are the genuine taxpayers—and not all of them. The majority of the farmers are included in the 90 per cent. Mr. Lowden and Mr. Schwab form a class by themselves. Ten per cent of the people unload their taxes on our shoulders, and the result, foreclosures, until we have a few rich families and the rest their slaves—what next?

History Repeats

It might be that I see the future with the eyes of a pessimist; but history repeats itself. The drifting of our nation's wealth in lesser and lesser hands will bring more and more hardships and suffering to the common people because the Shylocks want their pound of flesh. How many farmers did lose their land since the world war? Do we know the exact number? From 1920-'23, 22 per cent of all who farmed lost their holdings—14 per cent renters, eight per cent landowners. Nineteen hundred and twenty-eight forecloures of farm mortgages were still six times greater than 1917. Surely wars will and do enslave the wealth-producing farmers and laborers, and to whom?

Farmers and laborers in all the last warring countries, except Russia, suffer on account of taxation, paying interest on war debts, pensions, standing armies and navies. To whom are the nations in debt? Not to the masses. I am, for one, to cancel all the war debts. I am willing to grant a person his bonds, if they don't call for millions, were they the last straw to support him. I know a good many persons who bought liberty bonds paid in full and sold them for less money because they needed money. That is one way to get rich. That last crash on the stock market swallowed up a good many sharks. The income tax should show this plainly.

Goes On

This digesting goes on undisturbed 'till the end comes. To prevent this end coming—it might not be so blessed—the best cure would be canceling all war debts, reducing the interest, and reducing the salaries of all our officers, and an inheritance tax high enough so no person will try to become a millionaire. That means to be more honest. No really honest person—to my thinking—can become a millionaire. Profit is the soul of all business. Look at our millionaires. They surely took profit by hook or crook. The last oil scandal should convince any person who thinks.

G. Rudert, the writer of this, is one of the charter members of our Farm Bureau in Union county. Politically a red blooded socialist, born in Germany, raised on a farm there. My relatives over there and forefathers were farmers and landowners say for centuries our family records show. When 16 years old wanderlust got hold of me, and I left for America—the point, to get rich.

Well, I never will get rich, and don't care. I always read a lot. I have in my possesion

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SICKNESS and death are the common levelers of all humanity. Wealth and position can not stave off disease nor stem the hand of the Grim Reaper. Neither respect persons. To the man flat on his back worldly possessions fade into oblivion.

Men of power who have surmounted difficulties throughout their lives finally fall prey to the common enemy of all, diseases and ailments of the flesh. Baffled and defeated, they leave their fortunes to endow hospitals, sanitariums, and clinics to fight that which conquered them. This is one of the reasons why untold millions have been poured into hospitals and medical research by rich men.

People of means go south during the winter for their health and perhaps die. Most of us can find health abundantly in the bracing wintry climate of the north if we will. Old Doc Evans tells us that, "Sunlight over ice and snow is very rich in those ingredients which increase resistance to infections among adults and promote growth among children. The effects of cold air, snow, and rain on the complexion are superior to those of remedies sold over the counter. The fine complexions are found among people who expose themselves to winter cold." That is heartening information to us who from economic necessity must stay where we are the year 'round.

Nine out of ten are careless of their health. Doctors tell us that more than 90 per cent of all human ailments are preventable. Lack of a proper diet and irregular eating habits account perhaps for more than half of our troubles. Too little sleep and rest, foul air, lack of the right kind of exercise, improper clothing, and failure to observe the ordinary rules of health account for the rest.

The indoor worker weakens his vitality by too many hours in a warm, stuffy and often foul atmosphere. The outdoor worker, more fortunate in his environment from the standpoint of fresh air, may abuse himself in other ways. All must pay the price sooner or later for breaking the laws of nature. I knew a young man afflicted with diabetes who was too weak willed or stubborn to diet. He gormandized on starches and sweets against doctor's orders and dug an early grave with his teeth. What fools we are.—E. G. T.

More than 600 red top growers signed up to sell their red top seed through the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange during the first two weeks' drive early in February.

Farm Truck Licenses

"Just a few remarks in regard to farm truck licenses.

"I own a one and one-half ton truck. I drive about 2,500 miles in a season and pay $22.50 for my license, and the regular trucking man is on the road every day, pays $22.50 for licenses and drives about 25,000 a year.

"I think this is very unfair to the farmer. Any man who applies for a chauffeur's license can afford to pay the price, for he uses the road."

Jess S. Bachman,
Woodford County, Ill.

What Is A Farm?

Three acres is a farm, say officials in charge of the Census Bureau. A farm is all the land farmed by one person whether it is three acres or 3,000 acres. No tract of land of less than three acres will be registered as a farm unless it produced last year at least $250 worth of farm products either consumed on the farm or sold.

A large country place of 10, 15, or 20 acres may not necessarily qualify as a farm. Actual farming or agricultural operations must be carried out to qualify. Farm land is considered "operated" not only when cultivated, but also when it is used for pasture or for production of hay.

In 1925 when the last census was taken there were 15,151 farms of less than three acres. The total number of farms in the nation at that time was 6,371,640.

Livestock Sales Plan

A million dollar national livestock marketing association to co-ordinate and control sales and standardize rates is provided for in a plan recently presented by the Federal Farm Board to livestock growers in Chicago.

The program and proposal of the Farm Board was outlined by James C. Stone, the Board's vice-chairman, to representatives of 25 co-operatives. Mr. Stone stated that the organization could be launched just as soon as the plan is ratified by the board of directors of the co-operative livestock sales commission associations.

Grain Grading Film

A two-reel motion picture film showing methods of grain sampling and grading was recently completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of this film can be obtained by county advisers and other extension agents free of charge by writing Fred G. Smith, Federal Grain Supervision, Room 1138, 327 So. LaSalle St., Chicago. The Chicago office also has a copy of an excellent one-reel film on the "Combine Harvester."

Other government films on a variety of subjects can be obtained by writing the Motion Picture Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Obstruct T. B. Testing Vets Face Fines and Prison

Four cattle owners of Butler County, Ohio, were found guilty and convicted recently in the Federal Court at Dayton, Ohio, for conspiracy to assault and forcibly oppose employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who attempted to test herds of cattle for tuberculosis in accordance with the State law. The defendants, among others, had endeavored to hold up the area plan of tuberculin-testing of cattle in the county by force and violence, after an injunction issued by the local court had expired. The men carried a shotgun, a blacksnake whip, pitchforks, clubs, and stones.

After most of the herds in the county had been tested, cattle owners and breeders appealed to the local Federal and State authorities to send veterinarians to test the remaining 52 herds in order that the county might become classed as a modified-accredited area. The violence occurred on July 23, 1929, when Drs. Solon Gillen and Chas. S. Elliott endeavored to complete the test on one of the herds.

The case was tried before Judge Robert R. Nevin and the trial lasted three weeks. The four persons convicted were James N. Griffin, Wert A. Whipp, John A. Donson, and Valeria Donson. They face imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary and fines up to $10,000, but have appealed to a higher court.

Soybean Oil

NO ONE knows much about soybean oil. It is difficult to sell for this reason. The edible field is as yet unopened and the tendency of soybean oil to become rancid is a bar to its ready sale, according to Otto Eisenschimel, expert oil chemist.

"Soybean oil is a semi-drying oil and is not considered as desirable as linseed oil for use in paints," he said. "It is being combined, however, with linseed and other oils with considerable success by paint manufacturers. More experience is needed. The oil situation today is deplorable. The outlook for next year is better, however. The soybean oil processors must cultivate the high priced markets, that is, they must try to sell larger quantities of the oil into those channels that pay the most money for it. The oil at present is being used largely as a fat. The market is at yet only scratched."

Employers' liability insurance is limited to Farm Bureau members. A minimum premium deposit of $10 based on a minimum payroll of $1,000 is required. A one per cent additional deposit is required for each $500 of payroll or major fraction thereof in excess of $1000 annual payroll. The policy fee in all cases is $5.

It is planned to make only one assessment a year, although assessments can be made semi-annually if necessary.

Earl C. Smith has been appointed a member of the state board of agricultural advisers by Governor Emmerson.

The Agricultural Situation

By ALEXANDER LEGGE, Chairman, Federal Farm Board

MR. LEGGE made the speech printed herewith before a group consisting largely of Chicago business men, several months ago. It came to our attention only recently. He talked estemporaneously at the dinner closing the Sixth Conference of Major Industries sponsored by the University of Chicago, the Institute of American Meat Packers, and nineteen other organizations.

Alex Legge's characteristic shrewdness, directness, and grasp of the essentials in the job before him are clearly revealed in this speech. It gives you an estimate of the kind of man we have at the head of the Farm Board. The common sense and ability to drive at the heart of a question that made Mr. Legge a $100,000 a year man can be read between the lines. Don't miss reading this article.—Editor.

ONE should not face an audience like this without adequate preparation, but my clients have been rather insistent since I agreed to come here that their problems in meat, wheat, cotton, and one thing and another were more important than anybody's speech—so, should my talk be rambling and disconnected, I ask your indulgence to that extent.

Going back—one of the questions is: When did the agricultural problem begin? How far have we any record? I can't answer that very clearly; it was before my time.

A New York paper recently put out in a Sunday supplement what purported to be a tablet dug up in the Valley of the Kings on which was an inscription by Argan, I think it is, the king of kings, who passed away in 3500 B. C. On the tablet the king admonished his people that, to protect the nation, they should try to correct the frivolous habits of the young women of the day and also the disparity between the earnings of agriculture and the villages. In other words, they had flapper and farm relief questions even in those days.

Drifting To City

I don't vouch for the story nor can I vouch for the story of some of the latest economists who think they see in our present situation a parallel with the history of Rome in its balmiest days. The drift of the people from the country to the city is certainly going on here at the present time and their experiences portray what it means—they had transferred people from the soil to the centers of population and you all know the result. I have seen a little in recent years of the reverse movement where the overcrowded city is being relieved. The people are being moved back to the farms under the escort of a government gentleman in a black shirt. I hope we won't have to do it that way.

Now we still hear the question, what is the problem; is there an agricultural problem, is it real? The National Industrial Conference Board, not made up of farmers or supported by farmers but supported by you people here, passed on that question, and answered it very fully and completely. I have never had any doubt about it myself. I was raised on the farm. I have always owned a farm and I know about how the thing runs, but I will not use my personal illustration. If any of you gentlemen have any question about it ask your esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Samuel Insull. He has a record of being a wizard. He can take a gas company and a light plant and a railroad and what not and make it purr and make it move and make it pay dividends and profits, reduce the prices and make everybody happy, but he can't run a farm except in red ink. He admits it. He has as good a manager as I ever met trying to run it, but he can't make it pay expenses. I am sorry Mr. Insull is not here this evening, but I am sure he would verify that statement if he were.

Now there is a better understanding than there was a few years ago of this subject, but it is not well understood by the people of the country at large today. Some of the questions that come in to us are astounding in the lack of knowledge of the facts that exist all around you. The farmer has been lost in the shuffle, to a measurable extent, in the rapid progress of industry. To illustrate: One of these statistical "sharks" down at Washington has been compiling figures on gifts and donations made by philanthropic people during the last eight years. During that time the front pages of the papers have been filled with this farm problem most of the time, but out of gifts totalling nearly $17,000,000,000—$2,800,000,000 of which was given in 1928—$1,000,000, donated by Gianini to the University of California, is the only donation that you can trace to the agricultural interests of the nation. For the farmer to participate in any other donations he has to come to town.

Is Not Favoritism

I just quote that to show how completely the farmer has been lost out of the public consciousness of this great nation.

Then we have the question of this measure, the Agricultural Marketing Act, this law which we are trying to administer as being socialistic, paternalistic—favoritism of one kind or another. Is there the need of government action, and if so, why? What is it? Is it any greater measure of relief that is contemplated in this law than has been afforded to labor, to industry, to transportation or to finance? I think not. It does go, it seeks to go, many good ways.

In recent weeks, members of the Farm Board have received literally thousands of communications—editorials, newspaper clippings, telegrams, letters, telephone calls, personal commiseration—over the panning we got up on the "Hill" in the Senate inquiry. There is nothing to that from our standpoint, but out of all that not one single friend who tried to condole with us has seen through the picture of what is beyond.

Why is there a radical bloc? Why are there Progressives? In each and every instance, gentlemen, they represent distress at home. They are trying to find an expression for the distress in some part of this great nation. Remove the distress and you won't have any trouble with radical blocs in the government of this country. If you do not remove the distress, if some one does not find a way to do it, you will find conditions much worse in the future than you have seen them in the past.

I Can't Agree

Some people say that there cannot be any parity between industry and agriculture. I can't hold to that at all. They quote the repeal of the British corn law as a marking of the ways, or, to become a commercial nation and pass the farmer over to peasantry. I don't think that is literally true, but, if it were, I am not certain that it was a good move. You have the picture today of Great Britain, sturdy old Great Britain, which has the farm problem quite as acute as it is here, and, with it all, you have a Prime Minister, elected for the second time, representing the Socialists and rather radical Socialists of the British Commonwealth. The repeal of the corn law may not have worked out altogether happily.

Individualism The Reason

Why has agriculture lagged behind, particularly in this country? I think the answer is individualism, isolation. Collective action as compared to individual action is represented in every industry here except in agriculture. I don't mean by that any great combination of units. That is not the story at all. It is a combination of minds. Industries are run by a group of minds working together. It isn't any one man's guess that decides the best thing to do. It is the concerted action of many men, studied action, carefully reviewed, and reviewed again. You have to do all that to avoid making any mistakes, while the farmer acting individually gauges his program by the horizon, seeing but little beyond what there is in sight in making his plans.

Again in this day of high standards of living—now get that right (the high standard of living we boast about, you have all become accustomed to it)—many people, who years ago felt that every dollar they gave to the wage earner beyond what he

could possibly live on was a dollar wasted, today advocate a high rate of wages and make him a better buyer. If that is true of the wage earner, why not of the farmer?

If a manufacturer gives his men a raise in pay he quotes it in the price of the goods he sells. Naturally. Why shouldn't he? He passes it along. And in many cases this accumulative high standard of living cost is passed along again and again. A man gets a little higher price for making the brick or making the steel, the contractor has to pay a little more wages to build the building. In the end your rent goes up. Then you pass the rent along to somebody else, but eventually away off, clear out in the prairie, you pass part of this burden to somebody who hasn't any place to pass it, simply because he has no voice in the price put on his goods. His is a buyer's market. He takes what he can get and has absolutely no voice in saying what that price shall be. That is the trouble with agriculture, not only in America, but in many other places.

What Is Cure

Now, what is the cure? You hear a great many arguments now about mass production on the farm, production in great units and operating more economically. That is possible. It is being done successfully in a few instances, but it is very repugnant to the nation's ideals, to the homestead, to the man who tries to make a home for himself and his family on the land.

In my judgment it can be accomplished without the merging of farms. The farmer's handicap is not so much in the things that he buys. When my friend Rosenwald (Julius Rosenwald) here gets out his mail order book, somebody else gets the chain store right up to the door of the farmer, in addition to what service he has had in the past. His buying is fairly comparable with you people in town; he is not paying any great premium on the stuff he buys. What is wrong with him is in what he sells. He needs to get something for that.

That, I believe, can be done by collective action in the selling line only without disturbing what is established otherwise. In other words, by massing together in large units the product of any commodity, agricultural or otherwise, you have a better bargaining power than when you have a thousand people each competing with the other, while one should do the job.

Producer Has Control

Now you say, "Why do I assume that a co-operative run by a bunch of untrained farmers can do better in marketing their crops than the old time machinery that has been set up, the old system, the old agency now at work?" Don't lose sight of this fundamental, gentlemen, and that is, the private agency has no control over the flow of the commodity to the market. The producer has. The Producer can so regulate the marketings of his crop collectively that he never will have a glut, and if there is any surplus he will keep it at home and not pay freight on it.

To illustrate, I refer to my friend, Charlie Teague, member of the Federal Farm Board, with 25 years experience in the citrus business. Today we have the picture of possibly two or three concerns, shipping and handling practically all the citrus fruit that is krown on the Pacific Coast, while down in little Florida, which grows a very small percentage of the whole amount, there are some 132 different shippers. Florida growers bunch their products. It goes to Baltimore today, to New York tomorrow, but it goes in a bunch. It gluts the market and it is sacrificed. You don't find the gentlemen on the Pacific Coast doing that. Their market is studied and watched every day, and the flow of the goods to the market is based on what that market has been consuming in corresponding weeks of previous years, and, if there comes a little too much, by-product plants have been provided in which the surplus is salvaged at home without paying any freight on it. The central market does not get a chance to handle that at all.

If you haven't read this speech of Alex Legge's you have missed one of the most interesting and important documents and contributions to the voluminous literature on the subject, ever published. This article can not help but stimulate you to thought. Write your comments for the "Reader's Forum", c-o I. A. A. Record, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

That is the difference between organized marketing and the present disorganized system in general use. The ability to regulate supply to demand is the life of any business, of all our businesses. If you manufacture too much stuff and the market can't absorb it, what do you do? In the last analysis this organized marketing of agricultural products will do that same thing for farmers.

A Little Arithmetic

It isn't a happy thought to the average farmer to think he might have to reduce production, *but some day he will get it through his head that four bushels of wheat at $1.50 a bushel is $6.00, but that five bushels at $1.00 a bushel is only $5.00.* That percentage of reduced production, twenty per cent less, would easily result in a return of 20 per cent more, could it be applied this minute. A 20 per cent reduction in what he produces would bring his supply within the tariff barriers which today are practically of no use to grain growers. He wouldn't have any trouble in getting 20 per cent more for 20 per cent less gain.

No Need To Worry

This question comes in right there: Suppose this works out successfully? What is it going to do to the other fellow? The miller and the canner and every other fellow who processes farm products wants to know, "What is it going to do to me? Why don't you consult me before you do this or do that?"

The answer, gentlemen, is simple. If that processer, whoever he may be, is doing a useful service at a reasonable cost, he has nothing to worry about. Service has to be performed. If he can do it as cheaply, as well, and as efficiently as anybody else, why should he worry? He won't have to change. If he is not doing it effectively and economically, and furnishing good service for the revenue he gets out of it, he is going to pass out of the picture, anyway. It may be competition, it may be co-operation, but in any event he is going, because the inefficient has to go.

Now I am not going to take much more time, gentlemen. It is getting a bit late for us farmers.

The Consumer

Then we get the next question: How is it going to affect the consumer? To some extent it may increase the cost to the consumer on some farm products, but not on everything. We start with the wage earner who gets a raise of pay and he passes it along to the manufacturer and the wholesaler and the retailer and it finally gets back to the farmer. If he has to pay out a little bit of that wage for an increased cost of living, why, you have only made the circle complete. He hasn't any kick coming; only he will just try to get a little more when he gets the next advance.

You people living here in Chicago (I lived here for thirty years until quite recently) have been paying fourteen cents a quart for your milk in recent years. People in St. Paul or Minneapolis buy the same grade and the same quality of milk, all pasteurized and sterilized and whatever they do to it (it is a lot these days to comply with the health regulations), and they get it for twelve cents. Yet, the farmer in Minnesota gets thirty cents a hundred more for the milk than the farmer in Illinois. All that difference was taken out of obsolete methods of distribution—every cent of it.

The Modern Way

Instead of there being eight or ten or a dozen different milk wagons going down the alley, one goes down the alley. The distributors, the same men who grew up in the trade, are still doing the work. They have so many blocks allotted to them and nobody else goes on their territory. You don't have a case where you have five or six or ten apartment buildings together, and as many different men coming up, putting down a package of butter and a bottle of milk, and in a few minutes another

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KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John E. Boland, Medical Director, Country Life Insurance Co.

THE purpose of the medical department of insurance companies is to pass on risks. In the past we have been satisfied to limit our activities to this. However, the Country Life Insurance Company, in keeping with its first principle of always to be of utmost service to its policyholders, has decided to go a step farther. We are planning a series of educational articles to be published periodically.



Dr. John E. Boland

Our stories will have to do with the promotion of health and the prevention of disease with an occasional one on life insurance. We hope to present these to our readers in a form that will be readily understood, keeping away from technical medical terms.

Our aim is to aid our policyholders in attaining the highest degree of health possible. This can only be brought about by periodic medical examinations made by dependable physicians.

Often Careless

A tendency of the family physician, who has known his patient for years, is to make light of these periodic examinations. He is very apt to say, "Why, you are in perfect health. I have known you from the date of your birth. Why bother me, my business is to care for the sick, not for healthy individuals like you."

Unless examinations are complete and thorough, they are of no value. Medical experience of the benefits derived from regular examinations of presumably healthy individuals is sufficiently widespread that we have all recognized its great value.

We know of the material reduction in infant deaths accomplished by the supervision of the feeding and hygiene of babies from birth to the age of two years. During the years prior to the entry of school life, some form of medical supervision of apparently healthy children is justified by the number of important defects discovered. Therefore, periodic examinations should begin at the age of two years. One can not estimate the number of cases of rheumatism, heart impairments, etc., that can be avoided by examination of teeth and the removal of diseased tonsils in early life.

Prevention The Thing

In the past a person consulted a physician only because of symptoms of disease that demanded diagnosis and treatment. Now we find people coming to physicians in increasing numbers for an estimate of their state of health and for guidance in maintaining or improving it. The latter point we are desirous of strongly emphasizing.

Do not wait for specific illnesses to consult your physician. The average adult accepts certain tendencies of departure from normal such as overweight, constipation, shortness of breath, loss of weight, etc., as predetermined and beyond his control and has resigned himself to these conditions. The attitude of resignation and acceptance of limitations is entirely out of accord with the present day demand for mechanical efficiencies.

Auto Gets More Care

The comparison of the human machine to an automobile is an illustration of the importance of periodic examination. To get the highest degree of efficiency out of our automobile it must be in the best mechanical condition possible. Automobile companies recognizing this fact advise automobile owners to have their cars serviced at regular intervals. Practically all automobile owners co-operate in this respect. Surely if we do this with our automobiles, it seems only plausible that we should do likewise with our bodies.

One naturally believes that prevention of illness should begin with children, therefore, in our larger cities this work has been widely developed. While results with adults will not at first be startling, any one who has had his defects pointed out and recommendations made for mending his ways, readily sees the great value in periodic examinations. See your family physician at least once a year for a complete physical examination. Visit your dentist at least twice a year.

Our aim is not only to add life to your years, but to add years to your life.

Endorse Co-op

The Iroquois County Farm Bureau board of directors in joint session with the Farm Bureau grain marketing committee on Feb. 22 unanimously endorsed the Illinois Grain Corporation.



THE annual spring meeting of the board of directors of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League will be held Friday, March 21, 1930 at 1:00 p. m. in the Jefferson hotel, Peoria.

The directors and representatives of counties interested in baseball were polled regarding the choice for a meeting place. Ten voted in favor of Peoria, seven for Bloomington, and six for Springfield.

A third member of the state arbitration committee will be chosen, baseball divisions will be rearranged for the convenience of the member teams, rules and regulations governing the playing of games in 1930 will be adopted, games scheduled, and other business transacted.

An effort is being made to organize a new division in northern Illinois. Lee county, which played in the League last year with Henry, Knox, and Stark, has indicated its unwillingness to continue unless a new division can be formed to include neighboring counties. Jo Daviess and Stephenson counties may have teams, while farm advisers in Carroll, Whiteside, Winnebago, and DeKalb are being asked to sound the sentiment for farm baseball in those counties.

LaSalle county has announced its intentions of bringing out a team. Farm Adviser S. G. Turner of Livingston county had 25 players and fans at a recent meeting in Pontiac where it was decided to proceed in organizing a Farm Bureau team.

Iroquois county has joined the League and work has started toward organizing teams in Kankakee, Montgomery, and Macoupin counties.

The Agricultural Situation

(Continued from page 12)

fellow puts another one over there. That waste has been taken out of the Twin Cities; it has been going on for eight or nine years. It is not an experiment; it has been done long enough so that we know it can be done.

What are we doing about it? I don't know whether this Farm Board is going to solve this problem, gentlemen. I hope somebody solves the problem because, as I intimated a moment ago, if this board or some other agency doesn't make real progress towards its solution you are going to face it again and in a more drastic form.

We are trying to bring together these commodity groups for centralized action; trying to get for farmers a better regulation, a more orderly marketing of their product, and cut out this fifty and sixty per cent fluctuation up and down in the price, from day to day, from month to month, if we can. We hope that we are going to make some progress along that line. It looks encouraging at the moment. Something is being done.

There is one thing you can rest assured of—the American farmer is never going to become a peasant or a serf. Don't complain because he has a farm bloc. Don't criticize because he tries to obtain through the ballot that which a few centuries ago people obtained with a bullet. Balloting is the better method. Give him credit for going at it in the right way. Give him your encouragement, give him your support, your help. You are all interested—you are interested from the standpoint of citizens, you are interested from the standpoint of the future, of the government itself, as to whether he is going to survive and continue along sound, economic, sane lines or whether

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Why Club Members Should Market Their Livestock Co-operatively

By GAILLORD WAGNER, *Pontiac, Livingston County, Ill.,*
Sweepstakes Prize Essay In State-wide Contest

THE co-operative marketing of livestock by 4-H Club members is necessary for many reasons.

Before our local producers' association was organized we had several stock buyers in our locality who bought our stock in a good many cases at prices below what they were actually worth to the producer. We sold this way simply because there was no other means of selling. The buyer would purchase the good along with the poor at lump prices. The prices paid were so low in many cases, it worked hardship on the producer. Hog growers were not acquainted with the kind and quality of livestock the market demanded.

The First Step

After our local association was organized, a manager was selected, with whom we listed the stock we wished to sell. As soon as a carload was ready for shipment, the manager notified the owners and they brought the stock to the local yards where it is loaded and shipped to the terminal market. After the stock is sold at the terminal market, the proceeds, with expenses deducted, are sent to the manager who remits the correct amounts to each of the owners.

We have not only done away with the local buyer, who was making large returns at our expense, but we also learned the kind of stock the market demands. If we have good stock to market that is the proper weight and quality or if we have a poor grade, each is sold in a class according to weight and quality and a fair market value less actual marketing expense is realized.

At the Terminal

The next important step in our co-operative marketing is a co-operative selling agency at the terminal market. This organization handles selling at cost and full profits are realized by the producer.

At the different terminal markets over the country there are numerous commission or old line selling agencies that handle livestock on a commission basis and their profits go to the owners of the firms. These commission firms greatly outnumber the actual buyers of our livestock which creates a situation that is not to the best interests of the producer. Instead of the buyer going out and bidding for his stock, he makes the rounds and finds out what the numerous agencies have to offer and of course buys from those who will sell the cheapest, which creates a competitive selling rather than a competitive buying market.

Too Many Sellers

In other words the bargaining power is in the hands of the buyer instead of the seller. If all livestock would be handled through the co-operative selling agency, the buyers would greatly outnumber the selling agencies and would naturally create a competitive buying system that would mean higher bidding on our livestock.

Every buyer knows, when he goes to the yards, what the firm he represents wants for that day and if there is only one agency selling that particular kind of stock, he is going to buy instead of bargaining with other commission firms. He knows also that if there is but one selling agency, he will have competition for that stock and will have to bid up to get it.



Gaillord Wagner

This method would also bring a closer relationship between the producer and the consumer in that the producer would know just what the consumer demanded and raise stock accordingly.

It is the duty of every 4-H Club member to market his livestock through the co-operative system. We clubbers of today are the stock producers of tomorrow. This system has been brought about by the efforts of our fathers and we should fall in line with them and help protect the co-operate system which is now well on its way to success.

We learn co-operation through our activities in 4-H Club work. Thus we can carry our training over into co-operative marketing and yet at the same time derive a further profit thereby.

THE essay by Gaillord Wagner published herewith was awarded first prize in the northern Illinois division, and grand sweepstakes prize in the state-wide essay contest conducted by the livestock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The county Farm Bureaus supervised the contest locally and submitted their first prize essays in the state contest. Gaillord will be presented with a $50 gold watch. First prize winners in the central and southern Illinois districts will be awarded gold watches valued at $25. Second prizes of $10 each will be awarded in each district.

As we go to press the judges are at work deciding the other prize winners among the many essays submitted.

Reader's Forum

(Continued from page 9)

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Gustav Rudert, Union County, Ill.

The Agricultural Situation

(Continued from page 13)

we are looking forward to more drastic efforts being made purely of distress. The distress is real.

The preceding speaker spoke about this $2,000 income of the workers. There are 6,000,000 people raising cotton in this country whose average family income in cash is less than $300 per year. That can easily be proven. That income of $2,000 a year would be an immense fortune to any one of them. It doesn't sound very high or very large in these days, but compare it with the poor tillers who are raising the cotton that makes the cloth you wear; family after family working for a combined cash income of less than $300 a year.

That sort of thing must pass. If you can be more broad-gauged in dealing with the labor question, see merit in the laboring man in having money so he can buy more, why not apply it to agriculture? Somehow it will be done. I don't know how much of a part we may have in bringing it about. Some one is going to do it in the not distant future. Gentlemen, I thank you.

The
...ois Agricultural Asso...on
...



APRIL

Days when the soil is warm with rain
And through the wood the sky wind steals,
Rich with the pine and the poplar smell,
And the joyous earth like a dancer reels
Through April days.

—[illegible]

MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBR'N
COLLEGE OF AGRI.,
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.

Why Club Members Should Market Their Livestock Co-operatively

By GAILLORD WAGNER, *Pontiac, Livingston County, Ill.,*
Sweepstakes Prize Essay In State-wide Contest

THE co-operative marketing of livestock by 4-H Club members is necessary for many reasons.

Before our local producers' association was organized we had several stock buyers in our locality who bought our stock in a good many cases at prices below what they were actually worth to the producer. We sold this way simply because there was no other means of selling. The buyer would purchase the good along with the poor at lump prices. The prices paid were so low in many cases, it worked hardship on the producer. Hog growers were not acquainted with the kind and quality of livestock the market demanded.

The First Step

After our local association was organized, a manager was selected, with whom we listed the stock we wished to sell. As soon as a carload was ready for shipment, the manager notified the owners and they brought the stock to the local yards where it is loaded and shipped to the terminal market. After the stock is sold at the terminal market, the proceeds, with expenses deducted, are sent to the manager who remits the correct amounts to each of the owners.

We have not only done away with the local buyer, who was making large returns at our expense, but we also learned the kind of stock the market demands. If we have good stock to market that is the proper weight and quality or if we have a poor grade, each is sold in a class according to weight and quality and a fair market value less actual marketing expense is realized.

At the Terminal

The next important step in our co-operative marketing is a co-operative selling agency at the terminal market. This organization handles selling at cost and full profits are realized by the producer.

At the different terminal markets over the country there are numerous commission or old line selling agencies that handle livestock on a commission basis and their profits go to the owners of the firms. These commission firms greatly outnumber the actual buyers of our livestock which creates a situation that is not to the best interests of the producer. Instead of the buyer going out and bidding for his stock, he makes the rounds and finds out what the numerous agencies have to offer and of course buys from those who will sell the cheapest, which creates a competitive selling rather than a competitive buying market.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD



APRIL

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Rich with the pine and the poplar smell,
And the joyous earth like a dancer reels
Through April days.

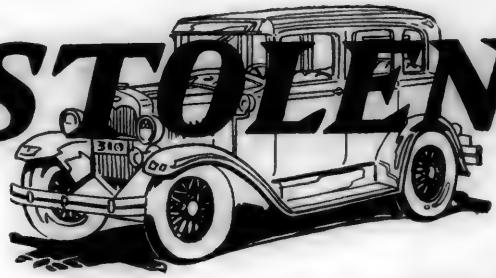
—Hamlin Garland.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

MISS MARY G. BURWASH, LIBR'N
COLLEGE OF AGRI.,
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.,
URBANA, ILL.

Apr 1930

STOLEN!



HELP WAGNER FIND HIS CAR

TO the right appear the details of a $100 reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the thief and the return of the car stolen from Charles Wagner of Ogden, Champaign county, Illinois, a policyholder in the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. WAGNER'S policy covers public liability and property damage. He did not have fire and theft insurance. This is Mr. Wagner's misfortune. While we hold that public liability and property damage insurance are perhaps more essential than any other kinds, yet this case reveals the advisability of having full coverage protection on your automobile.

Six Month's Insurance $1.05

THE last six months' assessment for fire, theft, and windstorm insurance was only $1.05. Can you afford not to have your car insured in your Own Company At Cost?

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL settles its claims promptly and offers highest security. Many of our members more than save their Farm Bureau dues annually on this one service alone. Investigate.

(Mail the coupon for full information.)

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.,
608 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

Please send me information about your policies, also costs of higher limits on public liability insurance.

Name.....

Address.....

County.....

Make of Car.....

$100 Reward

$75 will be paid for arrest and conviction of thief.

$25 will be paid for return of car to owner (or authentic information.)

Description of Car

Four-door, Model A, Ford—town sedan, 1929 model.

Engine Number—2386873.

Illinois 1930 License (number unknown).

Equipped with full length bumper at rear, no rack, trunk, tire or tire carrier on rear. Body by Murray, spare tire in left front fender well.

Color of body is a Kewanee green (gray-green), black wire wheels.

Right front fender had been dented and straightened.

Upholstering was plush, had a grease spot on front cushion.

Car, when stolen, had 2200 miles on speedometer.

Equipped with Goodyear tires.

CHARLES WAGNER

Ogden, Illinois **R. F. D. 2**

(Champaign County)

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company

608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

Published monthly by the Illinois Agricultural Association at 404 North Wesley Ave., Mount Morris, Ill. Entered as second-class matter at post-office at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 20, 1925, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Section 412, Act of Feb. 28, 1925, authorized Oct. 27, 1925. Address all communications for publication to Editorial office, Illinois Agricultural Association Record, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Number 3 | April, 1930 | Volume 8

ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION FILES APPLICATION

Commission Gets Facts On St. Louis Milk Case

Consumers Organize To Find Out Who Gets Milk Profits

A FACT-FINDING commission of consumers to investigate and make public the facts on the milk situation in the St. Louis territory is now at work. The commission grew out of a recent meeting attended by Sanitary Milk Producers' Association representatives at St. Louis.

Approximately 25 producers, farm advisers, and representatives of women's civic organizations were present. Dean Isidor Loeb of the School of Business and Public Administration of Washington University presided. Representatives of the milk distributing companies were invited, but apparently ignored the invitation.

Mrs. Comstock Chairman

The consumers' commission consists of authorized representatives of both women and men's civic organizations. Mrs. James B. Comstock, chairman of the Living Costs Committee of the League of Women Voters, assisted in organizing the commission. Mrs. F. H. Littlefield, president of the Eighth District of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Missouri, and Mrs. Virgil Loeb, chairman of the Efficiency in Government Committee of the League of Women Voters, also were active.

The Sanitary Milk Producers' Association, with a membership of 4,000 milk producers in 13 Illinois counties and four counties in Missouri, has pledged its support in making facts and information about milk production and prices available to the investigators.

In proposing the creation of a commission, E. W. Tiedeman of Belleville, Ill., secretary of the association, explained that the dairy industry is suffering from overproduction and underconsumption to such an extent that many producers are forced to sell their products at less than cost at the present time. The average price received by the producer for milk is 3.5 cents a quart, he declared.

These conditions, Tiedeman said, make it impossible for the better class of producers to stay in business and maintain the proper sanitary standards, and has forced many farmers to put their wives and small children to work in order to cut down operating costs.

"We believe the consumer is interested in obtaining milk produced under the proper

(Continued on page 4)

NOTICE

Election of Delegates

Illinois Agricultural Association

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of May and June, 1930, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureaus and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During the month of May such meetings will be conducted in the following counties: **Massac.**

During the month of June, such meetings will be conducted in the following counties: **Ogle.**

Signed

G. E. METZGER, Secretary.

April 4, 1930.

Seeks Clarification Of Marketing Plan

Await Reply to Questions Submitted to Farmers National Grain Corporation

MOVING conservatively toward its goal of erecting a safe but effective co-operative grain marketing structure within the state, the Illinois Grain Corporation recently submitted a list of nineteen questions to the Farmers National Grain Corporation for reply.

Pending an answer to the questionnaire designed to clarify misunderstandings existing among grain producers out in the field, the Illinois Grain Corporation filed its application for membership in the Farmers National.

In the meantime organization work among the grain producers has been held up. The officers and directors of the I. G. C. feel keenly their responsibility, realizing that in the Illinois Grain Corporation rests the hope and confidence of thousands of growers for a permanent state-wide marketing agency.

Need More Information

When representatives of the I. G. C. go before local co-operative elevator directors to explain the state and national plan of marketing, it is felt that they must be armed with more information regarding the detailed plans and policies of the Farmers National than have yet been divulged.

It became apparent in the solicitation work which began several weeks ago and which resulted in a number of elevators filing application for membership in the state-wide regional, that those anxious to affiliate with the Illinois Grain Corporation did not know the thought of the National Grain Corporation directors on many points of mutual interest.

The nineteen questions submitted to the Farmers National on Mar. 24 in which general interest has been expressed by prominent grain producers throughout Illinois are as follows:

1. What will be the administrative and

(Continued on page 4)

Commission Gets Facts

(Continued from page 3)

conditions, and is fair minded enough to want the producer to obtain a fair price for his product," Tiedeman continued. "The inevitable result of the present situation will be to force the farmer who attempts to maintain proper standards out of business, which will, in the long run, mean poorer milk for the consumer."

Would Avoid Milk War

"The producers feel that an impartial investigation will benefit all three sides of the triangle; the producer, the distributor and the consumer," he declared. "We are not proposing any radical movement, we do not want a milk war any more than anyone else does, and we are taking this step in the hope of avoiding a milk war."

The plan was indorsed by B. W. Tillman, farm adviser for St. Clair county, Ill.; O. W. Meyer, county agent for St. Louis county, Mo. S. H. Anderson, executive secretary of the National Dairy Show, and A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, in brief talks.

The Farm Bureaus and Illinois Agricultural Association organized and are back of the Sanitary Milk Producers determined to see that dairymen in the St. Louis district get a square deal.

The second meeting of the Fact Finding Commission investigating the milk situation at St. Louis was held at the Statler Hotel in that city on April 8.

Mrs. Wilbur Fribley of Chicago, who was the active representative of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and a member of the Fact Finding Commission that made a report on the Chicago milk situation, was the guest speaker.

Illinois Grain Files Application

(Continued from page 3)

2. What will be the possible sources of income of a regional association?
3. What will be the obligation to deliver grain on the part of a regional association of its members to the national association?
4. Will it be necessary or advisable for a regional to maintain a sales organization?
5. Will the regional be obligated to guarantee all loans made by the Federal Farm Board through the national corporation to local country elevators which are members of such regional association?
6. If loans are handled and guaranteed by a regional for its member what interest rate spread will be allowed the regional?
7. When will the Farmers National Grain Corporation be prepared to handle cash operative functions of a regional association?
8. Should the member of a regional be obligated to deliver all grain for market to the regional?
9. Does the 50 per cent limitation of non-member grain obtain as to the aggregate of grain handled by local members or does the regional, if all its members are Capper-Volstead associations, have the right to handle a 50 per cent additional amount of grain from non-member elevators?
10. Can the capital stock of a local co-operative elevator, otherwise a Capper-Volstead association, be held by the regional grain corporation, other than such capital stock as runs to producer members?
11. Can the capital stock of a regional grain corporation, otherwise a Capper-Volstead association, be held by another Capper-Volstead association, except such stock as runs to the Capper-Volstead country elevator member of the regional?
12. What percentage of the voting stock shares of a member local elevator, if any, can be held by non-producers other than Capper-Volstead associations?
13. What percentage of the voting shares of stock of a regional can be held by non-producers other than Capper-Volstead associations?
14. What is a *producer* as specified in the Capper-Volstead Act and in the Agricultural Marketing Act?
15. If a country elevator is organized under a co-operative act that fixes the proprietary interest of its reserve or surplus in the stockholders as stockholders on a per capita basis, must such reserve or surplus be converted into a stock holding if a dividend return is to be allowed on such reserve and surplus?
16. Is it proposed to have a written contract between the national and regional, and if so, what will be the substance of such agreement?
17. Should there be a written contract between the regional and its members, and if so, what should be the substance of such contract?
18. Will the obligations for stock subscription by a member in the National be uniform with all other members and will there be any adjustments of required holdings as volume of grain handled changes, and if not, what plan is in hand to give those patronizing the national equitable representation?
19. Will it be sufficient for the purposes of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and with safety to the local elevator company, for a local elevator company to amend its by-laws limiting dividends to eight per centum per annum without amending the charter?

(Continued on page 13)

I. A. A. Qualifies as a Capper-Volstead Co-op.

Real Co-operative Marketing Means Close Tieup Between Local and Terminal Organizations

THE prodigious efforts being made to propagandize the state with destructively critical literature on the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Grain Corporation only retard real co-operative marketing development. Back of the picture, of course, we see the subtle hand of the grain trade making a stand against an effective co-operative marketing program. Involved in the issue are two plans of co-operative marketing, namely, the voluntary and contract plans. It is to the interest of the enemies of co-operative marketing to fight a close tieup between local and terminal co-operative marketing organizations.

The Illinois Agricultural Association sees the best opportunity for enhancement of grain prices through the formation of a strong cooperative grain marketing development made effective through definite contractural relationships. As a result the agents of the old line interests, whose influence has been dominant in too many farmers' elevators, fight any plan that will weaken their grip on the local elevators.

What Is I. A. A.?

The Illinois Agricultural Association is still considered a "foreigner" by some folks whose interests are purely selfish. There are those who lack the ability to understand that 55,000 to 60,000 Illinois farmers can speak through a single organization.

They forget that the Illinois Agricultural Association itself can qualify as a Capper-Volstead association and in that respect is the largest single co-operative organization of its kind in the State of Illinois. So why all this criticism about the I. A. A.—60,000 farmers—taking an interest in grain marketing?

Here Are Reasons

The I. A. A. qualifies as a Capper-Volstead association because:

1. A Capper-Volstead association is composed of persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers. A person to be qualified to become a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association must be engaged in the production of agricultural products.
2. A Capper-Volstead association may be organized with or without capital stock. The Illinois Agricultural Association is organized without capital stock, being organized under the membership act of Illinois for the purpose of promoting agriculture.
3. A Capper-Volstead association must be set up to market agricultural products, either directly or through agencies. The I. A. A. is authorized under its charter to engage either directly or indirectly in

(Continued on page 8)

Knox County Wins Publicity Trophy

LaSalle, Marshall-Putnam Close Second and Third. Iroquois and Monroe Get Honorable Mention

KNOX county was awarded first place for the third consecutive year in the county Farm Bureau publicity contest conducted by the publicity department of the I. A. A. LaSalle county placed second, and Marshall-Putnam third. Knox county will retain the cup permanently as a result of its third victory. The trophy was donated by Sam Thompson, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, over four years ago. Marshall-Putnam won it the first year, and Knox county the three years following.

Follow Score Card

Following the score card which gave 40 points for the official organ, 40 for news in papers of county, 10 for state news, and 10 for special publicity features, the committee of judges gave Knox a score of 88, LaSalle 84, and Marshall-Putnam 83.

Each farm adviser was asked to designate the five best issues of the Farm Bureau paper, the five best stories published by a newspaper or farm paper, and the five best pictures illustrating Farm Bureau projects.

The Farm Bureaus in Iroquois and Monroe counties received honorable mention for their good publicity work and co-operation with the local newspapers. C. A. Hughes of Monroe county was complimented for his success in making his mimeographed official publication interesting and readable. Hughes has been co-operating with radio station KMOX in broadcasting a farm program. C. E. Johnson, Iroquois county farm adviser, has made fine progress during the past year in developing Farm Bureau publicity.

The farm advisers in the three counties standing highest are A. R. Kemp, Knox county; C. E. Gates, LaSalle county; and R. J. Laible, Marshall-Putnam county.

The contest revealed that the counties having the most effective publicity projects and where the farm advisers co-operate with the local newspapers, have the largest memberships.

"We feel it is a real honor to win a trophy of this kind," writes A. R. Kemp, Knox county farm adviser. "I feel that we are indeed fortunate in view of the fact that there are so many fine Farm Bureau publications in the state, while many of our farm advisers have had special training in newspaper work.

Use Every Means

"The publicity service of the Knox County Farm Bureau has been developed with the idea of using every available means of reaching the farmer and the public at large, in telling the Farm Bureau story News releases have been given to the daily and weekly newspapers, and to farm papers

(Continued on page 8)



I. A. A. Trophies

THE three watches shown above were presented by the Illinois Agricultural Association in the boys' and girls' essay contest on the subject, "Why Club Members Should Market Their Livestock Co-operatively." The $50 watch shown at the top was awarded Gaillard Wagner of Livingston county in the northern Illinois district, who won the state sweepstakes prize.

The lower watch was awarded Alice Mast of Adams county, winner in the central section, and the middle watch to Louis Bierman of Effingham county, winner in the southern district.

Second prizes of $10 each were awarded to Robert Bear of Macon county, Arthur Noe of Woodford county, and Ruth Fitzgerrel of Pulaski county. Winning essays were submitted from twenty counties. Much interest in this contest was evidenced by 4-H club members throughout the state.

The judges of the contest were J. D. Harper, editor of the National Livestock Producer and George Thiem, Director of Information for the Illinois Agricultural Association.



"Watch Ball," Says G. Huff

A BASEBALL meeting was held in the Champaign County Farm Bureau office on Friday, March 28, at which G. Huff, Director of Athletics at the University of Illinois, told the boys to "watch the ball." "He made his whole talk upon this one point, it being the most fundamental thing in baseball," says C. C. Burns, farm adviser.

Meet At Freeport

FARM advisers and Farm Bureau representatives from counties in the 13th congressional district met at Freeport on Apr. 5 and organized a baseball division of four teams to compete in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

Secretary George Thiem of the State League attended the meeting to explain the rules and regulations governing membership and play.

Farm Bureau nines from Stephenson, Lee, Carroll and Jo Daviess counties will enter the competition. Whiteside and Ogle counties it is hoped will come in later.

Games Scheduled

A tentative schedule of games was drawn up to begin an Saturday, May 24th. A trophy will be awarded the division champions at the close of the season. Additional games will be arranged at the completion of the tentative schedule.

Among the farm advisers who attended the meeting were, V. J. Banter of Freeport, H. R. Brunnemeyer of Elizabeth, and M. P. Roske of Mt. Garroll. Kelsye Baylor of Amboy represented Lee county. Among the team managers present were, Frank Bonjour of Jo Daviess and Martin Kramer and Ray Folgate of Stephenson county.

The tentative schedule is as follows:

Saturday, May 24
Lee at Carroll—(Lanark).
Jo Daviess at Stephenson—(Freeport).

Friday, May 30—Decoration Day
Stephenson at Lee—(Amboy).
Carroll at Jo Daviess (Woodbine).

Saturday, June 7
Lee at Jo Daviess—(Woodbine).
Carroll at Stephenson—(Freeport).

Saturday, June 14
Carroll at Lee—(Amboy).
Stephenson at Jo Daviess—(Woodbine).

Saturday, June 28
Lee at Stephenson—(Freeport).
Jo Daviess at Carroll—(Shannon).

Friday, July 4
Jo Daviess at Lee—(Amboy).
Stephenson at Carroll—(Lanark).

The Fulton County Farm Bureau applied for membership in the State Farm Bureau League on April 7 and was accepted.

Fulton will probably be placed in division II with Henry, Stark, and Knox counties. This will make necessary further changes in other divisions.

Commission Gets Facts

(Continued from page 3)

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14. What is a *producer* as specified in the Capper-Volstead Act and in the Agricultural Marketing Act?
15. If a country elevator is organized under a co-operative act that fixes the proprietary interest of its reserve or surplus in the stockholders as stockholders on a per capita basis, must such reserve or surplus be converted into a stock holding if a dividend return is to be allowed on such reserve and surplus?
16. Is it proposed to have a written contract between the national and regional, and if so, what will be the substance of such agreement?
17. Should there be a written contract between the regional and its members, and if so, what should be the substance of such contract?
18. Will the obligations for stock subscription by a member in the National be uniform with all other members and will there be any adjustments of required holdings as volume of grain handled changes, and if not, what plan is in hand to give those patronizing the national equitable representation?
19. Will it be sufficient for the purposes of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and with safety to the local elevator company, for a local elevator company to amend its by-laws limiting dividends to eight per centum per annum without amending the charter?

(Continued on page 13)

I. A. A. Qualifies as a Capper-Volstead Co-op.

Real Co-operative Marketing Means Close Tieup Between Local and Terminal Organizations

THE prodigious efforts being made to propagandize the state with destructively critical literature on the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Grain Corporation only retard real co-operative marketing development. Back of the picture, of course, we see the subtle hand of the grain trade making a stand against an effective co-operative marketing program. Involved in the issue are two plans of co-operative marketing, namely, the voluntary and contract plans. It is to the interest of the enemies of co-operative marketing to fight a close tieup between local and terminal co-operative marketing organizations.

The Illinois Agricultural Association sees the best opportunity for enhancement of grain prices through the formation of a strong cooperative grain marketing development made effective through definite contractural relationships. As a result the agents of the old line interests, whose influence has been dominant in too many farmers' elevators, fight any plan that will weaken their grip on the local elevators.

What Is I. A. A.?

The Illinois Agricultural Association is still considered a "foreigner" by some folks whose interests are purely selfish. There are those who lack the ability to understand that 55,000 to 60,000 Illinois farmers can speak through a single organization.

They forget that the Illinois Agricultural Association itself can qualify as a Capper-Volstead association and in that respect is the largest single co-operative organization of its kind in the State of Illinois. So why all this criticism about the I. A. A.—60,000 farmers—taking an interest in grain marketing?

Here Are Reasons

The I. A. A. qualifies as a Capper-Volstead association because:

1. A Capper-Volstead association is composed of persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers. A person to be qualified to become a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association must be engaged in the production of agricultural products.
2. A Capper-Volstead association may be organized with or without capital stock. The Illinois Agricultural Association is organized without capital stock, being organized under the membership act of Illinois for the purpose of promoting agriculture.
3. A Capper-Volstead association must be set up to market agricultural products, either directly or through agencies. The I. A. A. is authorized under its charter to engage either directly or indirectly in

(Continued on page 8)

Knox County Wins Publicity Trophy

LaSalle, Marshall-Putnam Close Second and Third. Iroquois and Monroe Get Honorable Mention

KNOX county was awarded first place for the third consecutive year in the county Farm Bureau publicity contest conducted by the publicity department of the I. A. A. LaSalle county placed second, and Marshall-Putnam third. Knox county will retain the cup permanently as a result of its third victory. The trophy was donated by Sam Thompson, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, over four years ago. Marshall-Putnam won it the first year, and Knox county the three years following.

Follow Score Card

Following the score card which gave 40 points for the official organ, 40 for news in papers of county, 10 for state news, and 10 for special publicity features, the committee of judges gave Knox a score of 88, LaSalle 84, and Marshall-Putnam 83.

Each farm adviser was asked to designate the five best issues of the Farm Bureau paper, the five best stories published by a newspaper or farm paper, and the five best pictures illustrating Farm Bureau projects.

The Farm Bureaus in Iroquois and Monroe counties received honorable mention for their good publicity work and co-operation with the local newspapers. C. A. Hughes of Monroe county was complimented for his success in making his mimeographed official publication interesting and readable. Hughes has been co-operating with radio station KMOX in broadcasting a farm program. C. E. Johnson, Iroquois county farm adviser, has made fine progress during the past year in developing Farm Bureau publicity.

The farm advisers in the three counties standing highest are A. R. Kemp, Knox county; C. E. Gates, LaSalle county; and R. J. Laible, Marshall-Putnam county.

The contest revealed that the counties having the most effective publicity projects and where the farm advisers co-operate with the local newspapers, have the largest memberships.

"We feel it is a real honor to win a trophy of this kind," writes A. R. Kemp, Knox county farm adviser. "I feel that we are indeed fortunate in view of the fact that there are so many fine Farm Bureau publications in the state, while many of our farm advisers have had special training in newspaper work.

Use Every Means

"The publicity service of the Knox County Farm Bureau has been developed with the idea of using every available means of reaching the farmer and the public at large, in telling the Farm Bureau story News releases have been given to the daily and weekly newspapers, and to farm papers

(Continued on page 8)



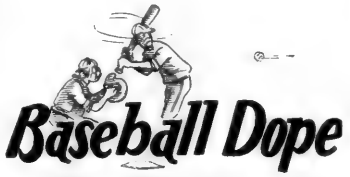
I. A. A. Trophies

THE three watches shown above were presented by the Illinois Agricultural Association in the boys' and girls' essay contest on the subject, "Why Club Members Should Market Their Livestock Co-operatively." The $50 watch shown at the top was awarded Gaillard Wagner of Livingston county in the northern Illinois district, who won the state sweepstakes prize.

The lower watch was awarded Alice Mast of Adams county, winner in the central section, and the middle watch to Louis Bierman of Effingham county, winner in the southern district.

Second prizes of $10 each were awarded to Robert Bear of Macon county, Arthur Noe of Woodford county, and Ruth Fitzgerrel of Pulaski county. Winning essays were submitted from twenty counties. Much interest in this contest was evidenced by 4-H club members throughout the state.

The judges of the contest were J. D. Harper, editor of the National Livestock Producer and George Thiem, Director of Information for the Illinois Agricultural Association.



"Watch Ball," Says G. Huff

A BASEBALL meeting was held in the Champaign County Farm Bureau office on Friday, March 28, at which G. Huff, Director of Athletics at the University of Illinois, told the boys to "watch the ball." "He made his whole talk upon this one point, it being the most fundamental thing in baseball," says C. C. Burns, farm adviser.

Meet At Freeport

FARM advisers and Farm Bureau representatives from counties in the 13th congressional district met at Freeport on Apr. 5 and organized a baseball division of four teams to compete in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League.

Secretary George Thiem of the State League attended the meeting to explain the rules and regulations governing membership and play.

Farm Bureau nines from Stephenson, Lee, Carroll and Jo Daviess counties will enter the competition. Whiteside and Ogle counties it is hoped will come in later.

Games Scheduled

A tentative schedule of games was drawn up to begin an Saturday, May 24th. A trophy will be awarded the division champions at the close of the season. Additional games will be arranged at the completion of the tentative schedule.

Among the farm advisers who attended the meeting were, V. J. Banter of Freeport, H. R. Brunnemeyer of Elizabeth, and M. P. Roske of Mt. Carroll. Kelsye Baylor of Amboy represented Lee county. Among the team managers present were, Frank Bonjour of Jo Daviess and Martin Kramer and Ray Folgate of Stephenson county.

The tentative schedule is as follows:

Saturday, May 24

Lee at Carroll—(Lanark).
Jo Daviess at Stephenson—(Freeport).

Friday, May 30—Decoration Day

Stephenson at Lee—(Amboy).
Carroll at Jo Daviess (Woodbine).

Saturday, June 7

Lee at Jo Daviess—(Woodbine).
Carroll at Stephenson—(Freeport).

Saturday, June 14

Carroll at Lee—(Amboy).
Stephenson at Jo Daviess—(Woodbine).

Saturday, June 28

Lee at Stephenson—(Freeport).
Jo Daviess at Carroll—(Shannon).

Friday, July 4

Jo Daviess at Lee—(Amboy).
Stephenson at Carroll—(Lanark).

The Fulton County Farm Bureau applied for membership in the State Farm Bureau League on April 7 and was accepted.

Fulton will probably be placed in division II with Henry, Stark, and Knox counties. This will make necessary further changes in other divisions.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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The Farm Vote

RETURNS from the primaries on Apr. 8 reveal that Illinois farmers again voted to return to the state legislature those candidates whose past records showed them worthy of farm support.

We are pleased to note that a large majority of the candidates who voted for farmers' interests in the 56th general assembly were nominated by their rural constituents.

In several senatorial districts the issue was clearly drawn between candidates who voted for and against constructive revenue legislation designed to relieve farms and homes of part of their heavy tax burden. The votes cast in the state legislature on several important measures figured prominently in local campaigns. The fact that the candidate for the senate in one agricultural district who supported such legislation received the republican nomination over his opponent who worked against it, indicates that farmers are giving more and more attention to legislative records.

It is only by intelligent voting that we will secure adequate representation in law-making bodies.

Legge Stays On

MR. LEGGE'S consent to continue as chairman of the Federal Farm Board for another year assures it leadership by a man of marked ability in whom farmers have confidence.

Chairman Legge's sincerity of purpose and desire to do everything possible within the limitations of the Marketing Act for the stabilization of agriculture at satisfactory price levels, is without question. He made a sacrifice in taking his present job which is by far the most difficult he ever tackled. It will yield him small thanks and much criticism if history runs true to form. He can depend on being damned if he does, and cussed if he doesn't. The Board's first year's experience offers proof enough for this statement. The future may accentuate it.

The Game Broncho Buster



Courtesy Chicago Daily News

Mussolini Aids Farming

THE Farm Board's campaign of reduced production in America is in contrast to the crusade being waged by Mussolini in Italy, the Soviets in Russia, the Germans, and in fact most European countries for increased production. Our trans-Atlantic neighbors are heavily in debt. They propose to get out by consuming home-grown rations; by buying little and selling much. Thus, food that once was supplied to European consumers by American farmers, is now produced at home.

Mussolini is enforcing a 20 year old law which proclaims that property implies duties and that if owners do not make use of their landed possessions "so that these possessions shall contribute in promoting national prosperity the state will intervene." Run down farms are being involuntarily turned over to administrators. Read about it on page 14.

OUR READERS' FORUM

Likes The Record

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

"Permit me to congratulate you on the March 'I. A. A. RECORD.' The issue was interesting from beginning to end.

"My humble opinion is that you had a number of articles remarkably well written. The colors on the cover are very attractive.

"I think the present publication is indeed a credit to our state organization and many are the comments in Logan county on the recent issues. Keep up the good work."

L. R. Welk, Lincoln, Logan County, Ill.

A Word for the Managers

Editor, ILL. AGRIC. ASSN. RECORD:

I READ the letter of Earl Ericson of Knox County, published in the March issue of the I. A. A. RECORD with much interest. As far as the general trend of things is concerned, I can vouch for everything he said about the annual meeting of our state Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association at Peoria.

I hope no one will get the impression from this account of the meeting that all our farmers' elevator managers are like the ones he talked about who try to run the whole show and play into the hands of the grain commission men opposing the best interests of their farmer employers.

I have become acquainted with a great many managers while attending these meetings, and I believe you will find the majority of them fully in sympathy with real co-operative marketing and ready to see the program carried through to the terminal markets. I know that our elevator manager here at Beason is one hundred per cent loyal, and is always ready to do his best for the interests of the farmer patrons and stockholders.

Majority O. K.

There is considerable talk going about the state to the effect that the plan of marketing as laid down by the Ill. Grain Corp. is to go forward to the exclusion of the elevator manager. In fact, there are those who would try to prejudice the elevator managers against the Farm Bureau and Illinois Agricultural Association. I believe that farmer elevator managers in this state whose interests lie more closely to the grain trade than they do to the farmers of their own community are in the minority. And because a few elevator managers have sold out to the grain commission men, the majority may suffer for the shortcomings of the minority.

In any system of marketing an able and loyal manager is needed who has the interests of the producer at heart. Even though the grain trade interests would have all the managers believe to the contrary, the directors and members of the Illinois Grain Corporation have a high regard for managers as a whole and know that a great many of them are outstanding men and have the best interests of their communities at heart.

Our Own Fault

Mr. Ericson made a good point when he urged farmers who are patrons and stockholders of farmers' elevators to take more interest in their business and see that a real grain marketing program is developed. The grain trade has stolen a march on us and a lot of commission men are closer to the manager and the business than the elevator owners are themselves. We'll never get anywhere until we do take a more active interest in the marketing end. That has been the trouble with us. We've kept our noses to the grindstone producing food at prices set by the other fellow while he carries off the profit. If we can't succeed now in getting organized and having something to say about the price of our product, may the Almighty help us.

(Signed) Chas. Schmitt,
Beason, Logan County, Ill.

(Mr. Schmitt is president of the Beason-Skelton Elevator Co.)

75 to 70

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

SEVENTY-FIVE to seventy was the result of a hot contest at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association at Peoria the 11th, 12th and 13th of February and the vote that placed a slate of officers in charge of the Association that is friendly to the grain trade.

For many years, we understand, it has been customary for the election of officers to be held over to the morning of the third day after most of the real farmers have gone home, leaving the control in the hands of a few elevator managers and grain commission men. At no time before had credentials been recognized.

All Real Producers

But at the last session real farmers, directors and presidents of farmers' elevators thought it was high time that the board of directors who control the organization be men whose interests lie with true co-operative methods. In the district caucuses on the afternoon of the first day a nominating committee was elected representing the farmers' best interests. They submitted a slate of men for directors and officers, every one of whom was a president or director of his local elevator.

A minority ticket was submitted by an elevator manager and seconded by a manager. Through clever political work involving questionable tactics the enemies of co-operative marketing managed to get enough so-called credentials in their hands to swing the vote 75-70 in favor of the grain trade ticket. We know of no other organization that allows its paid employees to dictate the policies of the organization.

Votes Four Times

One hostile manager voted four times. They reelected a manager by this method who is said to hold a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade and seldom has a bushel from his elevators gone through the channels of the Rural Grain Company, the farmers' own commission firm.

Though real farmers lost their slate they forced a show-down on the condition of management of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers Association. We are told that it has been customary in past years for commission men to pay expenses of many of the voting delegates.

The Real Issue

Since seventy real farmers' elevators voiced the fact that they were ready to help the farmer get control of his grain marketing facilities, there will be some effective work done in 1930. The I. A. A. plan, (Illinois Grain Corporation) which has been endorsed by the Federal Farm Board, is going ahead rapidly. A board of directors has been elected and policies adopted.

Even though there seemed to be quite a disturbance at the Peoria meeting on "slates," the real issue simmered down to the question as to whether or not elevators should contract their grain to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, or whether they would have the option to sell to them or other commission firms.

G. L. Potter, Pres.,
Livingston County (Ill.) Farm Bureau.

(Mr. Potter is a director in the Rural Grain Co. and was formerly on the board of directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois.)

For Collective Farming

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

". . . . . Mr. Legge compares the 'buying by means of the Sears Roebuck catalog and the chain store' and says that the farmer is not at a greater disadvantage than the city man. Agriculture can be divided into the farmer's home and the farmer's business, just as manufacturing can be divided up into the manufacturer's home and his business. Mr. Legge has confused the buying for the home and that for the business. I do not think that the superintendent of the shipping department of the International Harvester Company buys the supplies needed for his department either thru chain stores or the mail order catalog, even though he may buy a suit of clothes or his groceries from one of these organizations. I think the I. A. A. with

their Farm Supply Company, by cooperative buying of serum, oil, etc., has demonstrated that the farmer has been handicapped in his buying. We need to buy *more* of our supplies thru some such organization.

"Another angle about our buying. I read the other day that there are 561 farm magazines published in the United States, a tremendous industry involving millions of dollars. These magazines have repeatedly admitted that the farmer's subscription barely pays the postage; that their money is made from the advertising. Any reasonable person will agree that the seller puts his expenses, including advertising, onto the price that the consumer pays. The only conclusion that we can come to then, is that agriculture is carrying this millions of dollars spent annually in the advertising of farm commodities. Cooperative production, which includes cooperative buying would eliminate much of this overhead.

"Mr. Legge says that cooperative production is very repugnant to the nation's ideals, to the homestead and to the farmer. I ask why? Just what is the difference between the psychology of the farmers and the city men; between agriculture and other industries, between marketing and production, that cooperation in the one branch is 'repugnant,' when not in the other? My work is naturally with farmers and it is *very* seldom that I hear the farmer himself use the word 'independence.' Tell a healthy man often enough that he looks sick and he will eventually feel sick. The phrase 'independence of the farmer' is continually used by the farm press, and I am going to believe it is clever propaganda designed to make the farmer want to remain independent, for it is to the advantage of the farm press that the farmer remain independent.

"The same logic that Mr. Legge uses in showing why a marketing cooperative run by a bunch of untrained farmers can do better in marketing their crops than the old time machinery, that has been set up, will apply to the cooperative production of our crops. We can just as easily say that the individual farmer has no control over the production of his crop whereas in collective production we would have collective supervision. . . . . ."

Carl L. Anderson,
Putnam County, Ill.

I. A. A. Qualifies

(Continued from page 4)

the marketing of agricultural products. (See amended articles of association, Par. 2, Sub-section (f). See also By-laws, Article V, Sec. 1).

4. A Capper-Volstead association must be operated for the mutual benefit of its members. The I. A. A. is organized for the mutual benefit of its members. (See Par. 2 of purpose and power clause of articles of association.)
5. A Capper-Volstead association must limit the voting power to one member one-vote, or the capital used in marketing shall not be entitled to over eight per cent per annum return. The by-laws of the I. A. A. provide that each member shall have one vote and no more. The by-laws also provide that any co-operative marketing activity, either in the name of the association or through the agency, shall not allow a dividend in excess of eight per cent per annum to be paid on stock or membership capital. (See Article V, by-laws.)

After pondering this information is there any doubt that those who oppose so strongly the co-operative grain marketing activities of the Illinois Agricultural Association secretly feel that if given half a chance it will advance co-operative marketing for the best interests of the producer.

Power of Eminent Domain Explained

Quasey Tells WLS Audience Facts About Public Utilities

DEVELOPMENT in the transmission of electricity has brought new problems to land owners," L. J. Quasey, director of transportation for the I. A. A., told the WLS radio audience during the noon hour on April 8. "This development has given rise to many questions, the foremost of which is: by what right can the power companies build steel tower transmission lines over private lands without the consent of the land owner?

"The answer to this is, the power of eminent domain. What is this power? It is the power to take private property for public use. This power is nearly as old as organized government. It was originally exercised only by the government for government purposes, but later the authority was granted railroads and now power and utility companies because of their public interest.

Must Compensate

"We find there is a restriction on this power, however. This restriction is found in both the fifth and 14th amendments of the United States Constitution, and in Section 13, Article 2 of our State Constitution which provides that private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation when not made by the State shall be ascertained by jury that shall be prescribed by law.

"Power companies are classed as public utilities and are subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois Commerce Commission. The Illinois Commerce Commission has the power to determine whether or not extensions or improvements proposed by public utilities are a public convenience or necessity. If they are, then the Commission may confer upon a public utility the right to exercise the power of eminent domain where the land owners and the public utility have failed to reach an agreement. This power is exercised through condemnation proceedings and the question of damages is determined by jury.

Organize Committees

"Land owners who are confronted with problems of this kind should endeavor to inform themselves not only of their own rights but the rights of the power companies as well, so they may be in position to act intelligently. This can best be accomplished through representative committees.

"Power companies have in recent years been willing to negotiate with land owners rather than arbitrarily institute condemnation proceedings. Negotiations of land owners' committees and public utilities representatives have been generally successful. There is no other course of action that land owners can undertake that will meet with this problem more successfully than group action.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association has in the past been giving assistance to local Farm Bureau committees on matters of this kind and is working with a number of such committees at the present time."

Knox County Wins

(Continued from page 5)

such as the Daily Drovers Journal, Prairie Farmer, Illinois Farmer, I. A. A. RECORD, and Bureau Farmer.

"We have found our daily newspaper requires different types of stories than the weeklies. The daily prefers news items pertaining to events that demand immediate telling, and subject matter that has a bearing upon commercial and industrial activities. The excellent support given us we can at least attribute partially to having our stories carefully prepared, and ready for the reporter when he stops at the office early in the morning. We frequently have requests for special news from the editor and other reporters.

Write Some Heads

"In glancing through our releases you will note the absence of heads on all stories to the daily papers, as we have found from experience that the daily will properly edit all agricultural news releases.

"The weekly newspapers have also given us splendid co-operation, but we find that they prefer the shorter articles in which some local interest is used in connection with the release. We usually prepare heads for all releases that go to these papers, as we find quite frequently that they will just put a head on "Farm Bureau News," if a head has not already been prepared. Mrs. Ruth Carlson, our former office secretary deserves credit for making up an attractive exhibit."

Tax Commission Would Improve Revenue Laws

Offers 27 Recommendations In Tenth Annual Report

TWENTY-SEVEN specific recommendations for changes in the tax laws of Illinois, as well as proposals for the complete revision of the revenue article of the state constitution, are contained in the tenth annual report of the Illinois State Tax Commission, recently transmitted to the Governor and General Assembly by Chairman William H. Malone.



Wm. H. Malone

The report is a departure from the earlier reports of the Commission in that it contains an extended discussion of Illinois tax problems and recommendations for revenue legislation. The statistical part of the report covers the assessment year 1928.

Among the outstanding recommendations emphasized in the report are the following:

Want County Assessors

1. That property assessments be placed on an actual basis of full-value by 1931.

2. That the township assessor system be replaced by a county assessment system, with a full-time supervisor in charge in each county, working with the advice of five district supervisors appointed by the Tax Commission.

3. That the Commission be given broader powers of equalization, which would enable it to raise or lower the assessed valuations in any taxing district of any class of property or of any taxpayer.

4. That state tax administration in Illinois be consolidated in a single department.

5. That the Commission be empowered to substitute its own appointees for local assessors in making reassessments, where it judges necessary; and that it have the further power to compel local governments to adjust their tax rates to changes in valuations resulting from reassessments, in order that the revaluations will not affect the amount of revenue collected.

6. That the general property tax in its present form "has outlived its usefulness in Illinois" and "must be abolished," and that, to this end, a complete revision of the revenue provisions of the constitution must be effected at once. Broad discretion as to tax policies should be lodged in the General Assembly, the Commission recommends.

Malone Comments

Commenting upon the recommendations embodied in the report, Chairman Malone said: "Our purpose is to overhaul and modernize the antique taxing machinery of Illinois, place the assessment of property on a scientific and equitable basis, and wipe out tax fixing, favoritism, dishonesty, and inequalities wherever they may exist in the state.

"The Commission has done much during recent years to give relief to those who carried more than their just share of the tax burden. It has ordered several reassessments where the facts justified such action.

"Now we propose to get at the bottom of the assessment evil and root out the causes for inequalities. I am convinced we can do this only by strengthening the taxing system all along the line.

Need Uniformity

"By the assessment of property at full value we will eliminate confusion, and attending opportunities for tax evasion. Tax rates will be reduced so the levies will remain at their present amounts. This will safeguard the property owner against higher taxes.

"Few people complain about paying a fair tax. They do bitterly oppose paying more than their share of the burden. Real estate is paying more than its quota. It must have relief. Uniformity in assessments is the first step in the right direction.

"Our present methods of obtaining assessments are too haphazard. Large property owners invariably profit under such a system because they know how to obtain and can pay for privileges and low assessments. But the little taxpayer gets the worst of it. He must pay to the hilt and in addition stand part of his tax dodging neighbor's load. The recommendations outlined in the Commission's report will go far toward the correction of evils which have existed too long."

Statistical Data

The Commission would set up a statistical department to investigate assessed valuations, check up on complaints, and find out all pertinent facts necessary for the intelligent action of the Tax Commission in its various duties.

The preparation of tax maps for each taxing district setting forth the values of lands in each section so all may see them, together with a manual for each local assessor are part of the proposed system.

The commission would make all its equalizations on the basis of "sales data" and for this purpose would require all recorders of deeds to file information with the tax commission concerning every real estate transfer in their jurisdiction.

Gives Credit

The letter of transmittal to the Governor gives credit to John C. Watson of the Illinois Agricultural Association and to farm advisers, V. J. Banter of Stephenson county, E. E. Glick, Franklin county, H. P. Kelley, Kane county, C. T. Kibler, Jersey county, and J. W. Whisenand, Peoria county for assistance in the preparation of the report. The latter contains many tables on valuations prepared by John C. Watson.

Rock Island Dairymen Tour To Peoria Market

Milk Dealers Recommend Co-operative Plan To Tri-City Market

A COMMITTEE of 25 men representing the Quality Milk Association, the new collective bargaining association at the Moline-Rock Island-Davenport market drove in five cars to Peoria recently to get first-hand information about the operation of the Illinois Milk Producers Association.

Farm Adviser John Spencer of Rock Island county, County Agent Robert Combs of Scott county, Iowa, and A. D. Lynch of the I. A. A. accompanied the delegation.

Roszell Likes Plan

Lyle Roszell, president of the J. D. Roszell Company, one of the prominent Peoria milk distributors, talked briefly to the visiting dairymen.

"We wouldn't go back to the old uncertain and haphazard basis of doing business that existed here before the dealers and dairymen entered into a co-operative agreement to improve quality, stabilize the market, and boost sales through advertising," he said.

Mr. Roszell gave the Peoria plan a 100 per cent endorsement. "I recommend our plan for your market," he told the Rock Island delegation.

Decatur Busy

Milk dealers on the Decatur market, and the organized dairymen from Macon county have been holding conferences during recent weeks to work out a co-operative marketing program similar to that in operation on other Illinois markets. Approximately 450 dairymen and five dealers are co-operating. More than 80 per cent of all the producers now supplying the market belong to the Decatur Milk Association.

Farmers Mutual Directors Meet

HAIL insurance on growing crops was one of the principal subjects considered by the directors of the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company at their meeting on April 3 in Chicago.

It was decided to charge $25 per $1,000 of insurance on growing soybeans, while small grains and corn will cost $20 per $1,000. Last year the company had four million dollars of hail insurance in force. Seventy-one damage claims were paid in western, central, and southern Illinois last year.

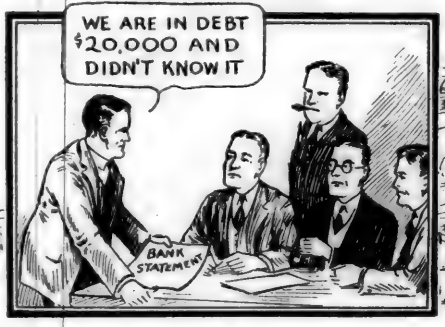
Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford was elected president, L. E. Lingenfelter of Ullin, first vice-president; J. J. Hornung of Ottawa, second vice-president; Howard Jokisch of Virginia, secretary; J. H. Kelker of Chicago, assistant secretary; and R. A. Cowles of Bloomington, treasurer for the ensuing year.

Applications for hail insurance are already being received at the office of the company.

A Business Without a R

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A THOROUGH, systematic audit is as important to a business as a steering-wheel to an automobile. As the steering-wheel makes it possible for the driver to guide the car, so does an analytical audit assist the manager and board of directors in guiding the business.

The most successful business enterprises are built upon a thorough knowledge of that business. The directors should use the audit like the engineer uses signals to guide the train safely on its way.

A careful audit reveals the rocks and shoals blocking the way to success. It is a light house warning of dangers, pointing the way to a successful voyage. Ignorance is one of the chief obstacles to successful operation. The periodic audit turns on the searchlight revealing the weak spots as well as the strong points in the business.

DETECTS ERRORS

THE value of an audit can only be appreciated if its purposes are understood. An audit is a verification of accounting records. Errors and omissions are detected and corrected. The financial history of your organization is therefore made dependable.

A thorough audit will disclose defalcations and put a stop to dishonesty. It will throw the limelight on the unprofitable branches of the business and weaknesses that need strengthening.

An audit discloses the financial condition and summarizes the operations of a business enterprise. Groping in the dark is dangerous—the management and directors of an organization must have full information if they are to discharge properly their duties and obligations.



PEORIA MILK PRODUCERS BOARD IN SESSION
The auditing service of the I. A. C. A. assists the directors of the Illinois Milk Producers Association, Peoria, in keeping a careful check on the finances of this successful co-operative

SHOULD BE IMPARTIAL

A COMPREHENSIVE audit report prepared by a competent, disinterested and reliable auditing service furnishes the guide needed by those charged with the administration of a business. It is important that the service employed shall be impartial and free from undue influence.

Another function of the periodical audit is to provide comparisons with sufficient analytical detail to indicate the results of policies adopted. Comparisons with standards and with the operating data of other similar enterprises are also valuable.

SEVEN POINT SERVICE

THE Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association offers a seven point business service for farmers' elevators, shipping associations, and other co-operatives as follows:

1. Periodic audits and accounting service.

TRAINED AND COMPETENT AUDI



W. O. HERING
Chicago



JOHN L. BAKER
Springfield



F. E. RINGHAM,
Chicago

FUNDAMENTAL TO SUCCESS

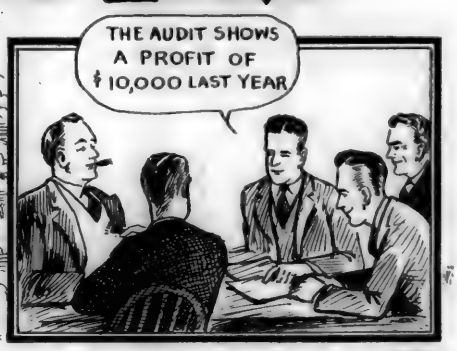
"From the beginning of our ice we started uphill. Each shown increased improvement volume of business and net pr year we made over 100 per provement over the preceding

"We feel sure that the I. audit system and its adviso have been most fundamental cess. Of course have tried no stones unturned in buildi business. We made it use the service at every ang and allow the results receive ulate us on toward constan We also feel that possibili service to be extended by the tives Association still in of development.

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THE Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives Association inaugurated its service June 1, 1924. It completed over 1,200 assignments during the past five and one-half years. Last year 265 audits were made for the 233 member organizations involving the verification of more than $15,000,000 of assets, and covering a volume of gross business in excess of $100,000,000.

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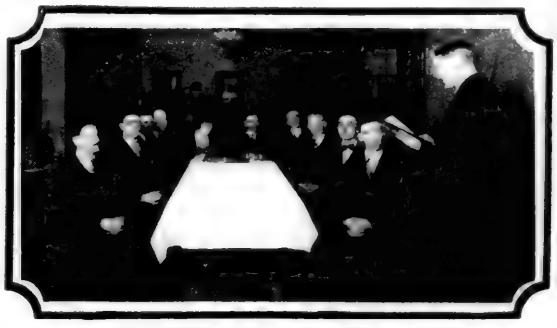
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Must Reduce Costs

"I am not very hopeful of the results to be expected from the adjustment of production to demand; I am exceedingly hopeful of the results that can be obtained from the cost of production," he writes.

In conclusion he emphasizes the fact that there are too many farmers. "The shift from farm to city must go on. Had I the power I would hurry it up for the good of those who will be farmers in the years to come and for the good of the whole people. The change does not inevitably mean that the countryside must become deserted and the cities more congested. Some of it means that the country side will become richer, a better place to live." In like manner it is suggested that decentralization of industry into smaller towns and cities will make possible better living conditions for the thousands of workers so affected. The book is published by William Morrow & Co., New York, price $2.00.



By Harrison Fahrnkopf

JUST AS SURELY AS THE sun rises and sets the producer of Illinois is gradually waking up to the fact that *he is* "THE FARM BUREAU and the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION."

WHO RUNS the Illinois Agricultural Association? "Persons only engaged in the production of agricultural products, etc.," and furthermore, "The members of the Board of Directors must be members of this Association, in good standing, and whose principal occupation and interest is farming."

THE MANAGER OF AN elevator or the elevator itself, in functioning properly, is not and should not be buying grain from the community. The elevator should be a unit in an efficient machine that is selling grain. We have had our grain "bought" for a long time; let us become sellers of the grain we produce.

WE SHOULD NOT WASTE our time thinking of a grain marketing program that will increase prices a quarter cent or one cent per bushel. In joining forces we should aim for results that will raise the general level of prices fifteen or twenty cents per bushel. We can do this with corn.

THE SLOGAN—"Keep the Stockholder and Producer Ignorant" has prevailed altogether too long and can be applied in the *field of farmer elevators as dominated by the grain trade.*

IN GRAIN MARKETING we have not kept step with the trend of the times. We must go forward on a plan, the structure of which is sound. *We are not building for a day but for a hundred years.*

THEN THERE IS THAT term "contract" everybody is talking about. We should remember that the term "Contract" or "Agreement" in and with one's own

(Continued on page 13)

Seek Homes for Boys and Girls

How Illinois Society Brings Homeless Children and Childrenless Homes Together

FOR 47 years the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society has been employed in the most serious business in which human beings can engage. It has been undertaking to find fathers and mothers for boys and girls who for various reasons have been deprived of their own parents through death or tragedy of any nature. During these years it has become the legal guardian of 11,000 children. These boys and girls have come from every county in the state, and the service of the Society is rendered to them regardless of their age or race.



JOHN WANTS A HOME

John is eleven years old. He is from central Illinois. He was deserted by his father, and his mother died. He is a fine boy, appreciative and eager to please and to learn. He loves country life and will be a credit to the family that will open their home to him. For information, communicate with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 203 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

The beginning of this work is more than a matter of history. Martin Van Arsdale, a young clergyman, spent a portion of Sunday afternoons in teaching a Sunday School Class in a county poor farm—it was then the custom to send needy children to the poor farm. He saw attractive little homeless children with an unspeakable longing for the love of parents subjected to the miserable environment of the almshouse and their inadequate care through persons who by age, morals or infirmities were in no position to care for them properly.

One day as he left the institution following his customary Sunday afternoon service, a little girl took his hand and accompanied him to the top of the hill. Before she left Mr. Van Arsdale, she plead with him to find her a home with a father and with a mother so she could be like other children. Mr. Van Arsdale with a sinking heart, saw the little girl go back to the wretched conditions that she was daily obliged to face. He then went into the woods and on his knees in prayer to the "Father of the fatherless" dedicated his life to such little children and prayed that he might discover the way to help them.

Bring Them Together

One day while at work in his garden, he found the answer to his prayer. He rushed into the house and exclaimed to Mrs. Van Arsdale "I have found it! I have discovered the remedy. 'God setteth the solitary in families.' Why should not these little children who are starved for lack of parental care, be received into homes where there are no children?" Mr. Van Arsdale saw two needy conditions and he sought to bring them together.

When he gave up his pastorate in Illinois and devoted his entire time to the spreading of this gospel that children deprived of their own homes should have fathers and mothers, he pioneered a movement which is today recognized in every part of the civilized world as economic and practicable, for the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society (of which he was the first superintendent) is the mother of the movement and the work rapidly spread from Illinois to other states.

Cover Entire State

The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society now maintains a staff of trained field workers who cover the entire state. With the general office in Chicago and branch offices in Peoria, Springfield, Duquoin, E. St. Louis, Edwardsville, Salem and Lawrenceville, the members of the staff maintain their headquarters at Morris, Savanna, Rockford, Paxton, Champaign, Galesburg and Metropolis.

These trained workers undertake to solve the problems of children in trouble without removing them from their own homes, but when that cannot be done, they serve the Society in seeking to secure for these children permanently bereft of their own parents, homes in carefully selected private families.

The Society maintains three small institutions, Receiving Homes at Evanston and Duquoin for the temporary care of waiting children, and a Training School for girls in Vermilion County near Potomac where older girls receive intensive training in household arts. These institutions are incidental to the primary purpose of the organization which is to restore the children to their own homes if possible, and if that is not possible, to find for them, suitable foster homes.

Eight To Fourteen Years

The Society is making at this time, a special appeal for homes for boys from eight to fourteen years, and girls from twelve to sixteen years of age. A careful study has been made of their family background, and they are physically and mentally normal, and have no homes to which they can be returned. They need more than anything else in the world, a place in the hearts and affections of men and women who will give to them, a place in their own families.

Because of its experience of 47 years in the placing of 11,000 children in family homes, the Society is able to bring about these adjustments of children in families with scientific precision. There is nothing haphazard about it. Before the placement of the child, a member of the staff will visit the family who is interested, in order to secure a proper adaptation of child to the family. The child is placed with the family only on trial. He may be returned at any time. The greatest of care is exercised by the Society in the selection of families who will have regard for the proper training of the child from the standpoint of his spiritual, social, vocational and educational needs.

Illinois Grain Files Application

(Continued from page 4)

As we go to press the new board of directors of the Farmers National is in session in Chicago. New policies will probably be adopted which will clarify not only many of the issues raised above, but also other points not mentioned.

The fact that the I. G. C. plan involves individual contracts with each elevator member means that it is out to fulfill one of the chief objects of a sound co-operative grain marketing program, namely, to assemble and sell a large volume through co-operative channels. Other plans have been tried out not only in Illinois but elsewhere with indifferent success.

Grain Marketing

(Continued from page 12)

organization for the purpose of concentrating a large volume of grain into single hands, should not be confused with a contract that delegates to a few selfish and unscrupulous officials power that might be abused.

THE CONTRACT or agreement system is sound and has been very effective. It is recognized today in all life's activities. By "little business" by "Big Business" and by Babe Ruth—the papers are signed.

IN THE CORN BELT we have never tried the agreement system from the local co-operative elevator to the terminal market. Let's give it a chance. We ought to write "Let's give *ourselves* a chance."

(Continued on page 14)



Observations

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In conclusion he emphasizes the fact that there are too many farmers. "The shift from farm to city must go on. Had I the power I would hurry it up for the good of those who will be farmers in the years to come and for the good of the whole people. The change does not inevitably mean that the countryside must become deserted and the cities more congested. Some of it means that the country side will become richer, a better place to live." In like manner it is suggested that decentralization of industry into smaller towns and cities will make possible better living conditions for the thousands of workers so affected. The book is published by William Morrow & Co., New York, price $2.00.



Grain Marketing

By Harrison Fahrnkopf

JUST AS SURELY AS THE sun rises and sets the producer of Illinois is gradually waking up to the fact that *he is* "THE FARM BUREAU and the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION."

WHO RUNS the Illinois Agricultural Association? "Persons only engaged in the production of agricultural products, etc.," and furthermore, "The members of the Board of Directors must be members of this Association, in good standing, and whose principal occupation and interest is farming."

THE MANAGER OF AN elevator or the elevator itself, in functioning properly, is not and should not be buying grain from the community. The elevator should be a unit in an efficient machine that is selling grain. We have had our grain "bought" for a long time; let us become sellers of the grain we produce.

WE SHOULD NOT WASTE our time thinking of a grain marketing program that will increase prices a quarter cent or one cent per bushel. In joining forces we should aim for results that will raise the general level of prices fifteen or twenty cents per bushel. We can do this with corn.

THE SLOGAN—"Keep the Stockholder and Producer Ignorant" has prevailed altogether too long and can be applied in the *field of farmer elevators as dominated by the grain trade.*

IN GRAIN MARKETING we have not kept step with the trend of the times. We must go forward on a plan, the structure of which is sound. *We are not building for a day but for a hundred years.*

THEN THERE IS THAT term "contract" everybody is talking about. We should remember that the term "Contract" or "Agreement" in and with one's own

(Continued on page 13)

Seek Homes for Boys and Girls

How Illinois Society Brings Homeless Children and Childrenless Homes Together

FOR 47 years the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society has been employed in the most serious business in which human beings can engage. It has been undertaking to find fathers and mothers for boys and girls who for various reasons have been deprived of their own parents through death or tragedy of any nature. During these years it has become the legal guardian of 11,000 children. These boys and girls have come from every county in the state, and the service of the Society is rendered to them regardless of their age or race.



JOHN WANTS A HOME

John is eleven years old. He is from central Illinois. He was deserted by his father, and his mother died. He is a fine boy, appreciative and eager to please and to learn. He loves country life and will be a credit to the family that will open their home to him.

For information, communicate with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 203 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

The beginning of this work is more than a matter of history. Martin Van Arsdale, a young clergyman, spent a portion of Sunday afternoons in teaching a Sunday School Class in a county poor farm—it was then the custom to send needy children to the poor farm. He saw attractive little homeless children with an unspeakable longing for the love of parents subjected to the miserable environment of the almshouse and their inadequate care through persons who by age, morals or infirmities were in no position to care for them properly.

One day as he left the institution following his customary Sunday afternoon service, a little girl took his hand and accompanied him to the top of the hill. Before she left Mr. Van Arsdale, she plead with him to find her a home with a father and with a mother so she could be like other children. Mr. Van Arsdale with a sinking heart, saw the little girl go back to the wretched conditions that she was daily obliged to face. He then went into the woods and on his knees in prayer to the "Father of the fatherless" dedicated his life to such little children and prayed that he might discover the way to help them.

Bring Them Together

One day while at work in his garden, he found the answer to his prayer. He rushed into the house and exclaimed to Mrs. Van Arsdale "I have found it! I have discovered the remedy. 'God setteth the solitary in families.' Why should not these little children who are starved for lack of parental care, be received into homes where there are no children?" Mr. Van Arsdale saw two needy conditions and he sought to bring them together.

When he gave up his pastorate in Illinois and devoted his entire time to the spreading of this gospel that children deprived of their own homes should have fathers and mothers, he pioneered a movement which is today recognized in every part of the civilized world as economic and practicable, for the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society (of which he was the first superintendent) is the mother of the movement and the work rapidly spread from Illinois to other states.

Cover Entire State

The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society now maintains a staff of trained field workers who cover the entire state. With the general office in Chicago and branch offices in Peoria, Springfield, Duquoin, E. St. Louis, Edwardsville, Salem and Lawrenceville, the members of the staff maintain their headquarters at Morris, Savanna, Rockford, Paxton, Champaign, Galesburg and Metropolis.

These trained workers undertake to solve the problems of children in trouble without removing them from their own homes, but when that cannot be done, they serve the Society in seeking to secure for these children permanently bereft of their own parents, homes in carefully selected private families.

The Society maintains three small institutions, Receiving Homes at Evanston and Duquoin for the temporary care of waiting children, and a Training School for girls in Vermilion County near Potomac where older girls receive intensive training in household arts. These institutions are incidental to the primary purpose of the organization which is to restore the children to their own homes if possible, and if that is not possible, to find for them, suitable foster homes.

Eight To Fourteen Years

The Society is making at this time, a special appeal for homes for boys from eight to fourteen years, and girls from twelve to sixteen years of age. A careful study has been made of their family background, and they are physically and mentally normal, and have no homes to which they can be returned. They need more than anything else in the world, a place in the hearts and affections of men and women who will give to them, a place in their own families.

Because of its experience of 47 years in the placing of 11,000 children in family homes, the Society is able to bring about these adjustments of children in families with scientific precision. There is nothing haphazard about it. Before the placement of the child, a member of the staff will visit the family who is interested, in order to secure a proper adaptation of child to the family. The child is placed with the family only on trial. He may be returned at any time. The greatest of care is exercised by the Society in the selection of families who will have regard for the proper training of the child from the standpoint of his spiritual, social, vocational and educational needs.

Illinois Grain Files Application

(Continued from page 4)

As we go to press the new board of directors of the Farmers National is in session in Chicago. New policies will probably be adopted which will clarify not only many of the issues raised above, but also other points not mentioned.

The fact that the I. G. C. plan involves individual contracts with each elevator member means that it is out to fulfill one of the chief objects of a sound co-operative grain marketing program, namely, to assemble and sell a large volume through co-operative channels. Other plans have been tried out not only in Illinois but elsewhere with indifferent success.

Grain Marketing

(Continued from page 12)

organization for the purpose of concentrating a large volume of grain into single hands, should not be confused with a contract that delegates to a few selfish and unscrupulous officials power that might be abused.

THE CONTRACT or agreement system is sound and has been very effective. It is recognized today in all life's activities. By "little business" by "Big Business" and by Babe Ruth—the papers are signed.

IN THE CORN BELT we have never tried the agreement system from the local co-operative elevator to the terminal market. Let's give it a chance. We ought to write "Let's give *ourselves* a chance."

(Continued on page 14)

Mussolini After Absentee Landlords

Turns Estates Over To Administrators To Increase Farm Production

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The decree issued by the Prefect of Rome which resulted in turning over the Menotti property, an extensive farm tract valued at more than a million dollars, to an administrator, is presented herewith:

"Whereas Dr. Mario Menotti is owner of an estate situated in the territory of the Commune of Fiano Romano, covering an area of approximately 2,467 hectares (roughly 6,000 acres), consisting of 52 lots of land, eight woods, and three large farms, with three farm houses, of which one is in ruins;

"Whereas, for the past six years the owner, Dr. Menotti, has gone abroad, constantly travelling in different distant countries, so that for long periods it has not been possible to get in touch with him;

"Whereas, it has been definitely ascertained by enquiries on the spot that it is solely due to the neglect and indifference of the owner, consequent on his continued absence and lack of interest, that the estate has fallen into a most shocking state of neglect, left to the tender mercies of a muddlesome administration, and yielding no appreciable returns from the agricultural standpoint, while the agricultural workers of the district are driven, by lack of adequate lands available for cultivation, to a permanent state of agitation, constantly endangering the social peace of that small locality;

"Whereas, this normal state of affairs, evidently injurious to the private interests of the owner, and still more so to the public interest, is anti-economic, anti-social, anachronistic, in entire contradiction with the vast, renewing and vivifying activities which the Fascist Government firmly desires and pursues in the interests of the individual and still more in those of the public and of the nation, with a view to ensuring more profitable return and larger yields from agriculture, and is moreover, in striking contrast with the duties implied by the wise legislation on agricultural land reclamation, which make it a civic duty to reclaim inch by inch the national soil so as to secure more scientific and profitable farming;

"Whereas, faced by such a deplorable state of affairs, the political authorities cannot look on passively at the impoverishment of a large and important estate, which could, under wise management, earn a very big income for its owner, and which cannot therefore be a matter of indifference to the economic life of the community with which it is connected;

"Whereas, the right of property cannot consist in the jus abutendi which would make it lawful for an owner to exercise his rights to the length of destroying the property owned, for on the contrary the essence of property rights is essentially social in its nature, as its purpose is to harmonize and conciliate the rights of the individual with those of the collectivity;

"Whereas, it is also in the interests of public order that the anomolous situation resulting from the state of affairs as above set forth should not and must not be further tolerated;

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"Therefore in accordance with article 7 of the Act of 1865, on administrative litigation, and of article 3 of the Communal and Provincial Act sanctioned by Royal Decree of 1915, we hereby decree that the Hon. Orsolini Cencelli shall act as administrator of the estate in lieu and place of the delinquent owner."

An Old Law

The law authorizing this action was more than 20 years old, but no government before Mussolini's was strong enough nor sufficiently independent to enforce it. Estates in Sicily and Rovigo have been similarly treated.

The present government has proclaimed in the Labour Charter that property implies duties, and that if owners do not make good use of their landed possessions, so that these possessions shall play their part in promoting national prosperity, the State will intervene.

Mussolini is anxious to increase domestic production of farm products, whereas in the United States our problem for the moment is to decrease production.

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(Continued from page 13)

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MORE THAN A HATFUL

Worth L. Chubb is shown with hailstones larger than hen's eggs he found on the running board of his car after passing through a storm

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608 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

Send me full information about hail insurance on growing corn, oats, barley, wheat, soybeans, and of farm buildings without obligation on my part.

Name .....

Address .....

County .....

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YOUR OWN COMPANY — AT COST — ALL HAIL RISKS REINSURED

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John E. Boland, Country Life Insurance Co.

Colds

WHILE there has been much research to discover the cause of colds there is no general agreement regarding the nature of the infectious agent. Until more is known it is unlikely that any general preventive will be developed.

The nasal secretions from the patient with a cold are highly contagious. Those closely associated with an infected person frequently acquire colds unless scrupulous preventive measures are used. The face and hands are contaminated from the handkerchief, and these touching the table, desk, towel, or other objects spread the disease.



John E. Boland

The hands are the most common agents for spreading the cold germ. They become contaminated every time the patient blows his nose. The patient usually infects everything he touches. Coughing and sneezing spread the disease. The spread of this ailment might be checked if every patient would wash his hands frequently, and guard against unprotected coughing and sneezing.

Colds may be followed by more serious complications including middle ear, mastoid, brain complications, sinus infections, bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, etc. Anything that minimizes the amount of secretion, therefore, is important in prevention and treatment.

Douching the nose with a simple antiseptic or disinfectant at frequent intervals using a medicine dropper, nasal spray or douche is most effective. Acute colds are usually accompanied by a condition known as "Acidosis." This is a generally accepted belief. Citrous fruit juices such as lemon, orange, or grapefruit taken in sufficient quantities, or ordinary bicarbonate of soda —a teaspoonful about four times a day— aid materially in neutralizing the acid condition and will help break up a most stubborn cold. Citrous fruit juices, strange as it may seem, have an alkaline effect internally. Thus hot lemonade, a simple home remedy, is useful in getting rid of colds.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.

"I am writing you expressing my appreciation for the prompt settlement and the 100 per cent claim paid on my car which was stolen March 5.

Mrs. Robert Sample,
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill."

Family Living Expenses

FAMILY living expenses averaged $772 for 195 farm families in Tompkins County in 1928, according to a survey conducted by the New York state college of home economics. The family living expenses ranged from $462 for the lowest income group to $1147 for the highest income group. The income for these groups ranged from $505 to $5394. The number dependent on the income increased from 3.2 in the lowest group to 4.4 in the highest, the average being 3.6 persons.

Cash receipts from all sources averaged about $2300 for these 195 families, but it was pointed out that this income is not comparable with a wage or salary because part of the farmer's income goes back into the farm business. Moreover, about $400 worth of farm produce was used by the family instead of being sold to add to the cash income.

Food Big Item

The largest household expenditure was for food, $225 being the average for the year. The value of food purchased was 47 per cent of the value of all food consumed by these farm families. Next came clothing, with an average yearly expenditure of $163 a family, ranging from $74 in the lowest income groups to $250 in the highest group. The average inventory value of the farm family wardrobe was $242.

Savings and investments by these farm families averaged $404. This took the form of reducing mortgages, making deposits in savings banks, buying land, making loans, paying on life insurance, and the like. Forty-one per cent of these farm families carry life insurance, the average amount being $1952; over half of the families with insurance had less than $2000, and only 11 per cent were carrying between $5000 and $9500.

Admitted To Bar

LEE J. QUASEY, our studious director of transportation, recently passed the state bar examination as a result of which he is entitled to practice law anywhere in Illinois.



L. J. Quasey

Quasey studied law at night during the past three years at the John Marshall Law School, Chicago. His knowledge of law will be of great assistance to him in working with Farm Bureau members on claim and utility problems.

Life Insurance

By L. A. Williams

The Certain Estate

A DEATH claim is not charity. The insured purchased the estate just as he would purchase real estate or bonds. A $10,000 policy is as certain a piece of property as a farmer can own. It is more certain in value than land.



L. A. Williams

Years ago your grandfather bought land at $1 an acre in Illinois that grew in value during the war to $300 and $400 an acre. Perhaps you became ambitious and bought more land. With what result? You lost everything. Thus land purchased at $1 per acre lost money for heirs who valued it at $400 per acre.

Life insurance represents a guaranteed estate for an average premium deposit of two per cent per year. There is no worry about the estate. There is no fluctuation.

In 1920 when the Federal Reserve Board inaugurated its deflation policy the country was drained of its watered values and bled dry of its collateral. This action was presumed to have avoided a panic. We know it precipitated the country into a prolonged decade of farm losses and bankruptcy.

Turning America's investment funds into more unstable securities than that of agriculture has thrice proved even more injurious to the nation than inflated farm land values. The Florida fizzle, the overbuilding program in every city, and the stock market crash are all monumental to the error that brought about rapid agricultural deflation.

Any policy of finance that can create such turmoil, and influence values up or down is as unsafe as permitting one group or board to change the constitution at will. So long as money interests can maneuver to cancel foreign debts through establishing an international bank for an ostensibly different purpose, and so long as federal reserve funds can be loaned to bolster stock market enterprises, just so long will our estates be in constant jeopardy, and the value of any one class of property be uncertain.

Life insurance will be the one certain protection and estate of the American citizen under any form or policy of government finance or control.

LIBRARY

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John E. Boland

The hands are the most common agents for spreading the cold germ. They become contaminated every time the patient blows his nose. The patient usually infects everything he touches. Coughing and sneezing spread the disease. The spread of this ailment might be checked if every patient would wash his hands frequently, and guard against unprotected coughing and sneezing.

Colds may be followed by more serious complications including middle ear, mastoid, brain complications, sinus infections, bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, etc. Anything that minimizes the amount of secretion, therefore, is important in prevention and treatment.

Douching the nose with a simple antiseptic or disinfectant at frequent intervals using a medicine dropper, nasal spray or douche is most effective. Acute colds are usually accompanied by a condition known as "Acidosis." This is a generally accepted belief. Citrous fruit juices such as lemon, orange, or grapefruit taken in sufficient quantities, or ordinary bicarbonate of soda —a teaspoonful about four times a day— aid materially in neutralizing the acid condition and will help break up a most stubborn cold. Citrous fruit juices, strange as it may seem, have an alkaline effect internally. Thus hot lemonade, a simple home remedy, is useful in getting rid of colds.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.

"I am writing you expressing my appreciation for the prompt settlement and the 100 per cent claim paid on my car which was stolen March 5.

Mrs. Robert Sample,
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill."

Family Living Expenses

FAMILY living expenses averaged $772 for 195 farm families in Tompkins County in 1928, according to a survey conducted by the New York state college of home economics. The family living expenses ranged from $462 for the lowest income group to $1147 for the highest income group. The income for these groups ranged from $505 to $5394. The number dependent on the income increased from 3.2 in the lowest group to 4.4 in the highest, the average being 3.6 persons.

Cash receipts from all sources averaged about $2300 for these 195 families, but it was pointed out that this income is not comparable with a wage or salary because part of the farmer's income goes back into the farm business. Moreover, about $400 worth of farm produce was used by the family instead of being sold to add to the cash income.

Food Big Item

The largest household expenditure was for food, $225 being the average for the year. The value of food purchased was 47 per cent of the value of all food consumed by these farm families. Next came clothing, with an average yearly expenditure of $163 a family, ranging from $74 in the lowest income groups to $250 in the highest group. The average inventory value of the farm family wardrobe was $242.

Savings and investments by these farm families averaged $404. This took the form of reducing mortgages, making deposits in savings banks, buying land, making loans, paying on life insurance, and the like. Forty-one per cent of these farm families carry life insurance, the average amount being $1952; over half of the families with insurance had less than $2000, and only 11 per cent were carrying between $5000 and $9500.

Admitted To Bar

LEE J. QUASEY, our studious director of transportation, recently passed the state bar examination as a result of which he is entitled to practice law anywhere in Illinois.



L. J. Quasey

Quasey studied law at night during the past three years at the John Marshall Law School, Chicago. His knowledge of law will be of great assistance to him in working with Farm Bureau members on claim and utility problems.

Life Insurance

By L. A. Williams

The Certain Estate

A DEATH claim is not charity. The insured purchased the estate just as he would purchase real estate or bonds. A $10,000 policy is as certain a piece of property as a farmer can own. It is more certain in value than land.



L. A. Williams

Years ago your grandfather bought land at $1 an acre in Illinois that grew in value during the war to $300 and $400 an acre. Perhaps you became ambitious and bought more land. With what result? You lost everything. Thus land purchased at $1 per acre lost money for heirs who valued it at $400 per acre.

Life insurance represents a guaranteed estate for an average premium deposit of two per cent per year. There is no worry about the estate. There is no fluctuation.

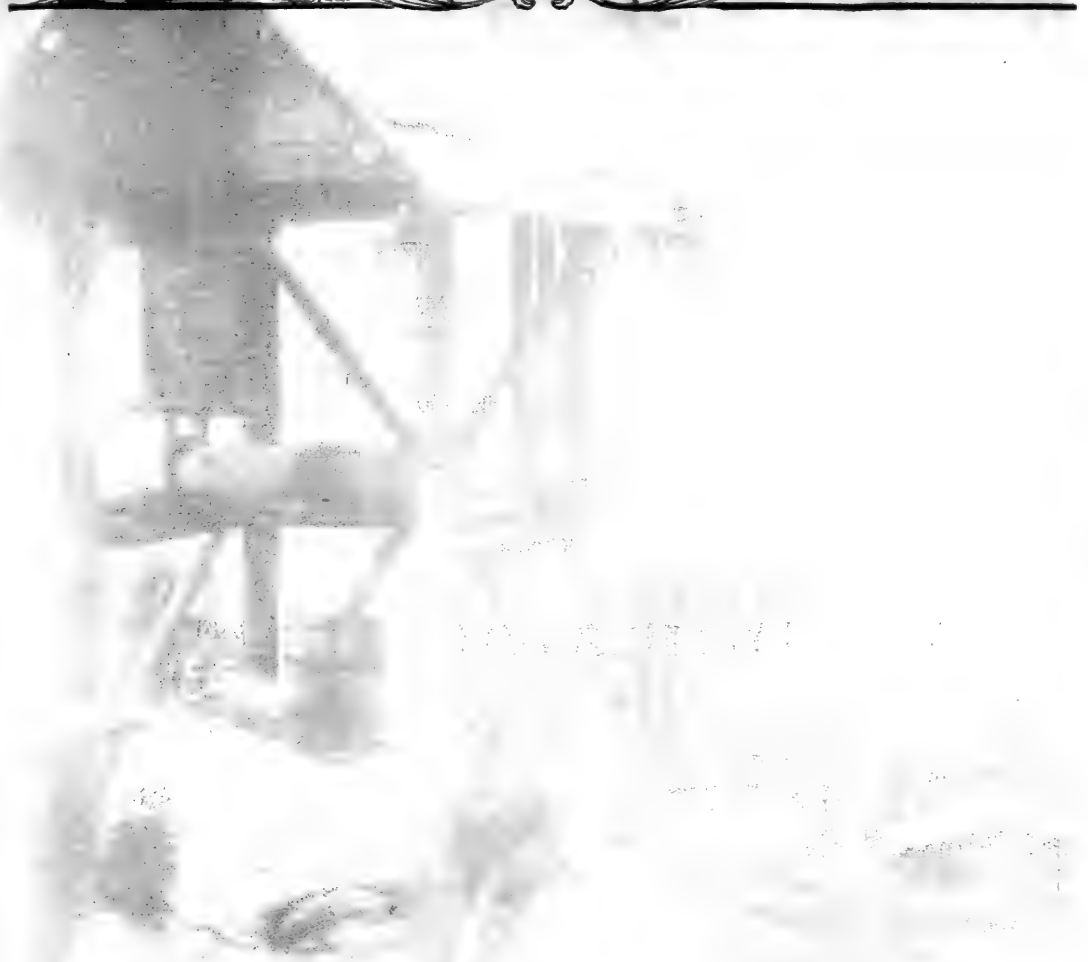
In 1920 when the Federal Reserve Board inaugurated its deflation policy the country was drained of its watered values and bled dry of its collateral. This action was presumed to have avoided a panic. We know it precipitated the country into a prolonged decade of farm losses and bankruptcy.

Turning America's investment funds into more unstable securities than that of agriculture has thrice proved even more injurious to the nation than inflated farm land values. The Florida fizzle, the overbuilding program in every city, and the stock market crash are all monumental to the error that brought about rapid agricultural deflation.

Any policy of finance that can create such turmoil, and influence values up or down is as unsafe as permitting one group or board to change the constitution at will. So long as money interests can maneuver to cancel foreign debts through establishing an international bank for an ostensibly different purpose, and so long as federal reserve funds can be loaned to bolster stock market enterprises, just so long will our estates be in constant jeopardy, and the value of any one class of property be uncertain.

Life insurance will be the one certain protection and estate of the American citizen under any form or policy of government finance or control.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD



MAY
1930

MEASURE YOURSELF FOR LIFE INSURANCE



Most Farmers Are Under-Insured

EIGHT thousand replies to a life insurance questionnaire circulated among Farm Bureau members prior to the organization of COUNTRY LIFE revealed that 40 per cent carried no life insurance while 90 per cent were under-insured.

You may have a life insurance policy but have you enough life insurance?

Is your mind closed on this important subject or are you willing to secure an estimate of your insurance requirements based on years of insurance experience?

I WILL BE glad to review, personally, the case of every Farm Bureau member who fills out and returns the questionnaire printed below. We will give you a close approximation of the amount of life insurance that should be carried by a man in your position.

You will be under no obligation to buy. All information given will be held in confidence at your wish.

Signed,

L. A. WILLIAMS, Mgr.,

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

FILL OUT AND MAIL TODAY

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO., 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Please send me your best advice regarding my insurance needs. I understand that I will be under no obligation to buy, but I am interested in having your opinion.

1. Amount of legal reserve life insurance now carried.....
2. Kind of policy or policies: (Ordinary life ☐ .....pay life ☐ .....yr. endowment ☐
3. Do you carry fraternal or assessment life insurance?..... How much?.....
   How much of your insurance is participating or dividend-paying?.....
4. Married.....Single.....Number of dependents in family.....
5. Owner or renter.....Indebtedness, if any.....
6. Size of farm.....Average annual net income last 5 years.....

Remarks.....

Name.....Address.....

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 5 | **May, 1930** | **Volume 8**

Tax Legislation Now Before General Assembly

I. A. A. Presents Plea For a Fair Revenue Amendment

THE Illinois Agricultural Association was represented at Springfield, May 12, when the special session of the legislature called by Governor Emmerson convened.

In addition to emergency legislation validating tax anticipation warrants in Cook county, and the consideration of bills prepared by the Strawn committee of Chicago, the legislature is expected to consider an amendment to the revenue clause of the state constitution.

The I. A. A. made known its views on the question of a revenue amendment in a letter to the Legislative Revenue Investigation Committee, of which Senator Huebsch is chairman, several weeks ago.

Power To Assembly

The amendment proposed by the I. A. A. would give the General Assembly full authority and power to revise the state taxing system. If an income tax is imposed it is recommended that as far as practicable the General Assembly provide for deductions or credits to compensate for taxes on property from which any part of the taxed income is derived. The Association's proposal provides further "that the net proceeds of any funds which may be collected from any new sources of revenue after the adoption of this amendment shall be paid into the state treasury. The General Assembly may appropriate any portion of such funds for any state purposes, including a state fund for the support of the public schools."

Distribution of Fund

The suggested amendment sets forth also that "the General Assembly may also provide for the distribution of any portion of such funds among the several counties in the ratio which the total amount of such funds collected in each county shall bear to the total amount thereof collected in the

(Continued on page 9)

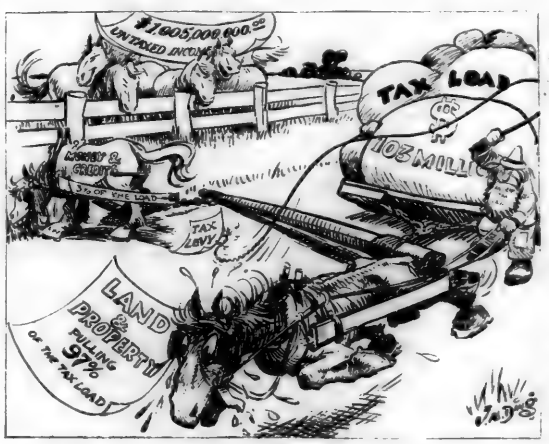
DETAILS of the attack on the Agricultural Marketing Act by business groups at Washington together with the defence offered by Chairman Alexander Legge of the Federal Farm Board and Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, are presented on this and following pages.

WORKING A GOOD HORSE TO DEATH

THE cartoon below was drawn by Ding for the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation in its campaign for an equitable state taxing system.

Iowa's tax problem is similar to that in Illinois. Certain low-rent lands in that state are paying at least 40 per cent of their net income in taxes. Less than one-third of the net income from the state is paying the entire tax burden. The other two-thirds escapes.

John C. Watson of the Illinois Agricultural Association presented an analysis of the Iowa tax situation some time ago before the Iowa Farm Bureau. According to this investigation moneys and credits in the three years, 1919-'20-'21 produced 7.21 per cent of the net income in the state, tangible property 26.73 per cent, wages and salaries 47.79 per cent, labor and management of all owner-operators of property, including fees paid professional workers, brokers, agents, and salesmen, 18.27 per cent. Yet the income (26.73 per cent of total) from real estate paid the bulk of the taxes.



Chairman Legge Speaks Before U. S. Chamber

Derides Business Group for Antagonistic Attitude Toward Farmer

IN A speech ringing with sarcasm and denunciation of the National Chamber of Commerce's attitude toward the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Farm Board, Chairman Alexander Legge defended the Act and the policies of the Board before the Chamber of Commerce convention in Washington on April 30.

Declaring that the Farm Board hopes to help farmers organize so that in the future they will be able to protect themselves in the marketing of crops, Mr. Legge recounted the events leading up to the organization of this federal agency. "It asks the support of you business men, not as a generous act of charity to someone else, but because it is to your own best interests," he asserted.

Good For Farmer Too

"With the Farm Board's assistance farmers by acting together are trying to apply the same methods and business principles to their industry that were adopted in other lines long since," Mr. Legge continued. "If they were good for you fellows, they are likewise good for the farmer."

Mr. Legge outlined the history of farmers' efforts to help themselves, and recalled for the Chamber its action passed on the referendum taken in 1928 to determine that organization's position on the farm question.



Alexander Legge

"That referendum," he continued, "committed the Chamber to the creation of a federal farm board with authority to investigate

(Continued on page 4)

Legge Issues Comment Following Resolution

FOLLOWING the resolution adopted by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in its convention on April 30 at Washington Chairman Alexander Legge issued the following statement:

"The Chamber of Commerce proposes to make the Farm Board impotent and would sponsor another national conference to adopt some more resolutions of sympathy for agriculture.

"That action simply confirms what we told the membership of that organization Wednesday—They are for something to help the farmer only until they find out it works.

"Naturally, we had hoped they would support our efforts to aid agriculture, but if they are going to oppose us we are glad they have come out in the open. It's much easier to deal with an enemy who is squarely against you than one who pretends to be friendly but fights you behind your back.

"Our client is the farmer and we are going to continue to serve him just as the Agricultural Marketing Act intended we should—for his benefit, not the benefit of someone else."

Following is the resolution in full passed by the convention attended by some 1,800 representatives of business organizations throughout the country:—

"We reaffirm the earlier declarations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States made through referendum vote of its membership upon a carefully matured report of a representative committee, in supporting the principle that the producers of agricultural commodities should have the benefits which cooperative marketing of their products along sound economic lines can confer; in pointing out that all agricultural credit requirements could be met by full development and adaptation of existing credit facilities to local and commodity needs, rather than by the creation of new credit facilities; and in advocating a federal farm board to assist agricultural producers and their organizations in solving the problems peculiar to agriculture.

Recognize Emergency

"The legislation which was enacted in June, 1929, was in contravention of the Chamber's proposals in its provision of new credit facilities in the form of large sums of money from the public treasury to be used under the Act as the farm board might decide. During the business crisis of some magnitude which has occurred during the last six months these funds have been brought into use in various ways.

"We recognize the emergency considerations which may have impelled this resort to the federal treasury, but the experience which has been gained now permits an appraisal both as to immediate effect and long-range results.

Continue Opposition

"The anticipated benefits to the farming interest as a whole have not been realized. On the contrary there has been impairment of the marketing structure and prevention of support which otherwise would have been given to the marketing of agricultural products which were affected by the use of public monies. Without benefit to agriculture there has been imposed unbearable hardship upon business enterprises unable to maintain their position against discriminatory competition from the government.

"We accordingly express our continued opposition to the use of government funds in providing capital for the operation of agricultural cooperatives, and for the buying and selling of commodities for the purpose of attempted stabilization. We condemn as a permanent policy of government the employment of public funds for the purpose of participation in business in competition with established agencies and support the proposal for an amendment of the agricultural marketing act to repeal the authority of the Federal Farm Board to use federal funds for such a purpose.

"We advocate the continuance of the Federal Farm Board as a proper agency, conducted at federal expense, for the gathering and circulation of authoritative information, for ascertaining conditions of overproduction, for advice as to its prevention, and for assistance toward the solution of the numerous and important business problems affecting agriculture both in production and in marketing.

"We believe it is desirable to apply sober and devoted study to methods by which cooperative organizations on their own resources may find their warranted place, without the present danger of undermining marketing facilities and thus unfavorably affecting farm product prices. We, therefore, recommend that the Chamber with adequate preparation call a conference of wide representation, including farm cooperative leaders, to study and define measures of sound and effective aid to agriculture."

Will Crystallize Farm Sentiment, Says Smith

"THE courageous and defensible position taken by Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board and Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, before the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, will serve to stimulate and crystallize farm sentiment in support of the Farm Board and its policies as has nothing else since the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act," President Earl C. Smith stated following press reports of the recent chamber of commerce convention.

"The resolution reported by the press as having been adopted by the United States Chamber of Commerce, criticizing the Farm Board and asking for repeal or modification of the Agricultural Marketing Act, merely discloses the selfish interests that have been prospering at the expense of the farm producers.

"I feel sure this resolution does not reflect the true sentiment of a large percentage of the business men of Illinois and the mid-west."

Short Story—A girl from a telephone exchange fell asleep while at church. The preacher announcing the hymn, said "Number 426." At that moment the girl awoke and murmured: "I'll ring them again."

Alex. Legge Speaks Before U. S. Chamber

(Continued from page 3)

and make recommendations to congress, but none to go ahead with the solution of the agricultural problem which was characterized as such a serious one by both the industrial conference board report and report of the Nagel commission.

"In addition to that, however, it did go on record very definitely in favor of the principles of co-operative marketing based upon the established right of the producers of agricultural commodities to act together in associations corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing and manufacturing, preparing for market, handling and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce such products of persons so engaged.

"Results of the referendum were announced on November 14, 1928. The vote in favor of the co-operative principle was overwhelming, 2,816 to 117, and as you all know, these were member associations and not individuals doing the voting.

Sarcastic in Comments

"I am sure that most of you will agree that you know more about the agricultural situation and how to meet it than I do. A considerable percentage of your membership have made that quite clear, and perhaps the best answer I can make is the statement that if this be true, and you really do know so much about it, that the situation presents a very severe indictment of the organization which, having full information of the facts, has made so little effort to remedy the situation. Certainly none of you have seen any evidence of constructive action on the part of the chamber of commerce or the part of any of its affiliated organizations with the doubtful exception of taking a referendum two years ago, looking to a remedy for and permanent improvement in the situation, which your own investigators had warned, required substantial assistance if not from you, then from the government.

"Perhaps I should mention the fact, that while your national organization did adopt a policy of silence when congress was framing the agricultural marketing act, spokesmen of some of your member organizations appeared before the house committee on agriculture and indorsed the principles of that legislation.

Attitude of Indifference

"One might find much justification in the statement that your attitude generally has been one of indifference if indeed not of antagonism; that you regarded the farm problem like the poor as 'something we have with us always' and that you who are more fortunately situated, discussed it much along the same lines as the ladies are apt to refer to the household question—something that had to be endured if one was to avoid having to do the work oneself.

"After many years of discussion and deliberation congress finally passed the agricultural marketing act which many of you people are now branding as socialistic, or anarchistic, and complaining of interference with, or necessitating some readjustment in the present system of handling certain commodities.

"Nearly 10 years of discussion, controversy and compromise led congress, in its wisdom, to declare that permanent solution of the agricultural problems lies in collective action on the part of the farmers. It created the farm board to help producers organize for such action, both as to production and marketing of their crops, the purpose being to enable them to put their industry on economic parity with other industries. In that legislation congress definitely committed this country to the principle of co-operative marketing of farm products.

"The farm board believes that principle is sound and the only one that really will give the farmer a chance to get his fair share of the national income. The country generally and business men for the most part gave their approval of the agricultural marketing act before it became a law. I am sorry to say that there has been considerable evidence the past several months that entirely too many of your members were for the principle of co-operation only so long as it didn't work. When it became apparent that a means had been provided that really would help the farmer get organized co-operatively so that he, like other producers, would have some voice in determining the sale price of his commodity, the effort was branded as government price fixing, putting the government in business, etc. And all of this notwithstanding the fact they had declared unmistakably for the principle of co-operative marketing only a year previously.

Farmers Third of Nation

"I do not recall in years gone by of hearing your business men making any such complaint against government aid that was extended to the manufacturing industry, to transportation and to finance. And these all played their part in adding to the disadvantages of the farmer as did also the preferential treatment to labor through immigration restriction and other measures.

"We are not complaining about what the government has done for others but it does seem to us that these beneficiaries ought to be willing that the farmer also be given a helping hand from the same source so that he, too, will be in position to take care of himself in the economic system that has been built up in this country so largely by special favors.

"Farmers constitute nearly one-third of our population. For the most part they have been producing and selling blindly as individuals with the result they have little or nothing to say about what their product brings. Costs of production can be passed

THE HEN'S HELPERS



Courtesy, Chicago Daily News

along to the buyer by nearly every one but the farmer. Unorganized, he has to take for his product what the other fellow is willing to give him.

"All the farmers are trying to do, with farm board assistance, is, by acting together, to apply the same methods and business principles to their industry that were adopted in other lines long since. If they were good for you fellows they are likewise good for the farmer.

"The farm board hopes to help farmers organize so that in the future they will be able to protect themselves in the marketing of their crops. It asks the support of you business men, not as a generous act of charity to someone else, but because it is to your own best interests.

"We hear much to the effect that these operations are putting the government permanently into business. We wish to assure you that on this point every commodity organization is set upon a basis where, as it gains financial strength and experience, it can and will become entirely independent of government aid or supervision. In all these organizations provision is made for the farm board having a voice in their policies only so long as they are indebted to it.

"The natural opposition which so many of you have felt in the past against interference or dictation on the part of your banker or financial backer is quite as pronounced on the part of the farmer as in the case of those engaged in other lines of industry, thus affording constant incentive to work away from it as rapidly as possible."

At the close of his formal address, Mr. Legge threw out a challenge to the convention to match a contribution which he offered to make for the establishment of a national agricultural foundation in accordance with the recommendation of the Business Men's Commission. He got no immediate response but later in the meeting, Julius Barnes told the convention that he would undertake to match this contribution dollar for dollar by raising the money from business interests.

Millett Asks For Repeal

A proposal that the agricultural marketing act be repealed was made by Daniel A. Millett, investment banker and stockman, of Denver, Colo., before the recent Chamber of Commerce convention.

"The agricultural marketing act," said Mr. Millett, "in its intent and language violates the sound and proven rule of business, that penalty of loss must rest on the loser, as an ever-present controlling factor, in order to insure efficiency.

"The men in the great marketing and distributing businesses of this country, with their enormous investments of capital in plant and organization, properly fear the working of this act. It is evident that in the long run they cannot compete with the Government, which they support and supply with funds through taxes—which taxes are used to their undoing."

Mr. Millett concluded his prepared address as follows:

"The farm marketing act is part and parcel of what is to me the fantastic dream, world-wide, of stabilization, with or without governmental agency, so that every producer in every line will be assured a profit through control of production, and without the discipline of the economic law of supply and demand working through price, which eliminates the marginal producer.

"I have tried to show that interference with the economic law, by private combinations, direct governmental control, and indirect action by Government through tariff, tends to failure, but that such interference, in its attempt, brings not stability but unsettlement and distress in business, with disaster indicated, if continued.

Tariff Revision Downward

"For myself, the conclusion has been reached, that as practical public policies, in the interest of the farmer and business alike we should:

"1. Repeal the agricultural marketing act and cease any such governmental attempts, and,

"2. Revise our tariff downward, not upward, with its elimination save in the few respects theretofore mentioned as speedily as possible, as our ideal.

"I believe the time has come, if it is not already overdue, for the people of America to take down that priceless heritage of the English-speaking peoples of the world, the King James version of the Book of Books, and turning to the 12th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, commence to read at the 16th verse:

"'And He spake a parable unto them, saying, The ground of a certain rich man (the United States) brought forth plentifully: (that is the surplus.)

"'And He thought within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits?

"'And He said, This will I do: I will pull down My barns and build greater; and there will I bestow all My fruits and My goods. (That is the withholding program.)

"'And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry. (That is the high price that will be realized.)

"'But God (the economic law) said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee.'"

Opposition to the agricultural marketing act was expressed by the following:

H. W. Jones, representing the National Poultry and Egg Dealers Association; L. W. Smith, Michigan canning industry; C. E. Webb, Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association; F. C. Adams, Boston Wool Trade Association; W. F. Jensen, American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers; S. Stephens, National Retail Coal Merchants Association; H. C. Netterau, New York Mercantile Exchange; W. J. McCabe, of Duluth, Minn., grain exchanges and grain trade.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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Organization and Bargaining Power

ALMOST convincing testimonial of the value of organized farm bargaining power is contained in a summary of weighted average prices paid producers for 3.5 per cent fluid milk per 100 lbs. (including surplus) during 1929. This list, prepared by our dairy marketing director, A. D. Lynch, shows that producers who supply St. Louis with milk are the lowest paid, by far, of any dairymen supplying a large city market, in the United States.

Contrast the $2.18 average price per 100 lbs. for the year paid at country points around St. Louis with Chicago's $2.64, Boston's $2.64 and New York's $2.70. All these prices are F. O. B. country points. Compare the St. Louis price with the F. O. B. city prices paid producers on other large markets as follows: Detroit $2.84; Hartford, Conn., $3.94; Philadelphia $3.45; Pittsburgh $3.14; Washington $3.45, etc.

Perhaps the fact that St. Louis dairymen lacked a strong collective bargaining association to sell their milk for somewhere near its value last year while at the other cities the producers were well organized, had nothing to do with the unequal milk prices. Perhaps.

That Price Question

THE Illinois Grain Corporation is a Capper-Volstead co-operative and a member of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the national grain sales agency set up under the direction of the Federal Farm Board.

The Illinois Grain Corporation will be prepared to help the individual farmer and his local farmers' elevator receive any benefits available under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. These benefits include among others, loans to co-operative elevators and money advances to farmers on grain in storage.

Lending the farmer and his co-operative money, however, will not by itself improve the farmer's position in the market. The concentration of a large volume of grain in a single selling agency will give the producer bargaining power and influence in getting a price in line with market demands. This he does not always get under the present system.

No thinking farmer believes that any co-operative or government agency can fix prices arbitrarily regardless of supply and demand. No legislation ever proposed by the Farm Bureau, Mr. Coolidge notwithstanding, advocated price fixing. We do believe a well organized co-operative can exercise some influence on prices. By collective action in marketing farmers can reduce violent price fluctuations, learn more about quality and market demands, own their own terminal elevators and marketing machinery, develop better control over production, cut distribution and selling costs, reduce wastes in handling, shake off the surplus of sellers under the present system who greatly outnumber the buyers, and thereby divert some of the money which now stays in the city, back to the country.

On Contracts

THE specious arguments used by the grain trade in attacking the Federal Farm Board policy in favor of definite contracts between the producer and his co-operative have been answered with characteristic vigor and firmness by Chairman Legge.

"Some of the private commission companies for years have required co-operatives borrowing money from them to sign a binding marketing agreement," said Mr. Legge. "In one state where some opposition has been voiced to signing a marketing agreement with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation a private commission company is boasting that it has 50 co-operative elevators tied up under a five-year binding contract to deliver grain to it in return for financing.

"The marketing agreements between the Farmers' National and the co-operatives and the co-operative's members can be complied with easily," Mr. Legge continued. "The agreements give the farmer the advantage of the competitive market at all times."

Commission merchants would have farmers believe that many mysterious evils beset the man who enters into an agreement with his own organization to sell his grain. Who can live and carry on any kind of work or occupation without many agreements, written or otherwise? You can't rent a farm or house, buy or sell anything, ride on the train, go to the movies, or in fact do anything of a business nature without entering a contract spoken or written, or performing your part of an agreement. The world's business is done by contract. It is possible that contracts are only bad when they divert grain into co-operative channels and away from private commission companies. Presumably the contract method of doing business is only virtuous when employed by the trade. It is also possible that pure selfishness and no other reason prompts the antagonism to farmers signing agreements to co-operate with each other.

Hyde Defends Act

Secretary Hyde was called upon by Vice President Broussard, of the chamber, who was presiding. Mr. Hyde's remarks follow in part:

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It is dangerous for a grass-growing farmer to horn in between two cowboys. I realize my difficulties on that score.

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From my youth up I have listened to dissertations upon that parable but never before have I heard it applied in any such manner as it was applied here.

Most of the clergy, and I think a large proportion of the populace believe that parable was properly applicable to the sin of covetousness and to that kind of fat-headed satisfaction with things as they are; and to that I shall also refer to the egotism of the well-to-do and to the story of the glass-eyed sympathy with the underdog.

I am persuaded, however, to think that the trouble is not the abuses in this hearing. All I ask you to do is to take a look at the wild men over in the Senate and view the rising tide of discontent and then look at your whole market and see whether you want to store up your surplus and whether it is safe for you to store it.

"Thou fool, this day shall thy soul be required of thee." So much for religion.

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More misapprehension with reference to the meaning and purpose of the agricultural marketing act have been produced here in this highly respectable and influential audience than I have read in all the farm journals in America. The Farm Board does not expect to peg prices; the Farm Board has made no attempt to peg prices; price pegging is not in the act, and price pegging is not found in our program.

You have heard from Mr. Legge the reasons which impelled the Board to project itself into the wheat situation through loans rather than through a stabilization corporation. Maybe it was a mistake; if so, I glory in it. We have made others. We shall make more.

We do not intend to do and we are not willing to do anything that is unsound economically, but I thank God, and the sentiments I utter are my own. I am serving a Chief who sees through the mistakes to the ultimate welfare of 27,500,000 American citizens.

This loan upon farm products—upon wheat for example—the Farm Board made the same mistake that a banker makes when he loans too much. If it is unsound in the Farm Board it is also unsound in finance.

As to that there can be no debate, but look at the surrounding circumstances: Everybody believed last Fall that wheat should go anywhere from $1.40 up to $1.60; the grain trade believed it, the economist believed it, we believed it—not on any fictitious price but on the unrestrained utterance of the proposition of the law of supply and demand.

I know the grain trade believed it because they bought two-thirds of the crop at that price. Then came the deflation upon the stock market in New York. The price sagged unduly under the weight of that octupus and they paid a considerable penalty for it.

Slide Continued

The slide continued just as it may have continued if a banker had loaned too much per bushel on the wheat. Was there anything unsound in it? Was there any attempt to make undue prices? We operated on the basis of the prices fixed.

I am afraid I have already exceeded my five minutes. You can not discuss this thing in five hours. Before me are, no doubt, many, many, men whose origin is not more than one generation removed from the farm; but the farm has afforded the leadership in times gone by for industrial parties, and, consider, my friends, for a minute the fact that it was the farms of America which, for the first 100 years of our history, furnished the exports and the balance of trade behind which the lands of our magnificent industrial organization has been formed.

I claim that agriculture has a bit which it is entitled to have liquidated at the hands of industry, based solely upon the contribution of men and money which agriculture has made to American industry.

Ah, my friends, not many of you are far removed from agriculture. In the name of all that is holy; in the name of all that is sacred, do not be satisfied with the United States of America—that country founded upon the proposition that all men are going to have a fair chance—do not be satisfied with your country until all men do have a fair chance.

Nobody is going to be displaced. If somebody has to move over at the dinner table to let others sit down, it is merely an evidence of a growing and enlarging country.

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True to Form

"The U. S. Chamber of Commerce in condemning the operation of the Agricultural Marketing Act has in my opinion run true to form," said Jewett. "I have observed its attitude for a number of years, and I have found that its desire to aid agriculture stops short of any plan that would in any degree interfere with the profits of the middlemen dealing in agricultural products.

"In 1920 when we tried to develop wheat pools in this country we found business interests almost unanimously opposed. This was particularly true on the Pacific Coast and at the large grain markets of the middle west.

"The U. S. Chamber of Commerce favors the development of a farm board to tell the farmers how to run their farms, or as it stated, to give the farmers authoritative information. The chamber knows and farmers know that all this has been favorable for years and is still favorable through the Department of Agriculture, but it does not provide an answer nor a solution to the farmer's marketing problem.

Is Offer Sincere?

"The chamber of commerce now indicates that it would like to take the initiative in gathering in private funds to take the place of government funds authorized by congress for service to farmers. If this desire is an honest one I think it is well for farmers to inquire why it has not manifested itself over these many years of farm distress.

"As citizens of our nation farmers have a degree of control over a government fund which they would not possess over any fund that might be raised by such an organization as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

"I trust the farmers of America will not be deceived by any such program.

Always Opposed

"The business interests of this country as a whole appreciate the effect on their business, but there is a powerful group with far-reaching, interlocking strength, whose members make their livelihood from dealing in the farmers' product, and that group has always been and always will be opposed to any plan whereby the farmer follows his commodity through from his local market to the processor or exporter," the banker said. "In my judgment it would be a far wiser course if they would try to revamp their own business to the needs of agriculture and fit themselves into a sounder and more economic program of distribution. Until they do this they should discontinue passing resolutions professing a desire to aid the farmer."

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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Organization and Bargaining Power

ALMOST convincing testimonial of the value of organized farm bargaining power is contained in a summary of weighted average prices paid producers for 3.5 per cent fluid milk per 100 lbs. (including surplus) during 1929. This list, prepared by our dairy marketing director, A. D. Lynch, shows that producers who supply St. Louis with milk are the lowest paid, by far, of any dairymen supplying a large city market, in the United States.

Contrast the $2.18 average price per 100 lbs. for the year paid at country points around St. Louis with Chicago's $2.64, Boston's $2.64 and New York's $2.70. All these prices are F. O. B. country points. Compare the St. Louis price with the F. O. B. city prices paid producers on other large markets as follows: Detroit $2.84; Hartford, Conn., $3.94; Philadelphia $3.45; Pittsburgh $3.14; Washington $3.45, etc.

Perhaps the fact that St. Louis dairymen lacked a strong collective bargaining association to sell their milk for somewhere near its value last year while at the other cities the producers were well organized, had nothing to do with the unequal milk prices. Perhaps.

That Price Question

THE Illinois Grain Corporation is a Capper-Volstead cooperative and a member of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the national grain sales agency set up under the direction of the Federal Farm Board.

The Illinois Grain Corporation will be prepared to help the individual farmer and his local farmers' elevator receive any benefits available under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. These benefits include among others, loans to co-operative elevators and money advances to farmers on grain in storage.

Lending the farmer and his co-operative money, however, will not by itself improve the farmer's position in the market. The concentration of a large volume of grain in a single selling agency will give the producer bargaining power and influence in getting a price in line with market demands. This he does not always get under the present system.

No thinking farmer believes that any co-operative or government agency can fix prices arbitrarily regardless of supply and demand. No legislation ever proposed by the Farm Bureau, Mr. Coolidge notwithstanding, advocated price fixing. We do believe a well organized co-operative can exercise some influence on prices. By collective action in marketing farmers can reduce violent price fluctuations, learn more about quality and market demands, own their own terminal elevators and marketing machinery, develop better control over production, cut distribution and selling costs, reduce wastes in handling, shake off the surplus of sellers under the present system who greatly outnumber the buyers, and thereby divert some of the money which now stays in the city, back to the country.

On Contracts

THE specious arguments used by the grain trade in attacking the Federal Farm Board policy in favor of definite contracts between the producer and his co-operative have been answered with characteristic vigor and firmness by Chairman Legge.

"Some of the private commission companies for years have required co-operatives borrowing money from them to sign a binding marketing agreement," said Mr. Legge. "In one state where some opposition has been voiced to signing a marketing agreement with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation a private commission company is boasting that it has 50 co-operative elevators tied up under a five-year binding contract to deliver grain to it in return for financing.

"The marketing agreements between the Farmers' National and the co-operatives and the co-operative's members can be complied with easily," Mr. Legge continued. "The agreements give the farmer the advantage of the competitive market at all times."

Commission merchants would have farmers believe that many mysterious evils beset the man who enters into an agreement with his own organization to sell his grain. Who can live and carry on any kind of work or occupation without many agreements, written or otherwise? You can't rent a farm or house, buy or sell anything, ride on the train, go to the movies, or in fact do anything of a business nature without entering a contract spoken or written, or performing your part of an agreement. The world's business is done by contract. It is possible that contracts are only bad when they divert grain into co-operative channels and away from private commission companies. Presumably the contract method of doing business is only virtuous when employed by the trade. It is also possible that pure selfishness and no other reason prompts the antagonism to farmers signing agreements to co-operate with each other.

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Some Facts About the Illinois Grain Corporation

THE ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION is a Capper-Volstead co-operative formed for the purpose of serving as a regional marketing association for Illinois functioning between the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, set up under the supervision of the Federal Farm Board, and the local cooperative or farmers' elevator.

Membership

Any local co-operative grain marketing agency (in Illinois, usually means a farmers elevator) may become a member of the Illinois Grain Corporation. The farmers' elevator must make formal application for membership. This action can be taken by the board of directors of the elevator. If the application discloses that the elevator does not qualify as a Capper-Volstead co-operative it is given a reasonable time in which to do so.

Cost of Membership

For a farmers' elevator to become a member of the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION it is required that the elevator subscribe for capital stock in the regional in an amount equal to one cent per bushel based on the last three-year average annual handlings of grain. For example, if a farmers' elevator during the last three years handled an average of two hundred thousand bushels of grain each year, its stock subscription would be one cent times 200,000, which is equivalent to two thousand dollars. Ten per cent of this amount, which is $200, is payable in cash and for the remainder, five equal notes of three hundred and sixty ($360.00) dollars drawing five per cent interest, are to be given. One of these notes is due each year during the next five years. Thus the stock subscription really amounts to one-fifth of one cent per bushel each year for the next five years.

Stock Subscription Not Excessive

The capital stock requirement payable in the amount of one-fifth of one cent per bushel over a five year period is small. The wonder is that it can be done for so small an amount.

Why Subscription is Necessary

The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION is just as much a state-wide grain marketing agency as the farmers elevator is a local grain marketing unit. Too many cooperatives have either failed or been ineffective because of lack of sufficient capital.

Not a Donation

The stock purchased in the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION has a par value of one hundred dollars per share and pays seven per cent cumulative dividends. It is a sound investment in an organization which will handle the farmers' own product.

Who May Purchase Stock

The "A" Preferred Stock to which we refer above may be purchased by producers or Capper-Volstead cooperatives.

The Illinois Agricultural Association meets the requirements of the Capper-Volstead Act. It is purchasing a substantial amount of this stock.

Highest Grade Service

A successful cooperative must render service. The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION will give its member elevators unexcelled service in all departments. It will employ men who have a broad background of training in the fundamentals of grain marketing and who in addition are "cooperative-minded."

The Farmer Elevator Manager

The directors of the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION are directors of farmer elevators. They recognize that there is no substitute for a good farmers' elevator manager—one who at all times works for the best interests of grain producers.

Advantages of State-wide Co-op.

1.—Farmers' elevators banding together to form a single state-wide selling agency for using the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, set up by the Farm Board, are following sound principles as practiced in all successful lines of business and industry today.

2.—The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION will serve to concentrate a large volume of business through single selling agency hands. It will eliminate duplication of service. It will reduce *competition* in selling and in its place develop *cooperation* in selling.

3.—The foregoing system will enable the producer to place his products upon both the domestic terminal and export markets and merchandise his grain to the best possible advantage under a strictly cooperative plan.

4.—When they become members of the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION farmer elevators are becoming a part of an Illinois grain cooperative, owned and controlled by Illinois producers working for the best interests of Illinois farmers and one which will safeguard the investments of the Illinois farmer.

5.—Affiliation of the local elevator association with the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION will render the local elevator and its farmer members eligible to participate in the general activities and benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Act. These benefits include the protection of the grower in the matter of price under the Farm Board stabilization program and also the advantages of any surplus control action taken by the Federal Farm Board in the future.

6.—Illinois farmers are vitally interested in the marketing of corn. One-fourth of all the corn that goes to market in the United States is produced in Illinois. It is believed that the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION, if properly supported by the producer through his local elevator, can be very effective in raising the general price level for corn.

7.—The entire marketing structure is upon a cooperative basis and the farmer stockholder will participate in the earnings of his local elevator association, of the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION and of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. It is believed that substantial earnings, particularly from the terminal processing and storing activities, will be returnable to farmer members.

There Must be Leaders

The strong elevators must blaze the way in this program and assume the task of leadership. The directors and leaders of the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION realize that the financial assets of our elevators were not easily accumulated. They should be safely guarded—but it is false economy to "hold the penny so close that we lose sight of the dollar beyond."

Price of Belief

From the "Price of Belief" by Bruce Barton are taken these few significant words as follows: "And there are more honest business men than crooks," I said. "More good businesses than bad businesses. More years of prosperity than of panic; more reward for faith than for doubt.

"J. P. Morgan said that he often loaned money without collateral, relying on his faith in the borrowers. When he died there were several million dollars of worthless stocks in his box, testifying that he had sometimes believed too much. But there were many times several millions of good stocks to prove that his faith had been much more often justified than not.

"It costs something to belong to the believers. But the rewards are the big successes; the big fortunes and the big fun."



THE majority of the eight baseball divisions will open the season on Saturday, May 24. Schedules of games have been largely adopted, and more than 30 teams have been practicing in readiness for the 1930 season. McLean and Logan counties scheduled practice games for May 10 and May 17, although the first official game between these two teams will not open until May 24 at Normal. Champaign will meet Ford at Champaign the same day after which the following schedule will be carried out:

May 31

McLean vs. Ford at Elliot.
Logan vs. Champaign at Lincoln.

June 7
Logan vs. Ford at Lincoln.
McLean vs. Champaign at Champaign

June 14
Logan vs. McLean at Lincoln.
Champaign vs. Ford at Elliot.

June 21
McLean vs. Ford at Normal.
Logan vs. Champaign at Champaign.

June 28
Logan vs. Ford at Elliot.
McLean vs. Champaign at Normal.

Over in division II Knox will play Peoria on May 24 in Peoria county, while Stark meets Henry at Cambridge.

May 31
Peoria vs. Stark in Stark County.
Henry vs. Knox in Knox County.

June 7
Knox vs. Stark in Stark County.
Peoria vs. Henry in Henry County.

June 14
Stark vs. Peoria in Peoria County.
Knox vs. Henry in Henry County.

June 21
Henry vs. Stark in Stark County.
Peoria vs. Knox in Knox County.

June 28
Henry vs. Peoria in Peoria County.
Stark vs. Knox in Knox County.

Other divisions have adopted similar schedules and it is anticipated that all of the 32 teams will be in action the fourth Saturday in May.

Open at Peoria

KNOX and Peoria counties will open the baseball season in that division with a game at Peoria on Saturday, May 24. The following Saturday Knox will play Henry county on its home grounds. On June 7 Knox and Stark meet in Stark county, and on June 14 Knox and Henry counties will meet at Cambridge. It will be Knox vs. Peoria in Knox county, June 21, and Knox vs. Stark in Knox county, June 28.

D. P. Robinson of Cambridge was elected divisional chairman and dictator at a recent meeting in the Farm Bureau office at Galesburg.

It was decided that the home teams should furnish one umpire for each game. The visiting team will have the privilege of providing a second umpire if it so desires. Games will be called at two o'clock.

The following men attend the meeting: E. E. Brown, Stark county; D. P. Robinson and J. R. Johnson, Henry county; J. W. Whisenand and Max J. Wyman, Peoria county; T. J. Sullivan and F. G. Campbell, Knox county.

Champaign County League

CECIL HUDSON of the Urbana unit was elected manager of the Champaign County Farm Bureau baseball team at a meeting on April 29.

On May 24 Champaign will play Ford county at Champaign, and on May 31 Champaign will play Logan at Lincoln.

Seven community Farm Bureau teams are expected to compete in the county league. Unit teams are required to play at least six players who are Farm Bureau members or who are from families of members.

Tax Legislation Now Before Gen. Assembly

(Continued from page 3)

state. Any such funds which may be allocated to any county of more than 100,000 population, according to the last preceding federal census, may be further distributed among the several taxing districts situated wholly or partly therein as the General Assembly shall from time to time direct."

A highly desirable provision of a revenue amendment suggested by the I. A. A. will give the General Assembly power to classify or sub-classify any object or subject of taxation and may exempt any class or subclass thereof from taxation by one method if it is taxed directly by any other method or methods. The proposal provides that all real estate shall be in one class, except that mineral lands and lands devoted to reforestation shall be in different classes.

Representatives of the Association will be on hand throughout the special session carefully watching all developments, that farm and home owners may be relieved of at least part of the unequal and unjust tax burden they are now carrying.

Co-op Marketing From Station WENR

"New styles in Co-operative Live Stock Shipping Associations" was the subject of a radio talk by Ray E. Miller, director of livestock marketing, from Station WENR, Chicago, on Tuesday, May 13.

Several more talks to be delivered by marketing officials are as follows:

Tuesday, May 20th: "A Practical Cream Marketing Program," F. A. Gougler, director produce marketing.

Tuesday, May 27th: "Problems Confronting the Illinois Dairyman in the Co-operative Marketing of His Product," A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing.

Tuesday, June 3d: "From Producer to Consumer," Jack Connery, manager, Quincy Cooperative Marketing Association.

The talks will be broadcast at 7:30-8:00 p. m. *central standard time.*

Seek Clarification Motor License Law

LEGISLATION providing for the exemption of farm tractors which use the public highways only when going from one field to another, from paying the state motor license tax will be sought by the Illinois Agricultural Association in the next regular session of the General Assembly.

The I. A. A. has had many inquiries from its members regarding the licensing of farm tractors using the public highways in going from field to field. The Association has interested itself in this question and has received information from responsible authorities to the effect that no effort will be made to compel farmers to buy motor licenses for tractors pending the passage of legislation clarifying the law on this point.

The Agreement System is Sound

THE enemies of co-operative grain marketing are not nearly so concerned over the chances of its failure as over the likelihood of its success according to Harrison Fahrnhopf, director of grain marketing.

If the five-hundred farmer elevators in Illinois would agree or contract to handle all of their grain through single selling agency hands as is contemplated by the Illinois Grain Corporation, they would not only be adopting sound business principles but they would cease selling in competition with each other.

To substantiate this view Fahrnhopf points to a recent statement by Alexander Legge which appeared in Chicago newspaper:

"Replying to critics who have protested that the farm board is forcing farmers' co-operatives into distasteful contracts for the marketing of their grain, Chairman Alexander Legge declared today that the terms of the farm board compare favorably with those always required by commission companies.

" 'Some of the private commission companies for years have required cooperatives borrowing money from them to sign a binding marketing agreement,' said Mr. Legge. 'In one state where some opposition has been voiced to signing a marketing agreement with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation a private commission company is boasting that it has fifty co-operative elevators tied up under a five year binding contract to deliver grain to it in return for financing.'

"The marketing agreements between the Farmers' National and the cooperatives and the cooperative's members 'can be complied with easily,' Mr. Legge asserted, adding that the agreements give them the advantage of the competitive market at all times.

"Under the provisions of the agreements, he explained, the farmer or his cooperative may market the grain for cash in the competitive market on the day of delivery at the highest price bid; they may store grain in public warehouse and borrow money on that grain pending ultimate sale, which can be made only at the option of the owner; and the farmer may enter his grain in a common pool and borrow on it in public warehouses, the final settlement to be based upon an average for the period of the pool."

New Definition—An optimist is a man who buys a car on time to go looking for a job.

Business Note—A real executive is one who can return a letter three times to a red-headed stenographer.

Adopt Definite Plan of Bureau Organization

Year 'Round Project Seen as Way To Build Membership

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75,000 Is Goal

The organization-information conference at the last annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association went on record unanimously to strive for 75,000 members by the end of 1930. It is realized that if this goal is to be reached there must be well-oiled organization machinery operating in every county. The district managers will be expected to have that organization machinery set up in every county by fall.

Secretary and Director of organization, George E. Metzger, believes that this plan when put into operation will get results. Mr. Metzger points to the fact that Farm Bureau membership in Illinois is on the increase and that a gain has been made every month since September, 1929. This gain has averaged 495 members per month. The largest increase of 1933 members was secured last October.

Preparation is now under way for membership drives in Cumberland, Clay, Tazewell, and Gallatin counties. The Tazewell County Farm Bureau will concentrate its force on May 28 when it proposes to sign 1,200 members which means a substantial increase over the present membership.

Mercer County Folks Visit I. A. A. Office

A DELEGATION of approximately 250 men and women from Mercer county who toured through the Union Stock Yards as guests of the Chicago Producers Commission Association, visited the I. A. A. offices on Wednesday, April 30.

Many of the delegates expressed surprise at the extensive offices now occupied by the I. A. A. and associated companies in the Transportation Building.

The group came by special train over the Burlington railroad, arriving early in the morning and departing late the same evening.

The tour was conducted by the Mercer County Farm Bureau. Farm Adviser J. E. Harris, P. B. Scott, Miss Zentmire, Farm Bureau office secretary, and local officials accompanied the delegation. They were entertained at luncheon by Swift & Company and Armour & Company. It was one of the largest groups that ever toured through the Union Stock Yards.

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The Farm Bureau has published and is now circulating the prize-winning plays.

Milk $1.60 at St. Louis

Milk producers in the St. Louis territory will receive $1.60 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk delivered in May according to a recent announcement of the dealers.

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Will Incorporate Live Stock Marketing Assn.

Name Directors Subject to Approval of Incorporators

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J. R. Fulkerson of Jerseyville, Ill., and O. O. Wolf of Kansas City were named as the other two incorporating officers who will also become directors.

Here Are Directors

The following livestock producers were nominated to the board subject to the approval of the incorporators: Murray Barker, Indianapolis; Henry H. Parke, Genoa, Ill.; George Wilson, Peoria, Ill.; Oscar Swank, Evansville, Ind.; E. C. Rector, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joe L. Snook, Sioux City, Iowa; Lee Highlen, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Ben B. Brumley, Cleveland, Ohio, each representing a branch of the National Livestock Producers Association. In addition there were named: H. L. Kokernot, Fort Worth, Tex.; L. O. Greaser, Chicago, National Order Buying Association; John O'Mealy, Michigan Livestock Exchange, Detroit, and Walter Hagen, Western Cattle Marketing Association of California.

President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. presided at the afternoon session of the livestock growers who represented most of the co-operative livestock marketing organizations of the country.

Two subsidiaries of the association will also be incorporated with identical directorates, the National Feeder and Finance Corporation, and the National Live Stock Publishing Association.

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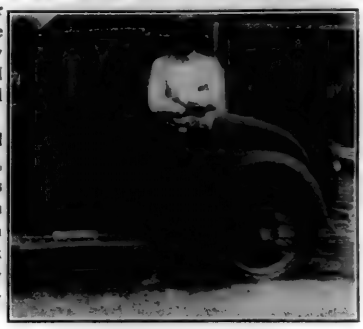
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"MY LANDLORD, Mr. James Foster of Varna, has purchased in the last two years, more than 75 tons of raw rock phosphate for use on the farm which I operate in Roberts Township, Marshall County.

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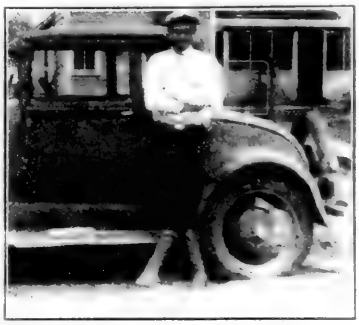
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Observations

THE ideas of the national chamber of commerce about the farm problem as evidenced by action taken in the recent convention at Washington appear to have undergone decided changes since the Agricultural Marketing Act became operative. Not more than a year ago, the chamber was shouting for co-operative marketing with federal assistance as the way to farm relief. Today it is for u Farm Board with clipped wings, without money, and inactive except to provide information and give the farmer advice.

In other words the chamber now stands for a "do-nothing" policy. Secretary Hyde aptly named it "fat-headed self-complacency," content with things as they are, the laissez-faire policy. The loud wailing of commission men who fear the competition of effective co-operative terminal marketing associations created all the disturbance. The chamber of commerce resolution thus places the organization on record as against anything that promises to help the farm industry if it interferes with the present tolls exacted by any of its members.

There's nothing illegitimate nor criminal about my group fighting for economic advantage. Just so it is honest in doing so and does not misrepresent its intentions. The national chamber of commerce a short time ago campaigned for members among farmers claiming that it was doing much for agriculture, apparently to justify the request for contributions. When it came to a show down, the organization went on record against co-operative marketing, and against the interests of the farmer.

Alexander Legge, the scrappy chairman of the Federal Farm Board bluntly told the disappointed business men, "There has been considerable evidence the last several months that entirely too many of your members were for the principle of co-operation only so long as it didn't work." Mr. Legge and Mr. Hyde made a host of fast friends among American farmers when they stood their ground against the selfish attacks of insincere men.

Our friend and contemporary, Bill Stahl, of the Farmer's National Grain Corporation describes the pilgrimage to Washington in picturesque terms as follows: "Several carloads of grain traders invaded Washington a few days ago for the purpose of asking the Farm Board, the Congress or somebody to keep the farmers from shaking them off. When Coxey's army invaded the capital, you'll remember, it hoofed it. The more modern army, of grain traders, travels in parlor cars. Paid for by whom, please? Why, by the grain producers, of course. The grain trade's wailing that the government has gone into the grain business is, of course, mere camouflage. The real fear is that the profits of grain marketing may get into the farmers' hands.

"The co-operative marketing movement seeks to tear down no business structure. If, in its development, older marketing systems become obsolete and pass out of the picture, it is merely history repeating itself. There is no sound reason why the profits that come from the marketing of a product should not belong to the producers of the product.

"Vast elevator and warehousing systems have been built from the profits of grain handling and processing. Farmer co-operative marketing contemplates ownership and control of these systems by those who made them possible.

"Enemies of co-operative grain marketing are not nearly so concerned over the chances of its failure as over the likelihood of its success." E. G. T.

Franklin County Reassesses

A REASSESSMENT of all property is now under way in Franklin county. The assessment was begun following a meeting of the local officials with Chairman William H. Malone of the State Tax Commission who pledged the aid of that body in bringing about a fair and equitable valuation of all property.

According to press reports the system used for assessing property will be patterned after that used in Cook county. Each assessor, according to this plan, will be given written instructions so that uniformity will prevail in the valuation of property.

No reassessment will be ordered in Williamson county at the present time because of the depressing state of finances in that county following the closing of a number of banks it was reported. The Franklin and Williamson County Farm Bureaus together with the I. A. A. appeared before the Tax Commission last year asking that inequalities in the valuation of farm lands and city property be eliminated. Orders of reassessment were issued, but were later rescinded when local officials agreed to reassess property in 1930.

Soybean Marketing

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, of Champaign, president of the Soybean Marketing Association, reports a membership of 2,187.

A plan of merchandising the 1930 crop will be announced in the near future.

The members of the Soybean Marketing Association it is estimated will produce 1,600,000 bushels of beans this year to be sold through the association.

Readers' Forum

Editor I. A. A. RECORD:

"I HAVE just read the new I. A. A. RECORD. It is very attractively put up and full of good information."

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Peoria, Illinois.

From a Railroad Man

HAVING seen several statements and arguments in the daily press by different organizations which seemed to me to be detrimental to the interests of the American farmer, and being interested in the farmers' welfare through the ownership of some Joint Stock Land Bank stocks, the thought occurred to me that it was my duty to look after my own interests which I could best express by joining the Farm Bureau. Surely farming, our largest American industry, is entitled to some consideration by our government. In view of the taxes that the farmers pay, they are, I feel, entitled to all the help our President and Congress are giving them through the present Farm Board.

I paid $150.00 per share for stock in the Joint Stock Land Bank, which shares have dwindled to about $10.00 per share through the inability of the farmer to pay even the interest on the loans our bank made on farm land. My viewpoint is that if the farmer gets in a fairly prosperous condition, my land bank stock will again rise in value, and if the small investment of $15.00 per year in the Farm Bureau will give them my moral and financial assistance, it is money well spent. The rise of $15.00 in one share will pay a whole year's dues in the Farm Bureau.

I am not a farm owner, nor interested in any farm lands except through the ownership of stock in the Joint Stock Land Bank. I will write to our president that he might suggest to other owners of Joint Land Bank Stock that they can further their best interests by joining their local Farm Bureau.

Jacob Buss, Boone county, Ill.

Mr. Buss is a railroad trainman at Belvidere and now a member of the I. A. A. and Boone County Farm Bureau.

A State Play Tournament sponsored by the Farm Bureaus of Champaign, Kankakee, LaSalle, and DeKalb counties will be held at the Little Theatre of the University of Illinois in Urbana at 8:00 P. M. on Friday evening, May 23.

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co.,
608 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Ill.

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 21st, and your check for $48.50 covering the loss which I sustained as a result of my car catching on fire.

Please accept my thanks for this check and the prompt manner in which you adjusted this claim. It is a pleasure to insure with companies like yours. N. E. Dressor, Bond County, Ill.

Cream Producers and Butter Mfgrs. Cooperate

First Contracts with Ill. Produce Marketing Assn. Arrive

AS we go to press the first signed agreements between the Illinois Produce Marketing Association and butter manufacturers who buy Illinois cream are being received.

Signed contracts have come in from the Pioneer Creamery Co. of Galesburg, Ernster Bros. of Chicago, which are now buying the total output of five local produce marketing associations, the Murphy Butter and Egg Company, Chicago, and the Egyptian Dairy Products Company of McLeansboro, Illinois.

The new plan of producer-manufacturer co-operation recently announced in the press represents a departure from the usual method of marketing farm products. The marketing agreement is to run between the Illinois Produce Marketing Association, a co-operative representing some 10,000 organized producers of butterfat from 36 counties of the state, and butter manufacturers who buy Illinois cream.

The plan provides that the farmers are to share equally with processors in all profits left after expenses of operation are paid and three-fourths of a cent per lb. is allowed the manufacturer as interest on invested and operating capital and good will.

The price schedule varies with the 90 score Chicago butter market as follows:

Price Range	*Premium*
25—29¾	Minus ¾¢
30—34¾	Plus ¼¢
35—39¾	" 1¼¢
40—44¾	" 2¼¢
45—49¾	" 3¼¢
50—54¾	" 4¼¢
55—59¾	" 4¾¢

The premiums above are added to the Chicago 90 score butter prices on a sliding scale basis.

Three Grades Cream

Three grades of cream are to be recognized, namely, sweet cream, No. 1 sour cream, and No. 2 sour cream. The prices quoted above apply on No. 1 sour cream which ranges in acidity from .3 to .6 per cent at point of delivery. When 25 per cent of the total current receipts at any local marketing unit consist of sweet cream, the processor agrees to pay for the sweet cream on the basis of the foregoing schedule based on the 93 score butter price. The No. 2 sour price is based on the 88 score butter market and onion cream is to be docked five cents per lb. below the No. 2 price.

The Marketing Association is to have exclusive control of the weighing, grading, and testing of all butterfat, and to assume all obligations for the cost of such weighing, grading, and testing. The processor has the privilege of rechecking on grades, weights, and tests.

Eliminate Waste

"One of the chief advantages of this co-operative agreement," states Frank Gougler, director of produce marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, "is that much waste and expense in assembling the product will be eliminated. An effort will be made to allocate cream to the nearest butter manufacturer and save criss-cross hauling," continued Gougler. "Wasteful competition between processors fighting to secure a larger volume of the raw product will eventually be eliminated when the producers of every county are organized.

"At present some towns have as many as five or six local cream buying stations representing as many manufacturers. By co-operative organization farmers hope to replace these private cream stations in a given town, with one co-operative marketing unit where all the cream in the adjacent territory will be assembled and sold through one channel."

Committee of Three

The administration of the plan is left to a committee composed of three producer and three processor representatives. The following have been designated to serve until their successors are chosen: Earl C. Smith, president, and Geo. E. Metzger, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association; and S. M. Elkins, president of the Illinois Produce Marketing Association for the producers. For the processors; T. F. Canfield of Swift & Co., Chicago; T. A. Borman of the Beatrice Creamery Co., Chicago; and N. W. Hepburn of the Peoria Creamery Co., Peoria.

The processors on the Administration Committee are elected for one year. Each processor signing the agreement is entitled to one vote, and in addition to one vote, each is entitled to another vote for every 500,000 lbs. or major fraction thereof, of butter churned in plants receiving sour and sweet cream from the Association during its last fiscal year.

This Committee is charged with the arbitration of all controversies, allocation and reallocation of cream to the processors, adjustment of grades, weights, and tests when differences arise, and encouragement of co-operative produce marketing.

May Select Referees

In case of disagreement the members of the Administration Committee are to select two referees; one representing the producers, the other the processors. If they cannot agree the two referees shall select an umpire. The unanimous decision of a matter by the referees, or a majority vote of the referees acting with the umpire will be binding upon all parties.

If the producers are not satisfied with the report and accounting of the processors on net profits, the Administration Committee shall appoint an independent auditor to check all records. The finding of such report and audit shall be binding upon both parties, and the cost thereof shall be borne equally by processors and producers.

Supply Cans, Etc.

The manufacturer agrees to furnish all cans, tags, seals, and other equipment used in the transportation of cream. If farmers can deliver cream cheaper to the manufacturing plant than the present cost, they will have the right to do so, the processor allowing the producer the true per lb. cost of transportation from the country assembling point to the plant.

The right of contract is extended to all processors who buy cream in Illinois. The contract is to remain in force until December 31, 1931, and continues thereafter unless either party gives notice during September or October of its desire to terminate the agreement, at the end of that year.

The Illinois Produce Marketing Association already has a membership of 22 counties. The rest of the county co-operatives are expected to affiliate with the State Association shortly.

Several Conferences

The agreement was drawn up following frequent conferences between producers and processors during the past six months.

"The producers recognize that the building of co-operative butter manufacturing plants would more or less duplicate those already in existence," according to Mr. Gougler. "The purpose of the plan is to promote efficiency in the assembling and manufacturing of butterfat so as to give the manufacturer a chance to make a fair profit and at the same time to assure the producer a fair price."

Gougler predicts that the plan will have a far-reaching influence in improving the quality of Illinois butter because of the grading system established, shortening of the haul to the creamery, and payment based on quality of cream delivered.

NOTICE

ELECTION OF DELEGATES ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of May and June, 1930, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureaus and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

During the month of June, such meetings will be conducted in the following counties: Ogle, June 3.

During the month of July no such meetings will be conducted.

Signed

G. E. METZGER, Secretary.

April 4, 1930.

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John E. Boland,
Country Life Insurance Co.

Stomach Ache and Appendicitis

PROBABLY no other minor ailment carries with it the seriousness and takes the toll in human lives as the old fashioned "stomach ache." This no doubt is due to the attitude of the lay people and the physician regarding this condition. From time memorial we have all had stomach aches and by virtue of this we attach very little importance to it. Unfortunately certain percentages of our so-called stomach aches are the first symptoms of an Acute Appendicitis.



Dr. John E. Boland

IT is not an easy matter to differentiate between a true Appendicitis and an ordinary stomach ache. The first symptom of Acute Appendicitis is a pain or a severe cramp in the pit of the stomach. As a rule for the first twelve hours of the disease the pain is generalized throughout the abdomen. After that the condition is prone to localize and the pain is more pronounced in the lower right side. The abdominal pain is followed within a very short time by a nausea. This is followed by vomiting. In this we have the three cardinal symptoms of Appendicitis, viz., pain in the abdomen, nausea and vomiting. Always think of Acute Appendicitis in all cases of stomach ache that do not yield immediately to the ordinary treatment. Do not continue to give cathartics as this is positively contra-indicated in Appendicitis.

IT is rather unfortunate that the causes of stomach ache and Appendicitis are approximately the same, viz., over-eating, constipation, diarrhea, eating of certain foods such as green apples, cucumbers, fresh pork, etc. For this reason individuals, especially children, are treated for stomach cramps and the possibility of an Acute Appendicitis is lost, due to the fact that they attribute the condition to the eating of certain foods.

APPENDICITIES in children is much more serious than in adults, due to the fact that the appendix rapidly goes on to suppuration and is apt to rupture within twenty-four hours. The diagnosis in children should be made early and the operation should take place within the first eighteen hours.

Appendicitis is a very simple condition when operated early. The mortality rate after an appendix has ruptured is approximately 46%. In all stomach aches that do not yield immediately to treatment consult your doctor at once, insist on an early diagnosis and do not hestitate if your physician advises an operation.

First Agency Convention

THE first convention of all the general agents of Country Life was held at the Farm Bureau hall in Bloomington, Ill., on May 14. The meeting was called to order by H. O. Henry, president of the General Agency Club. The general agents were introduced by H. H. Glick, vice-president.

Greetings from President Earl C. Smith were read by Manager L. A. Williams, and the program was under way by 10:15 a. m. Seventy-two general agents attended and the total attendance including candidates for general agencies and insurance committees was 122.

Addresses were made by H. O. Henry, V. Vaniman, W. E. Hedgcock, Claude Hicks, A. P. Cooper, Otis Kercher, Homer Hitchcock, G. O. Chenoweth, M. E. Roberts, G. R. Williams. Manager Larry Williams talked on the subject of "The Easiest Way is Usualy Hard." Ways and means of acquiring county quotas were discussed by V. Vaniman of the I. A. A. Insurance Department.

Open Forum Held

The open forum in the afternoon brought forth a barrage of questions and comment. "Without any question this enthusiastic meeting was helpful to all the participants and will result in more intelligent solicitation and organization in all of the counties," said Mr. Williams.

A demonstration of team work was put on by Messrs. Chenoweth and Oxley, who solicited Larry Williams as the prospect. They kept the entire audience interested, and resulted in breaking down the idea which many amateurs had, that they should never use the general agent, or that the general agent should never use a special agent in soliciting unless he is sure he can't sell the case himself.

Advantage Team Work

"The fact that two men enlist greater confidence and bring out more information of an assuring nature to the prospect than is possible for the individual to command, is the greatest advantage of team work," said Williams. "Without any question the business written by two men working together will be more than three times what either individual can do working alone. This has been proved time and again by expert solicitors working country business, where one man is the local man, the other man the general agent. The prospect would much prefer to have two men call, if one man is a local man. The prospect wants to place the responsibility on someone who lives in his community, someone who has to answer for any mistakes."

Interesting discussions of new developments of the company, and the experience of other agents, gave the convention a tone of information and enthusiasm which was keenly appreciated throughout.

Country Life has approximately $28,500,000 of insurance in force at the present time.

Ill. Wool Growers Have Chance To Co-operate

Plan To Work With National Wool Marketing Corporation

A PLAN for making available to Illinois farmers the Federal Farm Board's co-operative wool marketing program is being developed by the I. A. A.'s livestock marketing department.

County wool marketing conferences to be called by Farm Bureaus interested in this project are proposed for Friday, May 23. Each county, of course, will have the privilege of naming another date if such action seems more advisable.

Since Illinois does not have a regional wool marketing association the privilege of using the facilities of the Central Wool Marketing Corporation of Concord, New Hampshire, which in turn is affiliated with the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the Farm Board organization with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

Ship to Boston

The plan provides for assembling wool from a given county at a centrally-located place, and shipping direct to Boston. Each grower's wool will be properly identified with tags and on arrival at Boston will be weighed and graded. The wool will be sold by the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

The Corporation is prepared to advance to wool growers 90 per cent of the value of clip based on the Boston price less marketing costs. Thus, if wool is actually worth 30 cents in the grease at Boston and assuming a total expense of five cents per pound, the amount of the advance would be 90 per cent of 25 or 22.5 cents per pound, which in many localities exceeds the price now being offered. This advance will be made direct to growers as soon as the wool is appraised at Boston.

Members interested in pooling their wool can secure additional information at the County Farm Bureau office.

Meat And Hard Times

The hard times of the past winter and early spring have had only a slight effect on the demand for meats, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Meat sales during the four months November, 1929 to February, 1930, compare favorably with the corresponding months of the previous winter. Prices have been influenced, says the report, chiefly by changes in supply.

Worth a Lot

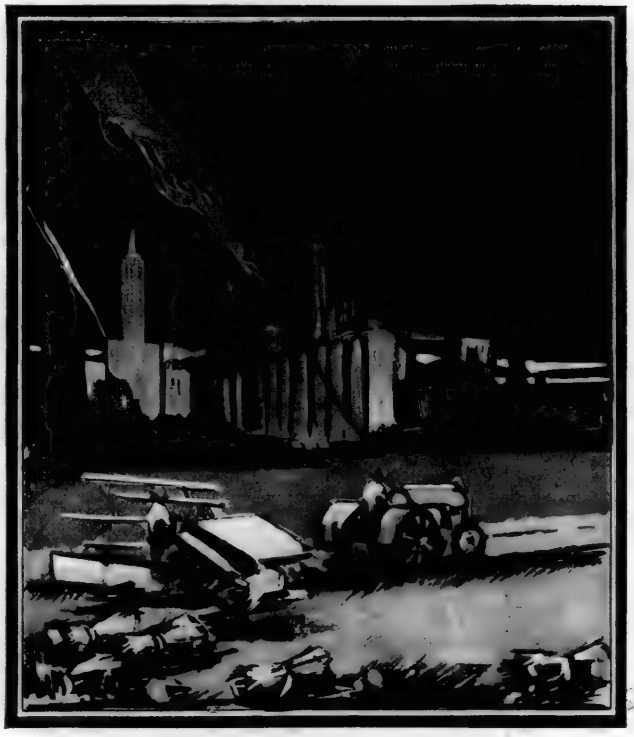
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F. R. Hubert,
Saybrook, McLean County.

AGRICULTURAL

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

MISS MARY G. BURWASH
COLLEGE OF AGRI.
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.



JUNE, 1930

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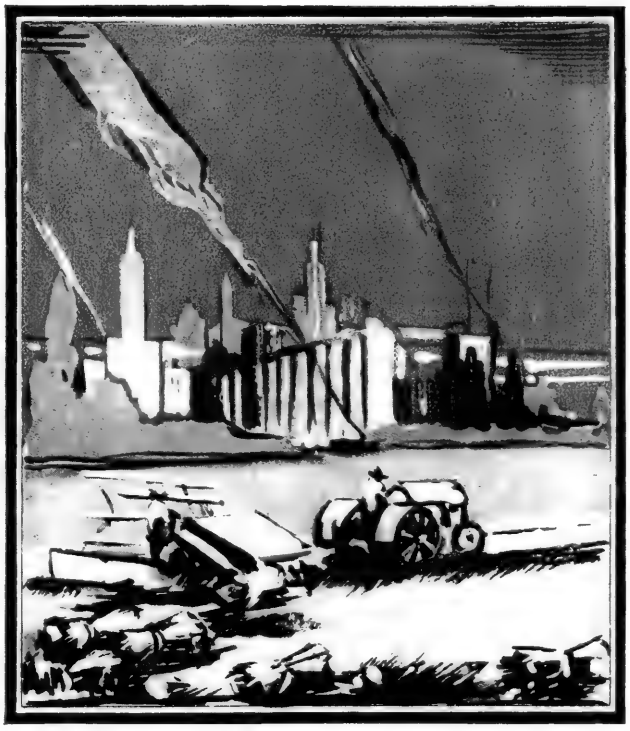
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Farm Bureau Co-Operation Benefits Policy Holder

The ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL is a non-profit company. Like all services of the Farm Bureau and I. A. A., automobile insurance is offered at the lowest possible cost. Savings effected by state-wide Farm Bureau co-operation are reflected in low assessments. You can insure your car in your own company for less than half the premiums charged by most privately-controlled, old line companies.

Mail Coupon for Particulars

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.,
608 South Dearborn Street,
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I want to know more about insurance at cost in my own company. Please send me your folder and latest information on:

☐ Automobile Insurance
☐ Employers Liability Insurance

Name .....
Address .....
County .....
Make of Car .....

Complete coverage includes public liability and property damage, fire and theft, and collision insurance. Stationary object collision is available at a slight additional amount.

Employers liability insurance for the Farm Bureau member employer is available on an equally attractive basis. You as a Farm Bureau member have helped make this service possible. Why not use it?

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608 South Dearborn Street
CHICAGO

A Company for Farm Bureau Members Only

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

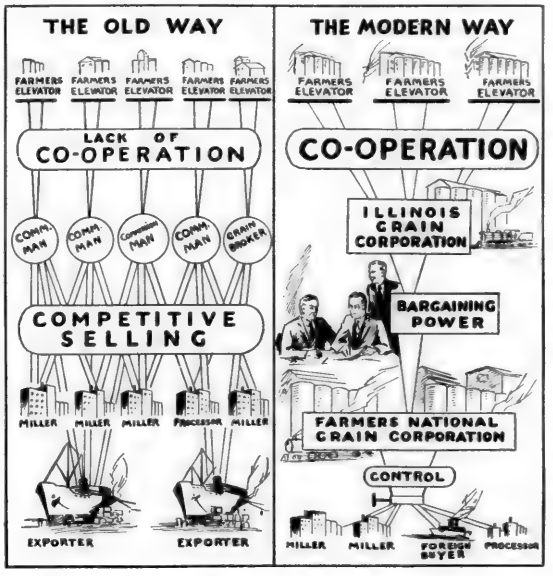
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Number 6 **June, 1930** **Volume 8**

Earl C. Smith Discusses Grain Market Program

Growers Assemble at Bloomington June 6 to Review Recent Developments

"THROUGHOUT the development of the commercial services which have been initiated and organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association, it has moved forward only after securing the approval of representative leaders and members of the organization. In line with that policy, this meeting has been called for the purpose of discussing various elements that have developed affecting the future welfare of the Illinois Grain Corporation," Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, said before a state-wide gathering of grain producers at Bloomington on June 6.



Reviews Efforts

"In order that we may get a proper understanding of all that is involved, I think it may be well to take just a few moments in reviewing the efforts made by the I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus covering many years to develop a sound grain marketing program," he continued.

"Since my first election to the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. in 1923, there has been no subject matter that has received as much consideration and with apparently so little result as that of grain marketing. Throughout the years urgent and continuing requests for a stimulation of grain marketing activity have come to the administration. Committees have been appointed and given much time and study to all phases of the question and the various possibilities. In each case it was recognized that any successful grain marketing plan must be founded upon the local co-operative elevator. Recognizing that the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois, while not a marketing organization, was constituted from many of the farmers' elevators in Illinois, the Illinois Agricultural Association early in 1927 invited the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois to select a small committee, which would be available to meet with a similar committee representing the Illinois Agricultural Association. This invitation was premised upon the desire to work out, if possible, a grain marketing program that would justify and carry the full support of all who were anxious to serve the best interests of the grain producers. This committee, which was known as the (Mutual Relations Committee,) held many meetings throughout 1927, 1928 and most of 1929, but were unable to agree upon the main essentials for a grain marketing program.

"Those representing the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association have insisted

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

More Than 800 Attend Bloomington Meeting

40 Counties Represented at Grain Marketing Conference

MORE than 800 grain producers, most of them farmers' elevator directors and stockholders, assembled at Bloomington on June 6 in a state-wide gathering to hear about recent developments in the efforts of Illinois farmers to organize an effective co-operative grain marketing program.

By 1:45 p. m. the lower floor and balcony of the Illini Theatre were filled. It was a serious-minded audience assembled to get facts, and defend, if necessary, the efforts of their organization in serving the interests of grain producer members.

The meeting was dignified throughout. Consideration of the problem before the producer was kept on a high plane without the injection of personalities into the discussion. The bulk of the three-hour program was confined to statements pertaining to co-operative grain marketing, the Illinois Grain Corporation, and plans for the future.

Johnstone Presides

G. C. Johnstone of Bloomington, president of the Illinois Grain Corporation, presided. After short opening remarks by Harrison Fahrnkopf, secretary of the I. G. C., President Earl C. Smith told of efforts put forth in years past on grain marketing and answered charges given most prominence in propaganda disseminated among elevator directors and stockholders.

Secretary Geo. E. Metzger gave an interesting talk illustrating the present system of grain marketing and disclosing the need for volume control of grain to give the producer bargaining



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Name .....

Address .....

County .....

Make of Car .....

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"THROUGHOUT the development of the commercial services which have been initiated and organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association, it has moved forward only after securing the approval of representative leaders and members of the organization. In line with that policy, this meeting has been called for the purpose of discussing various elements that have developed affecting the future welfare of the Illinois Grain Corporation," Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, said before a state-wide gathering of grain producers at Bloomington on June 6.

Reviews Efforts

"In order that we may get a proper understanding of all that is involved, I think it may be well to take just a few moments in reviewing the efforts made by the I. A. A. and County Farm Bureaus covering many years to develop a sound grain marketing program," he continued.

"Since my first election to the Executive Committee of the I. A. A. in 1923, there has been no subject matter that has received as much consideration and with apparently so little result as that of grain marketing. Throughout the years urgent and continuing requests for a stimulation of grain marketing activity have come to the administration. Committees have been appointed and given much time and study to all phases of the question and the various possibilities. In each case it was recognized that any successful grain marketing plan must be founded upon the local co-operative elevator. Recognizing that the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois, while not a marketing organization, was constituted from many of the farmers' elevators in Illinois, the Illinois Agricultural Association early in 1927 invited the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois to select a small committee, which would be available to meet with a similar committee representing the Illinois Agricultural Association. This invitation was premised upon the desire to work out, if possible, a grain marketing program that would justify and carry the full support of all who were anxious to serve the best interests of the grain producers. This committee, which was known as the (Mutual Relations Committee,) held many meetings throughout 1927, 1928 and most of 1929, but were unable to agree upon the main essentials for a grain marketing program.

"Those representing the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association have insisted

(Continued on page 4, column 1)



More Than 800 Attend Bloomington Meeting

40 Counties Represented at Grain Marketing Conference

MORE than 800 grain producers, most of them farmers' elevator directors and stockholders, assembled at Bloomington on June 6 in a state-wide gathering to hear about recent developments in the efforts of Illinois farmers to organize an effective co-operative grain marketing program.

By 1:45 p. m. the lower floor and balcony of the Illini Theatre were filled. It was a serious-minded audience assembled to get facts, and defend, if necessary, the efforts of their organization in serving the interests of grain producer members.

The meeting was dignified throughout. Consideration of the problem before the producer was kept on a high plane without the injection of personalities into the discussion. The bulk of the three-hour program was confined to statements pertaining to co-operative grain marketing, the Illinois Grain Corporation, and plans for the future.

Johnstone Presides

G. C. Johnstone of Bloomington, president of the Illinois Grain Corporation, presided. After short opening remarks by Harrison Fahrnkopf, secretary of the I. G. C., President Earl C. Smith told of efforts put forth in years past on grain marketing and answered charges given most prominence in propaganda disseminated among elevator directors and stockholders.

Secretary Geo. E. Metzger gave an interesting talk illustrating the present system of grain marketing and disclosing the need for volume control of grain to give the producer bargaining

power. Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the I. A. A., outlined the legal set-up of the Illinois Grain Corporation and closed with a stirring and vigorous review of the accomplishments of organized Illinois farmers through the Farm Bureaus and I. A. A. that drew much applause. Howard Leonard of Eureka, former president of the Association, spoke briefly at the close of the session giving his whole-hearted endorsement to the Illinois Grain Corporation. The meeting adjourned about 4:00 p. m.

Nearly every major grain producing county in Illinois was represented. Many drove more than 200 miles from as far as Jackson and Henderson counties on the south and west, to the Wisconsin line on the north to attend the conference.

Earl C. Smith Discusses Grain Marketing

(Continued from page 3)

throughout all negotiations that anything tending to disturb the present set-up and operation of the elevators, including the curtailment of the right of a local elevator to go, when and where it might please, with its grain, would not succeed.

"Those representing the Illinois Agricultural Association were convinced that to be effective it would be necessary to merge a large volume of any given commodity, if bargaining power and resultant price increase was to be reflected back to the grain producer.

Last Meeting December, 1929

"The last meeting of the Mutual Relations Committee was held in December of 1929 and those representing the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association stated they were convinced there was no necessity for futher meetings, as apparently the fundamental difference above outlined could not be reconciled. Later learning that the Board of Directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association had approved the report of those representing the Grain Dealers' Association and the principles for which they stood, the Illinois Agricultural Association had no other pleasure, if it were to respond to the demands of the grain producers of Illinois, than to report its best thought and recommendations to the annual meeting of last January. This was done only after advising with and securing the approval of representatives of the Federal Farm Board as to what would be embodied in the plan and principles of the Illinois Grain Corporation. The marketing conference at the annual meeting went on record unanimously in favor of setting in motion the recommendations placed before the conference, and the charter for the Illinois Grain Corporation was secured in February of this year.

Directors Chosen

"The director of the Grain Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association called a meeting of the representative Farm Bureau members and grain producers of the state, at which time, the first board of directors of Illinois Grain Corporation was elected. They have been giving much time and effort looking to the development of this new organization. The officers and directors of the I. A. A. are not unmindful of the tremendous responsibility assumed in this attempt to build a strong and effective grain marketing organization. We are not forgetful of the disastrous results of efforts made in earlier years in the life of the I. A. A.

"We are not surprised at efforts being made to thwart the development of this newest project of the Farm Bureau movement of Illinois. We are somewhat surprised, however, at the lengths to which some seem willing to go in displaying and spreading most malicious and untruthful attacks and propaganda. Although, in each case, it would be very easy to conclusively answer the charges that have been made, the Illinois Agricultural Association, as yet, has been unwilling to dignify the unworthy and unjust tactics used by even making an attempt to reply.

"While the American public seems universally sold to the slogan of "Equality for Agriculture"; yet grain marketing is like all other efforts made to restore equality. It brings to light the selfish interests that seem willing to go to any length rather than have removed the advantages they have been enjoying for so many years at the expense of the producer.

Years of Study

"The Illinois Grain Corporation may not be perfect in its set-up. It is, however, the result of years of study and earnest effort made by the men elected by the farmers of Illinois to guide the policies and destiny of their organization. Complete control of the corporation and its policies is vested in the Board of Directors. No one is eligible for the directorate, except a member grain producer. Its set-up is such that no one officially connected with the Illinois Agricultural Association can participate in or receive any benefits from the corporation. This places the policies and administration of the Illinois Grain Corporation in as direct control of the grain producers themselves as is legally possible to provide. This, within itself, is sufficient answer to the unjust propaganda that is being circulated by self-styled friends of the farmer. The most optimistic friends of the Agricultural Marketing Act and those now charged with its administration do not hesitate to say that its chief—if not only virtue, may be stated in one phrase, namely, Provides the opportunity for the farmer producers to merge a large volume of any given commodity in central hands and with such control being enabled to feed the commodity into the market, according to demand. If there can be any stabilization of price or appreciable advance in price brought about by the enactment of this legislation, it will come only in and through a program of this kind. So in offering the Illinois Grain Corporation first to the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association and now to the farmer grain producers of Illinois, the Illinois Agricultural Association has discharged its first duty. The Illinois Grain Corporation will prosper just to the extent that the farmers themselves take an interest and see that their grain is handled by those who are willing and anxious to do their full part in building this volume control program.

"While we regret the extent and character of efforts that are being made to slow up, if not stifle, this newest farmer corporation; yet, we have every confidence in the fairness and the determination of the farmers themselves

(Continued on page 9)

Vicious Attacks On Co-operative Marketing

VICIOUS attacks on the Federal Farm Board, the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and all efforts of grain farmers in developing an effective co-operative marketing program in Illinois featured recent meetings held at Gilman and Ottawa which were widely advertised by hand bills as being called by the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association.

Lawrence Farlow, secretary of the Grain Dealers Association, has attempted to deny responsibility of his association for these meetings. We cannot reconcile these attempts to be relieved of responsibility with the well known fact that not only did Farlow sit on the platform but appeared on the program at each meeting without voicing a word of protest against the vicious and baseless charges that emanated from the different speakers who had been advertised to appear.

The Illinois Agricultural Association will not dignify such charges and unworthy attacks by making reply. Its position is made clear in the editorial on page 6.

Facts For The Grain Producer

By HARRISON FAHRNKOPF
Director Grain Marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association

LETTERS have come to our office calling attention to a comparison sheet sent out from the office of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers' Association. There are set forth various points for comparison between the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION and the National Farmers' Elevator Grain Company Co-Operative (Rural Grain Company).

The ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION and the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION believe that the producer is best served by his organization when that organization uses its time, funds and personnel in promoting its own program rather than talking against the other fellows. The producer gets little if any service from an organization whose officers and employees spend their time endeavoring to halt the progress of a sound program. This opposition perhaps is inspired by other than producer interests.



Harrison Fahrnkopf

The ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION *is not opposing the existence and operation* of the Rural Grain Company. The real issue is contract or agreement marketing versus the "voluntary" plan of marketing. The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION is going forward basing its activities on the need for concentrating the largest possible volume of grain through single selling agency hands. It believes that this can most effectively be done through the medium of the contract or agreement plan.

Let's Go Down The Line

The following "headings" were used in the above mentioned comparison:

No. 1—*Form of Organization.* The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION was organized under the 1923 Illinois law, known as the "Agricultural Co-Operative Act." This law has many advantages over some of the other acts under which our co-operatives are operating.

A country elevator association organized or reorganized under the "Agricultural Co-Operative Act of Illinois" is a corporation organized for the mutual benefit of its members and is not organized for profit.

A co-operative country elevator association organized under the "Corporation Act of 1872," or "The Co-Operative Association for Pecuniary Profit Act of 1915," or the "General Corporation Act of 1919," is a corporation organized for pecuniary profit.

1. From a legal angle, the distinction is important and the Supreme Court of the United States during the year 1929, in what is known as "The Oklahoma Cotton Gin Case," made a very unfavorable ruling against a co-operative, because it was not organized under an act "not for profit."

2. A country elevator association organized under the Agricultural Co-Operative Act (1923) of Illinois, is not required to obtain a license from the Secretary of State to sell its stock. This is not true of country elevator associations or other co-operative associations organized under the other acts.

3. The annual franchise fees of corporations organized under the acts other than the 1923 act are based upon the amount of capital stock outstanding, whereas, the franchise fees for a co-operative association organized under the 1923 act are only ten dollars ($10) per year, regardless of the amount of stock issued and outstanding.

4. A country elevator association organized under the act of 1923 can have different classes of stock and of different par values, or of no par value. A country elevator association organized under the 1915 act cannot have classes of stock. The 1923 act permits greater flexibility in providing for classes of stock to meet the local condition.

5. The limit of stockholding in a co-operative association organized under the 1923 act is five (5%) per cent of the authorized common stock, and no limitation on the preferred, whereas, the limit of the other acts is five (5) shares.

6. The liability of directors of a co-operative association organized either under the act of 1915 or of 1919 is possible in certain instances. This is not true under the 1923 act. If directors borrow money or create obligations in excess of the paid-in capital stock and surplus, there is a personal liability on the directors under the other corporation acts. This is not true under the act of 1923.

What Is The I. A. A.?

No. 2—*Sponsored by.* Sponsored by ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, which has 58,000 farmer members in Illinois. It is not only the outstanding farm organization in Illinois but one of the strongest state organizations in the entire country. It is absurd for anyone to infer that this organization does not represent the best interests of the farmer.

No. 3—*Authorized Capital Stock.* It is true that the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION holds 100,000 shares of preferred "B" stock of no par value. This stock cannot participate in the earnings nor in dividends in case of dissolution, furthermore, neither can it be voted in excess of the number of shares of common stock outstanding; in other words, where member elevators hold both common and preferred stock, it is never possible for the preferred "B" stock to out-vote. For example, if the average elevator buys $2,000 of stock, which would be 20 shares, it would own 20 shares of preferred and if it had 200 farmer patrons it would have issued to it 200 shares of common, and altogether have 240 votes as against 200 votes from the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Then remember, that the Illinois Agricultural Association admits any farmer who desires to be a member. Many of these votes cast by the Illinois Agricultural Association are represented by the same farmers who enable the elevator to qualify for common stock; in other words, the preferred "B" stock should be looked upon *as a double control stock in the hands of the producer.* It is merely a plan instituted for the purpose of restraining private or independent or old line business concerns from getting control of our co-operatives. Today too many of our local co-operatives are dominated by other interests than those of the producer; in fact, the grain trade now has a controlling interest in many of our farmer elevators.

Another Falsehood Nailed

No. 4—*Voting Control.* The comparison says, giving the Illinois Agricultural Association "absolute control without any investment." This is absolutely untrue. The Illinois Agricultural Association has placed at the dis-

(Continued on page 7)

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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On Grain Marketing

THE Illinois Agricultural Association is attempting to render service to Illinois grain producers by helping them build an effective co-operative selling agency for grain. It has no intention nor is any effort being made to force on the producers or their elevators a grain marketing program that is not wanted. The Association has been vey deliberate, as everyone knows, in making recommendations because of the peculiar problems and relationships existing within the state. Those charged with responsibility have received much criticism for alleged inactivity in grain marketing.

After years of patient study and effort to co-ordinate all producer interests in support of an effective plan, the Illinois Grain Corporation was organized. Its chief virtue and bid for producer support is that it provides a definite plan for concentrating a large volume of grain in a real farmer-owned and controlled agency.

President Smith on pages 3 and 4 of this issue presents a background of information revealing to what ends the organization has gone to compromise differences of opinion and work with the state farmers' elevator association.

The I. A. A. has always recognized that the farmers' elevator is a necessary institution rendering important services to its patrons. It realizes that the farmers' elevator is the bulwark and foundation for an effective grain marketing program. The I. A. A. has used its kindly offices to help and strengthen the farmers' elevator movement in Illinois for by so doing it renders a service to the man on the farm who supports all farm institutions.

Producers who have studied the marketing question know that co-operative selling is ineffective unless the farmer-owned agency controls a large enough volume of the commodity to have some influence in the market. Certainly there is nothing new in this plan. Consolidation and mergers to reduce waste and needless expense are the order of the day in the business world. In seeking volume control grain producers seek to apply to their business what has proved successful in other industries.

The Illinois Grain Corporation was established by progressive grain growers using their organization, the I. A. A., to help bring it about. The advice and counsel of both the chairman and grain member of the Federal Farm Board was had during its formation. The Illinois Grain Corporation was not forced on the producers but was accepted and endorsed after due deliberation by a great convention of growers nearly all of whom produce grain. We refer to the annual meeting of the I. A. A. at Springfield last January.

The Illinois Grain Corporation is merely a medium through which producer-owned elevators can co-operate with each other in the sale of their grain. Through it is made possible co-operation among the co-operatives. Control of the organization rests absolutely with the grain producers of the state. No organization could be more democratically controlled. Therefore, it is inconceivable that any group or individual having the interests of the producer at heart should oppose this unselfish co-operative enterprise.

We believe the campaign of malicious propaganda now being circulated about the state will have little influence, if any, with thinking farmers. The I. A. A. will not stoop nor take time to answer the deliberate misstatement of facts concocted in the minds of those who by their acts have shown their unfriendliness to effective co-operative marketing.

Whenever farmers have sought to help themselves through co-operation they have met with the same kind of opposition from those who thought their business would suffer from the competition. Farmers represented by the I. A. A. have not hesitated, however, to advance in the face of such opposition. They do not and will not hesitate in this case.

We believe the Illinois Grain Corporation offers the soundest plan for real grain marketing progress in the state. The opposition of selfish interests may retard and delay self-help by farmers but it will never stop it. The only thing that will ever prevent the achievement of real co-operative grain marketing is the loss of faith of farmers in themselves, in their organization, and in their ability to solve this problem.

Facts for the Grain Producer

(Continued from page 5)

posal of the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION the personnel of the Grain Marketing Department, the Publicity Department and Legal Department during the early stages of organization; furthermore, the Illinois Agricultural Association has purchased a large block of the preferred "A" stock. In addition, as stated above, class "B" stock is not in control inasmuch as it can only be voted in shares equal to the number of shares of common stock.

No. 5—*Directors.* The fifteen directors enable the co-operative to have representation fairly well distributed over the entire grain territory. The detailed executive work is in the hands of an executive committee of five men selected from this board of directors. This executive committee has practically the same power as the board of directors, but its action is subject to the approval of the board. The by-laws provide that all directors must be grain producers.

No. 6—*Grain Handling Facilities.* The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION is a member of the FARMERS' NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION. Grain handling facilities, both as to grain sales service and terminal storage, will be provided directly by the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION or by and with the co-operation of the FARMERS' NATIONAL GRAIN CORPORATION. If the grain trade, which spends so much time resolving against the farmer, can make money in mixing, processing and otherwise enhancing the value of the grain after it leaves the producers' hands, the producer himself can make money in the same way, through his own organizations.

Moving Conservatively

Had the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION employed men with grain sales training obligating itself to heavy financial outlay before securing a suitable membership it would of course have been criticised for providing a big overhead and no grain to market. Now that it has adopted the more conservative course of first building up a substantial membership and then providing the sales service, there are those who point out that it has no facilities. Have no fear but that the grain can be handled effectively and efficiently when once it is flowing through single selling agency hands.

7.—*Experience.* The experience of a co-operative is determined by the experience of its employees. When the producers, through their co-operatives, support the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION with memberships, those same producers can rest assured that that same support will enable their officers and directors to employ outstanding grain men with ability and experience.

No. 8—*Financial Standing.* The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION is set up with capital stock background to provide ample capital for a good strong organization. A state-wide co-operative is being built to serve the producer through his local co-operative. The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION is more than a commission company. When the member elevators send all of their grain, instead of ten or fifteen per cent of it, through their own terminal agency, these members will be agreeably surprised at the financial rating of their organization. Furthermore, we are going forward on the contract or agreement basis. Government funds will not be available to advance the interests of "voluntary marketing" for when funds are used the contract must be signed.

Need Volume Concentration

No. 9—*Territory.* Fifteen per cent (approximately one-seventh) of all the grain which goes into market channels in the United States originates in Illinois. We believe that our farm organizations can best serve their members by sparing no efforts to mobilize this large volume of grain through single selling agency hands. The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION is confining its activities to Illinois.

No. 10—*Membership.* The first twelve days after the membership application was approved by the executive committee, the boards of directors of twelve farmer elevators representing three million one hundred thousand (3,100,000) bushels of grain, voted to apply for membership in the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION. The first elevator to come in that was operating on a basis that would enable it to qualify under the Capper-Volstead Act was the Farmers' Elevator Company of Ransom, in LaSalle County. This elevator was then used with which to apply for membership in the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. After filing this membership, a period of one month elapsed before it was approved.

For several weeks we have attempted to work out a suitable agreement (contract) to be used by our member elevators. We felt that certain details of this agreement depended upon requirements of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation of the regional and these were not forthcoming. Our own agreement will be ready in a few days and we shall then take up in earnest the task of interviewing elevators in regard to membership.

A Sound Program

No. 11 — *Contract Requirements.* The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION is going forward on the contract or agreement basis, as an improvement over the voluntary system. The voluntary system of marketing is advocated by those people who apparently object to improvement. The "satisfied-with-things-as-they-are" spirit never discovered America or electricity or won our national independence. Today, the contract is recognized in all lines of business—both large and small. You don't mind signing an agreement as an evidence of good faith when you really mean to keep your word. Furthermore, the agreement method is an asset to those elevators which contribute money to the capital stock of the ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION. They have the assurance that the organization in which they are investing will have grain to handle. They know that by agreement all members will stand hitched. It increases the soundness of the investment to know that there is an assured volume of grain.

No. 12—*Amount Required to Join.* The "A" preferred stock purchase required is two shares for each twenty thousand (20,000) bushels of grain handled based on the average of the last three years, which is approximately an equivalent of one cent (1c) per bushel. Ten per cent of this amount is payable in cash and the remainder is secured by five equal notes, one due each year for the next five years. This amounts to approximately one-fifth (1/5) of one cent per bushel the next five years. Remember that this stock subscription is for a seven per cent preferred stock. In some cases this stock can be purchased by the board of directors (depends upon the law under which the elevator is organized) and in others a *majority vote* approval of the *members* is required.

No. 13—*Connection with Federal Farm Board.* The ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION is a member of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation holding fifty (50) shares of stock.

Editor,
I. A. A. RECORD

"I think a lot of your set-up and information in the last several issues of the I. A. A. RECORD. They have been attractive in every way and full of good readable information.

IROQUOIS COUNTY
FARM BUREAU,
C. E. Johnson, Farm Adviser."

"Chamber of Commerce Action a Big Mistake"

C. C. Teague, Member of Farm Board, Discusses Marketing Act in Recent N. B. C. Radio Talk from Washington

(By C. C. Teague)

THERE has been a great deal of discussion lately about the need of a closer understanding and relationship between business and agriculture which has been welcomed by agriculture generally. This has taken the form of invitation and solicitation by the United States Chamber of Commerce to agricultural organizations to join the Chamber, which has been generally accepted where these organizations had any money to join with, but which I will have to admit was not in a large number of cases.

There was witnessed here in Washington recently a spectacle which seemed to demonstrate how far commercial business interests will go in the support of agriculture whenever the aid extended in any way interferes with established business. It has been the purpose of the Federal Farm Board in making effective the Agricultural Marketing Act to interfere just as little as possible with established business, but it has been impossible to carry out the primary purpose of the act, which is to establish a system of grower-owned-and-controlled co-operative marketing for the agriculture of the country, without in some cases disturbing commercial operators particularly at the point of production.

Cotton and Wheat

The operations of the Board that have brought about the most criticism from certain quarters are those in wheat and cotton. During October and November there was a stock panic when probably 50 per cent of the supposed values of industrial stocks was squeezed out. The country has been suffering from the effect of this ever since; wheat and cotton were headed in the same downward direction.

In an effort to prevent any further serious decline in these commodity prices the Farm Board offered to loan to co-operatives $1.25 a bushel on wheat and 16 cents a pound on cotton with the customary grade, variety and freight differentials to the various terminal markets. This proved effective for several months, but later when there was a sharp decline in the price of wheat the Board, under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act, authorized an emergency stabilization operation in wheat. The purpose of this stabilization operation was to take off the market whatever quantity of wheat was necessary to prevent any considerable decline in the price.

In accordance with its announcement last October the Board continued making these loans to the wheat and cotton co-operatives over a period of more than six months, regardless of the fact that the market part of this time was below the loan values. The policy of fixed loan values on cotton and wheat, together with the subsequent stabilization operation in wheat, undoubtedly saved a panic in these commodities which would have cost the farmers of the country many millions of dollars and if this depression had been added to the business depression caused by industrial stock losses it perhaps might have cost the country billions of dollars. This action was taken in a national emergency and in the opinion of the Board was entirely justified and in the interest of all of the people even if later this action cost the taxpayers some money.

Helped Prevent Panic

If these efforts to prevent a serious decline in wheat and cotton prices have made any important contribution toward the prevention of a general crisis or panic in this country, it may be that this alone justifies the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Stabilization operations as contemplated by the act probably are only warranted in cases of emergency when the laws of supply and demand do not normally operate and should be approached with great care. These operations in wheat and cotton have brought on a most vociferous howl, which has reverberated throughout the country until it reached the halls of the United States Chamber of Commerce in annual session Wednesday, April 30. This was the day set by the Chamber when the Farm Board was placed on trial and was called upon to defend itself. Chairman Legge made a splendid statement of the purposes and activities of the Board and the reasons for its actions, as did also Secretary Hyde. Congressman Fort, who was a member of the Agricultural Committee, which after extended hearings drafted and sponsored the act, made a strong statement in support of it as wise legislation in the interest of the general public and to assist the agriculture of the country, which generally was recognized to be in great distress and which formed an important part of the social and economic structure of the country.

Millett's Philosophy

Mr. Dan A. Millett, investment banker and stockman of Denver, Colorado, was selected by the Chamber to lead the attack, the essence of which was that it would be better to go back to first principles, with no artificial interference with economic laws; to abolish tariffs and all artificial aids to business, labor and industry. Mr. Millett's philosophy seems to be expressed in the following quotation from his address: "Let no man think that living standards of America can be permanently maintained at a measurably higher level than those of other civilized countries."

We have been measurably successful for over a hundred years in keeping the living standards of American labor and American farmers above the peasantry of Europe and the earning power of American capital above that of Europe and I do not believe that our people are yet ready to abandon that policy.

Speculators Howl Most

Following the statements of the prosecution and defense, discussion was limited to five minutes per person. It was interesting to note that all of the speakers who demanded the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act represented national organizations of commercial and speculative operators, bonded together for mutual protection, who were attacking the attempt of the Government to assist the farmers in organizing so as to be in position to in some measure protect themselves. The Resolutions Committee reported a resolution, which was passed by the Chamber, pledging it to work for the amendment of the act so as to make it ineffective. In my opinion the United States Chamber of Commerce has made the greatest mistake in its history.

It is quite probable that the same interests responsible for this resolution are also responsible for publicity directed toward discrediting the Agricultural Marketing Act and the activities of the Farm Board, in suggesting that this legislation will raise price levels to consumers of agricultural products.

The main purpose of the act is not to raise prices to the consumers but to give the producer a larger share of the consumer's dollar. In fact, the act directly charges the Board not to support co-operative organization or stabilization operations to a point that brings on any distress to the consumers. Another reason that consumers need have no fear is that it is not possible to get a monopoly in food products because of the ease and quickness with which producers can get into agricultural production, the small amount of capital required and because of the always available land inviting the producer whenever there is an opportunity for profit. Therefore, any attempt to arbitrarily raise prices to a level where unreasonable profits are given the producer is

sure to bring a flood of production that will defeat the attempt and bring disaster to the producer.

Old System Wasteful

The old speculative system of distribution has been proved often times wasteful and inefficient. It has often failed to pay the producer a living price for his products and at the same time the consumer has often had to pay high prices. On the other hand, it has been demonstrated that in many cases where producers are organized into effective co-operative sales organizations they have been able to prosper and at the same time not to put a burden on the consumers of the country. That which makes this seeming inconsistency possible is that through co-operative organization producers are able to effect many savings in wastes and improper charges between the producer and the consumer which are reflected in a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar being returned to the producer.

Let us consider for a moment some of the things that may be accomplished through effective co-operative organization of producers. First is the elimination of the element of speculation in the product of the farmer at the point of production. Until the farmer is organized and is in position to collectively bargain for the sale of his product he has to take the best price he can obtain from commercial buyers, who, of course, are in business to buy as cheaply and sell as dearly as they can. The result is that the farmer on account of lack of knowledge of quickly changing markets and inability to protect himself against manipulation of markets does not get the full value of his product.

Too Many Middlemen

Most farm products are bought and sold by commercial operators at the point of production. The number of these operators in most commodities is very large. Each buys, packs and distributes without much knowledge of the other's operation and the result is a disorderly unscientific distribution, which often results in demoralization of markets, gluts and famines, and losses to the wholesale distributing trade as well as to farmers. It is not uncommon to have a demoralized wholesale market which is quickly reflected back to the producer and still not affect appreciably the retail prices to the consumer. In other words rapidly changing markets due to poor distribution often make losses to producer, shipper and wholesale dealers that are not reflected back to the consumer in lower prices. On the contrary, particularly with annual crops such as fruits and vegetables, the producer following years of disastrous prices often becomes discouraged and does not plant sufficiently to take care of the demand the succeeding year and the result is high consumer prices. To put it in another way, it is better for both the producer and consumer to iron out the peaks and valleys in prices by a more uniform supply brought about by orderly marketing and production.

Co-Operation Cuts Cost

If the producer is organized so that he can control, through co-operative marketing organizations, a large percentage of the product of his industry he can properly distribute so as to place on the market the maximum quantity that the market will take and maintain a reasonable price. Through control of a large volume his cost is low. He can largely eliminate the losses and sometimes unreasonably large profits of commercial operators at point of production. He can adopt and enforce standards of grade and quality, which are impossible under other conditions and which benefit the consumer. He can spread the cost of national advertising over a large volume at a low per package or unit cost, thus keeping the consumption of his product in pace with increasing production. He can collectively handle railroad claims and rate questions and even make proper representation on tariff matters. In short, through co-operative action he can eliminate speculation, distribute efficiently at low cost and eliminate many of the wastes and unnecessary costs between the producer and the consumer.

The Loaf of Bread Legend

ONE of the ardent detractors of the federal farm aid program recently laid eloquent stress on the fact that back in 1921 the grain dealer and flour miller combined got only 3.4 cents out of every dollar the housewife paid for bread; whereas the farmer got 28.1 cents out of the same dollar.

Figures such as these are rather useful in helping to perpetuate the myth concerning the efficiency of the grain trade. They are enough to convince an unthinking person that the grain trade operates on a very narrow margin indeed. Three and four-tenths per cent is little enough to pay for such services as they render.

The fallacy in this line of figuring, of course, is that neither the farmer nor the grain dealer deal in bread. Their commodity happens to be wheat, and the bread figures, adapted to a bushel of wheat, tell an entirely different story.

Thus from $6.50 worth of bread (which is the amount secured from a bushel of wheat) the dealer and miller in 1921 got 22 cents plus about 22 cents for bran. In other words, the dealer and miller got 44 cents on the bushel of wheat the farmer sold for $1.82. Instead of three and one-half per cent, the dealer's and miller's gross profit on handling the wheat was about 25 per cent.

Today, on 90 cent wheat, the dealer and miller still make about 44 cents, according to the "bread figures." Their combined profits are almost 50 per cent.

In refuting these figures the grain trade advocate might state that the miller gets a large share of this 50 per cent; and that we are using a wrong basis for figuring. Very well, then—who started using these "bread figures" in the first place?—Allen Sandy.

Discusses Grain Marketing

(Continued from page 4)

once they come to understand the motives and purposes of those responsible for such propaganda.

"Those selected by the farmers to administer the affairs of the Illinois Grain Corporation will find their full time needed in constructive activities. I hope they will not be led astray by attempts to answer malicious propagandists, but will rest content in steering a straight course to the end that the grain producers of Illinois will receive the fullest possible benefits from the Illinois Grain Corporation.

"The I. A. A. has been similarly attacked by selfish interests in and during the development of other commercial services by the organization. In every case it has been found that by following a straight course and confining our full time and attention to the welfare of those participating in the program, has been much more successful and certainly more meritorious than by dividing our time in attempts to answer baseless charges. The success of the I. A. A. in developing these services has in large part been due to the interest manifested and the support given by the farmers of the state. So it will be with the Illinois Grain Corporation. It will move forward just to the extent that the farmers, whom it is intended to serve, respond with that zeal and determination that has been so characteristic of them in the past.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association believes in its soundness, accepts full responsibility for the principles upon which it is founded; and to its last man will give every possible support to those charged with the direct responsibility of handling the affairs of the Illinois Grain Corporation."

Bloomington C. of C. Condemns U. S. Chamber

Recommends Marketing Act Be Strengthened at Next Session of Congress

A RESOLUTION condemning the action of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at Washington against the Federal Farm Board and the Marketing Act was adopted at a meeting of the Bloomington (Ill.) Chamber of Commerce directors on May 22. Carl Vrooman, former assistant secretary of agriculture, was active in drawing it up.

The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, We realize that a prosperous agriculture is the only sound foundation for a permanently prosperous super-structure of finance, business and industry, and

WHEREAS, During the past year the Hoover Administration has been making a sincere, if not yet wholly successful, effort to "help the farmer to help himself," and

WHEREAS, The leadership and backing of the Federal Government is a necessary factor in the long talked of rehabilitation of agriculture, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Association of Commerce of Bloomington, Illinois, that we completely dissociate ourselves from the action of the United States Chamber of Commerce at its recent annual meeting in condemning the President's agricultural policy without proposing anything better to take its place, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the disagreement between the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Federal Farm Board is not not only undesirable but wholly unnecessary, inasmuch as a policy of farm relief unquestionably can be put into operation that will give the farmer quicker and more real relief than the present policy has been able to do, while at the same time arousing little or no opposition among intelligent, fair-minded business men, and be it further

RESOLVED, That relying on President Hoover's well-known sincerity, open-mindedness, courage and ability, we desire to express our confidence in the Federal Farm Board, but should the Federal Farm Board and President Hoover later realize the inadequacy of the present agricultural policy, we feel sure that he will be more than willing to cooperate with agricultural economists and Congressional leaders on the crucially important task of so amending the present law as to insure a square deal for the farmers of America, and be it further

RESOLVED, That as the efficiency of the present law seems to have been seriously impaired by the provision that the Federal Farm Board can only function through co-operative associations of farmers (of which very few have yet been organized) that are competent to economically and effectively carry out the provisions of the law, it begins to look as though the law instead of accomplishing its primary purpose, that of securing "equality for agriculture," has thus unwittingly deferred attainment of actual results until such time as the Federal Farm Board shall have succeeded in the gigantic and necessarily long drawn out task of changing our national marketing system from a competitive to a co-operative basis, therefore be it further

RESOLVED, That at the next session of Congress the law should be so amended as to empower the Federal Farm Board to proceed promptly through such efficient farmers' co-operative associations as are available, also through regular business channels, and, when efficiency cannot be achieved through either of these agencies, by direct action on its part.

First, to put into operation a Crop Storage policy that will tend to stabilize fairly and equitably the price of farm products in time of excess supply and to lower prices for consumers in times of scarcity.

Second, to finance the merchandising of our surplus crops in the markets of the world on properly secured credit, or on any other sound and business-like basis, and

Third, to make more effective the Farm Board's present Crop Acreage Limitation plan by organizing a National Crop Acreage Limitation Drive to carry out the long established recommendation of the United States Department of Agriculture, as taught by its extension workers, the county advisors, that a certain percentage of each farm be planted each year in Legumes in order to curtail production and maintain soil fertility. Such a drive with the highest official leadership in Washington supported by the highest official backing in each state, and with local public opinion harnessed and made to function by means of Township Acreage Limitation Committees in every township in the United States similar to the local Draft Boards and Liberty Loan Committee that functioned during the world war, unquestionably could be made very effective.

Approved by the Agricultural Committee Association of Commerce, Bloomington, Illinois.

Sam Elkins, farmer and ex-president McLean County Farm Bureau, Chairman.

E. J. Carmody, farmer and vice-president State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co.

G. C. Johnstone, farmer and president Illinois Grain Corporation.

P. N. Jones, farmer, retired.

Carl Vrooman, farm owner and former assistant Secretary of Agriculture, U. S. A.

E. D. Funk, Sr., president Funk Brothers Seed Co.

W. G. Cole, farmer, retired.

W. L. Rust, president McLean County Bank.

P. F. Thielen, secretary Farmers' Elevator Co-Operative Supply Co.

Endorsed by the Bloomington Association of Commerce.

H. K. Hoblit, President.
F. D. E. Babcock, Secretary.

Farm Board Plans To Aid Apple Men

THE Federal Farm Board will assist apple growers in the development of local and regional co-operative marketing associations looking toward the handling of the commodity on a national basis according to a recent statement.

Immediate activities in connection with the project to assist apple growers are as follows:

1. The Federal Farm Board will encourage and assist in the organization and development of local and regional associations in the apple-growing districts of the Cumberland-Potomac-Shenandoah area, Western New York area, the New England states, the Mid-Western states, and the Mountain states. The Board will aid in strengthening existing co-operatives and will help in the organization of new ones.

2. Local co-operatives will be encouraged to unify their marketing activities and establish regional sales agencies with the hope that eventually there will be sufficient co-operative organization of apple growers to warrant the development of a national sales program.

A. B. Leeper, of the Illinois Agricultural Association, is co-operating in the development of the Farm Board plan. The Western Illinois Apple Growers' Association and the Illinois Fruit Growers' Exchange will probably be the regionals through which Illinois apple growers will participate in the national program.

Farm Bureau committees are at work gathering facts and information with reference to the proposed high tension power line between Pekin and Blackstone, Illinois. Approximately 40 attended the meeting in Eureka on May 20, where L. J. Quasey of the Illinois Agricultural Association discussed general transportation and utility problems and answered many questions regarding the rights of land owners in power line and other right-of-way cases.

I. A. A. Advertises In Ill. Farm Papers

Prairie Farmer and Illinois Farmer Carry Appeals for United Front

"LET'S PRESENT A SOLID FRONT" is the first of a series of advertisements published in the interest of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Farm Bureau, in the Prairie Farmer and Illinois Farmer. The purpose of the ads is to appeal to non-members to add the support of their memberships to the organization in its many services to agriculture, and to acquaint him with the benefits of Farm Bureau membership.

The first ad signed by President Earl C. Smith appeared almost simultaneously in the two state-wide publications mentioned above. The substance of the ad is as follows:

"All authorities agree that organization is essential to future agricultural welfare and progress.

"The greatest obstacle confronting agriculture in its steady march toward equality of opportunity with industry, is the large number of farmers who fail or refuse to recognize the need and possibilities of organization.

"They are unconsciously furnishing the opposition with the basis of statements that 'Farmers are divided,' 'Won't co-operate' and 'Don't know what they need or want.'

"It was organized, representative farmer-inspired and farmer-directed effort that brought about the awakening of public consciousness to the fact that there is a farm problem.

"The first victory of agriculture has been won. Government has accepted the responsibility for correcting the serious inequalities existing between agriculture and industry. Only the continuance and the strengthening of organized farm effort will assure the final establishment of policies that will benefit agriculture and make national prosperity permanent.

"The greatest immediate problem confronting Illinois farmers is to secure a proper correction of our revenue system.

"Do not be misled by any soft-spoken phrases as to what will constitute a solution to this great question. The I. A. A. is demanding justice for the farm and home owners of Illinois.

"Opportunities of organization are limited only by the extent of interest manifested through membership. Whether in county, state or nation, the effectiveness of organization can and will be greatly increased by an enlarged membership.

"Do you believe agriculture has had a square deal?

"Do you believe farmers can secure equality of opportunity except by and through organization?

"Have you and are you doing your utmost to bring agriculture out of the throes of economic distress?

"Every additional member in your County Farm Bureau increases the effectiveness of the organization in the state.

"Give agriculture a chance to win NOW by joining with your neighbors.

"LET'S PRESENT A SOLID FRONT."

Signed: EARL C. SMITH,
President,
Illinois Agricultural Association.

A second general ad on the subject of organization will appear in Illinois Farmer June 15 under the caption "KEEP THE BIG PICTURE IN MIND." Quarter-page ads telling of the many services offered by the Farm Bureau, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and associated companies have appeared nearly every week during the past month in Prairie Farmer.

The series of ads will appear in these two publications of general circulation in Illinois throughout 1930. Watch for them and refer them to your neighbor if he is not a Farm Bureau member.

Tazewell Goes Over Top in Membership

BY rolling up a membership of 1,188 in one day the Tazewell County Farm Bureau broke all records and exceeded by a substantial margin the one-day record of some 973 members signed by the LaSalle County Farm Bureau a year ago.

The drive for membership on May 28 in Tazewell County came after weeks of preparation by local Farm Bureau officials, volunteer solicitors, and R. J. Hamilton, district organization manager for the I. A. A.

A staff of volunteers was organized in every township and these men were schooled in the services offered by the Farm Bureau and the Illinois Agricultural Association. A goal of 1,200 members the first day was established prior to the drive. The solicitors failed only by 12 members in reaching the mark. All except two townships had gained in membership at the close of the first day. The last report from Tazewell indicated a membership of well over 1,200 with some clean-up work still in progress.

Income Tax Issue Triumphs in Iowa

Dan W. Turner Nominated for Governor by Heavy Plurality

THE recent nomination of Dan W. Turner of Corning, Republican nominee for governor of Iowa, by a large plurality, is being heralded as a victory for farm and home owners of that state in their battle for an equitable taxing system based on ability to pay.

Mr. Turner won the nomination in a field of three candidates. The principal issue in the campaign was the state income tax which Turner vigorously supported. The other candidates, Ed M. Smith and Otto Lange, opposed it.

"SHALL FARMERS GO ON PAYING 33 PER CENT OF THEIR INCOME IN TAXES?" was the battle cry of Candidate Turner.

Privileged Interests

"Do not be deceived," said Turner, in his appeal for the vote of the Iowa farmer. "A terrific fight is being made by special privilege interests to defeat me and my farm tax relief program. Certain moneyed groups, private interests, and people of large wealth—who want to see land go on carrying 97 per cent of the tax load in this state—are using every possible force at their command.

"Some are trying to prove that the old method is good enough. Others say 'another tax.' All kinds of arguments have been conjured up to try to mislead and side-track the voter. Such false issues as these, together with high-sounding statements and every other available method are being employed to throw dust in the voter's eyes.

Favor Replacement Tax

"But if the farmers of Iowa will get out and vote on June 2 all the money and all the machine politics in the state cannot defeat us in this campaign.

"I am in favor of a replacement income tax, to replace and relieve, dollar for dollar, a part of the heavy burden now being borne by our farms and homes.

"Both of the other candidates have come out against an income tax. Otto Lange says: 'I will veto an income tax.' Ed M. Smith says: "I am opposed to an income tax.'

"For eight years our farm organizations have been fighting for this Replacement Income Tax. And Dan Turner is the only candidate in the present campaign who has taken his stand shoulder to shoulder with them, and who will honestly and fearlessly work with them to bring about this

(Continued on page 13, col. 1)



"Madame, Your Husband's Policy Lapsed Two Months Ago. I Can Do Nothing for You"

ONE of the saddest stories of daily life is the story of the lapsed insurance policy. Carelessness in neglecting to pay premiums when due may become a tragedy.

"My barn burned the next day after my fire insurance expired" is akin to the well-known story, "My husband's life insurance lapsed just before his death."

You Can Avoid Bad Luck

So-called bad luck can be avoided by attention to this matter of importance. The man who takes out a policy and then allows it to lapse wastes money. Every payment increases the cash value of your policy. Every payment represents an investment in the future. Every premium paid means that those dependent upon you will be protected if you are suddenly removed from the picture.

The prudent man will take out a policy in COUNTRY LIFE and keep it in force. Life insurance in your own company offering low guaranteed rates with dividends is a good investment. Mail the coupon for sample rates at your age.

Country Life Insurance Co.

608 South Dearborn Street

CHICAGO

Mail Today for Full Information

Country Life Insurance Co.,
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Send me full information about life insurance with sample rates at my age. I understand that this request will place me under no obligation to buy. I am interested in the following forms of insurance:

Ordinary Life ☐
20-Pay Life ☐
20-Year Endowment ☐

My Age is .....

Name .....

Address .....



THE week ending May 31 saw all of the eight divisions in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League active, and all teams playing ball with the exception of LaSalle, Kankakee and Fulton.

With 29 teams already in the field the league this year is at the heighth of seven years of growth. Every year has shown a steady increase in the number of active teams and games played.

Following are baseball scores for May 24, May 30 and May 31:

MAY 24

McLean, 9; Logan, 8.
Morgan, 10; Menard, 1.
Lee, 10; Carroll, 6.
McDonough, 6; Henderson, 1.
Woodford, 20; Tazewell, 5.
Livingston, 4; Marshall-Putnam, 1.
Knox, 11; Peoria, 8.
Henry, 17; Stark, 0.
Sangamon, 7; Macoupin, 1.
Ford, 9; Champaign, 8.
JoDaviess, 12; Stephenson, 4.

MAY 30

Carroll, 12; JoDaviess, 7.
Lee, 14; Stephenson, 4.

MAY 31

McDonough, 24; Warren, 1.
McLean, 9; Ford, 7.
Woodford, 9; Livingston, 6.
Grundy, 20; Iroquois, 4.
Logan, 18; Champaign, 6.
Sangamon, 14; Montgomery, 2.
Henry, 6; Knox, 2.
Greene, 8; Morgan, 7.
Cass, 10; Menard, 1.
Peoria, 10; Stark, 6.
Marshall-Putnam, 6; Tazewell, 3.
Macoupin, 8; Macon, 3.

Income Tax Wins

(Continued from page 11)

long needed relief." Turner received the endorsement of Ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and former Gov. N. E. Kendall of Iowa.

Mr. Turner used facts and statistics compiled by the Illinois Agricultural Association and presented at a hearing in Des Moines last year by John C. Watson, showing the unfairness of the present taxing system in Iowa toward property. The Iowa Farm Bureau has waged a vigorous fight for tax relief.

Congressman L. J. Dickinson defeated Gov. John Hammill for the Republican nomination for United States senator.

OFFICIAL STANDING OF TEAMS IN THE ILLINOIS FARM BUREAU BASEBALL LEAGUE FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 31, 1930

DIVISION I	Won	Lost	Pct.
Lee	2	0	1.000
JoDaviess	1	1	.500
Stephenson	1	2	.333
Carroll	0	1	.000

DIVISION II	Won	Lost	Pct.
Henry	2	0	1.000
Knox	1	1	.500
Peoria	1	1	.500
Stark	0	2	.000

DIVISION III	Won	Lost	Pct.
Woodford	2	0	1.000
Marshall-Putnam	1	1	.500
Livingston	1	1	.500
Tazewell	0	2	.000

DIVISION IV	Won	Lost	Pct.
McDonough	2	0	1.000
Henderson	0	1	.000
Warren	0	1	.000
Fulton	..	..	....

DIVISION V	Won	Lost	Pct.
McLean	2	0	1.000
Ford	1	1	.500
Logan	1	1	.500
Champaign	0	2	.000

DIVISION VI	Won	Lost	Pct.
Grundy	1	0	1.000
Iroquois	0	1	.000
LaSalle	..	..	....
Kankakee	..	..	....

DIVISION VII	Won	Lost	Pct.
Cass	2	0	1.000
Morgan	1	1	.500
Greene	1	1	.500
Menard	0	2	.000

DIVISION VIII	Won	Lost	Pct.
Sangamon	3	0	1.000
Macoupin	2	1	.666
Macon	0	2	.000
Montgomery	0	2	.000

High School Boy Wins Cup as Best Speaker

Federal Farm Board and Duty of Farmers to Co-Operate Is Subject

VERNON THOMAS, Heyworth, Ill., high school boy and son of Floyd Thomas, McLean County Farm Bureau member and chairman of the county grain marketing committee, won the silver loving cup donated by the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce in the local Future Farmers' public speaking contest, announces the Bloomington Pantagraph.

Vernon talked about the federal farm board and its program emphasizing the fact that farmers themselves will determine how much benefit they will secure from co-operative marketing development.

Farmer Responsible

"The farmer is responsible for the success of the act, not the President or the Farm Board," Vernon asserted.

"The first thing a farmer can do is to join the local organization if there is one. If there is not one, start one and encourage your neighbors to join. Then if at all times it doesn't work the way you think it should, don't throw mud at it, but get into the organization and stop the trouble.

"It is often hard to get some farmers to join but that is the only way to get complete control."

Vernon quoted Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde as saying that the trouble with the farmer is that he is waiting for someone to hand him farm relief in a neat little package with a blue ribbon tied around it, but that he will have to wait a long time before such an event comes to pass.

The farmer needs help which he will get only through the Federal Farm Board, the speaker contended. Congress passed the law, President Hoover signed it and named the board, the board provides assistance for farmers to get control of the marketing of their products, but the farmer himself must make the program work.

Seek Larger Returns

"We all know that it takes a large sum of money to market the farm products," Vernon explained. "Senator Smoot of Montana says that the wheat producers of the United States get ten billion dollars for the wheat crop and the consumer pays twenty billion for the same wheat. In that case the other men or companies get a large sum of money for handling the grain. We could not expect the farmer to get all of the other ten billion, but he should get 80 per cent of it."

The combination of co-operation and education will bring success to agriculture, the speaker concluded:

"When the farmer learns that four bushels of wheat at $1.50 a bushel is $6, and that five bushels at $1 is only $5, he will surely produce the four bushels because it is easier and better."



By Art Lynch

ORGANIZED selling pays. If it didn't pay so well there wouldn't be so much opposition to it.

Harrison Fahrnkopf, over in the grain marketing department, has a real job. Best part of it is, the Illinois Grain Corporation must be right because some grain traders are against it.

Don't worry, Harrison, every one of that kind of knocks is a boost. That was true on many of our milk markets. What the dealers did to head off organized selling in the end made the organization that much stronger and more effective.

Organized agriculture has not yet forgotten the dramatic stand taken by the Pure Milk Association in the Chicago area in January, 1929, to win recognition. The dealer opposition was overplayed. The public began to root for the producers.

Selfish folks will pick on the Illinois Grain Corporation. But these "pecks" will help to put pecks and pecks of Illinois raised grain through a central marketing system that will bring the last few pennies per bushel.

Those opposed to co-operative selling advise us to use prayer, almanac signs and "passive resistance" to solve our sales problems. Why? Because they can then buy our products under more favorable conditions.

The time's coming, folks, when a membership in a co-operative sales organization will be as necessary as the farm itself. This membership will be your seat on your own marketing exchange entitling you to sell what you produce with a better chance for a profit.

So, let's not get excited by the words of wisdom from those who trade in our products—unless those words of wisdom are—Join your co-operative, stabilize your market—we will do business with you.

Many buyers in Illinois and elsewhere are talking like that—saying the co-operative can do things to improve conditions that they, as private business men, could never accomplish. That's real co-operation. And it means a happy, prosperous community—where everyone is a good enough sport to recognize the best interests of the other fellow.

There's a lot of good old-fashioned Golden Rule and quite a bit of honest religion in building co-operatives to hit the ball and return the "equality" to agriculture to which it is entitled.

Less T. B. In Hogs

A DECLINE of tuberculosis in market swine at the large meat-packing centers is shown by Federal meat-inspection records. In the past fiscal year the number of hog carcasses condemned as unsuitable for food because of tuberculosis was 9,170 less than in the previous year, and the number of parts of carcasses condemned for the same cause was 115,995 less. These figures represent declines of about 20 per cent. The eradication of tuberculosis among cattle on farms where the hogs are raised is the chief reason for the improved condition of the hogs.

Traded Your Car?

BE sure to notify your auto insurance company when you trade or sell your car and want your insurance policy transferred to the new car. You are protected only against an accident with the car mentioned in the policy. The policy does not protect the new car even though your assessments are all paid up on the policy covering the old one.

Notification of transfer is a requirement of all automobile insurance companies. It is wise to send a telegram or letter to your auto insurance company giving notification of transfer before you drive the new car out of the garage.

In one case a policyholder was driving his new car to town for the purpose of transferring his insurance. While in town he had an accident. The new car suffered $200 damage. The owner was compelled to stand the loss himself because the new automobile was uninsured.

Auto insurance companies are compelled to abide by this hard and fast rule for their own protection. Otherwise in many instances they would be carrying insurance on two cars, both the old and the new, for the price of one. Furthermore, if this rule were not strictly adhered to many policyholders would be lax in transferring their insurance. In many cases, too, it would be difficult to prove when the title to the old car passed from seller to buyer.

Keeping Well

(By Dr. John E. Boland)

VITAMINS

UP to a few years ago food substances were thought to consist only of carbohydrate, fat, protein and certain inorganic salts. Investigators have discovered other substances, which occur in minute quantities in natural foods, that are necessary for normal nutrition and responsible for the prevention of various diseases of early life. These substances are known as vitamins. At present there are six known vitamins.

Vitamin A is essential for growth and successful reproduction. Milk and dairy products, eggs, liver, cod liver oil and leafy green vegetables are among the richest sources of vitamin A.

Vitamin B contains two independent vitamins—vitamins F and G. Vitamin F prevents neuritis and vitamin G prevents pellagra. The vitamin B complex is necessary for the maintenance of appetite, growth, proper functioning of digestive tract, reproduction, lactation and resistance to disease. It is found in both plant and animal life. The proper balance of cereals, cow's milk and leafy green vegetables will assure the necessary amount of vitamin B complex.

Vitamin C is the anti-scorbutic vitamin. Its absence from the diet leads to scurvy and it is thought to be an important factor in the prevention of tooth decay and the so-called rheumatism in children. The sources of this vitamin are oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tomatoes (raw, cooked or canned) and cereal grains.

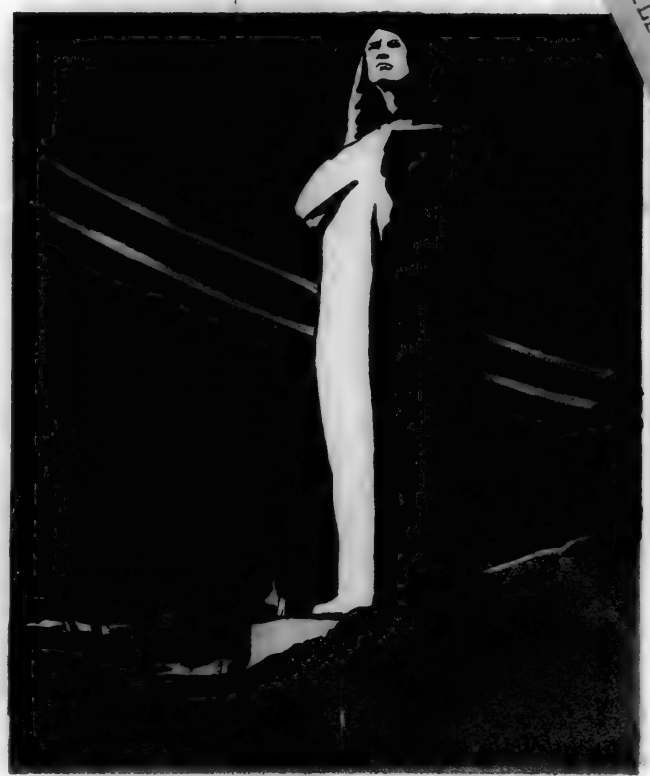
Vitamin D, or the anti-rachitic vitamin, is known thusly because in its absence there is developed a disease known as rickets. This is a disease of infancy in which the bones become soft and flexible, due to the fact that the body has not furnished them with the proper amount of calcium and phosphorus. Other evidences of this disease are the bending of the long bones under muscular exertion, the formation of nodular enlargement on the ends and sides of bones, delayed closing of the soft spots on the baby's head, lack of development and occasional fever and chills. Cod liver oil and sunlight are the chief sources of vitamin D.

Vitamin E is known as the anti-sterility vitamin. It resembles vitamins A and D in certain respects, but differs in its source. It is not found in cod liver oil, but is present in vegetable oils and the oil of the wheat germ.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

MISS MARY G. BURWASH. LIBR'N
COLLEGE OF AGRI.
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.



Statue of Black Hawk on Rock River in Ogle County

JULY, 1930



DAIRY Marketing

By Art Lynch

ORGANIZED selling pays. If it didn't pay so well there wouldn't be so much opposition to it.

Harrison Fahrnkopf, over in the grain marketing department, has a real job. Best part of it is, the Illinois Grain Corporation must be right because some grain traders are against it.

Don't worry, Harrison, every one of that kind of knocks is a boost. That was true on many of our milk markets. What the dealers did to head off organized selling in the end made the organization that much stronger and more effective.

Organized agriculture has not yet forgotten the dramatic stand taken by the Pure Milk Association in the Chicago area in January, 1929, to win recognition. The dealer opposition was overplayed. The public began to root for the producers.

Selfish folks will pick on the Illinois Grain Corporation. But these "pecks" will help to put pecks and pecks of Illinois raised grain through a central marketing system that will bring the last few pennies per bushel.

Those opposed to co-operative selling advise us to use prayer, almanac signs and "passive resistance" to solve our sales problems. Why? Because they can then buy our products under more favorable conditions.

The time's coming, folks, when a membership in a co-operative sales organization will be as necessary as the farm itself. This membership will be your seat on your own marketing exchange entitling you to sell what you produce with a better chance for a profit.

So, let's not get excited by the words of wisdom from those who trade in our products—unless those words of wisdom are—Join your co-operative, stabilize your market—we will do business with you.

Many buyers in Illinois and elsewhere are talking like that—saying the co-operative can do things to improve conditions that they, as private business men, could never accomplish. That's real co-operation. And it means a happy, prosperous community—where everyone is a good enough sport to recognize the best interests of the other fellow.

There's a lot of good old-fashioned Golden Rule and quite a bit of honest religion in building co-operatives to hit the ball and return the "equality" to agriculture to which it is entitled.

Less T. B. In Hogs

A DECLINE of tuberculosis in market swine at the large meat-packing centers is shown by Federal meat-inspection records. In the past fiscal year the number of hog carcasses condemned as unsuitable for food because of tuberculosis was 9,170 less than in the previous year, and the number of parts of carcasses condemned for the same cause was 115,995 less. These figures represent declines of about 20 per cent. The eradication of tuberculosis among cattle on farms where the hogs are raised is the chief reason for the improved condition of the hogs.

Traded Your Car?

BE sure to notify your auto insurance company when you trade or sell your car and want your insurance policy transferred to the new car. You are protected only against an accident with the car mentioned in the policy. The policy does not protect the new car even though your assessments are all paid up on the policy covering the old one.

Notification of transfer is a requirement of all automobile insurance companies. It is wise to send a telegram or letter to your auto insurance company giving notification of transfer before you drive the new car out of the garage.

In one case a policyholder was driving his new car to town for the purpose of transferring his insurance. While in town he had an accident. The new car suffered $200 damage. The owner was compelled to stand the loss himself because the new automobile was uninsured.

Auto insurance companies are compelled to abide by this hard and fast rule for their own protection. Otherwise in many instances they would be carrying insurance on two cars, both the old and the new, for the price of one. Furthermore, if this rule were not strictly adhered to many policyholders would be lax in transferring their insurance. In many cases, too, it would be difficult to prove when the title to the old car passed from seller to buyer.

Keeping Well

(By Dr. John E. Boland)

VITAMINS

UP to a few years ago food substances were thought to consist only of carbohydrate, fat, protein and certain inorganic salts. Investigators have discovered other substances, which occur in minute quantities in natural foods, that are necessary for normal nutrition and responsible for the prevention of various diseases of early life. These substances are known as vitamins. At present there are six known vitamins.

Vitamin A is essential for growth and successful reproduction. Milk and dairy products, eggs, liver, cod liver oil and leafy green vegetables are among the richest sources of vitamin A.

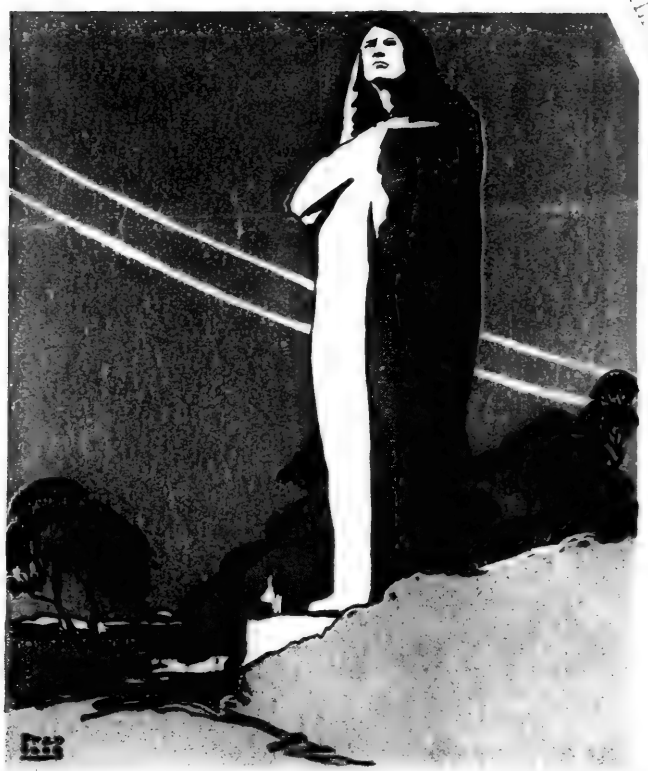
Vitamin B contains two independent vitamins—vitamins F and G. Vitamin F prevents neuritis and vitamin G prevents pellagra. The vitamin B complex is necessary for the maintenance of appetite, growth, proper functioning of digestive tract, reproduction, lactation and resistance to disease. It is found in both plant and animal life. The proper balance of cereals, cow's milk and leafy green vegetables will assure the necessary amount of vitamin B complex.

Vitamin C is the anti-scorbutic vitamin. Its absence from the diet leads to scurvy and it is thought to be an important factor in the prevention of tooth decay and the so-called rheumatism in children. The sources of this vitamin are oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tomatoes (raw, cooked or canned) and cereal grains.

Vitamin D, or the anti-rachitic vitamin, is known thusly because in its absence there is developed a disease known as rickets. This is a disease of infancy in which the bones become soft and flexible, due to the fact that the body has not furnished them with the proper amount of calcium and phosphorus. Other evidences of this disease are the bending of the long bones under muscular exertion, the formation of nodular enlargement on the ends and sides of bones, delayed closing of the soft spots on the baby's head, lack of development and occasional fever and chills. Cod liver oil and sunlight are the chief sources of vitamin D.

Vitamin E is known as the anti-sterility vitamin. It resembles vitamins A and D in certain respects, but differs in its source. It is not found in cod liver oil, but is present in vegetable oils and the oil of the wheat germ.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD



Statue of Black Hawk on Rock River in Ogle County

JULY, 1930



Settled Promptly-Settled Out of Court

"I WAS driving along the highway one dark night when an object loomed suddenly ahead. The headlights from an oncoming car made it difficult to see. Before I could bring the car to a stop I struck an elderly man who was walking along the edge of the road, injuring him seriously.

"Added to my sorrow for the poor man were visions of a damage suit as I took him to the nearest hospital. Imagine my relief a short time later when I learned that my company, the Illinois Agricultural Mutual had settled the claim out of court. Not only was I saved from a financial loss which I could ill afford to bear, but I was spared the worry and inconvenience of a trial and possible heavy judgment."

Would You Have Been Protected?

THE experience related above actually happened to one of our policyholders. WOULD YOU HAVE BEEN PROTECTED HAD IT HAPPENED TO YOU? Public liability and property damage insurance in your own company protects you and your estate against loss at minimum cost.

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Mail Today for Full Information

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.,
608 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me particulars about automobile and truck insurance in my own company.

Name_____

Address_____

County_____

Make of Car or Truck_____

"Protection Against Loss at Minimum Cost"

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Under authority of an act of the regular session of the General Assembly, approved June 21, 1929, a revenue investigation commission was appointed consisting of one senator appointed by the president of the Senate, two members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, and three citizens appointed by the Governor. The act authorizing the creation of the commission directed it to report at the next regular or special session of the General Assembly with such recommendations for the revision of the revenue laws of the state as would, in the opinion of the commission, bring about a fairer method of assessing property, raising revenue and equalizing the tax burdens within the state, including such recommendations as to legislation and constitutional revision as the commission might deem advisable.



J. C. Watson

Began Last December

The commission began its deliberations in December, 1929. After numerous conferences with an advisory committee consisting of representatives of twenty-one state-wide organizations, one of which was the Illinois Agricultural Association, with tax officials and

(*Continued on page 2, col. 1*)

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Farmers Can Succeed In Terminal Markets

Elevator Manager Believes Present System Creates Buyers' Market

"FARMERS have proved their ability to handle their grain efficiently until it reaches the terminals, and are today demanding the right to handle their business still further, even to the ultimate consumer," said C. W. Wellman, manager of the Ransom, Illinois Farmers' Elevator, in a talk from station WENR, Chicago, the night of June 30.

"The action of farmers in setting up a co-operative terminal sales agency is a forward step in the industry whereby the farmer will have control of his business from start to finish," said Wellman. "Farmers insist on having something to say in determining the price they receive for their grain.

Buyers of Grain

"Years ago farmers rebelled against the system then in force in the marketing of their grain at the country point," continued Mr. Wellman. "As a result farmers' elevators sprang up all over the middle west until today from 60 to 70 per cent of the grain going to market is handled by farmers' elevators. These elevators have saved the farmer many thousands of dollars, but they are still to a large degree buyers of grain and not cogs in an effective grain marketing program. The commission men exceed by far the number of millers, processors and exporters. The result is that we have a buyers' market, not a sellers' market.

"Manufacturers of automobiles and farm machinery have developed a sales organization whereby their products are sold direct to the consumer over the

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Veterinarians Hold Meeting, Bloomington

Illinois Live Stock Sanitary Committee Forms Permanent Organization

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"The services of the veterinarian costs too much per unit," said Mr. Corsa. "A plan should be worked out as in big business, to lower the cost for each call. The farmer ought to have better protection for his live stock than he now has. And the veterinarians ought to have a better income for the year than most of them now secure. I believe veterinarians can do much to make their services more attractive and more economical. I don't know just exactly what's wrong, but I believe that a plan can be worked out that will be satisfactory to both the veterinarians and the live stock growers."

Mr. Corsa's suggestion made in a brief 10-minute talk aroused much favorable comment from both farmers and veterinarians.

Discusses Farm Bureau

Dean H. W. Mumford of the Illinois College of Agriculture opened the morning conference with a discussion of extension service. He explained that the county advisers in Illinois secured their salaries jointly from money provided by Farm Bureau members, and the state and federal governments. He said that it must be kept in mind that the County Farm Bureau, supported by membership dues, pays all the expenses of the county adviser, pays for office rent and clerical help, and pays

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The preliminary report of the commission dealt chiefly with the necessity of a revenue amendment, and offered a draft of an amendment with the following recommendation:

The Recommendation

"The commission believes that no one can now forecast what particular methods of taxation will be best suited to conditions in Illinois in the future and that, therefore, the General Assembly and the voters of Illinois, can best demonstrate their wisdom by leaving the determination of these specific details to the taxpayers who will pay the taxes in future years and to the legislators whom they will then elect. In view thereof and of the guaranties in both the Federal and the State Constitution, it is the judgment of this commission that the resolution herewith submitted be enacted, and that Illinois place in the hands of its General Assembly powers as broad as have been given to the legislators of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and many other states of the Union."

Purpose of Amendment

The report was signed by all of the members of the commission. The chairman, a senator from Cook County, added a statement indicating his concurrence in the findings of fact in the report, but urging that the vesting of unlimited power in the General Assembly required a reapportionment of the state.

The amendment proposed by the commission was designed to remove the restrictions upon the power of the General Assembly under the present revenue article without imposing any other restrictions. It was unfortunate in using some language of uncertain meaning, which, if approved, almost certainly would have caused much litigation, and also in disturbing the present section of the revenue article dealing with exemptions of property. However, the amendment proposed by the commission was admirable for its recognition of the necessity of vesting the General Assembly with broad powers in dealing with questions of taxation.

Passed in Senate

The resolution submitting the amendment was promptly passed without change by the Senate and with little objection, except from a few Cook County senators. In the House it encountered stiffer opposition. Many amendments were offered mostly by members representing Chicago districts. Two changes had been urged by many persons and organizations, the insertion of a clause requiring that all real estate except mineral lands and lands devoted to reforestation be in one class, and the elimination of the substitute proposed for the present exemption section. These changes were made almost without opposition. Most of the other amendments to the Senate resolution urged by Chicago representatives proposed restrictions rendering an income tax inoperative until a reapportionment was made in legislative districts or limiting the state to not more than 10 per cent of the net proceeds of a tax on incomes except by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly.

Separate Conferences

Separate conferences were called both by the Cook County representatives and by the downstate representatives. The downstate conference unanimously agreed to resist any amendment limiting the state to less than 25 per cent of the net proceeds of a tax on incomes. However, when the amendment proposing a limitation of 10 per cent was under discussion, a downstate member offered an amendment thereto fixing the percentage at 15. Other downstate members urged limitation of the state to a lower percentage than 25. With only a few downstate votes against it, the limitation was fixed at 15 per cent of a tax on incomes. There was no objection to the clause giving a majority of the members elected to each House the power by general law to distribute part or all of any other taxes collected by the state among the counties and other taxing districts. The Chicago amendment as modified was approved.

A Significant Change

The present section giving the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages the power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise, was broadened to include "sanitary districts, park districts, and other municipalities."

When the resolution as amended was called for final action by the House, it narrowly escaped defeat. On the first vote it failed by one vote to receive the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution. Many Chicago members voted against it. The two members who had most actively urged limitation voted against it on the ground that further limitations should have been adopted. The resolution was saved from defeat only by a motion to postpone further consideration. After vain attempts had been made to take up the Chicago relief bills, the amendment resolution was called up again and was approved by a vote barely exceeding the constitutional two-thirds majority. Many senators were opposed to the House substitute for Section 2, but finally accepted it on the ground that no other draft could pass the House. But in doing so they reserved the right to oppose the resolution before the people should a careful analysis of it seem not to justify their support.

Amendments a Mistake

Representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association, though urging minor changes chiefly for the purpose of clarifying the amendment proposed by the investigation commission, supported the position of the commission and opposed the restrictions urged by many Chicago and Cook County legislators. Representatives of the association still believe that most of the changes made in the House in compliance with the demand of Chicago were a mistake. All authorities on taxation heard by the General Assembly had opposed such restrictions. However, careful analysis is being made of the amendment as submitted, both of its good features and of its bad features. After full consideration of this report and action thereon by the board of directors, the position of the association on the amendment and the reasons therefor will be announced.

Farmers Can Succeed

(*Continued from page 1*)

shortest possible route. This is exactly what the farmer is trying to do. He desires to get into the terminal markets, own his own handling facilities, and organize his bargaining power. Farmers must turn a deaf ear to self-styled friends of agriculture and support the Federal Farm Board which is trying to help them solve their problems."

Mr. Wellman has been in the grain business for the past 10 years, serving during most of this time as manager of elevator companies. For the past seven years he has managed the farmers' elevator at Ransom which handles an average of nearly 500,000 bu. of grain annually. The Ransom elevator is a members of the Illinois Grain Corp.

"Congratulations upon the June issue of the I. A. A. RECORD. It is most attractive."

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION,
Wilfred Shaw, Resident Manager.

"We Want Effective Grain Marketing"

Have Opportunity to Build Real Co-Operative Sales System, Says Sailor.

"WHAT kind of a grain marketing organization do you want to serve you in Illinois to take advantage of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the aid offered by the Federal Farm Board?" J. C. Sailor, a director in the Illinois Grain Corporation and one of the founders of the farmers' elevator at Cissna Park in Iroquois county asked in a recent address over radio station WLS.



J. C. Sailor

"As a farmer and speaking to farmers, I am going to take the liberty to say that we want an organization that is strictly producer-owned and producer-controlled, one whose set-up is fundamentally sound, and one which has the support and backing of the leading farmers and farm organizations in our state. I believe that the Illinois Grain Corporation is such a grain marketing co-operative.

Agreement Necessary

"The Illinois Grain Corporation is an advocate of contract marketing," explained the speaker. "In other words, it believes that the members should agree to market their grain through the organization once they have invested their money to provide the necessary capital. Producers who believe in this system of marketing do not feel that they can build a strong agency without determination on the part of the members to support it. They doubt that the voluntary marketing idea will really be effective.

"Past experience has proved that when member elevators ship to the hundreds of old-line commission firms the co-operative selling agency becomes merely just another commission company. And anyone who has studied terminal marketing knows that there are too many such firms already. As a farmer I feel, and I know that many others share that feeling with me, that the few advocates of the voluntary hit-or-miss plan should be supporting a more effective program of grain marketing.

Local Control Continues

"There has been much said regarding the usurpation of the local elevators by the Illinois Grain Corporation and the Illinois Agricultural Association, and that our local co-operatives will lose their identity. This I wish to denounce as untrue. Our elevators will be operated as formerly as far as management and control are concerned. The elevator board of directors and manager will have a job just as big as ever. We do expect to be able to furnish market and sales service by working in close co-operation with the national agency. In this manner our elevators will have as good and we hope eventually better service than they are now receiving. We expect to market the grain of the farmer through his own machine, and do it efficiently so that the profits will accrue to him on a patronage basis.

Loyalty and Intelligence

"All we need at this critical time is the combined intelligence and courage of sincere and honest grain farmers working loyally for the benefit of all people. I believe we are going to succeed because our plan is sound and the time is ripe to put it in operation. To you elevator directors who are sincere and loyal to your producer patrons I ask that you call for a representative of the Illinois Grain Corporation to meet your board of directors and explain fully the plan and what is necessary to qualify as a member. This is our opportunity to place in operation and use a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing machine capable of giving us bargaining power in the markets where prices are made."

STONE TELLS 4-H CLUB MEMBERS NEED OF EFFICIENT MARKETING

"THE 4-H clubs teach you boys and and girls how to become better farmers and home makers, encourage you to take part in neighborhood affairs and to be of service to others, develop a spirit of teamwork among you and train you in leadership, one of the great needs of agriculture today. All of this is most excellent and serves to make life on the farm more attractive.



ILLINOIS DELEGATION AT 4-H CLUB CAMP

Left to right: Dorothy E. Lynch, Extension specialist; George A. Doole, Adams County; Joy M. Hardy, Hancock County; Lewis Butzow, Iroquois County; Mildred Mies, Livingston County; E. L. Pilchard, State Club leader. This picture was taken during the National 4-H Club Camp, last month, in the shadow of the Washington monument. The I. A. A. Board of Directors authorized a contribution of $100 to the expenses of the 4-H Club members to the national capital.

"But while you have been learning to produce well and efficiently, you have given little thought to efficient marketing. Fancy premiums received for prize animals or products exhibited at county or state fairs, you will quickly learn as practical farmers, are not the prices paid in the markets for similar commodities. If you wish to get a fair return for your effort you will find that just as much or more attention must be given to marketing your crop as to producing it." So spoke James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board to club members assembled at the national 4-H club camp held last month at Washington.

"For the most part farmers in the past have been content to produce to the limit and let someone else do the marketing," said Mr. Stones. "They have continued to grow and sell blindly, without regard to what their neighbors are doing, with the result that agriculture has not kept pace financially with other industries, which have become highly organized.

"The Farm Board was created to help correct this disparity. Congress said the way for agriculture to gain economic equality is through co-operation on the part of farmers. Our Board is trying to help the farmers get organized so that they, acting together, may control the production and marketing of their crops and thereby get a fair price for them. It is our opinion that co-operation is the only thing that offers real hope for agricultural prosperity.

"Co-operation among farmers that is being promoted by the Farm Board is nothing more than a broadening of the teamwork you young people are doing in your 4-H clubs. We feel that substantial progress is being made. The job is not one to be done overnight. In the long run success depends on the willingness of farmers to co-operate."

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A Significant Change

The present section giving the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages the power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise, was broadened to include "sanitary districts, park districts, and other municipalities."

When the resolution as amended was called for final action by the House, it narrowly escaped defeat. On the first vote it failed by one vote to receive the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution. Many Chicago members voted against it. The two members who had most actively urged limitation voted against it on the ground that further limitations should have been adopted. The resolution was saved from defeat only by a motion to postpone further consideration. After vain attempts had been made to take up the Chicago relief bills, the amendment resolution was called up again and was approved by a vote barely exceeding the constitutional two-thirds majority. Many senators were opposed to the House substitute for Section 2, but finally accepted it on the ground that no other draft could pass the House. But in doing so they reserved the right to oppose the resolution before the people should a careful analysis of it seem not to justify their support.

Amendments a Mistake

Representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association, though urging minor changes chiefly for the purpose of clarifying the amendment proposed by the investigation commission, supported the position of the commission and opposed the restrictions urged by many Chicago and Cook County legislators. Representatives of the association still believe that most of the changes made in the House in compliance with the demand of Chicago were a mistake. All authorities on taxation heard by the General Assembly had opposed such restrictions. However, careful analysis is being made of the amendment as submitted, both of its good features and of its bad features. After full consideration of this report and action thereon by the board of directors, the position of the association on the amendment and the reasons therefor will be announced.

Farmers Can Succeed

Continued from page 1

shortest possible route. This is exactly what the farmer is trying to do. He desires to get into the terminal markets, own his own handling facilities, and organize his bargaining power. Farmers must turn a deaf ear to self-styled friends of agriculture and support the Federal Farm Board which is trying to help them solve their problems."

Mr. Wellman has been in the grain business for the past 10 years, serving during most of this time as manager of elevator companies. For the past seven years he has managed the farmers' elevator at Ransom which handles an average of nearly 500,000 bu. of grain annually. The Ransom elevator is a members of the Illinois Grain Corp.

"Congratulations upon the June issue of the I. A. A. RECORD. It is most attractive."

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.
Wilfred Shaw, Resident Manager.

"We Want Effective Grain Marketing"

Have Opportunity to Build Real Co-Operative Sales System, Says Sailor.

"WHAT kind of a grain marketing organization do you want to serve you in Illinois to take advantage of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the aid offered by the Federal Farm Board?" J. C. Sailor, a director in the Illinois Grain Corporation and one of the founders of the farmers' elevator at Cissna Park in Iroquois county asked in a recent address over radio station WLS.



J. C. Sailor

"As a farmer and speaking to farmers, I am going to take the liberty to say that we want an organization that is strictly producer-owned and producer-controlled, one whose set-up is fundamentally sound, and one which has the support and backing of the leading farmers and farm organizations in our state. I believe that the Illinois Grain Corporation is such a grain marketing co-operative.

Agreement Necessary

"The Illinois Grain Corporation is an advocate of contract marketing," explained the speaker. "In other words, it believes that the members should agree to market their grain through the organization once they have invested their money to provide the necessary capital. Producers who believe in this system of marketing do not feel that they can build a strong agency without determination on the part of the members to support it. They doubt that the voluntary marketing idea will really be effective.

"Past experience has proved that when member elevators ship to the hundreds of old-line commission firms the co-operative selling agency becomes merely just another commission company. And anyone who has studied terminal marketing knows that there are too many such firms already. As a farmer I feel, and I know that many others share that feeling with me, that the few advocates of the voluntary hit-or-miss plan should be supporting a more effective program of grain marketing.

Local Control Continues

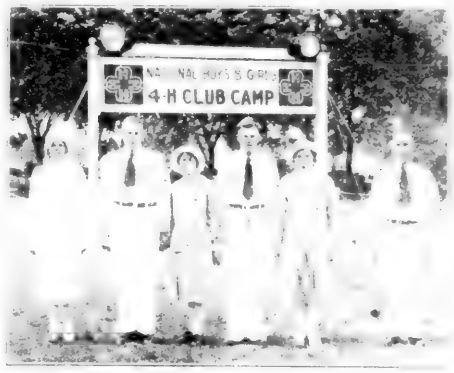
"There has been much said regarding the usurpation of the local elevators by the Illinois Grain Corporation and the Illinois Agricultural Association, and that our local co-operatives will lose their identity. This I wish to denounce as untrue. Our elevators will be operated as formerly as far as management and control are concerned. The elevator board of directors and manager will have a job just as big as ever. We do expect to be able to furnish market and sales service by working in close co-operation with the national agency. In this manner our elevators will have as good and we hope eventually better service than they are now receiving. We expect to market the grain of the farmer through his own machine, and do it efficiently so that the profits will accrue to him on a patronage basis.

Loyalty and Intelligence

"All we need at this critical time is the combined intelligence and courage of sincere and honest grain farmers working loyally for the benefit of all people. I believe we are going to succeed because our plan is sound and the time is ripe to put it in operation. To you elevator directors who are sincere and loyal to your producer patrons I ask that you call for a representative of the Illinois Grain Corporation to meet your board of directors and explain fully the plan and what is necessary to qualify as a member. This is our opportunity to place in operation and use a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing machine capable of giving us bargaining power in the markets where prices are made."

STONE TELLS 4-H CLUB MEMBERS NEED OF EFFICIENT MARKETING

"THE 4-H clubs teach you boys and girls how to become better farmers and home makers, encourage you to take part in neighborhood affairs and to be of service to others, develop a spirit of teamwork among you and train you in leadership, one of the great needs of agriculture today. All of this is most excellent and serves to make life on the farm more attractive.



ILLINOIS DELEGATION AT 4-H CLUB CAMP

Left to right: Dorothy E. Lynch, Extension specialist; George A. Doole, Adams County; Joy M. Hardy, Hancock County; Lewis Butzow, Iroquois County; Mildred Mies, Livingston County; E. I. Pilchard, State Club leader. This picture was taken during the National 4-H Club Camp, last month, in the shadow of the Washington monument. The I. A. A. Board of Directors authorized a contribution of $100 to the expenses of the 4-H Club members to the national capital.

"But while you have been learning to produce well and efficiently, you have given little thought to efficient marketing. Fancy premiums received for prize animals or products exhibited at county or state fairs, you will quickly learn as practical farmers, are not the prices paid in the markets for similar commodities. If you wish to get a fair return for your effort you will find that just as much or more attention must be given to marketing your crop as to producing it." So spoke James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board to club members assembled at the national 4-H club camp held last month at Washington.

"For the most part farmers in the past have been content to produce to the limit and let someone else do the marketing," said Mr. Stones. "They have continued to grow and sell blindly, without regard to what their neighbors are doing, with the result that agriculture has not kept pace financially with other industries, which have become highly organized.

"The Farm Board was created to help correct this disparity. Congress said the way for agriculture to gain economic equality is through co-operation on the part of farmers. Our Board is trying to help the farmers get organized so that they, acting together, may control the production and marketing of their crops and thereby get a fair price for them. It is our opinion that co-operation is the only thing that offers real hope for agricultural prosperity.

"Co-operation among farmers that is being promoted by the Farm Board is nothing more than a broadening of the teamwork you young people are doing in your 4-H clubs. We feel that substantial progress is being made. The job is not one to be done overnight. In the long run success depends on the willingness of farmers to co-operate."

Country Life Brings Out Wholesale Policy

Manager L. A. Williams Describes New Term Insurance

THE intent and purpose of Country Life Insurance Company is to supply to every Farm Bureau family life insurance at the lowest possible cost. It has long been well understood that the basic policy in life insurance is ordinary life. There is no better policy than the ordinary life policy, inasmuch as this policy calls for the lowest premium, with standard cash values, of any sold.

However, we have been aware all along of the depression in agriculture which has kept many of our people from protecting their estates with adequate life insurance. Realizing that a temporary protection at a lower premium than even the ordinary life policy would be advantageous to many in tiding them over a tight place, Country Life decided to make wholesale term insurance available to members in good standing.

Need 100 Per County

The wholesale term policy is made available providing a class of at least 100 can be signed up in a county. The rate at the average age of 35 years is $9.58 a thousand, and this rate is permanent for 12 years. It is contemplated that dividends will still further reduce this cost. And at any time in that 12 year period the insured may convert the policy to an ordinary or a 20 payment, or a 20 year endowment policy, getting full credit for the premium money which he has paid in, if he so desires. The member is fully protected at this rate, and should he die, the full death claim is paid.

He may take $2,000 of life insurance if he is a Farm Bureau member and also carries a regular policy in Country Life. Otherwise the limit is $1,000, unless he is willing to pay a $2 short form medical fee, which will entitle him to $2,000 of this life insurance if he passes.

Limit $1,000

We have had numerous calls for policies as small as $500, and have constantly maintained a limit of $1,000. We now feel that this low rate will enable every Farm Bureau member to carry an additional thousand if he seees fit, and at least a $1,000 policy if he carries no insurance, to tide him over to the time when he can convert this policy to a regular form policy with cash surrender values, loan values, etc.

It is well understood that the 12 year term policy carries with it no cash values, but really is an option on life insurance, giving full credit to the insured for the option money to apply on a regular policy. *At the time the insured converts, he goes in at the original age when the wholesale policy was first taken out.* He converts without medical examination, just as he is insured without medical examination, unless he desires to carry $2,000, and does not already carry a Country Life policy, when he is requested to take a short form medical.

Must Have Class of 100

The master contract has been mailed out to every county. The county desiring this low form of protection signs the master contract and agrees to get 100 people to apply. They also agree to collect the premiums, cutting down the cost of handling and operating to the very minimum. Each individual must, of course, be a Farm Bureau member, but it is very simple for a county with as low as 200 members to find one-third of them willing to take out at least a $1,000 policy.

The 12 year renewable and convertible term policy sold in wholesale quantities gives the benefit of a lower rate for 12 years' insurance on the participating basis than the better old line insurance companies have charged for a seven year convertible policy. In order to put over any great price reducing plan in life insurance, co-operation and patronage are necessary. It is highly important that every county work with the I. A. A. and Country Life Insurance Company in making this great plan effective and successful.

The wholesale policy will be available from July 10 to August 10. This concentration of effort makes possible an economy in the handling of the business which is reflected in the low premium, and will still further be reflected in dividends. One premium notice will be sent out to each county, it in turn will notify the policyholders. The group of 100 does not have to be maintained, it is only necessary to have 100 to put the policy in effect. After that, the insured may cancel or may be cancelled because he dropped his Farm Bureau membership, or may convert and still not affect the protection on the remaining members.

Once each year from July 10 to August 10 new applications may be offered to the company in classes, providing a sufficient number is offered each year to bring the total up to 100. Otherwise, just the old applicants are taken care of. Applicants from ages 18 to 60 inclusive may apply without medical examination, for a minimum of $1,000 of life insurance. An additional $1,000 is issued under the conditions described above.

$17,000,000 Possible

If 80 counties will furnish a minimum of 100 lives, and co-operate toward the success of this wholesale insurance project, we anticipate not less than seventeen millions of business will be sold on this plan by August 10.

New general insurance agents recently appointed are as follows: Vermilion county, Edward L. Dillon; Lee county, F. W. Peckham; Scott county, W. E. Overton.



ADAMS COUNTY SERVICE CO. BOARD

Seated from left to right: Fred Schnellbecker, Jr., president; C. H. Chilson, auditor from the I. A. C. A.; Miss Lillian Keil, bookkeeper; Wilmer Cornwell, manager. Standing from left to right: Walter Frey, director; John M. Longlet, director; S. F. Russell, farm adviser; J. J. Wellman, treasurer, and D. H. Myers, director. J. E. Meatheringham, secretary, and Milton Dean, director, were absent. The Adams Service Company was organized early this year and began operations about April 1. Bulk stations were erected at Fall Creek, Golden, and Paloma. Wilmer Cornwell is manager. The headquarters of the company is at the Adams County Farm Bureau office in Quincy. Seven truck salesmen are employed at the present time. The company has handled 35 carloads of petroleum products within the past three months and the number of customers is steadily increasing.

DAIRY Marketing

By Art Lynch

IT WON'T be long now.

* * *

Requests are coming in from southern Illinois asking for help in getting milk bargaining organizations established around the consuming centers in that part of the state.

* * *

These leaders believe that one good strong organization would be advisable to cover about sixteen cities, including Centralia, Mt. Carmel, Mt. Vernon, Christopher, Benton, West Frankfort, Eldorado, Harrisburg, Herrin, Johnston City, Marion, Murphysboro, Carbondale, DuQuoin, Metropolis and Cairo.

* * *

Such a large organization could render the best of service to the 130,000 city cousins living in these cities. It could be operated in the most economical manner through one central board of directors and one management.

* * *

In many of these cities the buyers of milk have merged into one and the same concern. They have, therefore, *united buying* power. Through co-operation the dairymen can have *united selling* power.

* * *

When the southern Illinois boys get their association under way it will practically complete the fluid milk bargaining organizations in Illinois. The only spots left will be Danville and Galesburg.

* * *

All the other fluid markets are either actually selling or have their sign-up about over and will soon be ready to have something to say about prices, quality, tests and advertising.

* * *

Then the next step is to complete the state regional or federation of all the organized areas which will insure a business-like and continuous p.ogram for selling our milk intelligently.

* * *

So, it won't be long now.



CHEMICAL USED IN WAR ON THISTLES

Calcium chlorate is being used on this Knox county farm to destroy a large field of Canada thistles.

SMALL patches of thistles are more or less common in Knox county and considerable progress is being made in checking these noxious weeds through the use of calcium chlorate or Atlacide.

Thistles were introduced in the field shown in the photograph furnished by Mr. Keeler with Canadian seed oats which were not recleaned before sowing. The tenants on the farm made no attempt to control these weeds in the beginning and finally gave up all attempts to raise a crop on the land as the returns were unprofitable.

This field is located on the Galesburg-Knox township line, northeast of the city of Galesburg, and has the reputation of being the worst thistle patch in the county. The field was a solid mass of thistles prior to the eradication program started by Supervisor Norton and the results obtained through the use of chemicals will be watched with intense interest by farmers and citizens of Galesburg.

Over 250,000 pounds of this weed killer has been distributed by the Illinois Farm Supply Company and associated companies prior to July 1.

TRY CONDEMNATION SUITS

THE first cases covering condemnation suits brought against land owners by the Illinois Northern Utility Co. in the Freeport-Dixon power line case came up for trial in Dixon on July 10. The action of the company followed a proposal submitted by a Farm Bureau committee of land owners covering a basis for compensation for land damaged in whole or in part by the power line being erected between Freeport and Dixon.

Negotiations between the joint Farm Bureau committee representing land owners in Lee, Ogle and Stephenson counties, and utility representatives have been underway for several months.

Farmers are insisting that their constitutional rights as land owners be fully respected and that the principle of equal rights under the laws be given full sway.

The land owners have engaged local counsel with whom the Transportation Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association is co-operating. Any attempt on the part of the company to obtain a settlement for less than a fair compensation will be resisted by the land owners. They contend that the power line will be a permanent encumbrance upon the land; that the sale value of the farms affected will be lowered.

Veterinarians Meet

(Continued from page 3)

the salaries of assistant county advisers.

"The Farm Bureau in Illinois is considered in other states," said Dean Mumford, "the best example of what a state farm organization should be. It is conceivable," he said, "that an organization cannot always be right. It may make mistakes, but the Farm Bureau is doing the best it knows how.

"Keep in mind that the Farm Bureau is not subject to the dictation of the University," said Dean Mumford. "If the Farm Bureau wants to start a barber shop it can do it. We can advise but we cannot dominate or control."

Contagious Abortion Discussed

H. W. Allyn, manager of Rock River Farms, Byron, Illinois, and president of the State Holstein-Friesian Association, expressed the opinion that the average farmer has no definite viewpoint on live stock sanitation. "Oftentimes contagious abortion," he said, "is excused by the live stock owner as an act of God, or is due to a bump or some other external cause." He cited a case in which a neighbor consulted a veterinarian for one of his cows that lost a calf. The veterinarian in this case recommended vaccination, although he had made no blood tests and so had no knowledge of the cause of the trouble. "This is a sad commentary on the profession," said Mr. Allyn.

Remove from Politics

Harry Wood of Delavan, a prominent Holstein breeder and the first in the state to have an accredited herd, advocated the removal of the state division of animal industry from politics. This recommendation was also endorsed by Mr. Allyn.

D. W. Robinson, state superintendent of animal industry, stated that there was too much conflicting opinion among the veterinarians about disease control and treatment. He gave this as the cause of farmers' hesitancy in following the veterinarians' recommendations.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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Agriculture and the Business Depression

"THE difficulty is that as business speeds up and develops into a boom inequalities creep in and upset the balance. Production concentrates too much, prices of some commodities rise more than others, and retail prices and wages, salaries and other forms of income lag in varying degree behind wholesale prices. Gradually the intricate machinery of production and distribution becomes clogged and has to slow down until the obstructive factors are corrected."

George Roberts, economist, of the National City Bank comments thus in explaining the business depression now running its course throughout the United States, and, in fact, throughout the world.

Since 1920 when deflation hit agriculture, crippling the income and buying power of nearly one-third the country's population, farm spokesmen warned repeatedly that this condition unless righted would undermine industrial prosperity. The farm depression alone perhaps was not responsible for the current hard times and unemployment, but certainly it has had its influence.

A general leveling of commodity prices is underway in this as well as in foreign countries. There is still too much spread, however, between retail and wholesale prices and the reluctance of the processors and retailers to come down to a price level comparable to that affecting wholesale goods is holding up buying and aggravating the accumulation of surpluses.

There has been too much interference with the laws of supply and demand, too much living on artificial levels to the disadvantage of the unorganized farmer selling at world prices. Even now organized labor and industry are offering stubborn resistance to declining wages and prices all of which is reflected in the unemployment situation and the wide disparity between what the farmer gets for cattle, wheat and lambs, for example, and what the consumer pays for beef, bread and mutton. This condition will never be righted until economic forces are given freer play all along the line, or until the farmer acquires control of the merchandising end of his business and influences prices thereby as others are doing.

The Rise of Fruits and Vegatables

TO what extent corn belt agriculture producing the heavy staples for the human diet has suffered from the competition of vegetable and fruit producers is revealed in figures recently reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Since the World War shipments of vegetables have increased about 140 per cent whereas population has increased only 15 per cent. This does not include local marketing from roadside stands or by trucks, which has grown to tremendous proportions with the coming of hard roads.

Fresh fruits and vegetables in the late fall and winter were once considered a luxury even by those with very comfortable incomes, but today thousands of stores handling perishables exclusively do a thriving year-round business. Where only 4,700 cars of lettuce were moved on the railways in 1916, no less than 51,504 cars were reported in 1928.

Fruit and vegetable growing lands like those in southern Texas, Arizona, California and Florida have been reclaimed from swamp and desert into valuable and high-priced tracts, and it is conceivable that they have taken their toll in income from the staple-producing lands of Illinois and Iowa. Consumption of potatoes, wheat and meats has remained relatively stationary because millions of people are eating more spinach, peas, beans, carrots, beets, sweet corn, oranges, grape fruit, melons, tomatoes, etc. The hope of greater corn belt prosperity perhaps lies in the development of new commercial uses for farm products to make us more independent of the dwindling demand for heavy foods.

An Editor's Observation

DURING the past six months the Hancock County Farm Bureau has invited editors, ministers, superintendents of schools and other honorary members in the county to attend at least one of the monthly board meetings of the Farm Bureau directors.

"This project fostered by the Farm Bureau Public Relations Committee has been instrumental in informing these leaders about the Farm Bureau program," writes J. H. Lloyd, farm adviser.

Following his attendance at one of the board meetings, the editor of the Hamilton (Ill.) Press wrote as follows:

THE HANCOCK COUNTY FARM BUREAU

"On Friday evening of last week the editor had the pleasure and privilege, through the courtesy of R. M. Cochran, to attend the monthly meeting of the Hancock County Farm Bureau Board at Carthage.

"It was one of the most interesting meetings attended in a long time, and one which proved both edifying and highly revealing. The volume of business and varied phases of farm topics touched upon was nothing short of amazing, and the dispatch and sureness with which every business detail was coped with and disposed of bespoke of high efficiency.

"The meeting was conducted by President C. P. Griffiths in a prompt, courteous and businesslike manner. Every committee chairman made his report in a clear and concise manner which bespoke not only of his thorough understanding of the workings of his committee but also his whole hearted interest in the work and progress of the farm bureau.

"We town businessmen, through our own ignorance, have come more or less to the belief that the farmer is inefficient and awkward in his business dealing. Those who entertain such a belief should have the privilege of attending a board meeting of the Hancock County Farm Bureau.

"Another thing prevalent throughout the meeting last Friday night was the way the members of the farm bureau board backed up each other and the principles of their organization. It left us with the impression that these farmers have come to the realization of the importance of co-operation and of organization. In their attempt to set a higher standard of efficiency in farming they have adopted the best principles of good business methods, and they are succeeding.

"We do not know how farm bureaus of other counties are conducted, but of this we are certain: The Hancock County Farm Bureau is an efficient organization meriting the co-operation of every farmer in Hancock county, large and small, rich and poor, good, bad and indifferent. The men on the board of this organization are giving their time and energy to do something for agriculture in the section in which they are living and for the betterment of conditions of the farmer. Does not the farmer owe some loyalty to such a group of men? Does it not become the duty of every businessman and citizen in this county to give these men their co-operation?"

Live stock growers have demonstrated their ability to immunize their pigs against hog cholera with safety. Real friends of the farmer glory in his ability to help himself, in his growing knowledge and use of disease control methods to reduce losses and costs of production.



IN EUROPE ON FREE TRIP

Mary Jeanette Irwin, left, and Nancy Grossboll, 4-H club girls from Menard county, left in June for a free trip to Europe awarded as a prize by the Chicago Mail Order House. These two girls were Illinois champions last year.

"Hank" Lloyd Hired

J. H. "Hank" Lloyd, farm adviser for the past 14 years in Hancock county, has been employed as the active manager of the Soybean Marketing Association. Mr. Lloyd expects to assume his new duties around August 1. The Soybean Marketing Association will probably establish headquarters at 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.



J. H. Lloyd

Mr. Lloyd brings to a close his long and successful career as farm adviser in Hancock county, the second oldest adviser in point of service in the state. Lloyd went to Hancock in 1916 from Purdue University, where he had served for two years as instructor in crops after graduating from the University of Illinois. At that time the Hancock county organization was called a soil improvement association. In 1919 it was reorganized as the Hancock County Farm Bureau.

Sponsored New Projects

During Mr. Lloyd's 14 years of service in Hancock county, the Farm Bureau pioneered in many projects which have been adopted by county organizations throughout the state. These include the organization of the first Farm Bureau oil company in Illinois, the creation of honorary Farm Bureau memberships for ministers and editors, hog cholera control work, and others. In 1925 he was honored by being elected as president of the Illinois State Association of Farm Advisers. More recently he has represented the farm advisers on the board of directors of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, and lately was chosen to represent the Farm Advisers' Association on the State Live Stock Sanitary Committee.

Farm Bureau Growing

More than a year ago Mr. Lloyd was re-elected farm adviser for a period of three years beginning May 1, 1929, and has nearly two years to serve under that contract. The Hancock county Farm Bureau has the largest financial reserve and membership since the peak period in 1923. The membership of 850 is steadily increasing.

The Soybean Marketing Association is one of the latest co-operatives to be formed in Illinois. It has more than 2,200 members who will grow this year, it is estimated, in excess of 1,700,000 bu. of beans.

Country Life Announces New Policy

A NEW wholesale term life insurance policy for Farm Bureau members will be sold during the 30-day period between July 10 and August 10, 1930. The new policy is known as term insurance and carries a low level rate for 12 years, when it runs out unless converted in the meantime into one of the regular forms of insurance. At the end of 12 years, however, a new term policy may be taken out, the rate to be based on the age of the applicant at that time.

The term policy is to be made available to Farm Bureau members only in groups of 100 in each county. In other words, there must be at least 100 Farm Bureau members in a county subscribe for this policy before it can be made available to any Farm Bureau member.

Rate at Age 35—$9.58 With Dividend Rights

THE low cost of the new wholesale policy is illustrated by the annual rate of $9.58 at age 35, which can be further reduced by dividends. The policy is non-medical in that anyone can buy $1,000 of insurance without a medical examination. If already a Country Life policyholder the applicant may secure $2,000 of insurance. A non-policyholder in Country Life may take $2,000 of the new term insurance providing he pays for a short form medical examination.

Policy Convertible Within 12 Years

AN important feature of the new term insurance is that it can be changed or converted into standard life insurance at any time within 12 years of the date when taken out. Moreover, when you convert short term insurance you will get the benefit of all premiums paid, and also the benefit of the rate for your age when the short term policy was taken out. The new policy, therefore, is an option on standard life insurance good for 12 years with full protection during this period.

Why the New Policy?

THE new term policy is offered to Farm Bureau members who may need more protection but do not have the available funds at present to pay the higher premiums on the regular kinds of insurance. The rate on the term policy is so low as to make it easily within the reach of every member. Then later when the policyholder feels that he is in a better position to take out one of the regular policies he can convert and get the full benefit of all payments made on a short term policy.

Wholesale Insurance July 10-Aug. 10

ONE hundred or more Farm Bureau members in good standing in any county can take advantage of this new term policy by buying in a group. The board of directors of your County Farm Bureau may apply for the new term insurance only when 100 members have asked for it and the County Farm Bureau insurance department agrees to handle the work. Following are annual rates which cost, it is contemplated, will be reduced from year to year after the third, by dividends:

Rates on Wholesale 12 Year Term Policy

Age	Annual Prem. Per $1,000	Age	Annual Prem. Per $1,000	Age	Annual Prem. Per $1,000	Age	Annual Prem. Per $1,000
18	$7.71	29	$8.59	40	$11.06	51	$20.51
19	7.76	30	8.72	41	11.48	52	22.08
20	7.82	31	8.86	42	11.99	53	23.82
21	7.88	32	9.01	43	12.56	54	25.73
22	7.95	33	9.18	44	13.22	55	27.85
23	8.02	34	9.37	45	13.94	56	30.10
24	8.10	35	9.58	46	14.76	57	32.76
25	8.18	36	9.81	47	15.68	58	35.59
26	8.27	37	10.07	48	16.69	59	38.70
27	8.37	38	10.36	49	17.83	60	42.10
28	8.47	39	10.69	50	19.10		

IF YOU already carry a Country Life policy you may apply for $2,000 of term insurance at the rate above designated for your age. If you do not carry Country Life insurance at the time of application your limit of wholesale term insurance will be $1,000 unless you consent to pay for a short form medical examination which, if approved, entitles you to a maximum of $2,000 of insurance.

Points to Remember About the New Term Policy

1. For Farm Bureau members only whose dues are paid.
2. Non-medical for $1,000; $2,000 if Country Life policyholder.
3. Convertible within 12 years into standard insurance at age rate when this policy is taken out—every cent paid in to be applied on the standard policy.
4. Must be at least 100 member subscribers from your county.
5. Offered only between July 10 and August 10 this year.

If you are interested in the new wholesale term policy get in touch with your County Farm Bureau office at once or fill out and mail the coupon below.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street

Chicago

Mail This Coupon Today

COUNTRY LIFE INS. CO.,
608 So. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

You can count me as one of a group of 100 from my county for the new wholesale term insurance. I want a

☐ $1,000 Policy
☐ $2,000 Policy

Name_____

Address_____

Age Nearest Birthday_____

County_____

Are you a Farm Bureau member in good standing?_____

TARIFF BILL OF 1930

Comparison of House and Senate Reports and Rates as Finally Enacted, with the Act of 1922 on a Number of Commodities of Interest to Farmers.

Following is a comparison of the rates on certain commodities as originally reported and passed by the House and Senate together with the final revision of the Conference Committee as enacted into law. In the first column to the left is shown the rates contained in the Act of 1922. In the extreme right-hand column are found the rates contained in the Tariff Act of 1930. Further information regarding tariffs on agricultural and non-agricultural commodities may be obtained by writing the Department of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association, 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Commodity	Act of 1922	House	Senate	As Enacted
Linseed or flaxseed oil and combinations and mixtures in chief value of such oil	3 3/10c per lb.	4 16/100c per lb.	4½c per lb.	4½c per lb.
Soybean oil	2½c per lb.	5c per lb.	2 8/10c per lb. but not less than 45% ad valorem.	3½c per lb., not less than 45% ad valorem.
Aluminum, aluminum scrap, and alloys, crude	5c per lb.	5c per lb.	2c per lb.	4c per lb.
Aluminum in coils, plates, sheets, rods, bars, etc.	9c per lb.	9c per lb.	3½c per lb.	7c per lb.
Steel ingots, sheets, bar iron, val. below 1c lb.	2/10c	2/10c	3/10c	3/10c
Boiler or plate iron or steel, val. below 1c lb.	7/20c	7/20c	5/10c	5/10c
Cedar (except Spanish cedar) in boards, planks, etc.	Free.	25%	Free, except for provisional duty.	Free.
Timber, hewn, sided or squared, etc.; round timber; sawed lumber and timber, n.s. p.f.; of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, or larch; ties and poles	Free, with provisional duty.	Free, with provisional duty.	$1.50 per M ft. b.m., exempting sawed lumber, of species named, in the rough or planed on not more than one side, from countries contiguous to U. S., which countries admit free lumber.	$1.00 per M ft. board measure.
Shingles of wood	Free.	25%	Free.	Free.
Sugar testing by polariscope, 96 degrees, under general tariff	2.206c per lb.	3c per lb.	2.5c per lb.	2.5c per lb.
Cattle weighing less than 700 lbs. each			2½c per lb.	2½c per lb.
Cattle weighing 700 lbs. or more each			3c per lb.	3c per lb.
Whole milk, fresh or sour	Fresh milk, 2½c per gal.; sour milk, 1c per gal.	5c per gal.	6½c per gal.	6½c per gal.
Cream, fresh or sour	20c per gal.	48c per gal.	56.6c per gal.	56.6c per gal.
Skimmed milk, fresh or sour, and buttermilk	Buttermilk, 1c per gal.; skimmed milk, 2½c gal.	Skimmed milk and buttermilk, 1¾c per gal.	2 1/20c per gal.	2 1/20c per gal.
Condensed milk, etc., unsweetened	1c per lb.	1 4/10c per lb.	1 8/10c per lb.	1 8/10c per lb.
Condensed milk, sweetened	1½c per lb.	2¼c per lb.	2¾c per lb.	2¾c per lb.
Cheese and substitutes therefor	5c per lb., not less than 25%.	7c per lb., not less than 35%.	8c per lb., not less than 42%.	7c per lb., not less than 35%.
Birds, live: Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guineas	Live poultry, 3c per lb.	6c per lb.	8c per lb.	8c per lb.
Birds, dead: Dressed or undressed, fresh, chilled or frozen	Poultry, 6c per lb.; all other, 8c per lb.	8c per lb.	10c per lb.	10c per lb.
Eggs of poultry	6c per lb.	8c per lb.	11c per lb.	11c per lb.
Oats, hulled or unhulled	15c per bushel of 32 lbs.	15c per bushel of 32 lbs.	16c per bushel of 32 lbs.	16c per bushel of 32 lbs.
Soybeans				2c per lb.
Corn or maize including cracked corn				25c per bu. of 56 lbs.
Barley, hulled or unhulled				20 per bu.
Rye				15c per bu. of 56 lbs.
Wheat				42c per bu. of 60 lbs.
Apples				25c per bu. of 50 lbs.
Soybean oil cake and soybean oil cake meal	Free.	Free.	3/10 of 1c per lb.	3/10 of 1c per lb. ($6 ton).
All other vegetable oil cake and oil cake meal, n.s. p.f.	Free.	Free.	3/10 of 1c per lb.	3/10 of 1c per lb.
Fruits, candied, crystallized, or glace, apricots, figs, dates, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, prunellas, berries, and other fruits, n.s. p.f.	35% ad valorem.	35%	40%	35%
Flaxseed	40c per bushel.	63c per bu.	65c per bu.	65c per bu.
Alsike clover seed	40c per bushel.	63c per bu.	65c per bu.	8c per lb.
Red Clover seed	40c per bushel.	6c per lb.	65c per bu.	8c per lb.
Sweet clover seed	2c per lb.	3c per lb.	4c per lb.	4c per lb.
Beans and black-eye cowpeas, dried	1¾c per lb.	2½c per lb.	3c per lb.	3c per lb.
Hay	$4 per ton of 2,240 lbs.	$4 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	$5 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	$5 per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Straw	$1 per ton of 2,240 lbs.	$1 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	$1.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	$1.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.
		$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Broomcorn	Free.			
Wools, scoured	24c per lb.	24c per lb.	27c per lb.	32c per lb. of clean content.
Hides and skins of cattle	Free.	10%	Free.	10%
Leather, bovine species: Sole, belting, welting, harness and saddlery	Free.	12½%	Free.	12½%

Illinois Cheese Survey

E. T. HOBART of the Federal Farm Board called at the office of the Illinois Agricultural Association recently preparatory to starting a survey in the cheese-making district of northwestern Illinois.

Mr. Hobart will assist producers in developing a better selling arrangement for more than 5,000,000 pounds of Illinois cheese produced annually. It is possible that some tie-up with the Wisconsin Cheese Federation may be worked out for the benefit of co-operative cheese factories lacking sales facilities which a larger centralized selling agency can give them. A. D. Lynch, dairy marketing director, is co-operating with Mr. Hobart in the new work.

Low Prices Are World Wide

MARKETS for American farm products are reflecting the general world decline in commodity prices, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The low price of wheat," says the bureau, "reflects a world-wide condition of declining commodity prices, large stocks, business recession, unemployment, and reduced purchasing power, all of which has operated to the disadvantage of many producers of commodities entering into international trade, including American wheat, cotton and pork.

"Moreover, there seems to be a somewhat curtailed consumption within this country, and apparently this is affecting markets for cattle, butter, eggs, lambs, wool, and certain vegetables."

The bureau finds "the continued weak market for wheat, as harvest time approaches, is naturally depressing to the West. Growers are hopeful but not cheerful. The hopes are largely grounded in the possibility that small supplies in Argentina and shrinking stocks in Europe and the Orient may lead to increased exports from this country during the summer."

In the face of these reduced market prospects for farm commodities, the bureau reports that the mid-season crops are coming along now with prospects of abundant supplies of potatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons and tomatoes, but probably with limited shipments of peaches, onions and cabbage. Cotton, corn, potatoes, and other principal crops have been planted under generally favorable growing conditions and the grass crop has made rapid growth following the late May rains. Some effects of the hard winter, however, are reported to be evident in spotted wheat fields and reduced drops of peaches.

Ask for "Administration" On I. A. A. Program

A RESOLUTION requesting the board of directors of the I. A. A. to include a discussion of Farm Bureau business administration in the program at the next annual meeting of the state organization was passed at the 15th district I. A. A. meeting held on June 17 at Canton in Fulton county.

A. N. Skinner of Yates City opened the meeting outlining the topics for discussion which included organization, Farm Bureau administration, and grain marketing.



A. N. Skinner

Every county Farm Bureau should have a finance committee of three or four members including the treasurer, an organization committee, a legislative committee, and any others deemed advisable suggested Secretary Geo. E. Metzger in his talk on Farm Bureau administration.

"When the board meets have each committee meet individually and make a report and recommendations to the whole board," he said. "The board votes the recommendation up or down." He emphasized the fact that in some co-operatives minority instead of majority control is practiced when definite action is avoided on controversial questions because members of the board disagree. Our government and all democratically-controlled business enterprises are organized on the theory of majority control and farmers must abide by this rule if they are to make any progress. Metzger recommended that each county should have a budget.

B. L. Baird, a director of the Illinois Grain Corporation, discussed this organization and the history of the grain marketing program in Illinois. Harry Gehring of Knox county followed Mr. Baird and told of grain marketing progress in Knox county. Other speakers were R. J. Hamilton and John C. Moore, district organization managers.

Hermann Raster of Fulton county served as secretary of the meeting.

District Picnics

Dates for the sectional picnics in the 14th and 20th districts have been definitely fixed. The 14th district picnic will be held on August 29 at Monmouth, and the one in the 20th district at Jacksonville on August 30.

Sectional picnics are to be held in the 19th and 25th districts, but the dates and places have not yet been arranged.

Winnebago Service Co.

"Farm Bureau members in our county raised $20,000 to finance the Winnebago Service Company without solicitation," says Geo. F. Tullock of Rockford.

A site has been purchased, a switch track put in, and storage tanks already bought are to be installed at once. The stock was purchased by several hundred Farm Bureau members.

The Winnebago Service Company is affiliated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company and will handle SERVICE petroleum products.

"Organize for Service," Dean Advises Farmers

ORGANIZATION of farmers to enable them to give better service to customers was stressed by W. C. Coffey, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, in an address at the annual picnic of the Eastern Polk County Farm Bureau at Maple Bay, Minn. Dean Coffey is well known in Illinois, where he formerly headed the sheep division and animal husbandry department at the College of Agriculture, Urbana.

"At one time," Dean Coffey asserted, "we looked upon organization among farmers as a need for protection against the forces that are unfriendly to the farmers' interests. But there is another reason why farmers should be organized, and that is for the purpose of giving better service to their customers, whether these customers be middlemen, chain stores, ultimate consumers or forces engaged in foreign and domestic trade.

Serve the Customer

"Like the successful merchant and manufacturer, the modern successful farmer must give his customers what they want when they want it. It is not possible for the farmer either to protect himself against the forces that are unfriendly to his interests or to render better service to his customers without effective organization.

"The Farm Bureau exists for these primary purposes and the need of organization will not grow less but rather more urgent in the future. Proof of this lies in the fact that all other lines of endeavor are gravitating toward combinations and mergers. They would not so gravitate were it not to their advantage. In the face of such situations the farmers cannot stand aloof and alone. He must join hands with his fellows in effective and constructive organization."

24th District Meets

REPRESENTATIVES from Wabash, Edwards, White, Wayne, Gallatin, Saline, Johnson, Pope and Massac counties attended the I. A. A. meeting in the 24th district at Harrisburg on June 18. Charles L. Scott, I. A. A. director of Grayville, presided. Harold Bradshaw acted as secretary.

Mr. Scott outlined the purpose of the meeting and emphasized the necessity for organization. "We must present a united front on legislative matters by working through the I. A. A.," said Charles Marshall of Belknap, former I. A. A. director, who followed Mr. Scott.



Chas. L. Scott

District Organization Manager L. F. Brissenden explained the new county plan of organization by townships, after which the group voted unanimously to hold a get-together picnic of farm advisers, Farm Bureau presidents and organization men in the 24th and 25th districts at Big Lake in Gallatin county.

Farm Adviser Murphy of Edwards county related the progress that was being made in organizing the Wabash Valley Service Company, which will provide SERVICE petroluem products for farmers in Wabash, Edwards and White counties.

Secretary Geo. Metzger opened the afternoon session with a discussion on business administration of Farm Bureaus and co-operatives. He suggested that Farm Bureau projects be varied so as to reach and serve the largest number of people.

Following adjournment representatives from Gallatin, Saline, Massac, Pope and Johnson counties held a conference to discuss the possibilities of an oil service company for this group of counties.

ONE of the "pet" arguments of those who oppose co-operative marketing is that it represents an effort to nullify the law of supply and demand. Whatever parts of the law of supply and demand remain after the tariff gets through with it are not in danger from co-operative marketing, which contemplates no further repeal of the ancient and much abused doctrine. What co-operative marketing does contemplate is the regulation of supply to demand at the points of both production and consumption, thus avoiding the depression of market values that inevitably follows supply in excess of normal consumptive requirements.—Farmers' National Grain Corp.

Like Country Life's Correspondence Course

Mr. L. A. Williams,
Country Life Insurance Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.

I am glad of this opportunity to express my appreciation for the fine correspondence course. I am sure that to me these lessons have been both educational and inspirational. They have been instrumental in increasing my ability as an insurance salesman.

After a careful study of these lessons, we lose the idea of just going out to sell a $10,000 policy. We learn to explain what this policy will do for the insured and his family. We sell the needs and the benefits of the policy instead of the policy itself.

G. O. CHENOWETH,
General Agent, McDonough County.

In regards to the correspondence course, I can sincerely say that it is indispensable to any person going out to sell insurance.

Also, I believe that any agent going out to sell Country Life Insurance should be compelled to take the course.

In soliciting farm people I believe they are the smallest insured, poorest informed people on Life Insurance in the world. In some cases they have a policy—but do not know what kind.

Therefore, the agent, through your correspondence course, has a knowledge of different types of policies and insurance and is able to explain to his prospect the advantages and disadvantages of different types of insurance.

With best regards and hoping for the 50,000,000 at an early date, I am

JOHN W. KOHL,
Christian County.

I consider the correspondence course, which you have given each agent the opportunity to take, very valuable. Most of us selling Country Life Insurance are new in the life insurance game, and for that reason I consider your plan of making this course a combination of sales hints and general information of life insurance, with emphasis placed on Country Life Insurance, just what the agent needs to prepare him to talk Country Life intelligently.

After completing the course I feel more capable of talking and selling Country Life Insurance, and I believe that I can work much more effectively as a result of the information furnished by this course.

D. C. MIEHER,
Macoupin County.

I certainly appreciated this correspondence course because I think it is the best way in teaching the agents to sell insurance. It teaches them confidence, helps bring out the fine points of this insurance, and it showed me the better way in making arrangements for settlement.

WALTER FRICKE,
Montgomery County.

Your correspondence course was very valuable. My knowledge approaching a prospect is much wider and have learned much valuable information regarding life insurance and its value. Anyone that has taken this course and studied it carefully, I feel, could consider themselves competent to sell life insurance.

Yours truly,

AUGUST KUNKEL,
Marshall-Putnam County.

The correspondence course has given me a much more thorough understanding of the Country Life Insurance business. I am able to meet my prospects and answer more intelligently questions concerning life insurance.

I thank you for the course.

CHARLOTTE CUNNINGHAM,
Lawrence County.

E. J. Oelze

E. J. Oelze of Decatur began his duties as manager of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange at Flora on July 1.



E. J. Oelze

Mr. Oelze was born on a Richland county, Illinois farm. He has had wide experience in farming, served four years as a live stock shipping association manager, and prior to his appointment was employed for several years by Funk Bros. Seed Company of Bloomington. He has been active in Farm Bureau work and assisted in the organization of several county farm supply companies in Illinois.

Mr. Oelze is well qualified for his new position with the Red Top Growers.

19th District at Decatur

GRAIN marketing was the principal topic for discussion at an I. A. A. meeting in the 19th congressional district held at Decatur on June 27.



C. J. Gross

C. J. Gross, director for the district on the I. A. A. board, presided. Between 45 and 50 delegates from Moultrie, Coles, Douglas, Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt, Macon and Shelby counties attended.

Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing, explained the plan of the Illinois Grain Corporation and efforts being made to develop an effective co-operative grain marketing service for the state. Mr. Fahrnkopf stated that 30 farmers' elevators already have made application for membership in the Illinois Grain Corporation. These elevators control between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bu. of grain annually.

Live stock marketing and a discussion of I. A. A. policies occupied most of the afternoon program.

The correspondence course was very interesting and instructive. It brought out some real facts in regard to salesmanship, gave us more information about Country Life, what a life insurance policy really is and its value to both policyholder and beneficiary.

E. D. TIMKE,
Dupage County.

Life Insurance

WITH the largest year's quota of life insurance of any county in the state, McLean county had twenty-four agents actively in the field on Insurance Day, and brought in a most satisfactory total for the day. McLean county will easily make the year's quota now by August 1. General Agent Hedgcock proved himself a real general in the co-operative spirit he was able to generate, and the county as well as the general agent and sub-agents are to be congratulated on their success.

Country Life was received with enthusiasm on June 26 when 16 Macon county solicitors wrote nearly half a year's quota on Insurance Day. The pageant at night showed outstanding talent, and was the result of remarkable effort on the part of Mrs. Glenn Ash, wife of the general agent. The pageant told the story of agriculture's progress in the United States, and impressed the audience with the power of organized action by modern farmers. The manager of Country Life talked to a most responsive audience, and a fine spirit was shown toward all Farm Bureau enterprises by the members present.

Glenn Ash, general agent of Macon county for Country Life, is a real success and a fine leader in the county. Four hundred people attended the night meeting.

Country Life News

CO-OPERATIVE action, particularly in marketing farm products, was strongly urged as a way to improve the farm income by L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company before 300 Farm Bureau members at a banquet in Decatur on June 26.

Mr. Williams discussed the co-operative grain marketing program in Illinois and urged his listeners to get control of the merchandising end of their business as other successful industries have done. He pointed out the ineffectiveness of a voluntary plan of grain marketing which left the way open for scattering farmers' products among a host of commission firms so as to defeat the goal of organized centralized selling.

George T. Swaim of Watseka, former farm adviser in Ford county, has been engaged to take charge of seed corn storage and testing work in Marshall and Putnam counties by the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau.

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John A. Boland

COD LIVER OIL AND VIOSTEROL

VIOSTEROL, a trade name for irradiated ergosterol, is a substance very rich in Vitamin D. It has come into prominence during the past year as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil. However, you will note it contains only Vitamin D and is useful only as a preventative and as a treatment for rickets.

Viosterol is biologically tested so as to have curative or preventive potency in rickets one hundred times that of Cod Liver Oil. The only danger in using the product is in over-dosage.

Viosterol is marketed as a single product and also marketed combined with Cod Liver Oil. All infants from time of birth should receive, preferably, Cod Liver Oil combined with Viosterol. Occasionally mothers have difficulty in administering Cod Liver Oil. It is then advisable to give Viosterol as it has none of the disagreeable qualities attendant on taking Cod Liver Oil.

My intention in writing this article is to advise mothers not to discontinue the use of Cod Liver Oil as many mothers have done due to the wide publicity this new product has attained, but to use Cod Liver Oil and Viosterol combined, thereby deriving the benefits of other vitamins in Cod Liver Oil and the high Vitamin D content of Viosterol.

When Viosterol is used not in conjunction with Cod Liver Oil, it is well to observe the following dosages:

New-born infants, 12 to 18 drops daily.

Twins and premature infants, 20 to 30 drops daily.

Active rickets, 20 to 30 drops daily.

Farms Earn 3.7%

LEAN as it was, 1929 was the second best year for farm earnings in 1929 since the depression began in 1920, according to summaries of accounts of 1,950 farmers in 90 counties of Illinois made by the State College of Agriculture.

It was calculated that the average farmer of the state made 3.7 per cent on his capital during 1929. Even the progressive and business-like farmers who kept accounts in the college's farm accounting service earned only enough in 1929 to pay themselves a wage of $75 a month for their labor and management, after they had been allowed 5 per cent on their capital. It has been shown repeatedly that the earnings of the rank and file are lower than those of the account keepers.



FORD COUNTY SERVICE CO. TRUCKS READY FOR ACTION

The Ford County Service Company, one of the first co-operative oil companies to organize in the state, has rapidly expanded its business the past two years under new management. Manager Russell G. Stewart is a hustler who leaves no stone unturned to develop new business. He spends three to four days each week assisting his nine truck salesmen in the territory, and as a result there has been a steady expansion of the business.

Sales of gasoline and kerosene during May were the largest in the history of the company in any one calendar month.

A comparison of gasoline and kerosene sales for the spring months shows an average gallonage increase of 38 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago and 51 per cent over the sales in the same months in 1928. The sales of lubricating oil show even greater increases with a 53 per cent average gain for the period compared to 1929 and 84 per cent over the sales for the same months in 1928. An advertising program carried on through local newspapers has helped increase sales.

The officers and directors of the company are: A. B. Schofield, president; W. C. Read, vice-president; W. E. McKeever, secretary-treasurer.

Directors: Albert Adell, Alfred Arends, R. P. Cothern, Geo. V. Dowse, Chas. E. Harper, P. S. Jensen, Edw. Karr, Louis Ruenberg, Louis Ruse, Harry Scott, Fred Sturm, W. C. Walgenbach.

Gather at The River In Week-End Conference

Farm Bureau Officials Enjoy Outing and Profitable Get-Together

FARM Bureau presidents, secretaries, farm advisers, organization leaders and their families of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Tazewell, Rock Island, Stark, Henry, Mercer and Bureau counties gathered for an annual summer conference at Oquawka Beach in Henderson county June 27-28-29. Business sessions were held Friday afternoon, Saturday morning and Saturday afternoon, with entertainment programs each evening. A religious service held Sunday morning was followed by a picnic dinner.

Farm Bureau administration, co-operative marketing, and organization problems featured the business discussion. The women of the party were active in arranging the entertainment. R. J. Hamilton, district organization manager of the I. A. A., provided moving pictures as part of the entertainment Saturday night showing the various presidents, secretaries, and Farm Bureau families as they appeared at their homes.

Church on Sunday

Ira Moats, secretary of the Knox County Farm Bureau, delivered the sermon Sunday morning following the song service. A fish fry was enjoyed during the noon hour.

"Much good has come from these conferences," stated Harry Gehring, president of the District III Association. "The close acquaintance of the Farm Bureau officers within these neighboring counties has resulted in an open, frank, and helpful discussion of problems confronting each county organization."

Among the delegates were seven from Peoria county, four from Tazewell, two from Bureau, eight from Rock Island, seven from Henderson, 14 from Mercer, seven from Warren, 15 from Knox, 10 from Henry, and 16 from Stark, a total of 90. The camp paper, the "Oquawker Squawker," was read during the evening entertainment.

Sell Apples Co-Operatively

THE growers associated in the Western Illinois Apple Growers' Association representing some 1,400 acres of orchards expect to sell co-operatively between 150 and 200 carloads of apples this year.

As we go to press a survey is being made by A. B. Leeper of the I. A. A. to get more accurate information about the 1930 production of popular varieties including Willow Twig, Jonathan and Grimes Golden. The Willow Twig apple is produced almost exclusively in western Illinois. It is an old variety and keeps longer perhaps than any other when properly packed. The Willow Twig is especially desirable for both eating and cooking, and is in much demand.

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C. J. Gross

[illegible] I. A. A. board [illegible] and [illegible] from Coultrap's Hardware, Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt, Macon and Shelby counties [illegible].

Harrison Fahrnkopf, director of grain marketing, explained the plan of the Illinois Grain Corporation and efforts being made to develop an effective co-operative grain marketing service for the state. Mr. Fahrnkopf stated that 30 farmers' elevators already have made application for membership in the Illinois Grain Corporation. These elevators control between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bu. of grain annually.

Live stock marketing and a discussion of I. A. A. policies occupied most of the afternoon program.

The correspondence course was very interesting and instructive. It brought out some real facts in regard to salesmanship, gave us more information about Country Life, what a life insurance policy really is and its value to both policyholder and beneficiary.

E. D. TIMKE,
Dupage County.

Life Insurance

WITH the largest year's quota of life insurance of any county in the state, McLean county had twenty-four agents actively in the field on Insurance Day, and brought in a most satisfactory total for the day. McLean county will easily make the year's quota now by August 1. General Agent Hitchcock proved himself a real general in the co-operative spirit he was able to generate, and the county as well as the general agent and sub-agents are to be congratulated on their success.

Country Life was received with enthusiasm on June 26 when 16 Macon county solicitors wrote nearly half a year's quota on Insurance Day. The pageant at night showed outstanding talent, and was the result of remarkable effort on the part of Mrs. Glenn Ash, wife of the general agent. The pageant told the story of agriculture's progress in the United States, and impressed the audience with the power of organized action by modern farmers. The manager of Country Life talked to a most responsive audience, and a fine spirit was shown toward all Farm Bureau enterprises by the members present.

Glenn Ash, general agent of Macon county for Country Life, is a real success and a fine leader in the county. Four hundred people attended the night meeting.

Country Life News

CO-OPERATIVE action, particularly in marketing farm products, was strongly urged as a way to improve the farm income by L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company before 300 Farm Bureau members at a banquet in Decatur on June 26.

Mr. Williams discussed the co-operative grain marketing program in Illinois and urged his listeners to get control of the merchandising end of their business as other successful industries have done. He pointed out the ineffectiveness of a voluntary plan of grain marketing which left the way open for scattering farmers' products among a host of commission firms so as to defeat the goal of organized centralized selling.

George T. Swaim of Watseka, former farm adviser in Ford county, has been engaged to take charge of seed corn storage and testing work in Marshall and Putnam counties by the Marshall-Putnam Farm Bureau.

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John A. Boland

COD LIVER OIL AND VIOSTEROL

VIOSTEROL, a trade name for irradiated ergosterol, is a substance very rich in Vitamin D. It has come into prominence during the past year as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil. However, you will note it contains only Vitamin D and is useful only as a preventative and as a treatment for rickets.

Viosterol is biologically tested so as to have curative or preventive potency in rickets one hundred times that of Cod Liver Oil. The only danger in using the product is in over-dosage.

Viosterol is marketed as a single product and also marketed combined with Cod Liver Oil. All infants from time of birth should receive, preferably, Cod Liver Oil combined with Viosterol. Occasionally mothers have difficulty in administering Cod Liver Oil. It is then advisable to give Viosterol as it has none of the disagreeable qualities attendant on taking Cod Liver Oil.

My intention in writing this article is to advise mothers not to discontinue the use of Cod Liver Oil as many mothers have done due to the wide publicity this new product has attained, but to use Cod Liver Oil and Viosterol combined, thereby deriving the benefits of other vitamins in Cod Liver Oil and the high Vitamin D content of Viosterol.

When Viosterol is used not in conjunction with Cod Liver Oil, it is well to observe the following dosages:

New-born infants, 12 to 18 drops daily.

Twins and premature infants, 20 to 30 drops daily.

Active rickets, 20 to 30 drops daily.

Farms Earn 3.7%

LEAN as it was, 1929 was the second best year for farm earnings in 1929 since the depression began in 1920, according to summaries of accounts of 1,950 farmers in 90 counties of Illinois made by the State College of Agriculture.

It was calculated that the average farmer of the state made 3.7 per cent on his capital during 1929. Even the progressive and business-like farmers who kept accounts in the college's farm accounting service earned only enough in 1929 to pay themselves a wage of $75 a month for their labor and management, after they had been allowed 5 per cent on their capital. It has been shown repeatedly that the earnings of the rank and file are lower than those of the account keepers.



FORD COUNTY SERVICE CO. TRUCKS READY FOR ACTION

The Ford County Service Company, one of the [illegible] in the state, has rapidly expanded its business the past year. Manager Russell G. Stewart is a hustler who leaves no stone unturned. He spends three to four days each week assisting his nine truck salesmen in the territory, and as a result there has been a steady expansion of the business.

Sales of gasoline and kerosene during May were the largest in the history of the company in any one calendar month.

A comparison of gasoline and kerosene sales for the spring months shows an average gallonage increase of 38 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago and 51 per cent over the sales in the same months in 1928. The sales of lubricating oil show even greater increases with a 53 per cent average gain for the period compared to 1929 and 84 per cent over the sales for the same months in 1928. An advertising program carried on through local newspapers has helped increase sales.

The officers and directors of the company are: A. B. Schofield, president, W. C. Read, vice-president; W. E. McKeever, secretary-treasurer.

Directors: Albert Adell, Alfred Arends, R. P. Cothern, Geo. V. Dowse, Chas. F. Harper, P. S. Jensen, Edw. Karr, Louis Ruenberg, Louis Ruse, Harry Scott, Fred Sturm, W. C. Walgenbach.

Gather at The River In Week-End Conference

Farm Bureau Officials Enjoy Outing and Profitable Get-Together

FARM Bureau presidents, secretaries, farm advisers, organization leaders and their families of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Tazewell, Rock Island, Stark, Henry, Mercer and Bureau counties gathered for an annual summer conference at Oquawka Beach in Henderson county June 27-28-29. Business sessions were held Friday afternoon, Saturday morning and Saturday afternoon, with entertainment programs each evening. A religious service held Sunday morning was followed by a picnic dinner.

Farm Bureau administration, cooperative marketing, and organization problems featured the business discussion. The women of the party were active in arranging the entertainment. R. J. Hamilton, district organization manager of the I. A. A., provided moving pictures as part of the entertainment Saturday night showing the various presidents, secretaries, and Farm Bureau families as they appeared at their homes.

Church on Sunday

Ira Moats, secretary of the Knox County Farm Bureau, delivered the sermon Sunday morning following the song service. A fish fry was enjoyed during the noon hour.

"Much good has come from these conferences," stated Harry Gehring, president of the District III Association. "The close acquaintance of the Farm Bureau officers within these neighboring counties has resulted in an open, frank, and helpful discussion of problems confronting each county organization."

Among the delegates were seven from Peoria county, four from Tazewell, two from Bureau, eight from Rock Island, seven from Henderson, 14 from Mercer, seven from Warren, 15 from Knox, 10 from Henry, and 16 from Stark, a total of 90. The camp paper, the "Oquawker Squawker," was read during the evening entertainment.

Sell Apples Co-Operatively

THE growers associated in the Western Illinois Apple Growers' Association representing some 1,400 acres of orchards expect to sell co-operatively between 150 and 200 carloads of apples this year.

As we go to press a survey is being made by A. B. Leeper of the I. A. A. to get more accurate information about the 1930 production of popular varieties including Willow Twig, Jonathan and Grimes Golden. The Willow Twig apple is produced almost exclusively in western Illinois. It is an old variety and keeps longer perhaps than any other when properly packed. The Willow Twig is especially desirable for both eating and cooking, and is in much demand.

Canadian Wheat Pool Answers Opponents' Attacks with Facts

Growing Majority of Wheat Farmers in Provinces Now Benefit by Volume Control and Centralized Selling

THE continuing success of the Canadian Wheat Pool in serving an ever-growing majority of wheat growers in Western Canada is a thorn in the flesh of the opposing "die-hards" who resent and oppose progress in grain marketing through the co-operation of producers.

"Under separate cover, I am today forwarding a supply of statistical data and literature of the Canadian Wheat Pool which may help spike the guns of such gentlemen as M. R. Myers," writes W. B. Herbert of the Canadian co-operative.

Can't Retaliate

"I would call your attention particularly to the leaflet, "WHEAT PRICES—1927-1928," wherein we discuss the matter of price comparisons. Every year we have issued similar statements and never once has the grain trade attempted to retaliate to these arguments. They can't.

"Unfortunately it has not yet been practicable for us to make the final adjustment on the 1928 deliveries, so we have not been able to publish a statement covering the 1928 crop. Incidentally our three payments on that crop total $1.18 per bushel and we still have the final payment to make. The unweighted open-market price was only $1.21.

"I can assure you that our organization is in first class shape, and has never been in difficulties at any time despite the many annoyances we have had to put up with as a result of adverse propaganda. The morale of our membership is wonderful and the harder the times the closer they stick to their Pool."

While the organization of the Illinois Grain Corporation is different than that of the wheat pool in that it is based on the farmers' elevators as a foundation, the elevator in each case retaining its identity, directors, officers, and employees, and carrying on business as usual, the I. G. C. has for its purpose the same goal as the the Canadian co-operative, that is, centralized selling in the terminal markets and bargaining power for the producer.

That the Canadian co-operative has succeeded in its goal may be seen by the following price comparisons which have not been successfully challenged:

Pool and Grain Trade Street Wheat Prices

TABLE I—CROP YEAR 1927-28.

ALBERTA—Basis 26c Ft. William, or 22c Vancouver, freight point.

Grade—	Column I Weighted Average Grain Trade Price	Column II Pool Price (Including 4c Pool Elevator Div.)	Column III Pool Margin Above Grain Trade
No. 1 Northern	$1.18 3/4	$1.28 3/10	9 1/2c
No. 2 Northern	1.13 1/2	1.21 4/5	8 3/10c
No. 3 Northern	1.03 1/2	1.11 3/10	7 4/5c
No. 4	.92 3/5	.99 4/5	7 1/5c
No. 5	.80 7/10	.86 3/10	5 3/5c
No. 6	.70 2/5	.77 4/5	7 2/5c
Feed	.63 1/5	.70 3/10	7 1/10c

SASKATCHEWAN—Basis 22c Ft. William freight point.

		(Excluding Elev. Patronage Div.)	
No. 1 Northern	$1.20 1/5	$1.23 3/10	3 1/10c
No. 2 Northern	1.14 2/5	1.16 2/5	2 2/5c
No. 3 Northern	1.03 9/10	1.06 3/10	2 2/5c
No. 4	.93	.95 4/5	2 4/5c
No. 5	.81	.82 3/10	1 3/10c
No. 6	.70 4/5	.73 4/5	3c
Feed	.62 1/2	.66 3/10	3 4/5c

MANITOBA—Basis 17c Ft. William freight point.

No. 1 Northern	$1.23 3/10	$1.28 3/4	5 9/20c
No. 2 Northern	1.18 1/10	1.22 6/25	4 1/10c
No. 3 Northern	1.08 9/10	1.11 3/4	2 6/10c
No. 4	.97 3/5	1.01 6/25	3 6/10c
No. 5	.84 9/10	.87 79/100	2 5/10c
No. 6	.74 1/4	.79 19/100	4 9/10c
Feed	.65 3/5	.71 3/4	6 1/10c

The figures in Column I are true averages of prices paid by the Grain Trade for street wheat. The prices are arrived at in identically the same manner as explained heretofore in connection with the Western and North-West Grain Dealers' average prices for No. 3 Northern.

(*Continued on page 17*)

NOTICE

ELECTION OF DELEGATES
ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that in connection with the annual meetings of all County Farm Bureaus to be held during the months of August and September, 1930, at the hour and place to be determined by the Board of Directors of each respective County Farm Bureau, the members in good standing of such County Farm Bureaus and who are also qualified voting members of Illinois Agricultural Association shall elect a delegate or delegates to represent such members of Illinois Agricultural Association and vote on all matters before the next annual meeting or any special meeting of Association, including the election of officers and directors as provided for in the by-laws of the Association.

There will be no County Farm Bureau annual meetings held during the months of July and August.

During September annual meetings will be held in **Christian**, **Jefferson**, and **Wayne** counties.

Signed:

G. E. METZGER, Secretary.

July 15, 1930.

The Farmer's Income Tax

AN editorial in The Southern Planter for June 15 says: "In the May 15th issue of The Southern Planter, Dr. Carl C. Taylor, one of our associate editors, had an article under the title of 'North Carolina Tax Upheaval.' He shows that taxes on land are unbearably high and the farmers can no longer stand under the burden. What is true in North Carolina holds for most of the other states. A recent study of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that farmers are paying approximately $900,000,000 a year in direct taxes, 84% of which is taxes on land. *Farmers are paying from* 18 *to* 31% *of their total income each year in direct taxes and even* 30% *of the rental value of farms is being absorbed in taxes.* It is too much to expect for such conditions to continue to exist. Farmers must see that they are changed. Doctor Taylor suggests that farmers be allowed to pay taxes according to what they earn, such as is done in the case of doctors and lawyers. In this way the taxes will not be a burden in years of low incomes as they are so often under the present system of taxation. The income tax is a logical one and it is just and fair. The direct property tax should be removed. Incomes should be taxed. It would be real farm relief and would materially help to increase the net income of farmers, which is now, on the average, about $700 per year—a paltry sum for his labor and managerial ability and the labor of his family."

Lynch Gives Reasons For Low Butter Price

Dairyman's Meeting at Ottawa Applauds Storekeepers for Co-Operation in Selling LaSalle County Butter

A RESOLUTION urging the LaSalle County Farm Bureau to continue its program of assisting local dairymen in merchandising their products to better advantage and in encouraging the home consumption of LaSalle county butter, was passed at a meeting of 40 dairymen held in Ottawa on June 25.

The resolution expressed the appreciation of the dairymen present for the co-operation of the many store owners of the county in increasing the sale of LaSalle county butter. A. D. Lynch, director of dairy marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association, who addressed the meeting, asserted that butter consumption for the past five years has decreased 2 per cent, whereas the consumption of butter substitutes has increased nearly 66 per cent. Mr. Lynch gave this fact as one of the causes for the low cost of butter.

The speaker advised the dairymen to keep careful records on each cow in the herd and to sell all cows producing less than 250 pounds of butterfat in a year. He stated that more than 50 per cent of the milk produced is sold as a fluid product, 33 per cent is used for butter, 5 per cent goes into cheese, 3 per cent is condensed, 3 per cent is made into ice cream, and the remaining 3 per cent is wasted. Mr. Lynch pointed out that there were nearly 50 million pounds of butter in storage on the first of June, almost twice as much as the average amount in storage on that date for the past five years.

Farm Board News

A STATEMENT advocating that wheat farmers do not market the 1930 crop direct from the combine or thresher, but that they hold it on the farm wherever possible, was issued on July 1 by the Federal Farm Board.

"The rushing of such a large percentage of the crop to market frequently results in congestion of storage at the terminals to the extent that owners of private elevator space are enabled to fill their bins at prices substantially below the current market value at the time the wheat is shipped," said the statement.

"This process also has the further disadvantage of putting much of the available supply of grain in the show windows where the buyers, realizing that somebody is paying money to carry this wheat every day it is there, have the advantage of knowing they can get it quickly and too frequently buy at their own price. Therefore, we feel that the present tendency on the part of farmers to keep more of the wheat at home is a movement in the right direction."

(Continued from page 16)

The figures in Column II are the actual values received by Pool members for street wheat delivered to Pool elevators, and are made up in identically the same manner as explained heretofore.

The Western Grain Dealers' average discounts under straight No. 1 Northern for tough, rejected and smutty No. 1 Northern wheat were 8 3/5c, 15½c and 17 3/5c per bushel respectively. The corresponding Pool discounts were: 3½c on tough and 8½c on rejected. The Pool average discounts for "tough," "rejected" and "smutty" under straight grade, for grades No. 1 Northern to feed were 4.5c, 6.8c and 8c respectively.

The North-West Grain Dealers' discount for No. 1 Amber Durum under No. 1 Northern was 11¼c, while the corresponding Pool discount was 7c. The North-West Grain Dealers' average discount for tough No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern under straight grade was 7c, while the corresponding Pool discount was 5 1/6c. The North-West Grain Dealers' average discount for tough on grades lower than No. 3 Northern was 6 1/5c, while the corresponding Pool discount was 4 1/10c.

The high margins in the Pool's favor shown here are typical of the margins between Pool and Grain Trade street prices for many other grades. On tough wheat alone, non-Pool farmers lost a sum running into millions of dollars, as approximately 180,000,000 bushels of the 1927-28 wheat crop was classified "No Grade," due to excessive moisture; and as shown above the Pool's discount for all tough wheat was from two to four cents per bushel less than the Grain Trade's discount for tough street wheat.

TABLE II—CROP YEARS 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	
	No. 1 Nor.		No. 1 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.	No. 1 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.
Alberta Pool price	$0.79 3/5	$1.46	$1.25 1/8	$1.23 1/8	$1.12 1/8	$1.28 3/10	$1.11 3/10
Grain Trade price	.74 1/2	1.43 3/4	1.19 3/4	1.17 3/4	1.07 4/5	1.18 3/4	1.03 1/2

The figures in Table II, showing comparative Pool and Grain Trade street wheat prices over a period of five years, were arrived at in the manner already described. They account for the remarkable increase in membership of the Canadian Wheat Pools during the past year, and indicate the ever-increasing cash toll paid to the private grain trade by the non-Pool farmers of Western Canada.

Pool and Non-Pool Consigned Wheat Prices

The only way to find out exactly how much non-Pool farmers received for consigned, or carload wheat would be for the grain dealers to publish the actual prices they paid for it. To date the Trade has not seen fit to publish this information, although farmers would like these figures to compare them with the prices paid by the Pool. The Trade has this information, of course, and while we cannot be sure of their reasons for withholding it, we can form our own conclusions. We respectfully suggest to the Grain Trade that such information would be more enlightening than anonymous misleading advertisements.

Until the Trade publishes the prices paid for non-Pool consigned wheat, we have to be satisfied with a close estimate. We do not know when all consigned wheat is sold, as some of it is sold at the country elevator, some on track and on its way to the terminal, and some after it reaches the terminal. It is generally agreed, however, that most farmers have sold their consigned grain by the time it reaches the terminal. Consequently, the fairest estimate of the average price paid for non-Pool consigned wheat is obtained by weighting the Winnipeg weekly average cash prices by weekly receipts at the Head of the Lakes. By use of this method, the following estimated Grain Trade average prices were obtained. The Pool prices, basis Fort William, are given as a comparison.

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	
	No. 1 Nor.		No. 1 Nor.		No. 1 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.
Non-Pool consigned wheat av. price	$1.00	$1.65 4/5	$1.43	$1.43 1/2	$1.43 3/5	$1.22 1/5
Gross Pool price	1.02	1.68 3/4	1.47 3/4	1.44 3/4	1.45	1.28

Grain producers who want more information about the success of real co-operative grain marketing in Canada may secure it by addressing the Canadian Wheat Pool, Winnipeg, Canada.

DURING the month of May 12,825 herds of cattle containing 130,167 animals were tested in Illinois. Only 3,038 reacted to the tuberculin test.

Forty-seven Illinois counties are now recognized as modified, accredited areas. More than a million and a half cattle are under state and federal supervision in Illinois.

Farm Real Estate Values Average Slightly Lower Than Last Year

FARM real estate values as of March 1, 1930, show a decline of about 1 per cent below the preceding year, as a nation-wide average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced recently.

Maine, Connecticut, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Oregon each showed a small increase in values for the year. Declines are reported for all other states, notably in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central and South Atlantic groups.

The bureau's index of real estate values is based upon the average of the pre-war years, 1912-14. It shows that values reached 170 per cent of the pre-war average in 1920, but that by the year 1925 values were only 27 per cent above pre-war, and that since then the downward trend has continued, but values have not declined so rapidly.

The index for March 1, 1930, is placed at 115 per cent of the pre-war averaged, compared with 116 per cent of pre-war in 1929, 117 per cent in 1928, 119 per cent in 1927, and 124 per cent in 1926. The estimates for 1930 are based upon preliminary summaries of reports made by the bureau's correspondents in an annual survey of conditions in the farm lands market. The following figures include all farm lands with improvements:

Farm Real Estate: Estimated Value per Acre, in Terms of Pre-war Average Value, by States, March 1, 1930, with Comparisons (State Average Value in 1912-1914—100%

Geographic Division and State	1920	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Ohio	159	110	105	99	96	94	90
Indiana	161	102	95	87	84	83	80
Illinois	160	115	109	99	96	95	91
Michigan	154	133	129	127	125	124	121
Wisconsin	171	130	125	122	120	119	117
East North Central	161	116	111	104	101	100	96
Minnesota	213	159	155	145	140	138	133
Iowa	213	136	130	121	117	116	113
Missouri	167	112	104	99	96	95	92
North Dakota	145	109	105	100	99	98	95
South Dakota	181	115	107	97	96	95	93
Nebraska	179	123	123	119	117	116	113
Kansas	151	115	113	113	113	113	113
West North Central	184	126	121	115	113	112	109

Main Street Holds Its Own, Says Galpin

Farmer Demands Better Living Today Than Formerly

AMERICAN hamlets and small villages may be destined for the discard, but towns of from 1,000 to 10,000 population are doing more business than ever, in the opinion of Dr. C. J. Galpin, agricultural sociologist of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Although the general trend," he said, "has been for farmers to shift their buying from stores at country crossroads, in hamlets, and in small villages, to larger retail trading centers, the shift in farmer buying to towns ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 in population is increasing the trade area of these towns, increasing the trade, and increasing their purchasing fulcrum."

Why the Decline

Doctor Galpin gave it as his opinion that the decline of the hamlet and small village is the result both of a decreasing farm population and of the higher standard of farm living in recent years. He said that although the farm population has decreased by 4,000,000 persons since 1920, the gross cash income from agriculture of the 27,000,000 of farm population today is the same—$10,000,000,000 a year—as that of the 31,000,000 of farm people ten years ago.

"The American farmer," Doctor Galpin said, "is no longer satisfied with family consumption in the nature of a minimum of subsistence goods. He demands for himself and children parity in standard of living. His shift to a larger trade center means that he is seeking a higher grade, and a wider variety and a better choice of all kinds of goods.

Where Farmer Spends

"This does not mean that farmers are spending the bulk of their money in cities over 10,000 in population. The bulk of farmers' income is now spent, and will be for a generation, in farmers' towns with a population range from 1,000 to 10,000. The well-to-do farmer, like the well-to-do townsman, has always made certain purchases in large cities, and this practice will continue; but the bulk of the buying by both the farmer and the townsman will be at home, where they have personal relations and many social and economic ties."

Dr. Galpin labeled as unwarranted the assumption "that the 1930 census will show decreased enumerations in incorporated villages and towns smaller than 10,000 population. It is expected, however," he added, "that the 1930 census will show a decline in many hamlets and unincorporated villages, and in very small incorporated villages.

Forecasts Future

"There will be individual cases of decrease, as usual, in incorporated towns up to 10,000," he said, "and some whole counties will undoubtedly reflect in an unusual degree the unusual agrarian disturbance of the last 10 years, but the unusual movement of farm population, during the last ten years, to these same towns and villages will compensate for movements from farmers' towns to larger centers.

"The farm population will turn out to be thinner; the hamlet and small village population will also be thinner; but the large village and town population will hold its own, and probably will increase enough to make up the loss in the other two elements."

Cheap Money for Farmers?

"WE don't object," say industrial leaders, "so much to farmer organization as to financing of such organizations by the government at lower interest rates than we can obtain for industry." Let's look at that a minute. On June 19, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reduced its rediscount rate, which is the charge at which its member banks may borrow, from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent. News writers interpreted the reduction as "another move in the policy of reserve authorities to stimulate trade and industrial recovery by easy money rates." Easy money for industry, it seems, is perfectly satisfactory in industrial circles. Easy money rates for farmers, however, is "unfair and discriminatory"—in the same circles. The answer is, of course, that even if farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives are receiving money at low rates of interest, they are the beneficiaries of no policy that is not being applied, at the same time, for the restoration of industry.—Farmers' National Grain Corp.

Logan Banker Lauds Farm Bureau's Service

Entitled to Community's Support on Basis of Accomplishments, He Says

"THE spread of the Farm Bureau movement reflects a trend in agriculture which parallels that in industry and trade," J. A. Tabke, chairman of the American National Bank of Lincoln, Illinois, said in a recent statement congratulating the Logan County Farm Bureau on its 12 years' accomplishments.

"Logan county's Farm Bureau, established a dozen years ago with perhaps 300 charter members, now has almost a thousand in good standing and ranks as one of the strongest in the state. Through its affiliation with the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation, it brings Logan county farmers into alliance with more than 1,125,000 farm families throughout the country.

"These local, state and national organizations are giving their members expert technical assistance in all branches of the business. They are working for better farms and farmers, better homes and citizens, to make agriculture truly profitable and to keep farming a satisfactory manner of living rather than just an occupation.

"The character of the service rendered, the contribution made to the prosperity of the whole section has given the Logan County Farm Bureau rank as one of the most important and valuable business agencies in this part of Illinois. It has deserved well of the community, and it is entitled to the community's support on the basis of proved efficiency. Its most enthusiastic supporters are those who have used most regularly the various facilities which it provides."

The Logan County Farm Bureau recently moved into new headquarters in the Arcade building in Lincoln, and Mr. Tabke's statement was in the nature of congratulations on the success of the local organization.

Oil Companies Organize

AMONG the county oil companies to incorporate recently are McDonough Service Company, Richland Service Company for Richland and Lawrence counties; Wabash Valley Service Company for Wabash, Edward and White counties; and Schuyler Service Company. Champaign and Iroquois counties will probably be ready to operate oil companies by fall. Stephenson and Macoupin counties are engaged in selling stock for local supply companies.



Picture from Bloomington Pantagraph.

RESULTS OF THE JULY 5TH HAILSTORM IN TAZEWELL COUNTY
Chas. Imig of Minier examines what's left of his corn field.

HAIL STORM SWEEPS MACKINAW VALLEY

CORN, WHEAT LOSSES HEAVY

Lincoln Is Hardest Hit By Worst Midsummer Phenomenon in Years.

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT

One of the most destructive midsummer hailstorms in the history of Central Illinois swept a course several miles wide from Mackinaw through Lincoln to Illiopolis riddling standing wheat and oats and cutting corn stalks to shreds shortly before sundown Sunday afternoon. Hail only fell from 10 to 20 minutes as the storm passed along its southward route, but the storm took more than an hour to run its way through four counties.

It started about 4:05 p. m. north of Mackinaw and followed the Mackinaw river southwest a few miles and turned south. The main portion of it went between Hopedale and Minier gathering force as it traveled. It went through parts of Tazewell, McLean, Logan and Sangamon counties.

By the time it got to Lincoln the wind had reached tornadic proportions. The greatest damage was felt there where it tore up trees, telephone poles, blew off roofs and broke windows. After the storm passed Lincoln it seemed to dwindle and nothing but a high wind accompanied by light hail and rain was felt at Illiopolis. . . .

—Bloomington Pantagraph.

Few Farmers Protected

Frank Bill, the Pantagraph's agricultural reporter who wrote the story above, advises us that a later checkup reveals that very few farmers whose crops were hailed out on July 5th were protected against loss by hail insurance. One man estimates that his 160 acres of corn will be nearly a total loss. Not only were the leaves stripped from the plants, but the stalks were cut and shredded down to the pulp.

You May Be Next

Why put off insuring your growing crops against hail? It will hail again. Your farm may be next. Records show that destructive hail storms are likely to occur in Illinois at any time during the summer months.

Costs Little for Protection

The initial cost of taking out a hail insurance policy in your own company, the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, is only $4 per $1,000. The balance of $16 per $1,000 is payable October 1 after the crop is matured. Can you afford to take this risk when for only $20 per $1,000 you can get protection?

Mail the coupon today for our latest folder.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.,
608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

My name is_____

Address_____ **County**_____

Farm Real Estate Values Average Slightly Lower Than Last Year

FARM real estate values as of March 1, 1930, show a decline of about 1 per cent below the preceding year, as a nation-wide average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced recently.

Maine, Connecticut, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Oregon each showed a small increase in values for the year. Declines are reported for all other states, notably in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central and South Atlantic groups.

The bureau's index of real estate values is based upon the average of the pre-war years, 1912-14. It shows that values reached 170 per cent of the pre-war average in 1920, but that by the year 1925 values were only 27 per cent above pre-war, and that since then the downward trend has continued, but values have not declined so rapidly.

The index for March 1, 1930 placed at 115 per cent of the pre-war averaged, compared with 116 per cent of pre-war in 1929, 117 per cent in 1928, 119 per cent in 1927, and 124 per cent in 1926. The estimates for 1930 are based upon preliminary summaries of reports made by the bureau's correspondents in an annual survey of conditions in the farm lands market. The following figures include all farm lands with improvements:

Farm Real Estate: Estimated Value per Acre, in Terms of Pre-war Average Value, by States, March 1, 1930, with Comparisons (State Average Value in 1912-1914=100%)

Geographic Division and State	1920	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Ohio	159	110	105	99	96	94	90
Indiana	161	102	95	87	84	83	80
Illinois	160	115	109	99	96	95	91
Michigan	154	133	129	127	125	124	121
Wisconsin	171	130	125	122	120	119	117
East North Central	161	116	111	104	101	100	96
Minnesota	213	159	155	145	140	138	133
Iowa	213	136	130	121	117	116	113
Missouri	167	112	104	99	96	95	92
North Dakota	145	109	105	100	99	98	95
South Dakota	181	115	107	97	96	95	93
Nebraska	179	123	123	119	117	116	113
Kansas	151	115	113	113	113	113	113
West North Central	184	126	121	115	113	112	109

Main Street Holds Its Own, Says Galpin

Farmer Demands Better Living Today Than Formerly

AMERICAN hamlets and small villages may be destined for the discard, but towns of from 1,000 to 10,000 population are doing more business than ever, in the opinion of Dr. C. J. Galpin, agricultural sociologist of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Although the general trend," he said, "has been for farmers to shift their buying from stores at country crossroads, in hamlets, and in small villages, to larger retail trading centers, the shift in farmer buying to towns ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 in population is increasing the trade area of these towns, increasing the trade, and increasing their purchasing fulcrum."

Why the Decline

Doctor Galpin gave it as his opinion that the decline of the hamlet and small village is the result both of a decreasing farm population and of the higher standard of farm living in recent years. He said that although the farm population has decreased by 4,000,000 persons since 1920, the gross cash income from agriculture of the 27,000,000 of farm population today is the same—$10,000,000,000 a year—as that of the 31,000,000 of farm people ten years ago.

"The American farmer," Doctor Galpin said, "is no longer satisfied with family consumption in the nature of a minimum of subsistence goods. He demands for himself and children parity in standard of living. His shift to a larger trade center means that he is seeking a higher grade, and a wider variety and a better choice of all kinds of goods.

Where Farmer Spends

"This does not mean that farmers are spending the bulk of their money in cities over 10,000 in population. The bulk of farmers' income is now spent, and will be for a generation, in farmers' towns with a population range from 1,000 to 10,000. The well-to-do farmer, like the well-to-do townsman, has always made certain purchases in large cities, and this practice will continue; but the bulk of the buying by both the farmer and the townsman will be at home, where they have personal relations and many social and economic ties."

Dr. Galpin labeled as unwarranted the assumption "that the 1930 census will show decreased enumerations in incorporated villages and towns smaller than 10,000 population. It is expected, however," he added, "that the 1930 census will show a decline in many hamlets and unincorporated villages, and in very small incorporated villages.

Forecasts Future

"There will be individual cases of decrease, as usual, in incorporated towns up to 10,000," he said, "and some whole counties will undoubtedly reflect in an unusual degree the unusual agrarian disturbance of the last 10 years, but the unusual movement of farm population, during the last ten years, to these same towns and villages will compensate for movements from farmers' towns to larger centers.

"The farm population will turn out to be thinner; the hamlet and small village population will also be thinner; but the large village and town population will hold its own, and probably will increase enough to make up the loss in the other two elements."

Cheap Money for Farmers?

"WE don't object," say industrial leaders, "so much to farmer organization as to financing of such organizations by the government at lower interest rates than we can obtain for industry." Let's look at that a minute. On June 19, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reduced its rediscount rate, which is the charge at which its member banks may borrow, from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent. News writers interpreted the reduction as "another move in the policy of reserve authorities to stimulate trade and industrial recovery by easy money rates." Easy money for industry, it seems, is perfectly satisfactory in industrial circles. Easy money rates for farmers, however, is "unfair and discriminatory"—in the same circles. The answer is, of course, that even if farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives are receiving money at low rates of interest, they are the beneficiaries of no policy that is not being applied, at the same time, for the restoration of industry.—Farmers' National Grain Corp.

Logan Banker Lauds Farm Bureau's Service

Entitled to Community's Support on Basis of Accomplishments, He Says

"THE spread of the Farm Bureau movement reflects a trend in agriculture which parallels that in industry and trade," J. A. Tabke, chairman of the American National Bank of Lincoln, Illinois, said in a recent statement congratulating the Logan County Farm Bureau on its 12 years' accomplishments.

"Logan county's Farm Bureau, established a dozen years ago with perhaps 300 charter members, now has almost a thousand in good standing and ranks as one of the strongest in the state. Through its affiliation with the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation, it brings Logan county farmers into alliance with more than 1,125,000 farm families throughout the country.

"These local, state and national organizations are giving their members expert technical assistance in all branches of the business. They are working for better farms and farmers, better homes and citizens, to make agriculture truly profitable and to keep farming a satisfactory manner of living rather than just an occupation.

"The character of the service rendered, the contribution made to the prosperity of the whole section has given the Logan County Farm Bureau rank as one of the most important and valuable business agencies in this part of Illinois. It has deserved well of the community, and it is entitled to the community's support on the basis of proved efficiency. Its most enthusiastic supporters are those who have used most regularly the various facilities which it provides."

The Logan County Farm Bureau recently moved into new headquarters in the Arcade building in Lincoln, and Mr. Tabke's statement was in the nature of congratulations on the success of the local organization.

Oil Companies Organize

AMONG the county oil companies to incorporate recently are McDonough Service Company, Richland Service Company for Richland and Lawrence counties; Wabash Valley Service Company for Wabash, Edward and White counties; and Schuyler Service Company. Champaign and Iroquois counties will probably be ready to operate oil companies by fall. Stephenson and Macoupin counties are engaged in selling stock for local supply companies.



Picture from Bloomington Pantagraph.

RESULTS OF THE JULY 5TH HAILSTORM IN TAZEWELL COUNTY
Chas. Imig of Minier examines what's left of his corn field.

HAIL STORM SWEEPS MACKINAW VALLEY

CORN, WHEAT LOSSES HEAVY

Lincoln Is Hardest Hit By Worst Midsummer Phenomenon in Years.

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT

One of the most destructive midsummer hailstorms in the history of Central Illinois swept a course several miles wide from Mackinaw through Lincoln to Illiopolis riddling standing wheat and oats and cutting corn stalks to shreds shortly before sundown Sunday afternoon. Hail only fell from 10 to 20 minutes as the storm passed along its southward route, but the storm took more than an hour to run its way through four counties.

It started about 4:05 p. m. north of Mackinaw and followed the Mackinaw river southwest a few miles and turned south. The main portion of it went between Hopedale and Minier gathering force as it traveled. It went through parts of Tazewell, McLean, Logan and Sangamon counties.

By the time it got to Lincoln the wind had reached tornadic proportions. The greatest damage was felt there where it tore up trees, telephone poles, blew off roofs and broke windows. After the storm passed Lincoln it seemed to dwindle and nothing but a high wind accompanied by light hail and rain was felt at Illiopolis. . . .

—Bloomington Pantagraph.

Few Farmers Protected

Frank Bill, the Pantagraph's agricultural reporter who wrote the story above, advises us that a later checkup reveals that very few farmers whose crops were hailed out on July 5th were protected against loss by hail insurance. One man estimates that his 160 acres of corn will be nearly a total loss. Not only were the leaves stripped from the plants, but the stalks were cut and shredded down to the pulp.

You May Be Next

Why put off insuring your growing crops against hail? It will hail again. Your farm may be next. Records show that destructive hail storms are likely to occur in Illinois at any time during the summer months.

Costs Little for Protection

The initial cost of taking out a hail insurance policy in your own company, the Farmers Mutual Reinsurance Company, is only $4 per $1,000. The balance of $16 per $1,000 is payable October 1 after the crop is matured. Can you afford to take this risk when for only $20 per $1,000 you can get protection?

Mail the coupon today for our latest folder.

FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE CO.,
608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

My name is.....

Address..... County .....



Watch for the Official Trade Mark

THE official trade mark of the Illinois Farm Supply Company will soon make its appearance on truck tanks, gasoline pumps, filling station and curb pump signs of 35 affiliated county Farm Bureau companies.

This trade mark advertising SERVICE brand petroleum products stands for high quality, powerful, economical motor oils and lubricants. The SERVICE family includes "Aladdin" gasoline, "Radiant" kerosene, and "Penn Bond" and "Blue Seal" motor oils and greases distributed by the following farmer-owned and controlled companies:

Adams Service Co. ..... Quincy, Ill.
Carroll Service Co. ..... Mount Carroll, Ill.
Coles County Supply Co. ..... Charleston, Ill.
Christian County Farmers Supply Co. ..... Taylorville, Ill.
DeKalb County Agricultural Assn. DeKalb, Ill.
DeWitt County Service Co. ..... Clinton, Ill.
Edgar County Farm Bureau Sup. Co. Paris, Ill.
Ford County Service Co. ..... Gibson City, Ill.
Fulton Service Co. ..... Canton, Ill.
Henry County Supply Co. ..... Cambridge, Ill.
Jersey County Farm Supply Co. Jerseyville, Ill.
Kane County Service Co. ..... Elburn, Ill.
Kendall Farmers Oil Co. ..... Yorkville, Ill.
Knox County Oil Co. ..... Galesburg, Ill.
Lake County Farm Supply Co. ..... Grayslake, Ill.
LaSalle County Farm Supply Co. ..... Ottawa, Ill.
Lee County Service Co. ..... Amboy, Ill.
Livingston Service Co. ..... Pontiac, Ill.
Logan Farm Supply Co. ..... Lincoln, Ill.
Macon County Supply Co. ..... Decatur, Ill.
Marshall-Putnam Oil Co. ..... Decatur, Ill.
McDonough Service Co. ..... Macomb, Ill.
McLean County Service Co. Bloomington, Ill.
Menard County Farmers Supply Co. ..... Petersburg, Ill.
Montgomery County Farmers Oil Co. ..... Raymond, Ill.
Peoria County Service Co. ..... Peoria, Ill.
Rich-Law Service Co. ..... Olney, Ill.
Schuyler Service Co. ..... Rushville, Ill.
Shelby-Effingham Service Co. ..... Shelbyville, Ill.
Tazewell Service Co. ..... Pekin, Ill.
Tri-County Oil Co. ..... Monmouth, Ill.
Wabash Valley Service Co. ..... Grayville, Ill.
Will County Farm Supply Co. ..... Joliet, Ill.
Winnebago Service Co. ..... Rockford, Ill.
Woodford County Service Co. ..... Eureka, Ill.

ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street

Chicago

Illinois Farm Supply Company,
608 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

I am interested in knowing how I can buy SERVICE brand petroleum products and share in the savings made possible through this co-operative Farm Bureau enterprise.

Name_____

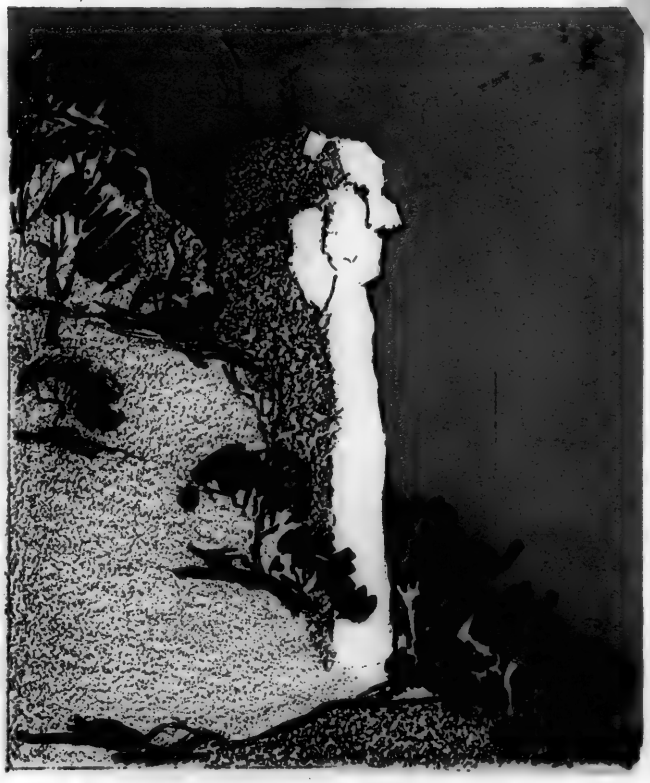
Address_____

County_____

AGRICULTURAL
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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

MISS MARY G. BURNASH, LIBR'N.
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NL



The "Indian Head" nature carved in the Mississippi bluffs north of Savanna in Carroll county gave the famous trail its name.

AUGUST, 1930



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ILLINOIS FARM SUPPLY COMPANY — SERVICE

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Macon County Supply Co. ..... Decatur, Ill.
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McDonough Service Co. ..... Macomb, Ill.
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Montgomery County Farmers Oil Co. ..... Raymond, Ill.
Peoria County Service Co. ..... Peoria, Ill.
Rich-Law Service Co. ..... Olney, Ill.
Schuyler Service Co. ..... Rushville, Ill.
Shelby-Effingham Service Co. ..... Shelbyville, Ill.
Tazewell Service Co. ..... Pekin, Ill.
Tri-County Oil Co. ..... Monmouth, Ill.
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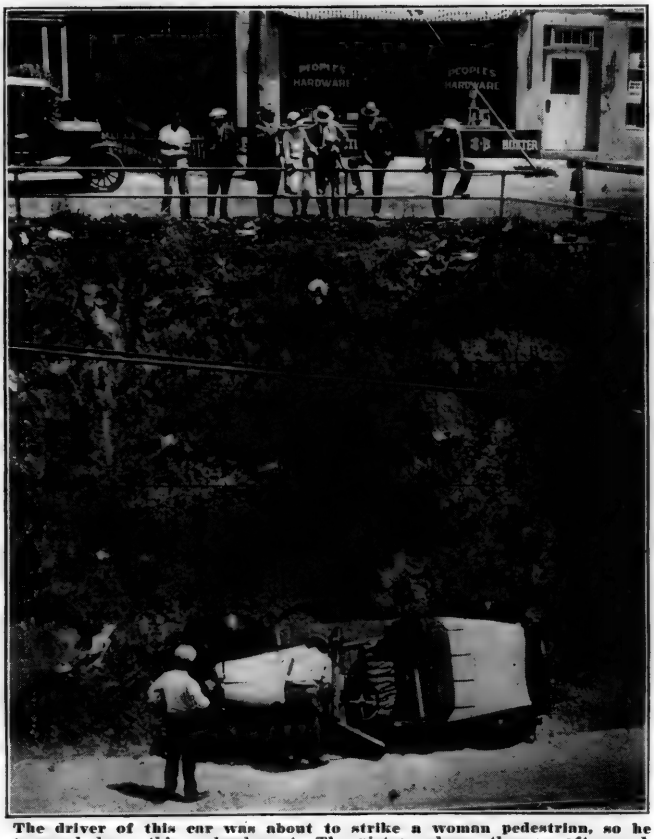
The
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MISS MARY G. BURNASH, LIBR'N
COLLEGE OF AGRI.
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.



The "Indian Head" nature carved in the Mississippi bluffs north of Savanna in Carroll county gave the famous trail its name.

AUGUST, 1930



The driver of this car was about to strike a woman pedestrian, so he swerved down this embankment. The picture shows the car afterward. The driver and a woman companion escaped serious injury.

Nine Reasons For Auto Insurance

1: To protect your estate against liability in case your car kills or injures someone.

2: To safeguard your investment in your car or truck in case of collision.

3: To spare yourself the worry of financial responsibility for injuries inflicted by your car.

4: To secure necessary legal defense without cost if a suit for damages is brought against you.

5: To secure financial aid in case you are far from home and have an accident.

6: To pay court costs, hospital, doctor's, and medical bills resulting from an accident in which you are liable.

7: To protect you against loss from fire or theft.

8: To protect you against liability for accidents when someone else drives your car.

9: To insure your car against damages inflicted by windstorms, hail, and tornadoes.

You can pay more for similar protection elsewhere, but you will never buy it in a safer, more secure, and stronger company. Automobile insurance in YOUR OWN COMPANY at cost.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street

Chicago

Mail Coupon for Particulars

Illinois Agricultural Mutual Ins. Co.,
608 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me particulars about automobile and truck insurance in my own company.

Name.....

Address.....

County.....

Make of Car or Truck.....

More Than 24,000 Policyholders — Assets Over a Half Million Dollars

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 7 | July, 1930 | Volume 8

Farm Bureau Day at State Fair Aug. 22nd

Prize Offered to County Registering Most Visitors at Farm Bureau Headquarters

BY the time this issue arrives State Fair Week at Springfield will be underway with its countless attractions, excitements and diversions from the routine work of the farm.

Many a farm family takes in the big show nearly every year, but for those who haven't attended a state fair, we urge you to pack up and go this year. The dates are Aug. 16-23 inclusive. And make one of your early stops at the big Farm Bureau Headquarters Tent to be established near the former site on the walk leading from the Exposition Building to the race track.

Big Top Tent

A larger tent than that used last year has been engaged. It will be equipped with plenty of chairs, ice water, free facilities for checking your wraps and packages, and other conveniences. Mothers and their children will be especially welcome.

The story of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the many services offered members through the various departments and associated companies will be told on a series of 16 or 17 posters to be erected under the supervision of A. E. Richardson, manager of the I. A. A. auto insurance company.

While Friday, August 22, has been designated as FARM BUREAU DAY by the management of the State Fair, every day of Fair Week will be open house in the Farm Bureau tent. Someone from the I. A. A. office will be in charge daily. Drop around for a visit and rest, and register at the desk.

Help Win Cup

A silver cup trophy will be awarded to the Farm Bureau in the county showing the largest number of people who register their names and addresses at the Farm Bureau tent during the week from that county. Farm Bureau members, their families and friends are all eligible to register. Help bring the cup back to your county by registering.

The exhibits in the tent will not only be interesting but they will be educational as well. They will answer questions that arise daily about this or that department and its work.

Help Win the Cup



THE silver loving cup shown above will be awarded the Farm Bureau in that county from which the largest number of members, their families and friends register at Farm Bureau headquarters during the Illinois State Fair, Springfield, August 16-23.

Visitors may register any time during the week up until 4:30 Friday, August 22. At that time the attendant in charge will count the number of people registered and will announce the winner.

This beautiful trophy will be inscribed with the words "I. A. A. Trophy, Farm Bureau Day, Illinois State Fair, 1930." It will make an attractive adornment for any Farm Bureau office.

Mid-West Grain Corp. New Co-Op. Sales Agency

Service Now Offered Member Elevators from Peoria Office

THE organization of the Mid-West Grain Corporation, subsidiary grain sales agency for the Illinois Grain Corporation, marked an important step in the building of producer-owned and producer-controlled grain marketing in Illinois.

The formation of the Mid-West Grain Corporation followed close on the heels of the employment of John Benson, who for several years has been engaged in the grain business on the Peoria market, to represent the Illinois Grain Corporation and send out Farmers' National Grain Corporation bids from Peoria for the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis markets.

Began July 21

Mr. Benson began work on July 21 rendering service to the member elevators, and elevators which have applied for membership but have not as yet fully qualified, in the Illinois Grain Corporation. Since then grain has been moving steadily to the Farmers' National from members and prospective members of the new Illinois co-operative.

The Mid-West Grain Corporation is formed under the provisions of the Co-Operative Act of Illinois with an authorized capital stock of $525,000 consisting of 5,000 shares of preferred stock of $100 par value and 5,000 shares of common stock of $5 par value per share.

Sales Subsidiary

The Mid-West Grain Corporation for the present is a complete subsidiary of the Illinois Grain Corporation in that all of the stock both preferred and common will be issued to the Illinois Grain Corporation.

It is contemplated that the newly-formed co-operative will have representation at Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis

(*Continued on next page, col. 2*)

Grain Producers Move Forward in Marketing

Propagandist Discredited by Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association

THE work of completing the personnel and sales service of the Illinois Grain Corporation and its subsidiary, the Mid-West Grain Corporation, is proceeding simultaneously with the job of explaining the new co-operative grain marketing program to farmers' elevator directors desirous of having a part in the new producer self-help movement.

Pending the completion of arrangements necessary to bring the advantages of the Farm Board program to Illinois grain producers there has been some delay in answering requests of scores of elevators and boards of directors to have the Illinois Grain Corporation's plans and agreement explained.

Time Will Tell

Misleading and even malicious propaganda spread in several communities in central Illinois has resulted in temporary misunderstandings and delay which it is expected will be cleared up when all the producers become fully informed regarding the source of the opposition and the direction in which their true interests lie.

One worker who has been particularly active in spreading falsehoods in McLean county while posing as an official of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association has been repudiated by that organization in an official letter from one of its officers who declares that the individual is not working with the consent or under the direction of its board of directors.

Who Pays Bill?

Officials of the Illinois Grain Corporation have learned to their own satisfaction where the money is coming from to pay expenses of this person whose chief interest seems to be to thwart the development of an effective co-operative grain marketing system in Illinois. The report that he has now been transferred to carry on similar activities against the interests of organized grain producers in Wisconsin lends further credence to the belief that he is being paid to work against co-operative marketing by those selfishly opposed to farmers getting control of their own products.

The spreading of false information and malicious propaganda is slowing up the participation of several elevators in the federal grain marketing plan, but in no wise has it delayed the work of the Illinois Grain Corporation in arranging to serve the producers of Illinois. It is confidently expected that when the elevator stockholders learn the true situation, and that interests opposed to real co-operative marketing have been misleading them, the adoption of the Illinois Grain Corp. plan of co-operative selling by these elevators will become a reality.

Not Unexpected

Opposition to the effort of Illinois grain farmers to help themselves was not unexpected. Invariably when farmers try to work together for their mutual interests, particularly in the co-operative marketing field, they are met with resistance from selfish and unfriendly people who apparently think they have a divine right to collect toll from him in one form or another. The same kind of opposition is being felt toward co-operative grain marketing in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and in fact throughout the grain producing states.

In the meantime the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Grain Corporation are pursuing their policy of confining their activities to constructive effort. The attacks of discredited propagandists representing private and selfish interests will not be dignified by public answer. The Illinois Grain Corporation believes that the producers eventually will learn that its plan is sound and rest content with the thought that right eventually will prevail.

Mid-West Grain Corp. Hires

(*Continued from page* 1)

and Indianapolis. If found necessary later it may also be represented at other points.

It is proposed that the paid-in capital of the company be sufficient not only to show adequate financial responsibility, but have adequate operating capital to handle the grain of members. If coarse grain territory other than Illinois shall desire to use the facilities of Mid-West Corporation opportunity will be afforded such other organizations.

Seven on Board

The new company has a board of directors of seven members chosen from the board of directors of the Illinois Grain Corporation. These directors are as follows: Lyle Johnstone, Bloomington; J. C. Sailor, Cissna Park; John P. Stout, Chatham; E. E. Stevenson, Ransom; Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut; Charles Schmidt, Beason; B. L. Baird, Williamsfield.

"Developments in the Soybean Marketing Association" will be the subject of a radio address by Manager J. H. Lloyd from station WENR, Chicago, at 7:30 P. M. on Sept. 2.

Mid-West Grain Corp. Hires General Manager

Has More Than 20 Years' Successful Experience in Grain Business

CHARLES P. CUMMINGS of Pittsfield, Illinois, chief grain buyer for the M. D. King Milling Company, soft wheat millers at that city, was employed recently as general manager of the Mid-West Grain Corporation, subsidiary sales agency of the Illinois Grain Corporation. Action toward the employment of Mr. Cummings, who has had more than 20 years of successful experience in the grain business, was taken at the meeting of the board of directors in Bloomington on August 6.

Knows Elevator Problems

Mr. Cummings has had country mill and elevator experience, brokerage experience, as well as terminal market experience both at Kansas City and St. Louis. Letters received from responsible parties both in his home town and at the St. Louis and Chicago markets, highly recommend Cummings and testify to his reputation for good judgment and business integrity.

One prominent St. Louis grain firm states: "Mr. Cummings is a very close student of all conditions entering the grain business, and I consider him one of the outstanding grain men in this section of the country. He is very capable, trustworthy and efficient."

Chief Grain Buyer

During recent years Cummings has held the responsible position of chief grain buyer for the King Co., which owns and controls a substantial number of country elevators in southwestern Illinois. Cummings has had the supervision of the latter so he knows the problems of the country elevator.

He has had experience in buying grain on the floor of the St. Louis Exchange. For more than a year he served the U. S. Government after passing the Civil Service examination, as federal grain supervisor, and during the war he was associated in government service with J. M. Chilton, now employed by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

Mr. Cummings has a wife and three children. Headquarters of the Mid-West Grain Corporation will be established in Chicago. Mr. Cummings will assume his new duties as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements to leave his work and interests at Pittsfield. Service to member elevators and those applying for membership will be developed rapidly following his coming.

Farm Board News

RETURNING to Washington recently from a trip through the grain states, Chairman Alexander Legge of the Farm Board summoned newspaper men as reported by the Time magazine, and declared that "The farm board was created to assist the farmer and not for politics. From now until November politicians will be so busy saving the farmer, it might be just as well to take a vacation. . . .

"I notice the Democratic National Committee has adopted as a slogan 'the failure of the Farm Board.' This seems to be copied almost word for word from the grain dealers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. . . .

"Certain interests [he meant the grain brokers] which seem to feel they have a God-given right to handle the products of the farmers, and who have accumulated immense fortunes in doing so . . . doubtless will be easy picking for any politician of any party who is willing to play their game.

"However, farmers as a class . . . seem to be aware that their present unhappy condition is a result of long years of unregulated production, while they listened to gigantic schemes that high-powered statesmen have had to offer.

"Present and future orations . . . to broadcast the alleged failures of the Farm Board are only more of the same kind of political bunk. . . ."

"Pulmotor"

Asked if the Farm Board would buy more wheat now as senators from Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Oklahoma were asking, Chairman Legge replied "No, stabilization will work admirably on seasonal surpluses but it can't be made to work on permanent cumulative surpluses. To buy 100,000,000 bu. of wheat would only encourage Kansas farmers to plant more and make a bad situation worse. We can apply a pulmotor and give temporary aid, but we're looking for a more permanent remedy."

No Skirts for Legge

Someone suggested that he ought to report his findings to President Hoover. Mr. Legge's eyes narrowed sharply as he replied: "The Farm Board isn't going to hide behind the President's skirts. If he wants to see me he knows where to find me. Business is going on as usual."

Italy has a tall new tariff to keep out wheat. Likewise France, where wheat last week was selling at $1.71 per bu. Advanced by idealists has been the idea that the Farm Board donate its heavy wheat holdings to famine-stricken China, but practical-minded



C. P. Cummings

Mr. Legge declares: "We've no authority to *give* anything away, to China or any other country. . . . I've discussed these proposals with President Hoover, but no solution has been found."

Whether Chairman Legge thought it was "bunk" or not, the wheat surplus last week continued to brew strong politics. Republican senators criticized the board for its "do-nothing" policy. There was talk that Senator Borah of Idaho who last week was ordered to northern Maine for a month's rest by his physician would take the stump this autumn in the northwest against the Farm Board and the administration's farm relief program.

The Board's Year

In its first year (ended June 30) the Farm Board advanced $195,000,000 of the $250,000,000 appropriated by Congress to co-operatives and stabilization corporations. Of this sum $40,000,000 had been repaid up to last week.

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Grain Producers Move Forward in Marketing

Propagandist Discredited by Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association

THE work of completing the personnel and sales service of the Illinois Grain Corporation and its subsidiary, the Mid-West Grain Corporation, is proceeding simultaneously with the job of explaining the new co-operative grain marketing program to farmers' elevator directors, desirous of having a part in the new producer self-help movement.

Pending the completion of arrangements necessary to bring the advantages of the Farm Board program to Illinois grain producers there has been some delay in answering requests of scores of elevators and boards of directors to have the Illinois Grain Corporation's plans and agreement explained.

Time Will Tell

Misleading and even malicious propaganda spread in several communities in central Illinois has resulted in temporary misunderstandings and delay which it is expected will be cleared up when all the producers become fully informed regarding the source of the opposition and the direction in which their true interests lie.

One worker who has been particularly active in spreading falsehoods in McLean county while posing as an official of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association has been repudiated by that organization in an official letter from one of its officers who declares that the individual is not working with the consent or under the direction of its board of directors.

Who Pays Bill?

Officials of the Illinois Grain Corporation have learned to their own satisfaction where the money is coming from to pay expenses of this person whose chief interest seems to be to thwart the development of an effective co-operative grain marketing system in Illinois. The report that he has now been transferred to carry on similar activities against the interests of organized grain producers in Wisconsin lends further credence to the belief that he is being paid to work against co-operative marketing by those selfishly opposed to farmers getting control of their own products.

The spreading of false information and malicious propaganda is slowing up the participation of several elevators in the federal grain marketing plan, but in no wise has it delayed the work of the Illinois Grain Corporation in arranging to serve the producers of Illinois. It is confidently expected that when the elevator stockholders learn the true situation, and that interests opposed to real co-operative marketing have been misleading them, the adoption of the Illinois Grain Corp. plan of co-operative selling by these elevators will become a reality.

Not Unexpected

Opposition to the effort of Illinois grain farmers to help themselves was not unexpected. Invariably when farmers try to work together for their mutual interests, particularly in the co-operative marketing field, they are met with resistance from selfish and unfriendly people who apparently think they have a divine right to collect toll from him in one form or another. The same kind of opposition is being felt toward co-operative grain marketing in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and in fact throughout the grain producing states.

In the meantime the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Grain Corporation are pursuing their policy of confining their activities to constructive effort. The attacks of discredited propagandists representing private and selfish interests will not be dignified by public answer. The Illinois Grain Corporation believes that the producers eventually will learn that its plan is sound and rest content with the thought that right eventually will prevail.

Mid-West Grain Corp. Hires

(Continued from page 1)

and Indianapolis. If found necessary later it may also be represented at other points.

It is proposed that the paid-in capital of the company be sufficient not only to show adequate financial responsibility, but have adequate operating capital to handle the grain of members. If coarse grain territory other than Illinois shall desire to use the facilities of Mid-West Corporation opportunity will be afforded such other organizations.

Seven on Board

The new company has a board of directors of seven members chosen from the board of directors of the Illinois Grain Corporation. These directors are as follows: Lyle Johnstone, Bloomington; J. C. Sailor, Cissna Park; John P. Stout, Chatham; E. E. Stevenson, Ransom; Geo. J. Stoll, Chestnut; Charles Schmidt, Beason; B. L. Baird, Williamsfield.

"Developments in the Soybean Marketing Association" will be the subject of a radio address by Manager J. H. Lloyd from station WENR, Chicago, at 7:30 P. M. on Sept. 2.

Mid-West Grain Corp. Hires General Manager

Has More Than 20 Years' Successful Experience in Grain Business

CHARLES P. CUMMINGS of Pittsfield, Illinois, chief grain buyer for the M. D. King Milling Company, soft wheat millers at that city, was employed recently as general manager of the Mid-West Grain Corporation, subsidiary sales agency of the Illinois Grain Corporation. Action toward the employment of Mr. Cummings, who has had more than 20 years of successful experience in the grain business, was taken at the meeting of the board of directors in Bloomington on August 6.

Knows Elevator Problems

Mr. Cummings has had country mill and elevator experience, brokerage experience, as well as terminal market experience both at Kansas City and St. Louis. Letters received from responsible parties both in his home town and at the St. Louis and Chicago markets, highly recommend Cummings and testify to his reputation for good judgment and business integrity.

One prominent St. Louis grain firm states: "Mr. Cummings is a very close student of all conditions entering the grain business, and I consider him one of the outstanding grain men in this section of the country. He is very capable, trustworthy and efficient."

Chief Grain Buyer

During recent years Cummings has held the responsible position of chief grain buyer for the King Co., which owns and controls a substantial number of country elevators in southwestern Illinois. Cummings has had the supervision of the latter so he knows the problems of the country elevator.

He has had experience in buying grain on the floor of the St. Louis Exchange. For more than a year he served the U. S. Government after passing the Civil Service examination, as federal grain supervisor, and during the war he was associated in government service with J. M. Chilton, now employed by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

Mr. Cummings has a wife and three children. Headquarters of the Mid-West Grain Corporation will be established in Chicago. Mr. Cummings will assume his new duties as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements to leave his work and interests at Pittsfield. Service to member elevators and those applying for membership will be developed rapidly following his coming.

Farm Board News

RETURNING to Washington recently from a trip through the grain states, Chairman Alexander Legge of the Farm Board summoned newspaper men as reported by the Time magazine, and declared that "The farm board was created to assist the farmer and not for politics. From now until November politicians will be so busy saving the farmer, it might be just as well to take a vacation. . . .

"I notice the Democratic National Committee has adopted as a slogan 'the failure of the Farm Board.' This seems to be copied almost word for word from the grain dealers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. . . .

"Certain interests [he meant the grain brokers] which seem to feel they have a God-given right to handle the products of the farmers, and who have accumulated immense fortunes in doing so . . . doubtless will be easy picking for any politician of any party who is willing to play their game.

"However, farmers as a class seem to be aware that their present unhappy condition is a result of long years of unregulated production, while they listened to gigantic schemes that high-powered statesmen have had to offer.

"Present and future orations . . . to broadcast the alleged failures of the Farm Board are only more of the same kind of political bunk. . . ."

"Pulmotor"

Asked if the Farm Board would buy more wheat now as senators from Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Oklahoma were asking, Chairman Legge replied "No, stabilization will work admirably on seasonal surpluses but it can't be made to work on permanent cumulative surpluses. To buy 100,000,000 bu. of wheat would only encourage Kansas farmers to plant more and make a bad situation worse. We can apply a pulmotor and give temporary aid, but we're looking for a more permanent remedy."

No Skirts for Legge

Someone suggested that he ought to report his findings to President Hoover. Mr. Legge's eyes narrowed sharply as he replied: "The Farm Board isn't going to hide behind the President's skirts. If he wants to see me he knows where to find me. Business is going on as usual."

Italy has a tall new tariff to keep out wheat. Likewise France, where wheat last week was selling at $1.71 per bu. Advanced by idealists has been the idea that the Farm Board donate its heavy wheat holdings to famine-stricken China, but practical-minded



C. P. Cummings

Mr. Legge declares: "We've no authority to *give* anything away, to China or any other country. . . . I've discussed these proposals with President Hoover, but no solution has been found."

Whether Chairman Legge thought it was "bunk" or not, the wheat surplus last week continued to brew strong politics. Republican senators criticized the board for its "do-nothing" policy. There was talk that Senator Borah of Idaho who last week was ordered to northern Maine for a month's rest by his physician would take the stump this autumn in the northwest against the Farm Board and the administration's farm relief program.

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Roadside Marketing Needs Organization

Tom Delohery Urges Farmer to Consumer Direct Selling

"THE time has come when organization is necessary not only to future growth but to the future protection of the business of roadside marketing by real farmers," according to Tom Delohery, editor and publisher of "The Farmer-Salesman," a new periodical published at the Exchange Bldg., U. S. Yards, Chicago, in the interest of farmer-to-consumer-direct marketing. "Roadside marketing is a farmer's project," he says, "so is selling farm eggs, but there are, I believe, more non-farmers than farmers selling at roadside markets, and the hucksters, being good salesmen, are harvesting many dollars, but at the same time are wrecking the chances of the honest individual farmer.

"In Cook county, for instance, I believe there are as many hucksters as there are farmer-owned roadside stands. They are here today and gone tomorrow. The customer gets stung and leaves off buying in the country. He knows his corner storeman is honest even though his stuff may not be of as good quality and prices higher.

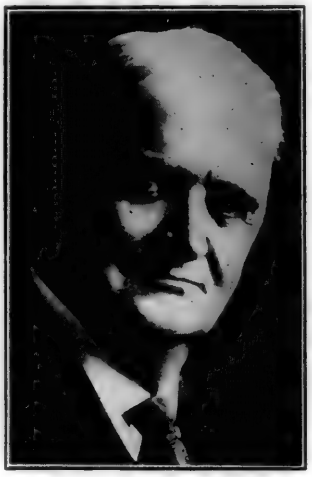
More Competition

"Moreover, the surplus producing areas of fruits and vegetables, for instance, are shipping to all big and small cities. Knowing it doesn't pay to ship poor quality, they grade and ship the best. The nearby farmer hauls in everything and takes what he can get. At the same time the good roads he asked for years ago, and got recently, have been stretched out into the country so that other districts which didn't produce these crops now can do so and shoot them in by fast trucks. More and more competition; but as one man expressed it, 'while the trucks are going in to provide competition, private families are riding out in the country where they will buy if the farmer had enough sense to sell them.'

Need High Standards

"The co-operation I can see is in buying supplies. Small item, but a big one in the end. Most of all, however, is the association sign, which with proper publicity, will tell the customer that members of the organization put up only the best, and that they stand back of the guarantee as to quality as implied by the insignia.

"This thing has been done in other sections with good results. County agents, for the most part, have been sponsors of the idea, although business men, recognizing the plight of the farmer, have taken a hand.



W. S. O'Hair

"Other county agents believe their job marketing, but when figures show that roadside markets, for instance, add from 25 to 200 and 300 per cent above wholesale to the growers' income, it seems to me that the job of production ought to be shared with the job of teaching and boosting marketing. Every town of 5,000 and over has room for such markets; every town which buys any of its farm products outside afford local farmers the opportunity of a sideline that will pay him well with no extra labor. This has been proven; it is not my personal contention.

"The idea of the Farmer-Salesman is to pass along to other farmers the ideas and practices which have worked successfully for others. Like many other things, it takes a life-time to learn this or that; whereas, one man may have found it out years before.

"The big income is from local trade driving out to the stands or farms. They do it around Chicago; will do it other places and there seems no limit to the variety of things people will buy."

Minutes More Promptly

As a result of action taken by the I. A. A. board of directors in its July meeting, County Farm Bureaus will be supplied hereafter with a preliminary report of the proceedings of each board meeting at the same time members of the board are furnished this information.

Heretofore the sending out of the minutes of board meetings has been delayed until after their approval at the following meeting of the board. It is understood that such preliminary reports will be subject to later approval.

State Dairymen Hope to Ban Oleo

State Institutions Urged to Use Butter and Help Farmer Taxpayers

W. S. O'HAIR, president of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, reports progress in that organization's efforts to influence the state institutions of Illinois to use butter rather than oleomargarine in their dining rooms. According to a recent statement by Rodney Brandon, director of the Department of Public Welfare, state institutions are using approximately 1,000,000 lbs. of oleomargarine annually. The Soldiers' Home at Danville, Illinois, which until recently used about 25,000 lbs. of margarine a year, is now using butter instead.

"We are putting on an educational campaign in several counties with the farmers, grocers and business men," writes Mr. O'Hair. "And in several towns the grocers are putting butter up as a leader, leaving off oleomargarine. This is being tried out for a period of four months.

Oleo Worst Enemy

"Oleomargarine is the worst enemy American agriculture has today," continued Mr. O'Hair. "It is being sold from 9 to 22 cents a pound to customers over our entire country. Chain stores are selling it and forcing the home merchants to sell it from 1 to 3 cents profit, while in many places, the most popular chain stores are not selling butter at all.

"Investigations we have made since January 1 reveal that farmers are using better than 50 per cent of the oleomargarine sold in Illinois. Our whole milk producers are the chief users of oleo. In one whole milk district alone I was told that 90 per cent of the families are using oleomargarine and cooking oils, in spite of the fact that their milk had gone down over $1 a hundred.

"The Soldiers' Home in Danville is using 60,000 lbs. of oleomargarine, and the state of Illinois is buying a million pounds of the cheap 9 cents a pound margarine to feed the unfortunates in the state institutions.

Dairy Cattle Slaughtered

"Oleomargarine, forcing down the price of butterfat, has caused millions of dollars worth of dairy cattle to be slaughtered, and this meat, providing cheap beef, coming in competition with the cattle feeders, has assisted in undermining their business. The foreign vegetable oils manufactured into cooking oils have damaged the hog market

(Continued on page 10, col. 3)

Farmers National Grain Corporation

Now Doing Business on All Domestic Markets

FARMERS' National Grain Corporation's nation-wide merchandising organization practically was completed with the purchase of the Quinn-Shepherdson grain firm at Minneapolis and the establishment of regional headquarters for the spring wheat territory at St. Paul, Minn., declares a recent statement from the national organization. Branch offices also will be maintained at Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn., and Great Falls, Mont. The district manager is H. F. Shepherdson, formerly president of the Quinn-Shepherdson Company, which henceforth will be operated under the name of Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

Closing of the Quinn-Shepherdson transaction was anounced on July 26. Thus one year to a day from its birth Farmers' National Grain Corporation not only was established and doing business on all domestic markets but was in contact with buyers of grain in a score of foreign countries—or more. For the first time in history the American grain producer was in actual control, through his own organization of a world-wide co-operative grain marketing system.

Co-Operative Benefits

Under the date of July 21, the Union Equity Co-Op. Exchange, of Enid, Okla., a Farmers' National stockholder, writes:

"We have today checked our records and find that one year ago today we sold wheat at 8½ cents per bushel under Chicago September options, basis No. 1 hard Galveston. Today we are selling wheat at 4 cents over Chicago September basis No. 1 hard Galveston, making a total difference of 12½ cents per bushel. *We are getting more today compared to Chicago September options than we were a year ago.*

"We say the farmer's attitude toward holding his wheat back on the farm has had a lot to do with this. He has helped himself in another way, by and through his organization. The state sales agencies and pools have done their part, and Farmers' National Grain Corporation has done its part, and last but not least, the Federal Farm Board has done its part, by assisting the co-operatives in a financial way as well as by taking sixty to seventy million bushels of last year's crop out of the way."

"We believe if it were not for the co-operative effort the farmers would be selling their wheat today at 50 cents a bushel. The farmers are co-operating better than ever before and we don't think the time is very far in the future when all farmers will co-operate, not only in marketing but in production."

Soybean Marketing Assn.

AT the last meeting of the executive committee of the Soybean Marketing Association, the Illinois Agricultural Association was requested to provide management service for the soybean co-operative. The provisions of the agreement provide for compensation of $480 for the first year, payable in 12 equal instalments of $40 each. The contract embodies also the following principles:

"(A) That the management, at all times, act only within the policies adopted by the board of directors of Soybean Marketing Association;

"(B) That the personnel provided for actively administering the affairs of the association, be subject to the approval of the board of directors of Soybean Marketing Association; and

"(C) That all expenditures made or authorized by the management be within a budget authorized and approved by the board of directors of the Soybean Marketing Association."

Inasmuch as the Soybean Marketing Association will have no income to defray expenses and pay its new manager, J. H. Lloyd, until the crop is sold, the directors authorized that $2,500 be advanced to the Soybean Marketing Association pending such time as the organization has funds.

Wool Marketing

Approximately 221,000 lbs. of wool have been consigned from Illinois to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, according to figures compiled by Ray Miller, director of live stock marketing, the latter part of July. This represents 13 carloads from 18 counties. Checks representing advance payment of 18 cents per lb. were mailed from Boston on July 18.

A plan to set up an Illinois Wool Marketing Corporation next year is now under consideration by the marketing committee. It is contemplated that such an organization will serve as a regional for Illinois. Five hundred thousand pounds of wool must be contracted for in order to qualify as a regional.

Action was taken at the July meeting of the I. A. A. Board to refer to the committee on program the proposal made by delegates to the recent 15th congressional district Farm Bureau meeting that a discussion of "Business Administration" be included on the program of the next annual I. A. A. convention.

Kewanee Business Men Repudiate U. S. Chamber

Express Confidence in Farm Board and Hoover

A RESOLUTION passed by the Kewanee Chamber of Commerce at Kewanee, Illinois, relative to the action of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in its last annual convention at Washington declares that:

"WHEREAS, at the last annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, its action with respect to the policies of the Federal Farm Board and marketing act created a situation of disagreement that we believe was both undesirable and unnecessary; and

"WHEREAS, we feel that we can place confidence in the Federal Farm Board and may rely upon it and upon President Hoover's sincerity and open-mindedness to the end that they will not continue any policy that proves itself inadequate for agriculture or injurious to the best interests of the people of our country as a whole;

"THEREFORE, we feel that the Federal Farm Board should receive through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States the co-operation of finance, business and industry as well as agriculture to the end that its policies may be given a fair trial.

"BE IT RESOLVED, THEREFORE, that we dissociate ourselves from the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and that we express to the Federal Farm Board our desire to be helpful to them and to agriculture, state-wide and locally;

"BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER, that the copy of these resolutions be mailed to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to the Federal Farm Board and to state and local agricultural agencies."

Following the reading of the resolution at its meeting on July 22 the I. A. A. Board passed a motion that the resolution be received and spread upon the minutes of this meeting and that the secretary be authorized to address a communication to the Kewanee Chamber of Commerce, expressing appreciation for the action taken.

As a result of a recent act passed by congress, patents will be granted breeders who develop a new plant, agricultural or otherwise.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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The Milk Commission Report

A MORE intelligent, fair, and enlightening report of the milk situation at the St. Louis market, than that of the Consumers' Milk Commission, could scarcely have been written.

Three prominent, public-spirited St. Louis club women representing the consumers of that city carried on a careful investigation of market conditions lasting for several months. They heard testimony of both producers and distributors, drove out into the country to examine dairies, saw how women and children frequently contributed their labor in milking and tending the cows, learned how unfairly the 13c per quart they paid was distributed between the farmers and the dealers, reported what they saw and heard.

A few large distributors handling 85 per cent of the milk consumed in St. Louis on which they set the price both to the producer and consumer. Nearly twelve thousand farmers supplying this milk, each disposing of it separately with little or no voice in its sale, and accepting the weights and tests handed down by the buyers. These are some of the interesting disclosures in the report.

What they saw so impressed these women, imbued with a sense of fair play and justice, that they wrote: "It is hardly to be wondered at that a feeling of dissatisfaction has pervaded the producers, and that in spite of the difficulties in the way of co-operation, efforts have been made to unite and improve their conditions, with the result that the Sanitary Milk Producers Association, Inc., includes as members more than half the milk producers in the district."

The St. Louis milk situation finally culminated in the recognition by the dealers of the producers organization. The influence of the consumer representatives in bringing about an amicable settlement is not underestimated. Producers can usually count on fair play from the consuming public once it knows the facts.

Wealth and Cities

THE old Fine Arts Building of Chicago World's Fair fame situated near Lake Michigan in Jackson Park is being restored as an industrial museum. We have watched with interest for several months the dismantling of the temporary parts of the structure, and more recently its beautification as the smooth white limestone blocks rise one by one to cover the old but still substantial brick walls.

Two million dollars, we are told, has been donated by a Chicago millionaire to remodel the building. The donor is a well known philanthropist who made his money selling goods to farmers through mail-order catalogues.

Whether or not that money could be spent more wisely in relieving human suffering, reducing poverty and ignorance is not for us to say. We point to this worthy gift as an illustration of how money is being drained out of the farming communities and concentrated in the centers of population.

In this case the mail order patrons undoubtedly received full value for their money. The company and its builders prospered not by profiteering but through large sales volume, quick turnover, and small margins of profit. Nevertheless, much of the wealth created in the country by the farmer's toil is going to build fortunes, monuments, skyscrapers in cities which many seldom or perhaps never see.

We would not use this fact as an argument against the chain store retailers for in many in-

stances they are enabling the farmer to buy more necessities for less cash and so leave something for comforts or perhaps luxuries on the farm. We do call attention, however, to the justice of giving the country its rightful share of philanthropies in the form of schools, libraries, hospitals, roads, monuments, museums and the like.

There is no reason why we as farmers should not request that a portion of such distributions be invested in projects for our edification and welfare. Very little has been done in this direction. The fault may be largely our own for not going after the money.

"Muster Day" Program

OBSERVANCE of a Muster Day program by the Farm Bureaus in every rural community in America is advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation in a special "Muster Day Proclamation" issued recently by President Sam H. Thompson.

The proclamation signed by Mr. Thompson and Secretary Winder sets forth that:

WHEREAS, the farm people of the United States have formed a mighty organization—the Farm Bureau—designed to improve the economic position of agriculture and to advance the social conditions of rural America, and

WHEREAS, agriculture is the basic industry of this country upon which, to a large extent, rests national prosperity, and

WHEREAS, the far-flung units of this mighty army of organized agriculture are today engaged in dealing with the specific phases of the farm problems that are locally emphasized. However, the strength and power of the organization lies in its breadth and scope, in the fact that dairymen in New England, cattle feeders in Iowa, cotton planters in Alabama, join with orange growers in California in the common cause of defending the welfare of agriculture,

IT IS, THEREFORE, proper that there be opportunity to take stock of the strength of the entire organization; it is well that occasion be found for mustering the entire force of the Farm Bureau—for each member to the man "to toe the mark" so that from coast to coast organized agriculture may present its unbroken phalanx of men and women pledged to secure and to maintain through orderly organized effort the well being of the farm and the farm home.

THEREFORE, it is urgently recommended that State Farm Bureau Federations and County Farm Bureaus join in organizing and holding during the month of September a Muster Day program in each rural community within each county.

FURTHER, it is urgently recommended that the community Muster Day program, as outlined by the American Farm Bureau Federation, he followed as closely as local conditions will permit.

In conducting a Muster Day program the organized farmers of 1930 will be following a practice common to Colonial days in America. In those early times, each year one day was set aside for Muster Day. On that day all men—farmers—of military age gathered at an assembly point to discuss problems of common defense and to receive military instructions that would enable them to defend from Indians and enemy their farms and their farm homes.

One phase of Colonial Muster Day was the enrolling of the young men who had reached the military age during the twelve months just passed.

Following this same idea it is proposed that the farm men and women of the Farm Bureau shall set aside one day in September of this year and on that day they shall assemble in community groups to carry out the Muster Day program, to take stock of the organization's strength, and to reaffirm faith and loyalty in Farm Bureau, and

IT IS FURTHER purposed, that each Muster Day exercise shall present opportunity to permit non-members to enroll in this great effort and promote the well-being of the farm people.

All officers, state and county, community leaders and members are urged to support and sponsor to the limit of their ability the Muster Day program to the end that this September Farm Bureau demonstration may build membership, increase loyalty and impress the nation.

The Cover

Our artist, Fred Good, presents on the front cover a sketch of the Indian Head which nature has carved in the limestone bluffs about three miles north of Savanna along the Mississippi in Carroll county, Illinois.

The Indian Head trail up the Mississippi to St. Paul and Minneapolis got its name from this natural curiosity. The trail is being paved and before long tourists may travel the entire length of the state on smooth roads bordering the father of waters. The editor will welcome pictures or letters telling about other unusual points of interest in Illinois, historical or otherwise, that might be suitable for similar sketches.

Public Relations Committee Reports

John Watson Studies Proposed Revenue Amendment

THE official report of the public relations committee of the I. A. A. Board, which met on July 22, was presented to the directors on the following day by Chairman Black. The report is as follows:

"Your committee met on July 21, 1930. Those present included all members of the committee, the officers of the association, the director of the Department of Taxation, and by invitation, Mrs. Homer Johnson, chairman of the legislative committee of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

"Mr. Watson reported the results to date of his study and analysis of the proposed revenue amendment to the state constitution recently submitted to the electors of the state by the special session of the General Assembly. His report shows that the proposed amendment embodies some provisions which have been advocated for years by the association, but also contains other provisions that might easily prevent farm and tangible property from obtaining any substantial relief from the present grossly unfair burden of taxation, and that seem to offer the possibility of seriously jeopardizing some of the protection property taxpayers have under the present constitution.

"Your committee has requested the officers of the association and the director of the Department of Taxation to give intensive study to these provisions and report to the committee their analysis and findings as a result of this study, supported by legal opinion. Until your committee can receive and carefully consider this further report, it recommends that the association withhold any declaration of its attitude toward the proposed amendment.

"By the Committee,
"CHARLES BLACK, Chairman,
"C. J. GROSS,
"GEO. B. MULLER,
"G. H. IFTNER, Farm Adviser."

John C. Watson, director of taxation, appeared before the board and reported, orally, the results to date of his study and analysis of the proposed amendment to the state constitution. The president and treasurer supplemented his report by advising the board relative to the developments in Springfield, leading up to the submission of the proposed amendment to the electors of the state by the special session of the General Assembly.

After considerable discussion it was moved by Chairman Black, seconded and unanimously carried:

"That the board of directors concur in the report of the public relations committee, in that, pending further study and consideration of the analysis of the proposed amendment to the state constitution, the association withhold any declaration of its attitude toward the proposed amendment."

"Station Agents Must Stay on Job"—I. C. C.

FARMERS and townspeople in and about Richardson, Virgil and Egan in northern Illinois will not be deprived of station agent service as a result of action taken by the Illinois Commerce Commission, July 9, denying petitions of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company.

The company had petitioned to discontinue station agents at these points. The Kane County Farm Bureau secured the co-operation of the I. A. A. transportation department in presenting testimony through local witnesses showing why the agents should not be removed. These stations are of considerable importance to the community.

It was revealed that the railroad's revenues at these points far exceed their expenditures in maintaining local agents. Shipments are made throughout the year, and great inconvenience and financial loss to local residents and shippers would result if they were made non-agent stations.

The Big Four Railroad will be compelled to maintain its agency at Vermilion Grove, according to a decision of the Illinois Commerce Commission on July 17.

The I. A. A. helped the Vermilion County Farm Bureau oppose the proposal of the Big Four Railroad to discontinue the agency at the Vermilion Grove station. Farm Bureau members testified before the commission tending to show that the removal of the agency would work a hardship on local shippers.

Home Bureau

Mrs. Homer Johnson, chairman of the legislative committee of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, met with the I. A. A. board of directors at its regular meeting on July 22 in Chicago.

Near the close of the meeting Mrs. Johnson briefly explained the organization of the Home Bureau and its program of work, expressing the hope that some arrangement might be effected whereby the Illinois Agricultural Association can more actively assist the women of Illinois in their work.

Further Progress in National Grain Corp.

Co-Operative Helps Relieve Wheat Congestion in Southwest

GRAIN purchases by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation during July, the first month of the new crop year, totaled 17,121,718 bushels. Activities have not been confined to wheat, the corporation handling corn, oats and barley. Figures on the total grain purchases do not include large quantities of wheat stored by members to be sold through Farmers' National at such times as the member-owners of the grain wish to place it on the market.

Thirty-two per cent, or nearly one-third, of the total wheat receipts at Kansas City during July, was handled by members of the Farmers' National. Branch offices at Omaha, Neb., Enid, Okla., and Wichita, Kan., also did a

(*Continued on page 15*)

Dairymen Ban Oleo

(*Continued from page 6*)

more than any other single factor.

"A one-cent drop in butterfat means a $100 loss to the producers in an average county in Illinois. The drop in butterfat prices, the first of this year, resulted in a loss of $1,000 to $1,500 a day, or $30,000 to $45,000 a month to the average county in Illinois.

"The average county in Illinois is spending $15,000 a month or more for oleo. This would run from $50,000 to $75,000 loss that should be in the bank deposits each month, in the average Illinois county.

"After my investigations, we called together 15 farm advisers from counties in eastern Illinois and organized the Illinois State Dairy Boosters' Association with Melvin Thomas of Coles county, president; Herschel VanMatre of Edgar county, secretary, and R. E. Apple of Clark county, treasurer.

"Throughout this area we are working to promote the use of butter instead of oleo both on the farm and in town and city. We are asking the people to buy home products, patronize home industry, and quit eating the vegetable oils imported from foreign countries, in most cases free of duty, to undermine the farmer's business. We hope to extend our campaign to 15 to 20 other counties this fall."

The Illinois Agricultural Association has been using its influence since the first of the year over the radio and through other publicity channels, first to get farmers to ban oleo from their tables, and secondly to promote greater consumption of butter in towns and cities.



ILLINOIS farmers who have not traveled westward over the extensive prairies and plains between here and the Rockies have no conception of the tremendous competition they are receiving in the production of staple crops from their western neighbors.

The writer recently completed a 4,200-mile drive through the states of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota. One of the most impressive revelations to us was the apparent monumental error of our federal government during past decades in undermining corn belt agriculture first by its extensive reclamation projects like that of the great Shoshone Dam near Cody, Wyoming, which waters more than a quarter of a million acres of arid lands to the east; secondly, by its free-land and homesteading policy as a result of which literally millions of acres of splendid semi-arid grazing lands where buffalo, cattle and sheep once ranged, have been brought under the plow by settlers who barely eke out an existence producing wheat, barley, flax, oats and corn.

Many of these western dry-landers live in one-room shacks, log cabins or sod houses. Their land cost them little or nothing, frequently it produces little or nothing, but enough grain, flax and other produce are sold one year with another to finance a low standard of living and continue the precarious existence common to the area.

It is true that hundreds of these homesteaders in western South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana have abandoned their dry, rocky, poor-yielding quarter sections, but thousands of others endowed with greater tenacity and resourcefulness, or perhaps able to take more punishment, have held on. Most of these dry landers we learned from careful inquiry accumulate little to pay them for their unremitting toil, but they do produce enough to create a surplus and spoil the business of farming for Illinois, Iowa and other cornbelt farmers.

The opening of the Assiniboine Indian Reservation in north central Montana to homesteaders back in 1909 is a typical example of the western development sponsored by our government, which now is attempting to solve the problem it was instrumental in creating. Settlers from the east and middle west flocked in, built shacks on nearly every quarter section, plowed up the native grasses, and started "farming." Many learned that they couldn't succeed in making a living with only 10 to 12 inches of rainfall annually, let alone accumulate a competence for the future. And so the plains are dotted with abandoned huts, although others more fortunately situated, or hardier, continue to carry on waiting for the unusual year, which seldom comes, when nature will yield abundantly.

This description of agriculture on the great western plains does not reflect conditions in all sections. There are localities like the Judith Basin around Lewistown, and the sweeping areas south and east of Great Falls, Montana, where excellent low cost wheat is produced in great quantities on dry land farms. Here one crop every two years is the rule. Yields run as high as 50 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre in favorable years and even this year, a dry one throughout the west, 20 to 30 bushel yields are being reported.

Crop acreage reduction for Middle West wheat growers advocated by the government might strike a more sympathetic chord if accompanied by a statement from Washington that all land reclamation, irrigation and new development projects had been discontinued indefinitely, and that some constructive effort was being made to remove part of our great areas of marginal lands from production.

—E. G. T.

Earl C. Smith at Home

EARL C. SMITH, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who had a serious operation for the removal of his tonsils and other sources of infection the latter part of July in Chicago, is recuperating and gaining strength at his home in Pike county.

During the operation an unexpected source of infection was discovered deep down in the throat close to a large blood vessel. The operation was followed by severe hemorrhages which necessitated a prompt blood transfusion to mitigate the danger from heavy losses of blood. For several weeks he remained at the Beaumont Nursing Home on North Michigan Blvd., Chicago, in care of a trained nurse. Mrs. Smith was with him before the operation and during the period of convalescence.

A. R. Wright of Varna, vice-president of the association, in the meantime kept an eye on the many developments in the various projects of the organization at the I. A. A. offices.

Scores of letters, telegrams, telephone inquiries and callers soliciting information about Mr. Smith's welfare from distant points were received.

"I can't adequately express my grateful appreciation for the many kindnesses, flowers and good wishes I have received from so many during the past two weeks," he said before departing for home.

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John A. Boland

AS children we recall, with rather painful memories, the ever recurring toothache. No home was complete without the "toothache drops." With the first indication of toothache, we were dosed with the ever-present drops. Finally, after several toothaches and the toothache medicine failed to relieve the symptoms, we were taken to the dentist and as a rule extraction of the offending member was necessary.

Contrast the foregoing procedure with the ideal program. The child should visit the dentist as soon as his baby teeth are erupted. That is a short time after his second birthday. Only in exceptional cases will he require actual dental work.

The first visit is to allow the child to become acquainted with the dentist and dental surroundings. Do not wait until the child has a toothache to take him to the dentist. His first visit should never be associated with pain. Our early impressions are usually lifelong. An analysis of fears of adults shows in many cases that fears have their origin in painful experiences in early life. Thus in later life teeth have been neglected and lost through fear of the dentist, acquired in early childhood.

The first visit gives the dentist an opportunity to gain the confidence and educate the parent regarding tooth problems. He can point out certain things that are happening in the child's mouth and suggest their correction. The child should visit the office at regular intervals as suggested by the dentist. At these visits the dentist may polish the teeth and detect and fill early cavities.

Cavities, when detected early, can be filled with little or no pain. Thus the child's mouth is kept in a healthy and comfortable condition during the years when more than at any other time good teeth are essential to growth and proper development.

Prevention of serious dental and constitutional disease, as well as prevention of dental fears, is entirely dependent on early and regular visits to the dentist.



THE race for the championship of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League is rapidly narrowing down to a few teams as the end of the preliminary schedules approaches.

Cass and Sangamon counties, champions in their respective divisions, played the first intersectional game of the season at Beardstown on July 30 when Sangamon won a hard-fought game 10 to 6. These two teams are evenly matched as seen by the fact that the winner made 12 hits while Cass made 11. Seven errors turned in by the Cass county players were largely responsible for the difference in the score.

As we go to press, Sangamon county reports that it defeated Cass in a close game at Illiopolis on Aug. 6. Score 11 to 10. Cass made 6 errors, Sangamon 3. Sangamon now goes on in the semi-finals, Cass is eliminated.

Carroll county won the championship in Division I, Knox in Division II, Woodford in Division III, and Logan in Division V. McDonough county had several games yet to play before the closing date for preliminary schedules on August 16, but it has a fast hold on the division championship. LaSalle and Kankakee are fighting for the honors in Division VI.

Woodford and Logan counties are expected to hook up in their first semi-final series. Knox and Logan counties will go to bat for the western Illinois championship, and Carroll will play either LaSalle or Kankakee county when these two teams decide which shall represent the division in the semi-final play-off.

Knox county upset the dope in its division when it came from behind and defeated Henry county twice in succession in the last two games of the schedule. Henry county looked like a winner but Knox was gaining strength steadily following the first few games and developed a punch that changed the situation and placed the team at the top.

Henderson county whitewashed Warren in the game at Monmouth on August 2 by the one-sided score of 20 to 0. The Henderson county pitchers allowed only two hits, while the boys from the county bordering the Mississippi hit the Warren county hurlers freely throughout the game.

DIVISION I (Final)

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Carroll	5	1	.833
Lee	4	2	.667
JoDaviess	3	3	.500
Stephenson	0	6	.000

DIVISION III (Final)

Woodford	5	1	.833
Livingston	4	2	.667
Marshall-Putnam	3	3	.500
Tazewell	0	6	.000

DIVISION V (Final)

Logan	5	1	.833
McLean	4	2	.667
Champaign	2	4	.333
Ford	1	5	.167

DIVISION VII (Final)

Cass	5	0	1.000
Greene	4	2	.667
Morgan	2	4	.333
Menard	0	5	.000

DIVISION II (Final)

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Knox	6	1	.857
Henry	5	2	.714
Peoria	2	4	.333
Stark	0	6	.000

DIVISION IV (Incomplete)

McDonough	6	0	1.000
Henderson	1	3	.250
Warren	1	5	.167

DIVISION VI (Incomplete)

LaSalle	4	1	.800
Kankakee	3	1	.750
Grundy	1	3	.250
Iroquois	1	4	.200

DIVISION VIII (Final)

Sangamon	9	0	1.000
Macoupin	5	3	.625
Montgomery	5	4	.555
Macon	2	6	.250

Live Stock Marketing

CHARLES A. EWING, Decatur, Illinois, is the new president and P. O. Wilson, formerly manager of the Cincinnati Producers' Commission Association, is the new manager of the reorganized National Live Stock Marketing Association.

Mr. Ewing, a member of the Macon County Farm Bureau, is well known in that county where for many years he has operated several thousand acres of land devoted to grain production and the feeding of cattle and hogs.

His past affiliation with agriculture dates back to the appointment to the Committee of '15 which brought forth the Producer co-operative program in 1920. Mr. Ewing served as a member of that committee. Although trained as a lawyer, he has devoted his life to farming interests, and he is firmly convinced that farm relief, so called, will be obtained through the farmer's own effort to organize and handle his own business.

As secretary-manager, Mr. Wilson comes to his new position with a record of nearly six years of successful operation of a Cincinnati Producers' commission association. He was born and reared on a Vigo county, Indiana, farm, graduated from Purdue University, and served in his home state as a county adviser.



By L. A. Williams

Right Time to Die, When?
When Is Ready Money Most Needed?

WHEN is the best time for a man to die? The answer is of course difficult. I would say no time is best. There are, however, times that are worse than others for a final walkout.

Today is the wrong time for a farmer to drop out of the picture. The estate he leaves is only worth about 35 cents on the dollar. Indeed, he would leave such a mixup in estate matters that the heirs would be lucky, after forced sales and probate, if anything was left to count on.

A farmer needs life insurance at this low ebb of valuation worse than he may ever need it again. A cash estate guaranteed to his family means ready money to live on, to pay bills with and to enable them to hold on till property values are better. It means leaving something for the children in many cases where without life insurance nothing would be left.

It most certainly is the wrong time to die in the agricultural world, but it is also the wrong time to go unprotected. Life insurance is needed now like fire insurance in a dry time with your buildings next to a powder factory.

The whole picture is this: Your chief interest in life is to create an estate for yourself and family. Your business with which you hope to create that estate is bad. Therefore, underwriting that estate by taking life insurance makes certain that estate on a systematic basis of premium deposits which though not easy to make are far easier than leaving undone one of the important jobs of life, namely, creating an estate.

The fruits of your effort come to you if you live, for at the age of retirement you may have an old age income from your insurance should you live. You will not have to die to get the money. Country Life rates make protection easily within the range of your pocketbook. WRITE FOR RATES.

A DEFENSE OF FARM ACREAGE REDUCTION

Address by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde Before the Midwest Retail Merchants' Council, Kansas City, Mo., August 5, 1930

MR. HYDE presents here an able and logical defense of the Farm Board's recommendation to wheat growers that they decrease their acreage planted to this crop and thereby relieve the surplus situation responsible for present low prices.

Some will not agree with his criticisms of the equalization fee and the debenture plan, the former advocated by the Farm Bureau, the latter by the Grange. Yet because the entire speech is addressed directly to the problem we are all interested in, it is presented herewith in full with the hope that it will provoke thought and so lead to a better understanding of everything involved in the solution of the farm problem.

—Editor.

JUST now the price of wheat is disastrously low. Few farmers can produce wheat to sell at present prices without losing money. The cause of present low prices is plain. Year after year farmers have gone on expanding their acreage, with consequent cumulative increases both of domestic and world stocks of wheat. There are other elements in the farm problems. Taxation, orderly marketing, diversification, and land use are some of them. I shall not discuss them here. When production is so clearly out of balance with the market, and a surplus is continually piling up, there is no need to hunt for or to discuss other factors of the price depression.

The world wheat acreage is today 42,000,000 acres larger than it was before the war. The American share of that increase is 14,000,000 acres or one-third of the total. These figures do not include Russia, which, before the war, was the world's largest exporter of wheat.

43,000,000 Bu. Too Much

Production has for the last seven years outrun demand by an average of 43,000,000 bushels annually.

The American carry-over of wheat on July first of each of the years specified below was as follows:

1926	99,000,000	bushels
1927	123,000,000	"
1928	128,000,000	"
1929	245,000,000	"
1930	265,000,000	"

The world carry-over has likewise been accumulating in volume as shown by the following tabulation:

1926	272,000,000	bushels
1927	332,000,000	"
1928	418,000,000	"
1929	589,000,000	"
1930	489,000,000	"

The world carry-over for July first of this year indicates a decrease of 100,000,000 bushels. On its face, this fact seems encouraging. But world production in 1929-30 was 514,000,000 bushels less than in the previous year. If world consumption had held its previous high level, the carry-over should have been materially reduced. The past year has proven, however, that consuming countries not only can, but have, reduced their consumption of wheat. By high tariffs against out wheat, by forcing the consumption of substitute cereals and starches, and by encouraging the expansion of their own acreage they reduced their importations by 237,000,000 bushels below the level of 1928-29. The smaller 1929-30 world production was due to short crops in Canada and Argentina. This shortage cannot be expected to continue. Both countries have large acreages and are expanding their acreage. The persistence of this large world carry-over in the face of a lower world production is a stubborn fact, the importance of which must not be ignored.

The Inevitable Result

Thus we have increased acreage, increased production and made cumulative additions to both the American and the world carry-over. As a natural and inevitable result, prices have fallen to ruinous levels.

Many of us do not like the law of supply and demand. To some it appears to be a monstrous fiction ruthlessly created by buyers and dealers to beat down the prices of farm commodities. But, like it or not, there it is. Nobody invented it. It is merely a statement of the way in which buyers and sellers the world over, and ever since the world began have acted and will act under given conditions. It is bedded deep in human nature. It applies to every product of human toil, from wheat to automobiles. If the seller has too much of a given commodity, he gets panic stricken and throws some or all of it on the market for what it will bring. If the buyers know that the supply is too large, they hold off until they think the bottom has been reached. The normal interplay of these human, selfish motives and reactions of buyers and sellers is called the law of supply and demand.

It is claimed that, since all farm products are ultimately consumed, there is never any surplus of farm products.

It is true that all foods and fibers produced on the farm are consumed—somewhere, sometime and at some price. Under the weight of a burdensome surplus, the price falls. At each successive lower price level, new outlets and uses for the product can be found. Thus ultimately the price drops until the surplus disappears. But the farmer cannot live unless the price equals his cost of production plus a profit.

Cost Doesn't Govern

When an unwieldy surplus burdens the market the crop must sell for whatever the cheapest user will pay. Under such conditions the cost of production has nothing to do with the price.

In a nutshell, then, the situation is this. There are 40 million more acres in wheat than there were before the war. For seven years the world has produced an annual average of 43 million bushels of wheat more than it consumed. Our American carry-over has piled up to the record height of 265 million bushels. The world carry-over has accumulated to nearly 500 million bushels. The new crop threatens to be larger than the last. The world price burdened by that huge surplus will be governed by the amount the cheaper users will pay. Our American price, so long as we produce for export, will be governed by the world price. Prices are disastrously low.

The case is plain enough. The vital question is, what shall be done about it?

Several programs are, or have been, proposed. Some of them are based upon

the theory that all that part of the crop which is consumed at home should be sold at the world price, plus the tariff, and that the domestic surplus should be dumped on the foreign market for what it will bring. One means proposed for doing this is the so-called equalization fee, by which the loss on the dumped surplus would be borne by the farmers. Another is the debenture plan by which the loss would be borne by the United States Treasury. Other plans for doing the same thing are proposed. They seek the same objective of tariff benefit, and involve the same program of dumping the surplus.

Another suggestion is that the Federal Farm Board should purchase on the market a large volume of wheat, say 100,000,000 bushels, and thus increase the price.

Not Temporary

If it were a situation, suddenly created, and temporary in character, the powers of the board in recognizing a stabilization corporation, to deal with a surplus might legitimately be brought to bear. But it is not a sudden emergency. It has resulted from continuous overproduction and consequent cumulative increases in the supply of wheat.

The cure for this condition is not to be found in the purchase of large amounts of wheat by the stabilization corporation. Such a course would not reduce the visible supply of wheat by a single bushel. It would not reduce world or domestic stocks of this wheat by a single pound. It would, on the other hand, gather into one mass, a vast amount of wheat, which, always present, and all the more threatening because massed under one control, would hang as a dead weight over the market and prevent the free rise in prices which we fully expect will normally occur.

To test the effect of such a purchase, let it merely be asked—what would the stabilization corporation do with it? That question is present with us now as to wheat already owned by the corporation—but unanswered. The corporation cannot dump it upon the domestic market without entirely dislocating the existing marketing and distributing machinery of the country, and it will not do so. Destroying it is unthinkable.

How Dump It?

Nor can it be dumped on the foreign market. Even if the prohibitive tariffs (such as Germany's 97c per bushel, France's 85c, Italy's 86c) could be met and overcome, it would destroy for present purposes the foreign outlet for the crop now coming to market. It would inevitably reduce the world price. But more final and forceful than either of these considerations is the fact that every foreign nation has a farm problem of its own. Every wheat importing nation is trying to stimulate its own production and to increase its own independence of imports. Consequently many of them already have an anti-dumping law.

By these laws, whenever any nation attempts to sell, in the market of another, any commodity at a price less than it is sold for at home, a tariff equal to the difference in selling prices becomes immediately effective. Thus would a debenture or equalization fee be immediately checkmated. In some cases the penalty is even more drastic. This is the final and insuperable obstacle to any scheme of subsidy which contemplates dumping the surplus at a price lower than the crop sells for in the home market.

We Protect Ours

We in the United States properly protect our own markets and our own producers from the demoralization of foreign dumping by just such a law. What would our American wheat farmers say if Argentina or Canada attempted to dump on our markets at prices lower than they accepted at home? Even if there were no anti-dumping laws, all schemes which are based on dumping the surplus at a loss, and making the loss back on domestic sales are fatally defective. The equalization fee plan and the debenture plan are, at bottom, subsidies. The only legitimate object of a subsidy is to increase production, and greater production is the inevitable result. But we are already overproducing. That is the cause of our distress. To stimulate more production by subsidies of any kind, or under any name means a larger surplus, a further depression of the price and increased distress at home.

Cure Not Overproduction

I can understand how a man might be such a glutton as to be happy in "digging his own grave with his teeth." I can see how an occasional honey bee might become so intrigued by the sweetness or the stickiness of its own product as to fall bodily into the mass and be "embalmed in its own honey." The spectacle of farmers working from daylight till dark and increasing their expenses in order to create a vast surplus in which to inter themselves and their families would be easy to understand if it occurred only occasionally. But it is a matter of annual recurrence. Each year the mountainous surplus is piled higher. Each year the depression goes lower. It is time we understand that the cure for overproduction is not more production.

Proponents of the equalization fee and of the debenture argue that these are devices for equalizing tariff benefits. The underlying objective of the tariff is to protect the home market for home producers, to keep our own people employed and to avoid measuring American standards of living against those of other nations.

Agriculture has the opportunity to obtain tariff benefits. The government cannot and does not attempt to force tariff benefits upon any industry. All it can do is to provide the rate of duty. It is then the province of each industry to accept or to decline the protection. If its production is less than the domestic market, it can get the benefit of the tariff. If it elects to produce for and to sell on the world market, it loses the protection of the tariff. Witness the automobile industry. The tariff merely offers the protection—take it or leave it.

Agriculture No Exception

In all this agriculture is no exception. For wheat, we have a large measure of tariff protection offered us—42c per bushel. We are already over-expanded. We have over-produced, and we are over-producing. If we want the benefit of that 42c per bushel, all we have to do is to bring our production down to domestic needs. It is there for us—take it or leave it.

The answer to farm distress caused by over-production is not more production. More production means merely more problems, lower prices and greater disaster. Anything which stimulates production, call it equalization fee, debenture or what not means larger and larger surpluses coming more and more into competition with foreign surpluses, produced on cheap land by cheap labor. This is not tariff equalization. This is a cheap chimera of political promise which defeats its own ends. The only answer to over-production is less production, balancing our crops against market demands, producing only such an amount as we can sell at a price which covers cost of production plus a profit.

Another Objection

I hold another objection to both the equalization fee and the debenture. They are attempts to write political answers to economic questions. The problems of American agriculture are not political problems. The problems of the farm are economic, and if solved, will be solved in the realm of economics. After ten years of blind following political will-o-the-wisps, only to find ourselves bogged down at the end, it is high time that we forget political schemes and political remedies and meet plain economic problems on an economic basis.

True, the Federal Farm Board was created by political means—but it is designed to take farm problems out of the realm of politics and find solutions in the realm of practical economics. The board is designed to help American agriculture to help itself. True also, the tariff was enacted by political agencies, and it is the best tariff agriculture ever had. But agriculture does not have the full benefit of the tariff, and never will have unless agriculture brings itself within the protection which the tariff wall sets up. To get that protection agriculture must bring its production within the domestic requirement.

The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. So runs THE BOOK. The same power which can grant subsidies can take them away and leave the industry stranded. In controlling production agriculture has an economic remedy which is not only effective and certain, but one which cannot be repealed by any act of the legislature.

How? By regulating production of farm products to the limits of market demands. By balancing production and, therefore, supply against and within probable demand. By limiting acreage planted to such as will under normal conditions produce all the foods and fibers as are needed, plus a reasonable carry-over.

Averages Tell Story

But, someone objects, you cannot control production by controlling the acreage. The seasons, weather conditions, storms, insect pests, plant diseases, not the acreage, they say, control farm production. It is perfectly true that the production of any piece of land varies with the season. A forty acres of wheat may produce 1,000 bushels of wheat one year and 100 bushels the next. But that is local. Take down the statistics on crop production for the whole country and average the production per acre over 25 years. You will find the yield per acre for the whole country to be surprisingly uniform.

On wheat, for example, during the last 25 years, the average yield per acre has been 14.5 bushels. The highest yield was in 1915 at 17 bushels; the lowest in 1916 was 12.2 bushels—a variation above average of only 17 per cent and below average of only 13 per cent.

Have Accurate Knowledge

We now have a fairly accurate knowledge of market demands. We have also an average yield per acre which is substantially accurate. If the acreage be limited to such an area, as under normal conditions will bring production within the market demand, we shall be on a sound actuarial basis. A surplus due to favorable seasons would not be of ungovernable proportions. It could be carried over. In such a case the Federal Farm Board could render a real service.

Acreage is therefore the basis of any program for bringing agricultural production within the operation of the law of supply and demand.

Not only would the reduction of wheat acreage have a favorable effect upon next year's prices, but it would materially increase the price of this year's crop. When the country understands that the farmer is going through with a definite program of reduction, the market will be relieved of the continuing threat and there will come an immediate increase in the price of the present crop. Vigorous, co-operative action among farmers to decrease acreage for the coming year should increase the gross value of the present wheat crop by a sum much larger than the loss on the reduced acreage.

But you say, shall we abandon scientific methods, scrap our machinery and let our lands lie idle while interest and taxes eat them up? Certainly not. Let us not forget that scientific principles and mechanical farming should apply to the method and the per acre cost of production. By limiting acreage it is possible to use the best methods and also to regulate the size of the crop. Let us produce what is necessary as cheaply as possible, but let us limit the amount of that production to the market needs. Profit, not surplus products, will determine prosperity. Interest and expenses are met out of surplus profit, not out of surplus production. Profit, not quantity of crop, determines the standard of living, and supports civic enterprises.

If One Man Owned

If all the wheat land in America were owned by one man, the problem would be absurdly easy. That man would plan his production. He would limit his crop to the amount which the market needs. He would reduce his acreage. He would by no means abandon scientific methods or the use of machinery. He would produce wheat as cheaply as possible but he would hold the volume of production down until the market catches up; until his wheat could be sold at a price which would pay him a profit.

Of course, the American wheat acreage will never be owned by any one man. But the problem is the same as if it were. And the solution is the same. The millions of American farmers who do own the wheat lands have the same reason for applying that solution. That is, they have the same reason as the one man would have, except that their reason is multiplied by the needs of the millions of farm families.

Those millions of families are now engaged in destructive competition with each other. Each is engaged, by his surplus production, in beating down the price of the commodity for all. Each family strikes something off of the living standards, the educational opportunities and the welfare of every other. Yet they are not enemies. They are neighbors and friends, having the same interests, the same ambitions, the same rights to an American opportunity and an American standard of living.

National Grain Corp.

(*Continued from page 10*)

very large business. Large quantities of soft red winter wheat were handled by the St. Louis and Indianapolis branch offices.

"On the early crop movement in the Pacific Northwest and in the Intermountain territory we are handling a very fair share of the wheat marketed," says a late report from the National Co-Operative. "Movement in the spring wheat territory, just starting, finds the corporation's St. Paul office, with branches at Minneapolis and Duluth, and Great Falls, Mont., well organized to handle all grain members offer for sale in those markets.

Exports Good

"Export business continues good, the corporation handling wheat direct from member co-operatives to millers and other buyers in foreign countries.

"Memberships are maintained in boards of trade and exchanges on the principal markets, and unsold stocks are being fully protected by hedges. Our main hedging office in Chicago, in charge of William C. Engel, is glad to co-operate with members at all times.

"The Grain Stabilization Corporation is co-operating with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation in every way. The large stocks of wheat owned by the Stabilization Corporation, withheld from the market under the corporation's previously announced policy, have been so handled and stored as to keep them out of the way of the new crop movement. The result has been than in the southwest, where the wheat movement now has passed its peak, there has been less congestion than usual and members have experienced no serious difficulty in having their grain promptly handled, whether they wished it stored or sold.

"There has been practically no congestion at seaboard or gulf ports, quite in contrast to conditions prevailing a year ago, when neither of the corporations was in operation.

St. Louis Consumers' Commission Reports

Presents Interesting Analysis of Milk Situation at That Market

A STRIKING picture of the St. Louis milk market, and conditions surrounding the production and marketing of milk, is presented in the report of the Consumers' Milk Commission of St. Louis released on August 6. The report signed by Mrs. George Gellhorn, Mrs. W. W. Burke and Mrs. Virgil Loeb, chairman, all prominent in local club circles, is an intelligent analysis arrived at after careful investigation.

A few large firms distributing 85 per cent of the milk consumed in St. Louis, with nearly 40 smaller dairies distributing the other 15 per cent; and out in the country some 12,000 farmers, each with a few cows, each disposing separately of his milk at the price offered him, is the picture drawn by the commission. "These farmers," states the report, "usually operate farms on which dairying is a side line. They are scattered through nearly 20 counties of Missouri and Illinois, some of them nearly 150 miles from the city.

Unregulated Production

"Time-honored methods still in use by many farmers result in an oversupply of milk at certain periods which in turn has a tendency to reduce the price paid for the product. The amount of time and labor necessary to produce this milk is enormous and the laborers include the farmer, his wife and his children. Cleanliness, according to modern standards for milk, takes time and also demands improvements which many of the farmers have not had the money to obtain.

"The individual farmer feels himself at a disadvantage, not only in the matter of price, but also in lack of knowledge of market information, of credit ratings of distributors, and in checking the weights and testing of the farmer's product which heretofore have been entirely in the hands of the dealers.

Dealers Satisfied

"The distributors, on the other hand, have appeared generally satisfied with conditions as they are, with only an occasional doubt in regard to the situation. Prices paid to the producer have been the same throughout the market, set apparently by common consent of the large dealers and accepted by the smaller. Though their past experience of dealing with producers in groups has not been satisfactory they seem to have no qualms as to the wisdom of extending the milk shed when it was to their advantage to obtain milk from more distant sources.

"The commission felt not only that the consumer was entitled to good milk of high quality at a fair price but also that consumers desired this situation under conditions that brought no hardship to any one concerned. It felt that the interest of the public in an article so important to the health of the consumer is most essential, therefore, the public should be represented in conferences dealing with milk."

Can Increase Use

The commission draws attention to the fact that the per capita consumption of milk in St. Louis is lower than in other cities and that with quality improvement and judicious advertising people would consume more healthful dairy products. The commission gives its unqualified endorsement to the plan of collective bargaining as a fair method of establishing a price acceptable to producer, dealer and consumer. It recommends a plan to secure more even production of milk throughout the year and suggests that responsibility for this goal rests with the farmer.

The commission's report cites testimony of individual farmers revealing that many are receiving no profit from their milk while others are losing money. **"The commission is convinced that the producer should receive more money for his product,"** states the report, **"but is not convinced that the increase should be made through higher prices to the consumer."**

Four Conferences

During the course of the investigation, four conferences lasting from six to eight hours each were held. Producers, dealers and consumers were represented. The plan as outlined elsewhere in this issue was finally adopted.

Commenting on the agreement between the producers and distributors which is similar to the base and surplus plan followed at Chicago, Pittsburgh and other large markets, the Consumers' Commission said the agreement has been accepted by the larger dealers with the sole exception of the Pevely Dairy Company, and its acceptance by the smaller dairies is confidently expected. "If the Pevely Dairy Company does not co-operate with the other dealers, producers and consumers in establishing the National Dairy Council, its non-participation in this quality dairy program will put it in a rather indefensible position. It has been the experience in other cities that sometimes one larger dealer has taken longer than the others to see the value of such a plan as is here imposed, but this fact has not impaired the plan in other cities nor will it delay its successful working out in St. Louis.

A New Era

"The commission believes that the agreement means the beginning of a new era of good will between the distributors and producers in the St. Louis milk shed and that it will be a benefit to all parties concerned. To the producers it represents an opportunity to realize their aims; to the distributor it represents an opportunity for a stabilized market and reduction of surplus; and the consumer, who pays the 13c for a quart of milk is given a voice in its just distribution. To the community as a whole it means an improved milk supply with St. Louis taking its place among other cities of the country in the establishment of an equitable and orderly marketing plan. The Consumers' Mlik Commission has a continuing responsibility in seeing that this plan is carried out which it accepts as a duty and privilege."



Jas. C. Stone



S. H. Thompson

JAMES C. STONE, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board and formerly manager of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association of Kentucky, has been engaged for two speaking dates at Farm Bureau district picnics to be held at Monmouth on August 29 and at Jacksonville on August 30.

Sam Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be the speaker at the 19th district picnic to be held in Crystal Lake Park, Urbana, Champaign county, August 27. Secretary M. S. Winder of the A. F. B. F. spoke at the 25th district picnic, Sparta, on August 14.

President Earl C. Smith, who is convalescing in a private hospital in Chicago following an operation, has been forced to cancel all his picnic speaking dates. These have been assigned to Secretary Metzger and other members of the I. A. A. staff.

Thos. H. Roberts, for more than seven years adviser in DeKalb county, resigned some time ago to manage a canning factory at Sycamore.

St. Louis Milk Plan Is Finally Adopted

Agreement Between Dealers and Producers Calls for Base and Surplus Rating, Get Fairer Price

RECOGNITION by the dealers on the St. Louis milk market of the producers' right to bargain for a fair price and better market conditions was obtained following a recent conference in which producers, distributors and consumers were represented in St. Louis.

The victory culminated successful efforts by the producers during the last eleven and one-half months to organize the bargaining association, Sanitary Milk Producers, and so gain representation on the market.

As a result of the recent conference the dealers agreed to a gradual increase in price, endorsed the base rating plan by which each farmer carries his own burden of surplus, and agreed to check testing by representatives of the dairymen.

Milk $2.43 Per Cwt.

Under the new arrangement all milk delivered during August will be paid for at the rate of $1.90 per cwt. But beginning September 1 the price will be $2.10 per cwt., then for the next three months, namely, October, November, December, the base price to be paid for all fluid sales will be $2.43 gross from which a slight deduction will be made to pay the 3 cent check-off to the co-operative association and for the quality improvement fund.

Each producer's base amount for 1931 will be the average production of his herd in the six months ending December 31, 1930. The Sanitary Milk Producers will receive a 3 cent per cwt. check-off on all members' milk. Under the terms of the agreement a non-member may not get more for his milk net than the member receives after the latter has paid his check-off. It was agreed to promote a joint quality improvement campaign throughout the area in co-operation with the National Dairy Council. A unit of the council will be formed at St. Louis in the near future.

1c for Quality Improvement

The important work designed to give the city of St. Louis the highest quality milk of any city in the country will be financed by a contribution of 1 cent per cwt. by the producers which is to be matched by a similar contribution from the dealers. Non-members will have deducted 2 cents per cwt. for the quality improvement campaign.

"This money will be spent by the dairy industry at St. Louis," said A. D. Lynch, I. A. A. Dairy Marketing director, in explaining the project. "St. Louis has a good milk supply at the present time, but it can be greatly improved. We want to give the consumer as good or better milk than any received on any market in America. After we have raised the standard of our product to the highest possible level we intend to carry on a joint campaign to increase sales. The people of St. Louis are not consuming enough dairy products per capita. An increase of 10 per cent in consumption within two years is probable and a 20 per cent increase in the next few years is not impossible. The first job is to see that our product is the purest and the best that can be produced, our next job is to merchandise it and advertise its superiority as a food."

Advisory Committee

A joint advisory committee composed of three producers, three dealers and three consumers has been appointed to hear grievances brought by any representative in the name of the three groups.

The Sanitary Milk Producers with a present membership of 6,600 obtained during the past eleven and one-half months set a new pace in co-operative milk marketing development. Never before has an organization been so well developed and recognition obtained in so short a time. While the Pevely Dairy Company, one of the largest dealers on the market, has not yet approved all the provisions of the marketing plan, it is confidently believed that it will co-operate for the welfare of all when it fully understands everything involved.

Open New Offices

The Sanitary Milk Producers will occupy offices in the Railway Exchange Building in St. Louis. President E. W. Tiedemann who, in co-operation with the Farm Bureau directors, has been directing organization work during the past year, has been named organization manager. Other officers of the collective bargaining association are Martin Ehmler, Orchard Farm, Missouri, vice-president; E. H. Isenberg, Edwardsville, Illinois, secretary, and G. R. Pearce, Jerseyville, treasurer.

At Insurance Convention

"Are Multiple Lines Desirable in Mutual Insurance Companies" is the subject of an address delivered before the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies in the annual meeting at Los Angeles, Cal., on Aug. 19 by J. H. Kelker, active manager of the Farmers' Mutual Reinsurance Co.

V. Vaniman, director of service for the I. A. A., is attending the meeting, while on vacation, in an unofficial capacity.

Lynch Takes Job with Sanitary Producers

To Manage Milk Co-Operative Representing St. Louis Dairymen

A. D. LYNCH, director of dairy marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association since 1922, resigned last week to become general manager of the Sanitary Milk Producers, co-operative producers' organization at St. Louis. Mr. Lynch contemplates assuming his new duties with the dairymen's organization around Oct. 1.

Mr. Lynch, a graduate of the South Dakota State Agricultural College, left the management of a successful creamery in the State of Vermont to become assistant to Prof. Chris Larsen, dairy marketing director for the I. A. A. from 1920-1922. When Prof. Larsen accepted the post as dean of the Agricultural College in South Dakota, Lynch was promoted to his place.



A. D. Lynch

Helped Producers

During the past seven years Mr. Lynch has made a notable record co-operating with the Farm Bureaus in organizing the milk and butterfat producers of Illinois into co-operative associations to give them a measure of bargaining power and a voice in the sale of their products.

In addition to the early produce marketing associations, Director Lynch laid the ground work and assisted throughout the development in most cases of milk and dairy co-operatives at Quincy, Peoria, Chicago, St. Louis, Bloomington, Decatur, DeKalb, Rock Island, Freeport, Springfield, and other points. Several successful co-operative creameries in northwestern Illinois were assisted in their early stages of development and during recent years Mr. Lynch has given considerable time in an advisory capacity to the producers' organization at Peoria, Bloomington, Champaign and Decatur.

Action regarding Mr. Lynch's resignation awaits the next meeting of the I. A. A. board of directors.

I. A. A. Board to Elect Director for 24th Dist.

Method of Filling Vacancies Explained in Statement by Kirkpatrick

THE vacancy in the board of directors of the I. A. A. caused by the death of Chas. L. Scott of Grayville has aroused much interest over the state in the method provided by the constitution and by-laws filling such a vacancy.

An opinion submitted to the directors by Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel, at their last meeting advises as follows:

"Section 6 of Article II of the by-laws of Illinois Agricultural Association provides that the board of directors shall elect a successor qualified to hold office for the unexpired term of office of the director. This section further provides that in the selection of a director by the board to fill a vacancy, the selection shall be made from members residing in the district, and that the board of directors in making such selection shall give preference to the informal nominations solicited from the delegates representing the members in the congressional district.

"I am of the opinion that the board of directors should take action at its next meeting authorizing and directing the secretary of the association to solicit nominations of persons qualified from the several delegates in the district. After selection has been made from the delegates within the district for informal nominations, and after reasonable opportunity has been given to such delegates to respond to such informal nominations, the board of directors should proceed to the election of a member to fill the vacancy.

"The board can select a member from the informal nominations made by the delegates or elect from among other persons qualified to act as a member of your board. The selection of a member from the informal nominations is not mandatory but should, in my opinion, be carefully considered and selection made therefrom as a matter of good administrative policy."

On motion duly made by Mr. Wright, seconded by Mr. Black, it was unanimously moved at the July 22 meeting of the board "That the secretary of the Association be authorized and directed to carry out the provisions of Section 6 of Article II of the By-Laws of the Association in filling the vacancy in the board of directors, created by the death of Mr. Charles L. Scott."

In the meantime representatives of the counties in the 24th congressional district had held a meeting at Carmi and selected W. A. Grant of Harrisburg to represent the district at I. A. A. board meetings in an informal capacity until a successor to the late Mr. Scott is legally elected. Mr. Grant attended the board meeting on July 22, and was invited to be present at the August meeting pending the election of a successor.

IN MEMORIAM

NEWS of the untimely death of Charles L. Scott, director on the I. A. A. board from the 24th district, who passed away at his home in Edwards county the morning of July 15, was received with great sorrow at the I. A. A. offices in Chicago, and by Farm Bureau members throughout sections where Mr. Scott was well known.

For years Charles L. Scott has been identified prominently with the Farm Bureau movement in southeastern Illinois. He was an outstanding leader in his community, a former member of the state legislature, was a charter member of the Edwards County Farm Bureau, and for years was on its executive committee.



Chas. L. Scott

Mr. Scott was a grain farmer and for the past five years represented Illinois wheat growers on the board of directors of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association with headquarters at Indianapolis. He served as president of the association for one year, and more recently was vice-president the Central States Grain Elevator Corporation.

The heat accompanied by overexertion during the harvest season and a chronic, internal disorder are thought to have been the cause of Mr. Scott's sudden passing on.

W. L. Cope of Salem and Fred Dietz of De Soto represented the I. A. A. at the funeral on July 17.

At its regular meeting in Chicago on July 22, the Board of Directors passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, In the death of Charles L. Scott, a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association, there has been lost to the state and to his community one of its foremost citizens, a man of keen intellect, of genial personality, a builder of constructive force, and a counsellor of wisdom, now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association, being deeply sensible of the loss thus sustained, shall and it hereby does note in its records its tribute to the life and worth of Mr. Charles L. Scott, and its appreciation of his noble character and the eminent services he has rendered to his country and to humanity; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be tendered to his bereaved family and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting of the board of directors."

Advisers Move

MALCOLM H. WATSON, county adviser in Kendall county, recently resigned to go into the oil business in the state of Colorado. His successor is W. P. Miller, formerly farm adviser in Brown county. Miller began work in Kendall county August 1.

E. A. Carncross, farm adviser for the past eight years in DuPage county, where he made an excellent record of accomplishment, recently resigned to become general agent to handle the various Farm Bureau insurance services in Cook county.

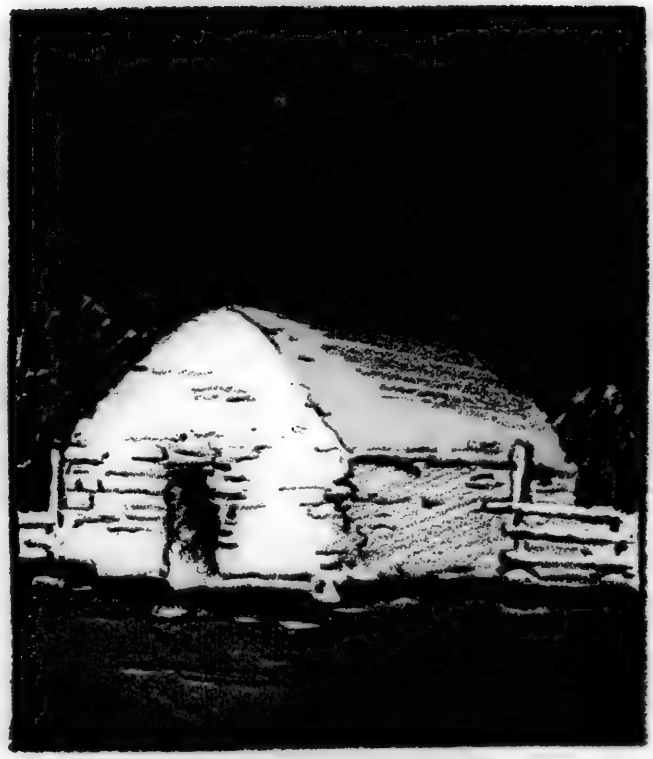
O. L. Welch of Sciota, McDonough County Farm Bureau, has been employed to succeed J. H. Lloyd as farm adviser in Hancock county.

Mr. Welch graduated from the University of Illinois in 1922, and since that time has operated a 320-acre grain and live stock farm about a mile north of Sciota. He has been a leader in many community enterprises. He will begin work about Sept. 1.

LIBRARY

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Powder Magazine at Fort Chartres Built in 1756

SEPTEMBER, 1930

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Powder Magazine at Fort Chartres Built in 1756

BURNASH, LIBR'N
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SEPTEMBER, 1930



This automobile was parked on a busy city street when it caught fire. The local fire department came on the run tying up traffic for more than an hour.

ARE YOU PROTECTED AGAINST FIRE?



Fire



Theft



Liability and Property Damage



Collision

WHEN fire attacks your automobile or truck it usually means a total loss. The salvage value of a car ravaged by fire is very low.

FIRE destroys thousands of motor cars every year. Why take a chance on losing your investment when at low cost you can secure protection in your own company, the Illinois Agricultural Mutual.

FIRE and theft protection on cars and trucks is offered Farm Bureau members at cost. The company pays the actual value of the car when destroyed by fire or stolen. Your car is protected regardless of where it is at the time of the accident. It may be burned up inside your garage, in a barn, on a country road, or in town. Wherever you go you are protected.

A FULL coverage policy in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual includes protection not only against fire and theft, but also against public liability and property damage, collision, windstorm, and hail. Stationery object collision insurance can be obtained at a slight additional cost.

See your local agent, county Farm Bureau, or write to us for particulars.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 9 **September, 1930** **Volume 8**

I. A. A. States Stand on Revenue Amendment

A Statement of Position Relative to the Proposed Amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution, Adopted by the Board of Directors, Illinois Agricultural Association Sept. 12, 1930.

AFTER carefully considering all available information about the revenue amendment and its probable effect, if adopted, the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association herewith presents a statement setting forth its position and recommendation to the membership.

The amendment is greatly changed from the carefully considered provisions recommended by the Revenue Investigation Commission which were endorsed, in spirit and purpose, by several state-wide organizations, including the I. A. A. Most of the changes were brought about by amendments introduced and urged by Chicago legislators. With no time adequately to consider the probable effect of such changes, they were accepted by most of the legislators from down-state districts in the belief that otherwise no amendment could secure the two-thirds vote necessary for submission.

The proposed amendment would not, of itself, set up any new system of revenue. It would remove certain restrictions now imposed on the General Assembly, and would impose some new restrictions. The most important proposed changes are analyzed below to show not only what they would permit or would not permit, but also their probable effect on the revenue system of the state.

Classification of Property

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If the amendment is adopted, there can be no doubt that the General Assembly will be strongly urged to classify intangible property separately in order to tax it on its value at low rates. In other states, the taxation of intangibles, such as stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages and money, at low rates, usually between one-fourth and one-tenth of the rate applied to real estate, has never prevented extensive evasion or produced more than a very small percentage of the total revenues. There is no reason to believe that it would be administered with any greater success in this state, where at least one-half of the households, most of them in Cook County, completely evade taxation not only of intangible but even of tangible personal property. The Illinois Agricultural Association has long opposed this use of classification. Low-rate taxation of intangibles would not save real estate from increasingly confiscatory taxes.

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This automobile was parked on a busy city street when it caught fire. The local fire department came on the run tying up traffic for more than an hour.

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A FULL coverage policy in the Illinois Agricultural Mutual includes protection not only against fire and theft, but also against public liability and property damage, collision, windstorm, and hail. Stationery object collision insurance can be obtained at a slight additional cost.

See your local agent, county Farm Bureau, or write to us for particulars.

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Number 9 | September, 1930 | Volume 8

I. A. A. States Stand on Revenue Amendment

A Statement of Position Relative to the Proposed Amendment to the Revenue Article of the State Constitution, Adopted by the Board of Directors, Illinois Agricultural Association Sept. 12, 1930.

AFTER carefully considering all available information about the revenue amendment and its probable effect, if adopted, the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association herewith presents a statement setting forth its position and recommendation to the membership.

The amendment is greatly changed from the carefully considered provisions recommended by the Revenue Investigation Commission which were endorsed, in spirit and purpose, by several state-wide organizations, including the I. A. A. Most of the changes were brought about by amendments introduced and urged by Chicago legislators. With no time adequately to consider the probable effect of such changes, they were accepted by most of the legislators from down-state districts in the belief that otherwise no amendment could secure the two-thirds vote necessary for submission.

The proposed amendment would not, of itself, set up any new system of revenue. It would remove certain restrictions now imposed on the General Assembly, and would impose some new restrictions. The most important proposed changes are analyzed below to show not only what they would permit or would not permit, but also their probable effect on the revenue system of the state.

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To illustrate the declining taxable values in rural communities, the cases of two rural counties in Kentucky were cited. In 1920 the assessed valuation of one Kentucky county was $6,101,980. In 1930, ten years later, tax valuations in the same county had declined to $3,671,503. In another rural county in the same state, valuations for tax purposes declined from $5,338,280 in 1920 to $4,384,281 in 1930. Mr. Thompson expressed the belief that farmers have kept up their standard of living largely by eating into capital investments during the last 10 years.

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Sec. 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed, in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

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Sec. 2. If a tax is imposed on incomes the state shall not receive more than 15 per centum of the proceeds thereof after deducting the cost of collection except by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly. And unless otherwise provided by a similar two-thirds vote the remainder shall be distributed among the several counties in the ratio which the total collected from taxpayers of each county bears to the total collected from taxpayers of the whole state, and the amount allocated to each county may be further divided among the county and other municipal corporations within or partly within such county as the General Assembly may from time to time by general law direct. Other taxes collected by the state may be distributed in whole or in part among the counties and other municipal corporations in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct by general law.

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Editor, George Thiem

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The Revenue Amendment

THE position of the Illinois Agricultural Association on the proposed revenue amendment is set forth at length in the article beginning on page 3. We commend it for your careful study and consideration. The attitude expressed in this statement was adopted only after careful and deliberate thought of all the possibilities for tax reform should the proposed amendment be enacted into law. For the benefit of those who wish to study and compare the exact wording of the present revenue article, and the wording in the proposed amendment, both are published side by side on page 5.

I. A. A. States Stand on Revenue Amendment

(*Continued from page* 3)

corporate purposes of such taxing districts. Under this provision, no taxes collected by the sttae can now be distributed to any taxing district for unrestricted use. Neither the State School Fund nor the Gasoline Tax Fund are exceptions to this rule, because the state directs the manner of using both.

The amendment, if adopted, would modify the above restrictions, first, not only by permitting but by directing that 85 per cent of the net proceeds of any tax imposed upon income be returned to the counties in proportion to the amount collected in each, unless the percentage named were decreased by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly; second, by permitting the General Assembly, by general law, to provide for the further distribution of the amount allocated to each county among the county and other taxing districts wholly or partly therein; third, by permitting the General Assembly, in such manner as it may direct by general law, to provide for the distribution of any part of other taxes collected by the state among the counties and other taxing districts.

Limitation Bad Feature

The state should not be limited to 15 per cent of the net proceeds of any tax upon income. The legislative experience of the association shows the extreme improbability of the two-thirds vote necessary to increase the percentage to more than 15. Much more probable would be a decrease in the percentage to be retained by the state, a change requiring only a majority vote of the members elected to each House. So severe a limitation upon the state would surely prevent it from receiving the revenue from income taxes necessary to enable it to assume certain indispensable functions, the most important of which is the assuring of equal educational opportunities to every child in the state.

It should not be made possible for the General Assembly, by majority vote, to provide for the distribution of any part of other taxes collected by the state. There being no provision to the contrary, the granting of such power would include not only all new forms of taxation adopted hereafter, except only a tax on incomes, but also all taxes now collected and wholly retained by the state. Except in the general property tax and in the simplest forms of personal income taxes, it is difficult if not impossible to determine the place of origin of income out of which taxes are paid.

How Determine Sources of Income?

For example, it is impossible to locate the various geographical sources of income out of which the state now rightfully collects and retains an average total of $17,000,000 in taxes per year on inheritances, corporations and insurance privileges. It is impossible also to distinguish between local communities and others in the benefits conferred by some kinds of improvements, especially good roads. It is right, therefore, that the state should retain control of the motor license fees, now over $17,000,000 per year, and the gasoline taxes, now about $25,000,000 per year, for the improvement and maintenance of the public highways.

The legislative experience of the association indicates that the adoption of the amendment would be followed by the most insistent demand by various taxing districts that inheritance taxes, corporation taxes, insurance privilege taxes, and even gasoline taxes be distributed for unrestricted uses. The state would probably soon be stripped of most of the revenues now collected from sources other than the property tax, causing a heavy increase in taxes on property even to maintain present state functions, doing irreparable injury to the improvement and maintenance of the state and county highway systems, and making it impossible for the state to assume highly desirable or even necessary additional functions without further heavy increase in property taxes.

Making Local Improvements by Special Taxation of Contiguous Property

Adoption of the amendement would enable the General Assembly to vest the corporate authorities not only of cities, towns and villages, which alone are named in the present revenue article, but also of sanitary districts, park

districts, and other municipalities, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. The words "other municipalities" include all taxing districts not specifically named.

Without any mention of taxing districts other than cities, towns and villages, it is usually believed that the General Assembly cannot now vest the authorities of such other taxing districts with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property. This implied present restriction has doubtless prevented many attempts to secure the enactment of laws granting such power. Experience in other states, notably Iowa and Ohio, demonstrates the danger of confiscatory special taxes on contiguous property for road purposes. The proposed amendment would open wide the door for confiscatory special taxes, especially on contiguous property, for many purposes.

Summary and Conclusions

The Illinois Agricultural Association has long been and is now heartily in favor of properly amending the revenue article of the state constitution. The pending amendment contains some good features which the association would approve, if they could be voted on separately. Along with the good features of the amendment, however, are several provisions which would be wholly improper in our constitution, since they would make our taxing system still more burdensome to most property, especially real estate.

Such improper provisions are:

1. **A grant to the General Assembly of such broad power to classify property as to permit the use of different standards of value and different tax rates, as in the low-rate taxation of intangibles.**
2. **The restriction of the state to a portion of any tax on incomes which would be wholly inadequate to its needs.**
3. **A provision permitting the state to be stripped of the greater portion or all of its present revenue from inheritance, corporation and insurance privilege taxes and even gasoline taxes, which would further hamper the state and make it more dependent on property taxes.**
4. **A provision permitting these various taxes, after being taken away from the state (where alone they would be large enough to be replacement taxes and decrease the levies on property) to be distributed among so many taxing districts and usually in such small amounts that they could no longer be lieu taxes, but would be additional taxes.**
5. **A provision permitted ANY taxing district to levy confiscatory taxes by special assessment on contiguous rural property for local improvements.**

The Illinois Agricultural Association is convinced that the improper provisions proposed in the pending amendment, if adopted, not only could but would have very bad results on tangible property, and most of all on real estate. The good provisions of the amendment are far outweighed by its bad provisions. The Illinois Agricultural Association, therefore, has no choice but to refuse any support for the amendment. It regrets the delay of four years before a proper amendment can be submitted, but believes that delay is far safer than the incorporation of dangerous and improper provisions in a constitution so notoriously difficult to amend. In the meantime, much can be done not only in better enforcing the present revenue laws, but also in using the great power given the General Assembly by the present constitution, under which an income tax free from the restrictions proposed in the amendment can be enacted. Thus would be made possible the use of revenue derived from such a tax to reduce or replace property taxes.

Clay County Enforces the Law

ONE of the iniquities of the general property tax is that it is not enforced impartially. The state constitution provides that all property shall pay a tax according to its value. Following the lines of least resistance, the assessor invariably lists real estate first because it is eaily accessible. You can't hide land, buildings, live stock, and farm machinery. Nor can you easily obscure their value. But with personal property, including household goods, clothing, jewels, motor cars, etc., it is different, particularly in our towns and cities. These either escape taxation altogether or else they are assessed notoriously low. Thus the burden of taxation falls unfairly on real estate.

In Clay county, Illinois, the local board of review, we are informed, is attempting to improve its enforcement of the property tax. Overassessment of farm lands and improvements disclosed by the Farm Bureau is being met with a flat 20 per cent reduction. The loss in revenue will be made up by assessing personal property on the same basis as real estate is taxed. "In my town," said a Clay county citizen, "fifty dollars is the highest value placed on any taxpayer's personal property." Not even the price of a good radio. In Chicago, 85 per cent of the people pay no personal property taxes. The Clay County Board of Review is to be commended for its effort at law enforcement.

Dr. Warren Forecasts

THE overwhelmingly important cause of the agricultural depression is falling prices and consequently maladjustment between farm and retail prices, all of which is due to an increasing value of gold, Dr. G. F. Warren explained to the international conference of agricultural economists' meeting at Cornell University recently.

The depression will last as long as material deflation continues, and for a number of years after. If deflation should discontinue now, the increased efficiency in farming, increasing efficiency in handling products, and the infinite number of adjustments in other prices might be expected to end the agricultural depression in ten years or less, he predicted. "I believe, however," said Dr. Warren, "that prices will continue to decline to the pre-war level and probably they will go below that level. When the decline stops, several years will be necessary to overcome the agricultural depression."

The individual farmer should anticipate still lower prices, and be careful about long-time debts, except for things that are below pre-war prices. He must reduce his costs of production. He should not buy land nor work land that does not produce a high output for each hour of labor. He should make labor-saving plans of operation. His business should be large enough to fully employ all of his time and that of his labor. He should obtain high crop yields by using fertilizers which are cheap, and by discontinuing to work land that does not give high yields, Dr. Warren advised.



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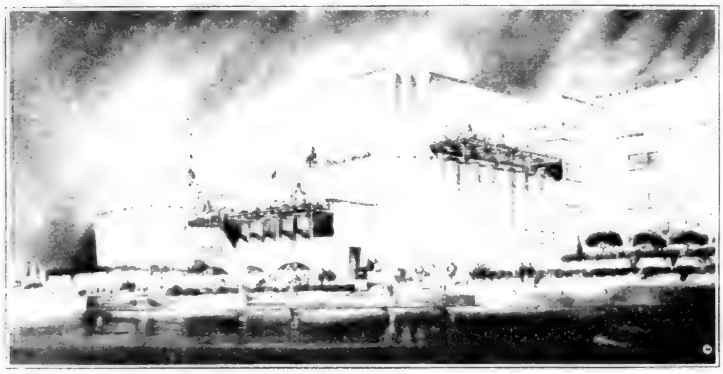
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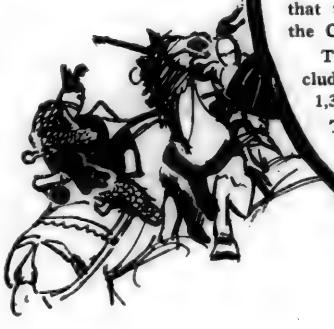
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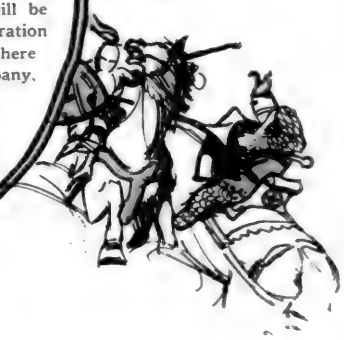
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Observations

IN a previous issue of the RECORD we attempted to give our impressions gained on an automobile trip to Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, of the federal government's western land policy, and its effect on corn belt agriculture.

During the journey over the great plains and through the mountains we saw several of the more important land reclamation projects including North Platte and Shoshone in Nebraska and Wyoming, Sun River, Milk River, and Lower Yellowstone in Montana. In addition, we observed that millions of acres of grazing lands had been brought under cultivation by dry land farmers, largely as a result of governmental influence. Ambitious western railroads, anxious to build up their income hauling farm products, strongly supported and helped initiate the acreage-extension, surplus-producing program.

On further investigation of federal reclamation work we find that the Reclamation Act was approved June 17, 1902. "Congress passed this act," declares the Bureau of Reclamation, "in order that *large areas of lands suitable for irrigation farming in arid states might provide homes for citizens, increase the agricultural area of the country, and make beneficial use of two of its national assets, land and water.*" There you have the government's policy during the last 30 years set forth in bold relief. Agriculture has been regarded as a way of living, not as a business or an industry subject to the same economic laws as any other business or industry.

It was inevitable that sooner or later agriculture would develop an acute pain in the stomach from too much food. "Farming in the United States was not on a satisfactory basis before the war," said President Hoover in one of his campaign speeches. How could it be with farm production being stepped up blindly without regard to what the market would take at a profitable price?

There are 25 gigantic federal irrigation projects located in whole or in part in 15 of our arid western states. On June 30, 1924, 22 years after the passage of the Reclamation Act, a volume of water had been impounded in reservoirs or diverted from regular stream channels sufficiently large to irrigate 1,718,400 acres of project lands and to furnish supplemental irrigation under the Warren Act of 1911, to 1,213,700 acres of land having an insufficient water right for full crop production. Since that time there has been considerable additional development.

All this competition to the cornbelt farmer was financed by the government without interest. The Act of 1902 provided that funds obtained from the sale of public lands in 16 of the arid western states should be used for the examination and construction of federal reclamation projects. Soon after the act was passed construction work began. Within a few years all the funds made available were gone and an additional sum of $20,000,000 was appropriated. Further appropriations were made from time to time to water more acres, grow more crops and produce more cheap food.

The Reclamation Act and amendments thereto provide that those who settle upon reclaimed lands need not pay any interest on the money invested in construction work necessary to make water available to the farmer. The original practice was to divide each farmer's assessment into ten yearly installments. More recently the payments have been divided into 20 yearly instalments without interest, and the government has had difficulty in collecting because of low prices for wheat, barley, sugar beats, oats, corn, alfalfa and beans grown on these irrigated lands.

In effect, the federal government has been in the farming business, assisting in creating farm crop surpluses, since the dawn of the 20th century. It apparently felt that population would grow faster than the food supply; that agricultural expansion was a good thing for the country. The middlemen, speculators and the railroads never uttered a word of protest at the government's efforts in stimulating agricultural production. It was alright with them to see the business of established farmers in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri and other mid-west states undermined by government subsidy to a new group of competitors on land that had better remained idle. But it's all wrong now for the government to help solve the problem it assisted in creating; to aid the farmer in regulating and controlling the production and marketing of his products. It is, to hear them tell it. E .G. T.



SANGAMON AND MONTGOMERY F. B. TEAMS PLAY NIGHT BASEBALL
Farm Bureau teams from Sangamon and Montgomery counties initiated night baseball in the State Farm Bureau Lague several weeks ago when they played an "after dark" game on the Three-I League diamond at Springfield. Earl C. Smith, I. A. A. president, threw the first ball to start the game. The diamond was made light as day by powerful electric lamps.

Elect Directors

Directors elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Grain Corporation on September 2 in Chicago were as follows: J. C. Sailor, John Stout, Claude Thorpe, E. E. Stevenson, G. C. Johnstone, Warren Watson, O. G. Anderson, Chas. Schmidt, B. L. Baird, Bert Loudenbach, Carl P. Griffiths, Ralph Mills, J. Fred Romine, and Geo. J. Stoll.

Routine business and recent developments toward becoming established as a regional grain marketing agency for the State of Illinois were discussed.

Representatives from a majority of the stockholder members attended the meeting.

Opens St. Louis Office

THE Mid-West Grain Corporation, sales agency for the Illinois Grain Corporation, representing the Federal Farm Board plan of grain marketing in Illinois, opened a branch office in room 514, Merchants Exchange building, St. Louis, Mo., on September 4.

Geo. C. Martin, an experienced grain man and formerly president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, has been employed to manage the St. Louis office.

Mr. Martin will handle all grain shipped to the Illinois co-operative at St. Louis serving all members and farmers' elevators in that territory, and furnishing St. Louis cash market bids.

Concentration of Selling Power Farmers Need

"Jim" Stone Tells How Agriculture Can Meet Organization of Industry, at Monmouth and Jacksonville Picnics

HOW farmers can meet industrial organization by which stockholders of a corporation concentrate their money and buying power under the control of a few intelligent managers, was told by James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, who spoke at Farm Bureau district picnics in Monmouth and Jacksonville, August 29 and 30 respectively.

"Farmers, likewise, can concentrate their products and their individual selling power under the control of co-operative marketing associations," said Mr. Stone. "The methods of operation of these two organizations, the corporation and the co-operative marketing association, are similar and the objects to be accomplished are the same in both.

A Modern Plant

"The successful manufacturer has a well-constructed, conveniently arranged plant with modern machinery and employs capable and efficient management. If he did not do this he could not meet the competition of the plant which is competently and efficiently managed. In fact, the main object of any successful industrial plant is to manufacture the best possible produce at the lowest possible cost, and industry has been able to accomplish this by employing the best expert ability.

Talk Down Own Business

"Another fundamental in connection with industrial success," said Mr. Stone, "is that production is regulated in large measure to potential consumer demand and is sold to the public through a highly organized and efficient sales department."

Here the speaker paused to reveal one apparent difference between stockholders of a corporation and members of a co-operative association. "Too many farmers talk down their own business," he said. "Moreover, they listen to attacks against their own organization without defending it. Most stockholders of a corporation boost it and defend it against attacks. But not so with many farmers. They not only listen passively to malicious propaganda spread by their enemies, but they even go so far as to attack their own business, their own organization, when it should have their full support and co-operation. Farmers too often listen gullibly to falsehoods about their leaders and their co-operatives, expressed by those who have a selfish interest in retaining control of the selling end of the farmer's business, without a word of protest. You don't hear stockholders of a corporation talk it down like some farmers do their co-operative."

Continuing the analogy between industry and agriculture, Mr. Stone pointed out that there are some six and one-half million farmers operating that number of individual farm factories, largely without regard to what their neighbors are doing or what the market will take at a profitable price.

Each a Manufacturer

"Each individual farmer is a manufacturer," he said. "His farm is his plant. If his soil is fertile and his farm machinery modern, his plant is then well equipped to produce a good quality product at a reasonable cost. If his land is poor and his machinery inadequate, he has a hard time to compete with the farmer whose land is fertile and who uses up-to-date machinery to cultivate it."

The speaker cautioned farmers to keep in touch with the latest developments in research carried on by the state experiment station and advocated by the county advisers. He suggested that farmers get all the available information regarding probable market requirements and then adjust their production in line with this information.

Heed U. S. Reports

"For several years the Department of Agriculture at planting and breeding time has been supplying farmers valuable information about the prospective supply and demand of agricultural commodities. Where the situation seemed

"YOU can't legislate the farmer rich. It is possible to give equal opportunity to agriculture, and the Marketing Act opens the way. It is our job to use the law in helping the farmer. If it hurts someone else it is just too bad."

The speaker suggested that it might be necessary sooner or later to adopt a plan of grading land according to its fertility, in the interest of adjusting production to demand. "We can't possibly grow wheat on $200 land in Kentucky," he said, "and compete with the Kansas farmer who grows wheat as successfully on land valued at $12 to $15 an acre. We must learn to produce the best product possible at the lease cost."



Jns. C. Stone

Referring to the production of tobacco in his home state, he pointed out that the four or five buyers of that product who purchase nearly 90 per cent of the Burley tobacco grown there have all the advantage in buying from 150,000 unorganized producers, where the weakest grower, financially, sets the price of the crop.

Mr. Stone was introduced by President Earl C. Smith, who made his first public appearance since his recent illness.

In a short preliminary talk Mr. Smith outlined the setup of the Illinois Grain Corporation, stating that the opposition to co-operative grain marketing program apparently was being financed by enemies of farmer co-operation. He stated that an announcement regarding the I. A. A.'s policy on the proposed revenue amendment would be made following the next meeting of the board of directors.

to warrant, the Department has sounded warnings against increased production that would result in larger crops than the potential market could absorb. Not enough attention has been paid by farmers in the past to these outlook reports. I am not going to suggest the reason, but merely call that fact to your attention. The time has come when farmers must not only do some thinking on this subject but some acting as well if they wish to improve their financial position.

Sheep Industry Cited

"An instance of how producers have ignored warnings against overproduction and are now suffering from that lack of action is furnished in the sheep industry. As early as 1927 sheep producers were warned against an impending surplus unless greater caution was used in increasing their herds. There was no response and the warning was repeated in 1928. The same thing happened that year and another warning was issued in 1929. A short crop last year helped to defer the adverse effect of the surplus until last fall when lamb prices in Chicago, which had been from $13 to $16, were carried down to prices of $10 and lower. The lamb crop this year was two million head greater than that of 1929 and this increased production still remains to be disposed of before improvement to a more profitable level can be hoped for.

Big Crops Vs. Small

"I am going to give you a few figures now on some other commodities that show how big crops returned to the farmer less than he got for small crops. In 1928 farmers produced 49 million head of hogs, which was 9 million head more than the crop of 1926, and the farm value was 140 million dollars less than it was for the smaller crop of 1926. The biggest hog crop of the past six years was that of 1929 when 11,353 million pounds were slaughtered under Federal inspection. The smallest in that period was in 1926 when the slaughter was 9,633 million pounds. For the crop of 1,720 million pounds more in 1929 the producer received 68 million dollars less.

"Beef cattle production in 1929 was the smallest in the past six years and brought the grower the most money. Slaughter under Federal inspection was 7,940 million pounds, for which the producer received 968 million dollars. In 1926 it was 9,814 million pounds and the producer got only 943 million dollars, or 25 million dollars less for a 25 per cent greater production.

"The corn crop of 2,300 million bushels in 1924 had a farm value of 300 million dollars more than one of 600 million bushels larger in 1925.

Potatoes and Cotton

"The record of returns for potato crops over a period of years shows that the growers get more for a crop under 400 million bushels than they do for a crop in excess of 400 million bushels. The smallest potato crop in the past six years was 321 million bushels and the bumper crop of that period was 463 million bushels in 1928. The 1928 crop of 142 million bushels more showed a return to the farmer of 242 million dollars less.

"The smallest cotton crop of the past ten years was that of 1923, being only 10,140,000 bales. The biggest was in 1926, amounting to 17,977,000 bales. The cotton farmers got 589 million dollars more for their crop in 1923 than they did in 1926, when they had 7,837,000 more bales of cotton.

Duties of Board

"Among the duties imposed upon the Farm Board by the Agricutural Marketing Act are these:

1. To keep advised from any available sources and make report as to crop prices, experiences, prospects, supply and demand at home and abroad;

2. To investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and to advise as to the prevention of such overproduction.

"Thus it will be seen that in urging farmers to adjust their production as nearly as possible to the potential consumer demand we are simply doing a part of the job entrusted to us by Congress. In addition to helping supply farmers with all available information on supply and demand conditions at planting time together with suggestions in regard to adjustments that may appear desirable, the Board will do what it can to assist cooperatives in expanding and extending the markets for foreign products at home and abroad.

Reduce Wheat Acreage

"We have recommended to farmers that wheat acreage be reduced gradually until production is on a domestic basis, the purpose being to give the grower the benefit of the tariff protection voted him by Congress. We have done this because the facts before us indicate that there will be no substantial improvement in the world wheat market the next few years compared to the past few years. In our opinion the prospective world price does not offer a profitable return to the American grower, but so long as he produces more than the domestic market will consume he must be content to accept for his entire crop the price his surplus commands in foreign markets.

"There are some who think a way should be found to dispose of the surplus abroad so that that surplus will not affect the price on that part of the crop sold at home. Among the suggestions put forward are the equalization fee and debenture plan, both of which contemplate subsidizing the exportation of the surplus; that is, dumping it on the world market. Anything that savors of dumping, as we see it, will not be effective for the very good reason that most of the importing countries have very strict defensive measures against such a procedure. Like the United States, these countries have their own farm problems, and are determined to protect their growers against dumping of farm products. That is in harmony with our attitude since Congress has given the farmers of this country special protection against subsidized imports. Various other proposals have been made for dealing with the wheat surplus problem, but after giving them all careful study and serious consideration we have come to the infinite conclusion that adjustment of production offers the only real hope for the wheat grower to get his business on a profitable basis.

Must Be Willing

"If the farmer is willing to help himself, the Agricultural Marketing Act will go a long way towards solving the farm problem. It provides government assistance that will enable farmers through their co-operative organizations to control the production and marketing of their crops. The Farm Board was created to administer the law and is ready to extend every assistance that is authorized. The Board, however, can proceed no faster than farmers are willing to go collectively for it must deal with them through their associations and not as individuals.

"Believing when it undertook its task, a year ago in July, that organization was a first essential, the Farm Board has concentrated its efforts largely on helping existing co-operatives to centralize and expand their activities. Co-operatives handling a particular commodity were assisted in setting up central co-operative marketing agencies for that commodity. To date, the co-operatives with the assistance of the Board have established seven national commodity co-operative sales agencies. These include grain, live stock, wool and mohair, cotton, pecans, beans and sugar beets.

Not Price Fixing

"The function of these agencies is to merchandise the products handled by their member associations and not to fix

or raise prices artificially. They are owned and controlled by the farmer associations that set them up. They are in no sense agencies of the Government or agencies of the Farm Board. They are simply a machinery of the people who produce a crop to market that crop. Great care has been taken in their organization to see that they are set up on a sound financial basis so that they will be in position, with experience and growth, to operate without governmental advice or assistance. So long as these agencies borrow Federal funds, the requirement is made that their management shall be satisfactory to the Farm Board.

Farm Board Helps

"In addition to helping co-operatives establish the seven national co-operatives sales agencies, the Farm Board is assisting other co-operative groups in the development of regional or central marketing programs for the commodities they handle, such as dairy products, rice, potatoes, apples, sour cherries and various other fruits and vegetables. Special mention perhaps should be made of the co-operative program that has been worked out by the California raisin-grape industry with the assistance of the Board. More than 85 per cent of the growers have joined in the program which provides for voluntary contributions by them to remove the surplus and convert as much as possible of that surplus into by-products for which there is a market and thereby prevent the surplus from unduly depressing fresh grape and raisin prices.

Time Not Arrived

"From our experience of the past few months the Farm Board confidently believes that the principles of the Agricultural Marketing Act not only are sound but offer the best approach to dealing with the farm problem. Various suggestions have been made of changing the law. Such action, in our opinion, would be a serious mistake. It may be that greater experience will demonstrate the need for amendment, but that time has not arrived. It is our judgment that substantial progress is being made in developing co-operative marketing and that much more can be expected in the next year.

"Tinkering with the law at this time very likely would check the progress that is being made by growers in organizing for collective action with the result that those who are opposing co-operative marketing, and not the farmer, would be benefited. Agriculture cannot be made prosperous by legislation. That will come only when the producers operate their industry on a sound financial basis. The Agricultural Marketing Act offers them a means of organizing to do this collectively. Success of the program that is being developed under that law will depend largely on the willingness of farmers to take advantage of the opportunity before them.

"In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the fact that we do not want farmers to think that the Farm Board believes that co-operative marketing alone will solve the agricultural problem. The method of distribution and marketing is vital, but, as we have shown, there is a great deal more to be done by the individual farmer himself than simply joining a co-operative marketing organization, and in improving the distribution and marketing of his products."

County Oil Company Managers Meet

TWO district meetings of county supply company managers were held at Chicago and Springfield on August 26 and August 29 respectively.

A large number of managers, officers and directors of the oil companies affiliated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company attended the conference. The discussion was devoted largely to business routine including the establishment of uniform prices on lubricating oils and greases sold throughout the state. Attention was called to the need for more co-operation rather than competition between the county companies.

The following managers attended one or the other of the two conferences:

Wilmer Cornwell, Adams Service Company; Lester A. Rahn, Carroll Service Company; J. M. Winkleblack, Coles County Supply Company; W. E. Jones, Christian County Farmers' Supply Company; Walker Thorp, DeWitt County Service Company; H. W. Cotterman, Edgar County Farm Bureau Supply Company; Russell G. Stewart, Ford County Service Company; Ray A. Garber, Fulton Service Company; Roy T. Ferguson, Henry County Supply Company; W. O. Wilson, Jersey County Farm Supply Company; G. C. Warne, Kane County Service ompany; F. A. Leach, Kendall Farmers' Oil Company; R. H. Keeler, Knox County Oil Company; M. H. Comisky, LaSalle County Farm Supply; Fred R. Bybee, Lee County Service Company; T. M. Livingston, Livingston Service Company; F. J. Lanterman, Logan Farm Supply Company; C. E. Jones, Macon County Supply Company; D. R. Smith, Marshall-Putnam Oil Company; J. R. Taylor, McDonough Service Company; George Curtiss, McLean County Service Company; M. H. Colson, Menard County Farmers' Supply Company; George Henry, Montgomery County Farmers' Oil; Lloyd Woolsey, Peoria County Service Company; Leslie Miles, Rich-Law Serviee Company; L. B. Jones, Schuyler Service Company; Clyde Woolsey, Tazewell Service Company; J. L. Stormont, Tri-County Oil Company; J. D. Bunting, Wabash Valley Service Company; Alfred Sutton, Will County Farm Supply Company; D. G. Bonar, Winnebago Service Company; G. G. Ludwig, Woodford County Service Company; and C. L. Jewsbury, Morgan Farmers' Oil Company.

Farmers' National Grain Corporation

Owned by 26 Co-Operative Grain Marketing Organizations, Handles One-Third Wheat at Kansas City

FARMERS' National Grain Corporation is owned by twenty-six large-scale co-operative grain marketing associations, their location in all grain areas of the country making the services and benefits of the national sales agency available to every grain producer. District and local offices for the expeditious handling of the corporation's business are maintained in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.; Great Falls, Mont.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Enid, Okla.; St. Louis, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Denver, Colo.; Ogden, Utah; Pendleton and Portland, Ore., and Spokane and Seattle, Wash. These offices give Farmers' National representation in practically every important grain growing area.

July Business

During July, the first month of the new crop season, Farmers' National bought a total of 17,121,718 bushels of grain, including wheat, corn, oats and barley. Of the total receipts of wheat at Kansas City during the month 32 per cent, or nearly one-third, was handled by stockholders of the Farmers' National. Branch offices at Omaha, Neb.; Enid, Okla., and Wichita, Kan., also handled a very large volume of business, as did branch offices at St. Louis and Indianapolis, in the soft wheat territory. Purchases did not include large volumes of wheat stored by members to be sold through the Farmers' National at such times as they desire to place it on the market. On the early crop movement in the Pacific Northwest and the Intermountain territory the corporation has handled a very fair share of the wheat marketed, while in the spring wheat area the district office at St. Paul, with branches at Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn., and Great Falls, Mont., is taking care of all the wheat members have for sale in those markets. Export business has been good, the corporation handling wheat direct from member co-operatives to millers and other buyers in foreign countries.

Booklets Available

A booklet entitled "A Message and a Challenge to the American Grain Producer," describes the organization plan of Farmers' National Grain Cor-

poration and the relationship of co-operative marketing organizations and individual farmers to the corporation. Copies of these booklets are available to all. Another booklet deals with the loan program of the corporation. These are available for limited distribution to co-operative organizations, officials, farm organization leaders and field men. Copies of either booklet may be obtained by writing direct to Farmers' National Grain Corporation, division of organization and publicity, Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill. When writing for loan booklets please state farm organization connections.

Marketing Machinery

More farmers will market their grain co-operatively in the United States during the 1930-1931 crop season than ever before, and the co-operatives' equipment for handling the grain is not only in better shape than ever before but is steadily improving. Farmers' National now has under its control, which means farmer control, approximately 20,000,000 bushels of storage space on important grain terminals, with additional marketing machinery at sub-terminals. Co-operative stockholders are steadily increasing their own holdings of country, sub-terminal and terminal storage space and adding new elevator units to their organizations. All this means that the grain co-operatives are advancing toward the point where they will be able to hold their grain near the point of production until demand requires its movement to the buyer. The grain thus will be kept out of the world's "show windows," where its presence, in quantities greater than are called for by immediate consumptive demand, becomes a depressing influence on market values.

Export Department

Export business of Farmers' National Grain Corporation has developed in a highly satisfactory manner. Through this department the corporation has established contacts with millers and other buyers in all the principal grain importing countries of the world. In one day during July wheat was shipped to eight different ports, in bottoms chartered by the corporation. Thus the American grain producer was able for the first time to ship grain all the way from the farm to the last buyer through farmer-owned and farmer-controlled channels, without the intervention of a single outside agency.

Farm taxes, on the average, take 30 per cent of the farmers' net income, according to Dr. Hibbard, economist at the University of Wisconsin.



Mrs. Belle Holmes of Mercer county receives drum of Penn Bond motor oil won in drawing at the Illinois State Fair, Friday, August 22. The drum was delivered to her home by one of Tri-County Oil Co. salesmen. Paul M. Lauer of Lee county won the drum of oil at the Central States Exposition at Aurora. The prize was delivered by Lee County Service Co. of Amboy.

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John A. Boland

Prevention of Diptheria

BEFORE the discovery of antitoxin the mortality rate in diphtheria was about 40 per cent. Since its use this figure has dropped to about 10 per cent. If antitoxin is used in the first twenty-four hours, nearly every case can be saved. Rarely is a diagnosis made before the third or fourth day. This delay causes irreparable damage to vital organs that cannot be neutralized by the subsequent administration of antitoxin. With the positive fact staring us in the face that one out of every ten dies that contracts diphtheria, not counting the large number that are invalided as the result of complications, we cannot laud too highly any treatment that will actually prevent diphtheria in 85 per cent to 95 per cent of all persons properly treated.

Diphtheria annually kills more children than any other disease of childhood. The time is not far off when every death from diphtheria will be looked upon as one of criminal negligence upon the part of someone. This must fall either on the family physician or the parents.

Over 80 per cent of all cases of diphtheria occur in children under the age of 10.

Over 64 per cent of all cases and over 80 per cent of all deaths from diphtheria occur in children under the age of 5.

From 85 per cent to 95 per cent of all persons receiving proper preventative treatment with toxin-antitoxin become immune. There is no need for any child to suffer from diphtheria. Medical science has made this one of the most easily preventable of all diseases. The procedure is simple, produces no ill effects and is in no way dangerous to the child. Immunization or protection against diphtheria consists of three small injections of toxin-antitoxin at intervals of five to seven days.

The duty lies with the parents to have their children, between the ages of 6 month and 6 years, immunized against diphtheria by having them receive the toxin-antitoxin at once. This is advisable insomuch as about 95 per cent of children between these ages are susceptible to diphtheria.

A test known as the "Schick Test" is advised in children past 6 years of age. This is a simple skin test to determine if a child is susceptible to the disease. If the child has a negative Schick Test it will not be necessary that he receive the toxin-antitoxin.

The susceptibility to diphtheria decreases with age. However, this is not altogether true in rural districts as Schick Tests have shown that between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of adults in those districts are susceptible to diphtheria.

With a 10 per cent mortality rate in diphtheria at the present time, it seems to me the duty of parents is plain. Consult your family physician today and make arrangements to have your children receive the toxin-antitoxin at once and wipe out this dreaded disease.

Supplies of fed cattle during the first half of 1931 are expected to be smaller than in 1930, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Demand for stocks and feeders this fall will not equal that of last year, and for that reason slaughter is likely to be somewhat greater.

The Bureau believes that prospects favor a material advance in cattle prices in the next 12 months.

Up to Farmer, Legge Tells New York Folks

Ought to Heed Advice About Production from Washington, He Says

"PERHAPS the soundest advice we can give to agriculture is contained in the one word, 'Organize'," declared Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, before the New York State Farm Bureau Federation meeting at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, on September 2.

"Properly organized, I cannot see any reason why agriculture might not go even farther than industry," said Mr. Legge, "inasmuch as most of your products are consumed every day and several times a day and the consumption must be fairly continuous if we are to live.



Alexander Legge

"The greatest difficulty we have to contend with," he continued, "is that in some mysterious way, through legislative action or otherwise, the handicap under which agriculture is suffering, will be removed, and the position of the farmer made secure without any action on his part. My friends, this is not even a good dream. It is currently believed that dreams sometimes come true, but this one never will."

Farmer Doesn't Get It

He called attention to the information being collected continuously by the government regarding agricultural production and markets. "One trouble has been in the past," he said, "that the information apparently has not gotten through to the man interested and that is the farmer producing the commodity. Earnest efforts are being made to revise and condense this vast fund of information and put it in such shape that the producer can readily understand just how it applies to his particular problem."

Mr. Legge stated that the Federal Farm Board has extended aid to 17 different classes of agricultural products already. He pointed out that the more strongly organized groups naturally secure the first benefits. "We cannot loan to an individual farmer, or to a merchant or a banker," he said. "Loans are restricted to co-operative organizations, producer-owned and producer-controlled." He asked New York farmers if they were not neglecting to organize and advertise their apple crop. "As a boy back on the farm in a far western state," he said, "when we were able to get a barrel of New York apples for Christmas it was a real occasion. Everybody regarded them as the finest quality produced anywhere. Aren't you people in the Empire State rather neglecting this commodity, and if so, why?

Need Better Organization

"Your land values are not high as compared to other sections of the country where this crop is raised extensively. Large consuming markets are close at hand and certainly no one can produce a better quality of product. With a good strong marketing organization to insure the producer getting his full percentage of the consumer's dollar, it is my notion that this industry might be safely developed to considerably larger proportions than at present."

He called attention to the fact that during the past 30 years the medium-sized, or smaller than average crop invariably made the greatest financial return.

Principles Sound

"From our experience of the past few months the Farm Board confidently believes that the principles of the Agricultural Marketing Act not only are sound but offer the best approach to dealing with the farm problem," Legge continued. "Various suggestions have been made of changing the law. Such action, in our opinion, would be a serious mistake. It may be that greater experience will demonstrate the need for amendment, but that time has not arrived.

"Agriculture cannot be made prosperous by legislation. That will come only when the producers operate their industry on a sound basis. Success of the program that is being developed under that law will depend largely on the willingness of farmers to take advantage of the opportunity before them."

Speaks to Grange

On the following day, September 3, Mr. Legge gave a similar talk before the New York State Grange meeting at the New York State Fair. He stated that the Farm Board had advised reduction in acreage only in wheat and cotton, calling to the attention of certain other growers the danger of expanding production in other crops.

Referring to the Agricultural Marketing Act, he said: "The success of the program is not going to depend so much on what the Board does, but on the willingness of farmers to act collectively."



FOUR County Farm Bureau teams are on the last lap of the race for the Illinois Farm Bureau baseball championship. As we go to press word comes that Sangamon county, one of the leading contenders for the state championship, was defeated in a 11-inning game at Springfield on September 6. Logan county was the victor. Details of the game are lacking. A brief report states that Sangamon slammed out 19 hits while Logan was getting 15, but the latter came out at the long end of the 10 to 9 score. Three-I league umpires officiated.

Carroll county turned the tables on LaSalle at the Carroll county picnic near Lanark the same day. The score was 9 to 5. LaSalle won the first game played at Ottawa the week before. The next game will decide which team shall go on in the race. McDonough county will play either LaSalle or Carroll in the semi-final play-off, and the winner of that series will play Logan in the final battle of the year.

Hard Fought Series

The Sangamon-Logan series was one of the hardest-fought matches of the season. After being defeated for the first time this year by Logan, Sangamon came back in the second game at Chatham, August 26, and won 6 to 5. Logan county had the best of the argument in this game and led by two runs until the ninth when Sangamon bunched enough hits to drive three markers across the home plate. In the last game Langley, Sangamon county pitcher, struck out eight men and walked five. The Logan county hurlers, Quisenberry and Hanahan, struck out six men and walked two.

One of the surprises in the semi-final play-off was LaSalle county's victory over the strong Carroll county nine at Ottawa on August 28.

LaSalle county won 7 to 5, although Carroll got nine hits to LaSalle's eight. A feature of the game was the triple play in the ninth which ended Carroll county's threat to win. Carroll had men on first and third when E. Sturtevant hit to Kirkhus, the LaSalle county second baseman. Kirkhus threw the ball to first to retire the batter, the first baseman shot the ball to the catcher to get Ganger, who was stealing home, and the catcher hurled the ball to the third baseman to catch the base runner there to end the game.

poration and the relationship of co-operative marketing organizations and individual farmers to the corporation. Copies of these booklets are available to all. Another booklet deals with the loan program of the corporation. These are available for limited distribution to co-operative organizations, officials, farm organization leaders and field men. Copies of either booklet may be obtained by writing direct to Farmers' National Grain Corporation, division of organization and publicity, Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill. When writing for loan booklets please state farm organization connections.

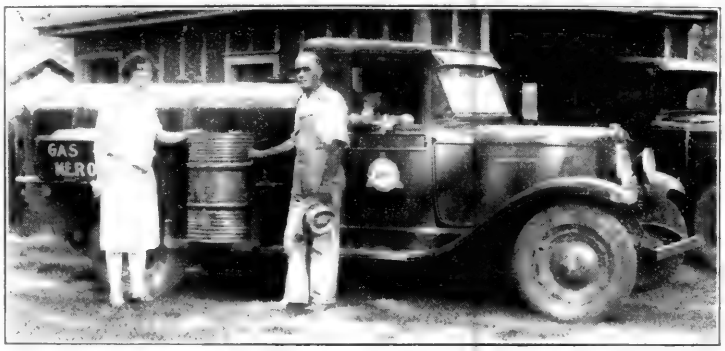
Marketing Machinery

More farmers will market their grain co-operatively in the United States during the 1930-1931 crop season than ever before, and the co-operatives' equipment for handling the grain is not only in better shape than ever before but is steadily improving. Farmers' National now has under its control, which means farmer control, approximately 20,000,000 bushels of storage space on important grain terminals, with additional marketing machinery at sub-terminals. Co-operative stockholders are steadily increasing their own holdings of country, sub-terminal and terminal storage space and adding new elevator units to their organizations. All this means that the grain co-operatives are advancing toward the point where they will be able to hold their grain near the point of production until demand requires its movement to the buyer. The grain thus will be kept out of the world's "show windows," where its presence, in quantities greater than are called for by immediate consumptive demand, becomes a depressing influence on market values.

Export Department

Export business of Farmers' National Grain Corporation has developed in a highly satisfactory manner. Through this department the corporation has established contacts with millers and other buyers in all the principal grain importing countries of the world. In one day during July wheat was shipped to eight different ports, in bottoms chartered by the corporation. Thus the American grain producer was able for the first time to ship grain all the way from the farm to the last buyer through farmer-owned and farmer-controlled channels, without the intervention of a single outside agency.

Farm taxes, on the average, take 30 per cent of the farmers' net income, according to Dr. Hibbard, economist at the University of Wisconsin.



Mrs. Belle Holmes of Mercer county receives drum of Penn Bond motor oil won in drawing at the Illinois State Fair, Friday, August 22. The drum was delivered to her home by one of Tri-County Oil Co. salesmen. Paul M. Lauer of Lee county won the drum of oil at the Central States Exposition at Aurora. The prize was delivered by Lee County Service Co. of Amboy.

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John A. Boland

Prevention of Diptheria

BEFORE the discovery of antitoxin the mortality rate in diphtheria was about 40 per cent. Since its use this figure has dropped to about 10 per cent. If antitoxin is used in the first twenty-four hours, nearly every case can be saved. Rarely is a diagnosis made before the third or fourth day. This delay causes irreparable damage to vital organs that cannot be neutralized by the subsequent administration of antitoxin. With the positive fact staring us in the face that one out of every ten dies that contracts diphtheria, not counting the large number that are invalided as the result of complications, we cannot laud too highly any treatment that will actually prevent diphtheria in 85 per cent to 95 per cent of all persons properly treated.

Diphtheria annually kills more children than any other disease of childhood. The time is not far off when every death from diphtheria will be looked upon as one of criminal negligence upon the part of someone. This must fall either on the family physician or the parents.

Over 80 per cent of all cases of diphtheria occur in children under the age of 10.

Over 64 per cent of all cases and over 80 per cent of all deaths from diphtheria occur in children under the age of 5.

From 85 per cent to 95 per cent of all persons receiving proper preventative treatment with toxin-antitoxin become immune. There is no need for any child to suffer from diphtheria. Medical science has made this one of the most easily preventable of all diseases. The procedure is simple, produces no ill effects and is in no way dangerous to the child. Immunization or protection against diphtheria consists of three small injections of toxin-antitoxin at intervals of five to seven days.

The duty lies with the parents to have their children, between the ages of 6 month and 6 years, immunized against diphtheria by having them receive the toxin-antitoxin at once. This is advisable insomuch as about 95 per cent of children between these ages are susceptible to diphtheria.

A test known as the "Schick Test" is advised in children past 6 years of age. This is a simple skin test to determine if a child is susceptible to the disease. If the child has a negative Schick Test it will not be necessary that he receive the toxin-antitoxin.

The susceptibility to diphtheria decreases with age. However, this is not altogether true in rural districts as Schick Tests have shown that between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of adults in those districts are susceptible to diphtheria.

With a 10 per cent mortality rate in diphtheria at the present time, it seems to me the duty of parents is plain. Consult your family physician today and make arrangements to have your children receive the toxin-antitoxin at once and wipe out this dreaded disease.

Supplies of fed cattle during the first half of 1931 are expected to be smaller than in 1930, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Demand for stocks and feeders this fall will not equal that of last year, and for that reason slaughter is likely to be somewhat greater.

The Bureau believes that prospects favor a material advance in cattle prices in the next 12 months.

Up to Farmer, Legge Tells New York Folks

Ought to Heed Advice About Production from Washington, He Says

"PERHAPS the soundest advice we can give to agriculture is contained in the one word, 'Organize'," declared Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, before the New York State Farm Bureau Federation meeting at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, on September 2.

"Properly organized, I cannot see any reason why agriculture might not go even farther than industry," said Mr. Legge, "inasmuch as most of your products are consumed every day and several times a day and the consumption must be fairly continuous if we are to live.



Alexander Legge

"The greatest difficulty we have to contend with," he continued, "is that in some mysterious way, through legislative action or otherwise, the handicap under which agriculture is suffering, will be removed, and the position of the farmer made secure without any action on his part. My friends, this is not even a good dream. It is currently believed that dreams sometimes come true, but this one never will."

Farmer Doesn't Get It

He called attention to the information being collected continuously by the government regarding agricultural production and markets. "One trouble has been in the past," he said, "that the information apparently has not gotten through to the man interested and that is the farmer producing the commodity. Earnest efforts are being made to revise and condense this vast fund of information and put it in such shape that the producer can readily understand just how it applies to his particular problem."

Mr. Legge stated that the Federal Farm Board has extended aid to 17 different classes of agricultural products already. He pointed out that the more strongly organized groups naturally secure the first benefits. "We cannot loan to an individual farmer, or to a merchant or a banker," he said. "Loans are restricted to co-operative organizations, producer-owned and producer-controlled." He asked New York farmers if they were not neglecting to organize and advertise their apple crop. "As a boy back on the farm in a far western state," he said, "when we were able to get a barrel of New York apples for Christmas it was a real occasion. Everybody regarded them as the finest quality produced anywhere. Aren't you people in the Empire State rather neglecting this commodity, and if so, why?

Need Better Organization

"Your land values are not high as compared to other sections of the country where this crop is raised extensively. Large consuming markets are close at hand and certainly no one can produce a better quality of product. With a good strong marketing organization to insure the producer getting his full percentage of the consumer's dollar, it is my notion that this industry might be safely developed to considerably larger proportions than at present."

He called attention to the fact that during the past 30 years the medium-sized, or smaller than average crop invariably made the greatest financial return.

Principles Sound

"From our experience of the past few months the Farm Board confidently believes that the principles of the Agricultural Marketing Act not only are sound but offer the best approach to dealing with the farm problem," Legge continued. "Various suggestions have been made of changing the law. Such action, in our opinion, would be a serious mistake. It may be that greater experience will demonstrate the need for amendment, but that time has not arrived.

"Agriculture cannot be made prosperous by legislation. That will come only when the producers operate their industry on a sound basis. Success of the program that is being developed under that law will depend largely on the willingness of farmers to take advantage of the opportunity before them."

Speaks to Grange

On the following day, September 3, Mr. Legge gave a similar talk before the New York State Grange meeting at the New York State Fair. He stated that the Farm Board had advised reduction in acreage only in wheat and cotton, calling to the attention of certain other growers the danger of expanding production in other crops.

Referring to the Agricultural Marketing Act, he said: "The success of the program is not going to depend so much on what the Board does, but on the willingness of farmers to act collectively."



Baseball Dope

FOUR County Farm Bureau teams are on the last lap of the race for the Illinois Farm Bureau baseball championship. As we go to press word comes that Sangamon county, one of the leading contenders for the state championship, was defeated in a 11-inning game at Springfield on September 6. Logan county was the victor. Details of the game are lacking. A brief report states that Sangamon slammed out 19 hits while Logan was getting 15, but the latter came out at the long end of the 10 to 9 score. Three-I league umpires officiated.

Carroll county turned the tables on LaSalle at the Carroll county picnic near Lanark the same day. The score was 9 to 5. LaSalle won the first game played at Ottawa the week before. The next game will decide which team shall go on in the race. McDonough county will play either LaSalle or Carroll in the semi-final play-off, and the winner of that series will play Logan in the final battle of the year.

Hard Fought Series

The Sangamon-Logan series was one of the hardest-fought matches of the season. After being defeated for the first time this year by Logan, Sangamon came back in the second game at Chatham, August 26, and won 6 to 5. Logan county had the best of the argument in this game and led by two runs until the ninth when Sangamon bunched enough hits to drive three markers across the home plate. In the last game Langley, Sangamon county pitcher, struck out eight men and walked five. The Logan county hurlers, Quisenberry and Hanahan, struck out six men and walked two.

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33,000 Killed, Over 750,000 Injured, 1929

Auto Accidents Take Heavy Toll, Cause and Prevention Shown

By V. Vaniman

WITH 33,000 people killed and over 750,000 injured in auto accidents in the United States during the year 1929, every thinking person will agree that something should be done about it. Something is being done and more will be done.

A careful study of accidents by safety engineers indicates that at least 75 per cent of automobile mishaps, with reasonable care, are preventable.

Causes of Accidents

Following are some of the common causes of accidents:

1. Making left hand turns
2. Passing car on grade
3. Failing to stop when going on to main highway
4. Passing car on curve.
5. Driving blind (going ahead full speed when driver cannot see what is ahead on account of bright lights, dust or fog)
6. Poor mechanical equipment and lack of judgment on part of driver.

In a safety drive put on in Evanston recently by the Accident Prevention Bureau it was discovered that among 600 cars there were no less than 538 defective in brakes, lights or steering gears; in other words, drivers are notoriously careless about the driving mechanism of the car.

Drivers' License Law

Nine states since 1916 have adopted a drivers' license law—Masschusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, California, Vermont, Arizona.

The National Safety Council is responsible for the statement that "Since the enactment of these laws requiring a drivers' license there has been 29 per cent fewer automobile fatalities than there would have been if they had experienced the same per cent increase which occurred in the non-licensed states reporting to the U. S. Bureau." This difference amounts to 22,000 lives up to December 31, 1929.

In the seven largest states—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland the accident curve shows a downward trend and in each one the average of the index figures, for the year following the adoption of the law, is below the similar average before the passage of the law—the deduction ranging from 10 to 36 per cent.

A total of $850,000,000 per year is the figure estimated by the Statistical Bureau of the National Safety Council as the cost of automobile accidents. In this estimate the mortuary value of a human life was estimated at $5,000. September, October and November are the high months in auto fatalities.

All drivers of automobiles would like to be classed as good drivers. A good driver always has his car under control; appreciates the problems of a fellow motorist; indicates his intention by signaling; stops on entering main highway; does not try to pass car on curve; always makes sure in passing a vehicle that he will not be struck by another vehicle, and actually uses more care and caution than is called for by law. He does not try to beat a train across a railway crossing, and also makes sure of the mechanical condition, and especially that the brakes are in good working order.

A careful study of the relation of the mental condition at the time of an accident indicates that anger, surprise, fatigue, fear, anxiety and fascination, have a direct bearing on increasing the number of accidents; while self-respect, happiness and good morals are positive factors in accident prevention.

Prof. Smith Passes After Brief Illness

THE sudden passing of Professor W. H. Smith, state leader of farm advisers and for the past 20 years connected with the University of Illinois extension staff, shocked his many friends throughout the state. Prof. Smith failed to rally following an intestinal operation. He had been active at the State Fair, Springfield, only the week before his death, looking after the 4-H club exhibits and demonstrations.

Prof. Smith for many years served as live stock extension specialist succeeding Dr. Geo. Coffey as state leader when he resigned more than seven years ago. Prof. Smith, a graduate of the University of Nebraska, was a keen student of farm production problems and extension work. His judgment was respected by all who knew him.

Smith befriended and took a great deal of interest in the younger farm advisers and extension men. He advocated the group method of carrying on farm advisory work rather than personal calls from farm to farm. His passing will be a distinct loss to the extension staff at the state university.

Farmers in the United States own more than 2,500,000 radio sets, or more than the number operating in any other foreign country, according to a late report.

Expect Large Volume Limestone to Be Used

Urge That Limestone, Rock Phosphate, Legume Plan of Soil Building Be Continued

A LARGE tonnage of agricultural limestone will be spread on Illinois farms to neutralize acid soils in 1930 in spite of the financial depression and drought conditions, according to quarry operators who met recently with representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

While there will be some recession from the record years of 1929 when approximately 925,000 tons of limestone were spread on Illinois farms, the producers state that the volume of sales this year has held up well. The quarry operators reported a heavy falling off in orders for concrete stone and sizes other than agricultural, however. As a result the supply of farm limestone which is a by-product in the manufacture of other stone, is lower than usual and the quarry men are not disposed to cut prices.

The extension of credit to farmers for purchasing limestone was considered at the recent meeting. It was generally agreed that this matter should be left largely to the local banker with the recommendation that he go as far and safely as he possible can in lending money to buy limestone.

Established crop rotation systems with the use of limestone, rock phosphate, and legumes should be continued even if it means extraordinary effort and sacrifice, states J. R. Bent, director of the I. A. A. limestone-phosphate department. With the stimulation of agricultural production throughout the world, the necessity for higher yields per acre with consequent lower cost production becomes more apparent each day. Recent advice from the Federal Farm Board is that wheat acreage be cut so as to supply only domestic needs since other countries are able to produce wheat cheaper than most wheat growers in the United States.

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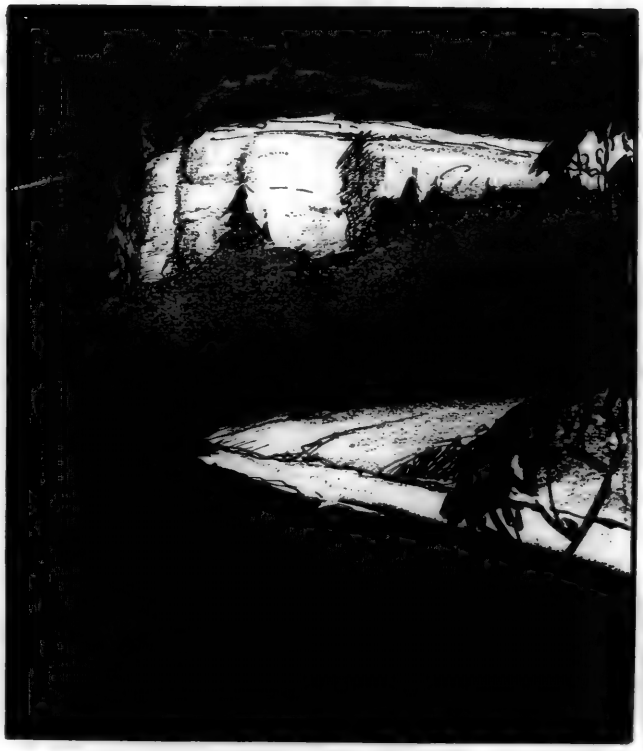
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C. C. MAST, Manager,
Adams County, Illinois,
Shippers' Assn.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

MISS MARY G. KERWASH, LIBR'N
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"Starved Rock" on Illinois River LaSalle County. *(See Page 7)*

OCTOBER, 1930

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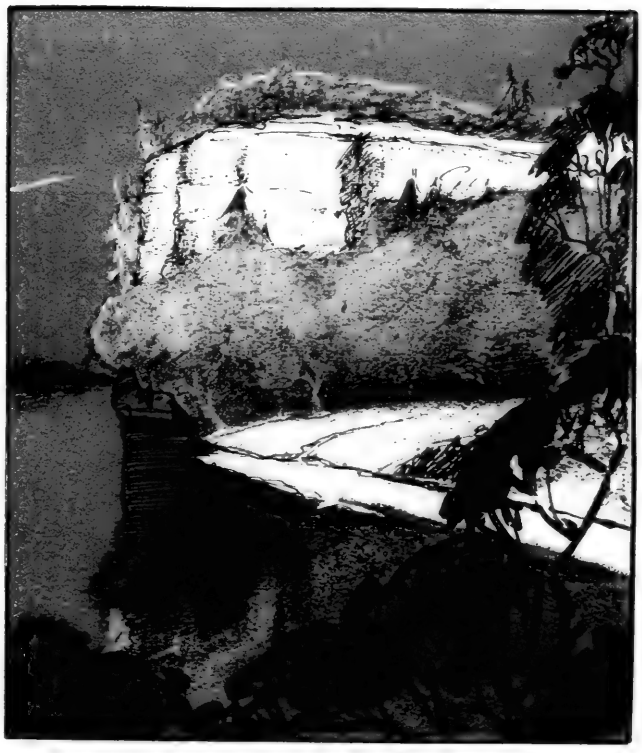
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"Starved Rock" on Illinois River LaSalle County. (See Page 7)

OCTOBER, 1930



DRIVER LEAPS TO SAFETY AS CAR HANGS ON BRINK OF SEA WALL
The driver of the car, shown above, leaped to safety when the wheels of the car skidded in the snow and crashed into the rail of the sea wall in Winthrop Shore Drive, Boston, Mass.

ON THE RAGGED EDGE



Theft



Collision

THE automobile or truck owner who drives on the public highways without adequate insurance protection is running on the ragged edge. An accident resulting in personal injury places his estate in jeopardy. A judgment may relieve him of all his property. He never knows how soon he may be hailed into court, and compelled to hire a lawyer to defend himself. *Uncertainty* and *Chance* are his constant companions.

DRIVE WITH CONFIDENCE

In contrast is the Farm Bureau member motorist carrying adequate insurance in his own company. He drives with confidence the broad, smooth highway of protection. Come what may, his policy, backed by more than a half million in assets and an organization 60,000 strong, stands ready to defend him, guard his property, and protect his family and estate against the unforseen.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual auto insurance policy offers protection against public liability and property damage, collision, fire, theft and windstorm damages. It has desirable features found in no other. Ask your local agent to explain, call at your County Farm Bureau office, or mail the coupon and let us tell how you can save money by insuring in YOUR OWN COMPANY at cost.



Public Liability



Fire

Mail Coupon for Full Information

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INS. CO.,
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me particulars about automobile and truck insurance in my own Company.

Name.....

Address.....

County

Make of Car or Truck

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago

Nearly 25,000 Policyholders, More Than Half a Million in Assets

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

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Number 10 | October, 1930 | Volume 8

WLS to Become Real Co-Operative Station

Farm Organizations, Farm Press, and Farm Co-Operatives Incorporate Agricultural Radio Association

ORGANIZATION of the Agricultural Radio Association by representative general farm organizations, farm co-operatives, and farm publications in the cornbelt states to control and have the option of purchase of Station WLS, Chicago, was announced at a hearing before the Federal Radio Commission in Washington recently.

This move which has great significance and import in the field of radio broadcasting was taken to insure that Middle West agriculture will have at least one prominent wave length over which the viewpoint of American farmers can be presented without restriction.

Private Control

All the other prominent wave lengths at Chicago, and most other cities, in fact, have been turned over to private interests which include newspapers, public utility companies, and the like. In some instances farmers have been prevented from broadcasting their side of controversial issues, and Illinois farmers still recall that the I. A. A. was summarily dismissed from Station WGN presumably because it advocated a state income tax.

Plans to be announced later contemplate making Station WLS a real voice of agriculture, owned and controlled co-operatively by the people who make up the rural population of the Middle West.

Official Statement

The official statement announcing the new project prepared for the Radio Commission by officials of the A. R. A. and presented at Washington by W. C. McQueen, president of the Pure Milk Association, follows:

"Recognizing the many changing conditions in radio development and particularly the gradual, but very definite, control of wave lengths being acquired by other than agricultural interests; and further recognizing that the farmers of the central west are surely entitled to the ownership and control of one prominent wave length, certain agricultural leaders of the mid-west states held a conference early in February of this year to consider ways and means where the proper interests of agriculture might be served in this respect. Negotiations have continued throughout the past several months, resulting in the recent incorporation of the Agricultural Radio Association. The primary purpose of the Agricultural Radio Association will be directed toward preserving the rightful interests of agriculture, especially insuring the future privilege and opportunity for freedom of expression by farmers on all matters affecting the economic welfare of their industry.

"Incorporators and the original Board of Directors of the Agricultural Radio Association are as follows:

Earl C. Smith, President, Illinois Agricultural Association.
W. C. McQueen, President, Pure Milk Assn.
C. V. Gregory, Editor-in-Chief, Prairie Farmer.
M. S. Winder, Executive Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation.
Chas. E. Hearst, President, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.
Wm. H. Settle, President, Indiana Farm Bureau Federation.
M. L. Noon, President, Michigan Farm Bureau Federation.
H. C. Hemingway, President, Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation.
Henry H. Parke, President, Chicago Producers' Commission Association.
J. R. Fulkerson, President, Producers' Live Stock Commission Assn., East St. Louis, Ill.
S. R. McKelvie, Publisher, Nebraska Farmer.

Entered Contract

"The Agricultural Radio Commission has entered into a contract with the Agricultural Broadcasting Company, owner of Radio Station WLS, wherein the policies of this station will in the future be determined, controlled and directed by the said Agricultural Radio Association. Along with this contract, the Agricultural Broadcasting Company has executed an option for purchase of Station WLS covering a period of several months, thereby offering the opportunity for the farmers of the mid-west

(*Continued on page 4, column 3*)

WHO PAYS THE BILL?

CONSTRUCTIVE action of farmers in organizing to market their own products is being met with bitter opposition by those who have a selfish interest in impeding co-operative success. Farmers are justified in asking "Who Pays the Bills"? for the flood of propaganda against the Farm Board and co-operative grain marketing now being sprend throughout Illinois.

C. H. Bonnell's Letter Repudiates Propaganda

Shows How Attitude of Farmers Grain Dealers Association Is Being Misrepresented

A REPUDIATION of an announcement widely circulated among Illinois elevators and newspapers to the effect that the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers' Association had attacked the Federal Farm Board and the Farmers National Grain Corporation was contained in a letter received by an official of the Farmers National from C. H. Bonnell, president of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois on Oct. 7.

"Our association (Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois) has never authorized nor endorsed any letter or statement criticizing the members or the policies of the Federal Farm Board, and we earnestly desire that its aims may be realized," stated Mr. Bonnell's letter.

The propaganda referred to above was circulated by one R. B. Orndorff who without any authority to do so has acted as chief spokesman for the farmers' elevator association using his recently acquired connection as vice-president of the organization to give an air of authenticity to the misstatements.

Farm Board Fights

Orndorff has not only embarrassed the farmers' elevator association, but he has imposed upon newspapers by misrepresenting facts. Only one Chicago newspaper, the Journal of Commerce, which champions the anti-co-operative school of thought, published the statement. All the others after learning the true situation threw it in the waste basket.

The malicious propaganda being circulated in Illinois against the Federal Farm Board and co-operative marketing is apparently part of a nationwide program to hinder farmers from giving co-operative marketing of grain under their own control a fair trial in the terminal markets.

A news report from Washington as of October 7 states that "The Federal Farm Board has decided to fight back against its enemies which it charges have instituted an 'insidious' propaganda campaign through rural newspapers in the middle west to discredit it in the eyes of the farmers.

"Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the board, today announced that the board has laid its charges before the federal trade commission for investigation with a view to forcing into the open the alleged instigators of the campaign who, he said, are allied with representatives of private grain dealers' organizations.

Tells of Campaign

" 'The campaign has been carried on most insidiously,' Mr. McKelvie said. 'Recently they have secured both the open and active support of organizations pretending to support the farmers' movement and many people are being misled by their statements as to co-operative associations.'

"The usual practice, Mr. McKelvie said, has been to run a full-page advertisement in a rural paper and supply reading matter of the same nature to be printed with the advertisement. He had specimen sheets of this nature from Minnesota and Nebraska farm papers.

Calls Statement False

"'They are telling elevator managers that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation will step in and run their elevators, that they will have no control over their property, and that farmers will lose control over their own produce if they sell through co-operatives,' said Mr. McKelvie. 'Such false statements are clipped from the small papers and distributed all over the country.'

"Mr. McKelvie's announcement was the first word about any direct action taken by the board to combat attacks against it, no announcement having been made by the trade commission."

Wrest Control Away

The Farmers National Grain Corp. states that efforts are being made by old line grain interests in all the states to wrest control of the farmers' elevator associations away from the real producers so that they can be used for propaganda against the Farm Board and the Agricultural Marketing Act. In one or two states operators, apparently subsidized by private interests, have been successful in their insidious work. Obviously all efforts at stirring up strife among producers of farm commodities that prove successful will retard the development of co-operative marketing. In Illinois the propaganda has caused some confusion among farmer elevator stockholders who have been falsely led to believe that under the new co-operative marketing program they would be forced to relinquish control of their local elevators.

A meeting of state delegates of the National Farmers Grain Dealers Association with a committee of the Farmers National Grain Corporation it is reported will be held in Chicago early in December.

Who Killed Cock Robin, Is Question

Clay County Farmers Grateful to Board of Review for Lowering Tax Valuations

THE Clay County, Ill., Board of Review recently took exception to a statement published in the Clay County Republican announcing that "Over-assessment of farm lands and improvements disclosed by the Farm Bureau are being met by a flat 20 per cent reduction by the Clay County Board of Review."

The letter received by the Editor of the RECORD from Ralph Hastings, chairman of the Board of Review, to which the names of the other two members were signed, states that the Farm Bureau should not have any credit for bringing the justice of a reduction in valuations to the attention of the Board. Mr. Hastings, demanding that his letter be given publicity, states that the Board of Review made a tour of investigation in adjacent counties and that this trip and nothing else disclosed the fact that the land in Clay county was assessed higher than that in other counties with similar soil types.

Hastings' letter was brought to the attention of the Clay County Farm Bureau to which Mr. C. S. Love, of that organization, replied as follows:

"I truly believe that the pressure brought to bear by the Farm Bureau tax committee was responsible for the tax reduction. You were correct in your belief that the Clay County Farm Bureau tax committee appeared before the Board of Review previous to this year.

"When the Board of Review first went into session I personally appeared before them and asked if something could not be done to lower the assessed value on farm lands. At that time I stated that the assessment on household goods, compared to their real worth was not in keeping with the assessment on farm lands. The highest assessed value on any household goods in the township in which I am living is $50. I told them for one that I was not paying enough tares. At this time I was told that there was nothing that could be done as a definite budget had to be met and that lowering of the tax rate would not supply the necessary funds to meet this budget.

"Later a tax committee composed of Farm Bureau members appeared before the Board of Review. They were not given much encouragement. Later this committee met with County Judge Reaugh, at which time he promised to use his influence and recommend to the Board of Review that the assessed valuation on farm land be reduced.

"The next step taken by our tax committee was to draw up a resolution requesting the Board of Review to lower values on farm lands. These petitions were circulated in the various townships and were signed by several hundred farm owners. Before these petitions were presented, the Board of Review made a tour of surrounding counties and finding that comparative lands in Clay county were being assessed higher than the same kind of land in joining counties, a 20 per cent reduction was allowed.

"The petitions were never presented to the Board of Review because they took action before this material was necessary."

C. S. Love,
Clay County Farm Bureau,
Louisville, Ill.

Regardless of what prompted the board of review to equalize land valuations in line with other property, Clay county farmers, particularly Farm Bureau members, are grateful to Mr. Hastings and his colleagues, A. H. Kellums and L. H. Smith, for their conscientious work in getting the facts and acting on the information secured.

Station WLS

(Continued from page 3)

sections of the United States to individually and collectively acquire the absolute ownership and control of this station.

"It is a well known and accepted fact that Station WLS has for some time been the outstanding station serving the interests of agriculture and recognized generally by farmers as outstanding in its service to their interests.

"Should the option of purchase above referred to be executed, Radio Station WLS will not only become the property of the farmers of the central west, but one of its underlying principles will be the vesting of control of its policies on a basis wherein the general farm organizations of the territory served will control one-third of the voting power; the co-operative organizations and associations one-third and the so-called standard farm press one-third.

"It is believed that the above interests taken together would constitute as near as it is possible a true voice of agriculture.

"In view of the facts as stated above and the developments that are fast taking shape, the Agricultural Radio Association respectfully urges your Honorable Body to leave undisturbed and intact all rights and privileges now belonging to and enjoyed by the owners of Radio Station WLS."

Carthage Shipping Ass'n a Co-Operator

We Co-Operate in Shipping; Why Not in Marketing? Say Live Stock Producers

AT a recent meeting of the board of directors the Carthage Live Stock Shipping Association of Hancock county unanimously adopted the following resolution and ordered a copy sent to all members of the organization:

"We, the Board of Directors of the Carthage Live Stock Shipping Association, desire insofar as possible to support the co-operative idea in assembling, shipping, marketing and consigning all live stock belonging to our members. We seek to encourage the patronage of our own Producer agencies located at our terminal markets. Furthermore, all our shipments shall go to such agencies unless parties having majority of weight in any single shipment designate otherwise."

10 Years Old

The Carthage Association has been in operation for the past 10 years. In a letter addressed to all the members the directors said:

"The only way by which the live stock farmer will ultimately gain a voice in the actual selling of his live stock and some influence in determining a price will be for shipping associations to co-operate together in the same way that you as members have co-operated in building a successful shipping association here. Recognizing the fact that the Producer Live Stock Commission agencies on the terminal markets are striving toward the same ends on these markets that we are striving toward here, we feel that the co-operative shipping associations throughout the country should co-operate with the co-operative selling agencies on the terminal markets.

"We do not seek to force you as a member to send your live stock to the Producers nor to any other particular selling agency. We do wish, however, to urge you to give these co-operative selling concerns your most careful consideration and support. We do not attempt to guarantee the service of the Producers. We know that there will be times when you will not be satisfied. We recognize further that no matter where you ship live stock there will be times when the returns are not up to your full expectations. We do feel, however, that these Producer agencies are giving service equal to any available on the terminal markets. By concentrating our live stock in the hands of our own selling agency we are helping ourselves in our efforts to exercise more influence on both the prices which we receive for our live stock and the conditions under which it is sold."

Eating Habits of People Change

A DISTINCT change in the type of food people eat, during the last 20 years, was reported recently by O. E. Baker of the Federal Division of Land Economics.

The sedentary habits of the population, apartment house life, the use of machinery instead of human labor, possibly even the feminine fad of slenderness, as well as the development of new varieties of vegetables and of new methods of transporting them, are among the factors which have affected diet, Mr. Baker said.

The modern diet contains more protein and less carbohydrates than was formerly the case. The outstanding change in diet is a decline of about 100 pounds per capita in consumption of cereals, shown in a comparison of consumption for the last five years with the average for the five years, 1909 to 1913.

Counterbalancing this in part are increases in consumption of sugar, pork, milk and vegetable oils. Pork consumption has increased about 10 pounds per capita per year in the last 20 years, sugar consumption has gained about 27 pounds, and milk consumption possibly 150 pounds, it was pointed out.

In the total amount of food, in calories, consumed per capita, there probably has been a small decline.

FREE RENT OFFERED

"Am writing to inquire, if in your work you come across a good, dependable family who would go up on a 78-acre place, right near Chicago, with hollow tile house, chicken houses, etc., rent free, and make their own living. I do not want to pay out any money, but would like to get hold of a good reliable family, and it does seem as though there must be someone who could make a living on a place like this. Might add that this is on a private lake, and one part has seven cottages on it. If you know of anyone, and will put me in touch with them, would surely appreciate it, as I know I could make it interesting."

H. C. Williamson,
319 No. Crawford Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Boulder Now "Hoover" Dam, Being Built

BOULDER DAM, which has been rechristened the "Hoover Dam," with its promise of water for irrigation, cheap power, and flood control, was a step nearer actuality Sept. 17 when Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, officially started construction of the $165,000,000 project.

Dr. Wilbur drove the first spike into the first tie for a branch railway from a point on the Union Pacific near Las Vegas, Nevada, to the rim of Black Canyon at the dam site. This is the first unit of the development. The spike, of Nevada silver, was presented by Governor Fred B. Balzar of Nevada to the president of the Union Pacific, who in turn gave it to Secretary Wilbur.

"We feel at this time we have nothing to celebrate," declared John C. Phillips, governor of Arizona, in declining the invitation of Secretary Wilbur to participate in the ceremonies.

Arizona Kicks

Governor Phillips claims that the Boulder Dam program does not recognize the interests of Arizona. "It is a sad and unfortunate thing, as time will fully prove," he said, "that a problem of such importance was not met and disposed of by a higher statesmanship, but it has seemed expedient to our sister basin states and to the federal government to ignore the rights, interests and wishes of Arizona in this matter. They have attempted to force the Colorado river compact upon us without our consent while enacting the Boulder Dam legislation as the price of California's ratification thereof; to undertake the construction of this project within Arizona's borders over her protest and defiance of her laws, for the sole benefit of southern California—in other words, to take from Arizona her greatest natural resource upon which her future development and growth so largely depends."

"I want to compliment you on the June issue of the I. A. A. RECORD. I think it is one of the best you have ever put out. Majoring on a certain program of work as you have on grain marketing in this issue will no doubt bring results.

"Keep up the good work."

A. B. LEEPER, Manager
Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange

Uncle Ab says that some folks place new ideas and dynamite in the same class, and are afraid of both.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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Is It Worth the Price?

CORPORATION farming as a solution to the economic problem of agriculture was advocated by Hickman Price, 30,000-acre wheat farmer from Amarillo, Texas, who spoke before the farm equipment manufacturers in Chicago recently. Mr. Price has become more or less renowned for his work in producing low-cost wheat.

Where the average Illinois farmer spends from $15 to $20 in labor, materials, and overhead to produce an acre of wheat, Price grows just as large or larger a crop for $6 to $7 an acre.

"If I awakened one morning on a typical 200-acre corn-belt farm, the first thing I would do," said the Texan, "would be to seek the co-operation of my neighbors in pooling our land, and working it in partnership until we had at least 2,000 acres in one farm.

By so doing we could cut our overhead expenses tremendously, buy for less, sell for more ,and produce larger crops per acre.

Price would have one large tractor to do the heavy work on each 2,000 acres. Fences would be taken down and fields of several hundred acres in size laid out to facilitate the use of combines and large power-driven machinery.

If the serious obstacles involved in such procedure could be overcome, the inevitable result would be a decline in farm population infinitely greater than we have seen to date. Farm organization and co-operative action in buying commodities and selling crops would be simplified. But the nation would see the destruction of its free, independent, home-owning, rural citizenry as we know it today.

Comparatively speaking, agriculture would gravitate into the hands of a few large operators employing an army of help having the same status as factory workers in our present industrial centers. Thus we would have something akin to the old feudal system of Europe with its lords and ladies, and laboring subjects—a system which progressive European countries have largely abolished.

Statesmen who are concerned about safeguarding one of the country's most valuable resources, its independent rural life and people, will not tolerate a system which ruthlessly sacrifices everything to the god of efficiency and economy.

Irish Philosopher Visits I.A.A. Office

IF the rural population of America continues to decline as it has in the last 10 years this country will be headed for trouble, according to George Russell, famous Irish poet, writer, organizer and leader of co-operative thought, who visited the I. A. A. offices during a brief stopover in Chicago on October 7.

Russell, famed under his pen name "AE," believes that the United States is making the same mistake that England made in developing an industrial civilization at the expense of its rural life.

"If America is wise," said Russell, "it will bend every effort toward keeping from 20 to 25 per cent of its population rural. It is my observation that after the fourth generation, the vitality of city-born people, particularly in the highly developed industrial sections, slackens off and dies."

The tremendous vigor and progress shown by the United States, according to Russell, is due to the fact that the cities have been constantly fed by a strong, stalwart rural population possessing the energy and vitality to carry on great enterprises and overcome all obstacles. "Germany and France," he said, "established policies of government friendly and favorable to agriculture so as to maintain a large and strong rural population for military reasons. Great Britain, to its own sorrow, has not done so."

The Irish philosopher's account of the widespread development of co-operative societies for marketing, purchasing and carrying on business among Irish farmers was noteworthy. Speaking before the Agricultural Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, he revealed how organization of Irish farmers had changed their social character from selfishness, clannishness and hopelessness to a progressive people with a more hopeful attitude toward life. The 1,100 farm co-operative societies organized in Ireland not only increased the net income of their members but also improved the standard of living and culture of the Irish farmer.

"Our farmers were so poor and uneducated in the beginning that it was difficult to teach them the advantages of organization," said Russell. "The education of 90 per cent of our men stopped at the age of 12. A few moneyed men interested in the welfare of Irish agriculture donated sums of money at first to get the organization started. Now, after 25 years of successful co-operation the funds for carrying on the work are supplied by farmers themselves.

"Some of our very successful co-operative societies donate as much as 500 pounds ($2,500) annually to help the un-

organized farmers to become organized. Some of our more public-spirited, wealthy farmers, likewise have helped the smaller farmers in financing their co-operative projects.

Refused Government Aid

"At one time the government offered financial aid to our farm people if they would promise not to do certain things. Our farmers refused the offer because in their co-operative efforts they did not wish to be bound or held down by any restrictions or agreements.

"American farmers will do well not to become allied to any political party," cautioned Russell. "We have successfully avoided doing so in Ireland. Our co-operative agricultural societies and federations do not take part in party politics. Fortunately all of our three major parties accept the co-operative plan among farmers as a national policy.

"Far greater than the economic advantage we have gained through co-operation is the fact that our 1,100 co-operative societies have created a new social order in Ireland. These organizations have taught democracy, have inspired our rural people to take an active interest in government and as a result Ireland today has the cleanest and most honest government in all Europe."

Chairman Malone on Taxation

"THE State Tax Commission stands ready and willing to see that the farmers' tax bill reflects the tremendous decline in the value of his land and property," William H. Malone, chairman of the State Tax Commission, declared in addressing the annual picnic of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau in Black Hawk Park, Rock Island, Sept. 26.

"I consider it the first duty of the State Tax Commission, also of every county board of review," he said, "to find the fair and cash value of every piece of property to be assessed and then, as is our custom, take a percentage of that amount, which in this state averages approximately 37 per cent, using that as the assessed valuation.

Real Estate Carries Burden

"No fair-minded person will deny," he continued, "that real estate in Illinois is carrying more than its just share of the tax burden. I make no defense of our present taxing system. It is antiquated and unfit for conditions obtaining today. Ownership of real estate and tangible property is no longer a measure of wealth or ability to pay taxes as it was when our revenue laws were written back in 1870. But until the legislature is given authority to revise our present system we must make the best of what we have. And as I see it, relief can be given, particularly to farmers, by lowering valuations on farm lands and property and other over-assessed real estate in line with its depreciated cash value.

Land Banks Hold Farms

"I know some of the problems you farmers are up against. I realize that your land has gone down in value since 1920, until today good farms in many instances are bringing less than half of what they brought 10 years ago. I am told that the federal land banks, which never loaned more than 50 per cent of the conservatively appraised value of any farm, today hold thousands of farms which they were forced to take over because of the inability of farmers to keep up the interest. I also know that in many instances the farmer pays one-third or more of his net income to the tax collector. I want to say here and now that the state tax commission stands ready and willing to see that the farmer's tax bill reflects the tremendous decline in the value of his land and property. And I pledge to do my utmost to bring about such tax relief as is obtainable from that source.

Equalization Obtained

"I have watched with sympathetic interest for many years the efforts of Illinois farmers toward securing first, equalization of assessments, and, secondly, revision of the state taxing system. The records of your state association show that farmers are paying approximately $4,800,000 less annually today than they would be paying had the valuations of 1922 not been lowered. I am happy to say that it was my privilege as chairman of the State Tax Commission throughout this period to do what I could toward equalizing valuations of farm lands and buildings with other real estate in the various counties.

Altogether, orders of reassessment were issued for more than a score of counties during the last four years. These orders were issued largely as a result of investigations carried on by local Farm Bureau tax committees and the Illinois Agricultural Association. It is a weakness in our taxing system that makes this procedure necessary. In my annual report for 1928 to the governor of the state, I made a number of recommendations which if carried out and enacted into law at the coming session of the general assembly will go a long way toward bringing equitable assessments in every county of the state.

Opposes New Taxes

"I am in sympathy with the efforts of organized farmers —the Farm Bureau—in opposing any new taxes that do not replace present taxes. As a taxpayer and an owner of large real estate holdings, I have a personal interest, as you farmers have, in reducing the tax burden, in keeping down the cost of government. As a taxpayer, I, too, am against any taxing system which imposes new taxes on top of those we already have. I think it essential that whatever new laws are passed, that the burden of government not be increased but that it be more evenly distributed among the citizens of the state."

The Cover

UPON the cliff, known as Starved Rock, LaSalle and Tonti, French explorers, erected a fort in 1682, which they named Fort St. Louis. For 20 years the fort was used as a military post, then as a trading post, until it was burned by the Indians in 1718. In 1769 a band of Illinois Indians who had sought refuge on the cliff from the attacks of hostile tribes were besieged for 12 days. Destitute of food and drink, they made a gallant but hopeless and unsuccessful sortie in which they were massacred. From the catastrophe the cliff takes its name, Starved Rock. The tract of land along the Illinois River in LaSalle county where Starved Rock is located was in 1911 purchased by the State of Illinois to be used as a state park.

The September cover page illustrated the old powder magazine at Fort Chartres, situated in the northwest corner of Randolph county, Illinois. This fort is a relic of the early settlement of the Mississippi Valley. It was built under a charter from the crown of France, in 1718. The early fort was built of wood. In 1765 it was rebuilt, and this time limestone was employed in its construction. The river encroached upon its early site, and the second fort was built further back into the interior. A sand bar formed in the river opposite the fortification, and slowly an island was formed, known as Fort Chartres Island. Much of the early history of Illinois centers about old Fort Chartres. The site of Fort Chartres is now a state park.

Unity of Action Is Needed, Says Legge

AS we enter the second year's operation of the Federal Farm Board we find one factor becoming more and more apparent, and that is that the fundamental step in the solution of the agricultural problem is organization, declared Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in a recent statement.

"With farmers organized, the adjustment of production and effective marketing of agricultural products would be comparatively easy. Unity of action is needed through every stage from planning and planting to marketing.



Alexander Legge

"The difficulty comes in getting producers to co-operate, chiefly because there is still a great difference of opinion as to just how to organize farmers so that they may properly deal with their problems in handling particular crops in this and that community. . . . .

In Our Hands

" There is really no reason why farmers should not go further than organizations of any privately operated industry. That privilege is in the farmers' own hands. Laws have been written within recent years to free farmers from the restrictions of anti-trust regulations. In fact, under existing laws the organization of farmers is permitted to an extent that probably never could be accorded to private agencies. There is no limit to the quantity of farm products that may be handled by groups of farmers who grow the crops and hold the full right to sell them.

Better Bargaining Power

"Great advantage comes to farmers who use their privilege to mass together large units of products because they have a better bargaining power than when they come to market by the thousands, each selling his own crop and competing with the other individuals. The privilege of selling in large quantities makes it possible for even an untrained group of farmers to market collectively to a better advantage than is possible under the old system where the private agency, with no control over the flow of the commodity, takes the product as it comes. . . .

"In connection with the work of aiding farmers under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, I wish it were possible to bring about the amalgamation, consolidation, or merger of all the great national farm organizations. As you know, there are several of the so-called general farm organizations in this country which might some day be brought under the same roof. Imagine what power these organizations could generate if their forces were all mobilized into one unit and put to work organizing farmers to improve conditions for agriculture. . . ."

Farmers Cut Oil Costs By Co-Operative Action

THIRTY-FIVE associated farm supply companies, with a paid up capital stock of $606,305, are now in operation, serving farm trade in some sixty different counties, states L. R. Marchant, manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Co.

The number of bulk storage stations from which Service petroleum products are distributed has been increased from 56 to 90 within the past six months, and the truck salesmen from 140 to 200 or more.

1250 Cars Gas

One thousand two hundred and fifty cars of gasoline and kerosene, 115 cars of lubricating oil, and 100 tons of grease (or 10,375,000 gallons of petroleum products) have been purchased for the member companies during the same period. This represents an increase of 41½% for gasoline, 57½% for kerosene, 53% for lubricating oil, and 122% for grease in comparison with purchases made in the corresponding months in 1929.

The supplies and equipment other than petroleum products purchased up to date for the current fiscal year total $118,186.48. This exceeds the amount of the total purchases for the fiscal year of the company ending August 31, 1929, by $56,735.94, or 92%.

All merchandise and equipment handled to date in this fiscal year, computed on the basis of cost to the member companies, totals $1,237,001.30. The amount for the entire fiscal year ending August 31, 1929, was only $1,172,935.69. The actual value of the products has not increased in the same proportion as the volume because of lower prices.

Too Much Coffee

The destruction of 4,500,000 bags of coffee out of supplies in the terminal warehouses in Brazil are being agitated in Sao Paulo to relieve the depression existing in the world coffee market.

The plan suggested involves the destruction of only the lower grades of coffee. No information is given as to whether or not the owners of the surplus stocks will be reimbursed for their stocks.

Review Income Tax Legislation Elsewhere

Iowa Farm Bureau Compiles Information for Members on New Forms of Taxation

ALTHOUGH the income tax has been for many years one of the chief sources of revenue in many European countries, it was used only to a limited extent in the United States prior to 1911, says a report on income tax legislation prepared by Senator Clark of Iowa for the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

In that year Wisconsin adopted a well-considered law imposing a tax on incomes of individuals and corporations. This law exempted from local taxation intangible property, farm machinery, and household goods, and centralized administrative authority in the state tax commission. The success of the Wisconsin law immediately caused other states to give serious consideration to the income tax.

In 1912 Massachusetts and Virginia amended their laws embodying some of the features of the Wisconsin law. Oklahoma and Mississippi enacted laws in 1913 and 1914; Delaware and Missouri in 1917.

19 States Have Tax

By January, 1929, 14 states had in operation income tax laws. During the last few months California, Oregon, Arkansas, Tennessee and Georgia have enacted income tax laws, raising the total number of states to 19.

In Connecticut, California and Montana the state income tax applies only to corporations.

The income tax in Delaware, New Hampshire and Oklahoma is collected only from individuals. The other 13 states impose income taxes on both individuals and corporations.

Delaware, Massachusetts and New Hampshire keep no income taxes for the state treasury. New York and Wisconsin divide theirs with the localities.

Arkansas Law

The income tax law that was enacted in 1929 by the Arkansas legislature follows very generally the form of the "model law" drafted and approved by the National Tax Association. Personal exemptions are $1,500 for a single individual and $2,500 for the head of a family plus $400 for each dependent. The exemption in case of a corporation is $1,500. The law provides graduated rates starting in with 1 per cent for the first $3,000 of net taxable incomes, and providing for 5 per

(*Continued on page 9, col. 3*)

Farmers National Issues Statement

Asks "Who Pays Bills"? for Propaganda Attacking Co-Operative Marketing

"FARMERS' elevator companies of middle-western states are being flooded with reprints, paid advertising and letters containing vicious attacks on the Federal Farm Board and Farmers National Grain Corporation grain marketing program. Many of these letters are on letterheads of the "Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association" and are signed by Robert B. Orndorff, as vice-president. Advertisements appearing in journals opposing the Farm Board program also carry his signature, as do reprints from unfriendly papers that are being scattered everywhere among farmers' elevators.

"Mr. Orndorff is sailing under false colors and his use of the name of the Illinois elevator association is an evasion. The correct name of the Illinois elevator group is Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, and its president, Mr. C. H. Bonnell, of Owaneco, Ill., in a letter addressed to an official of Farmers National Grain Corporation, under date of October 6, 1930, makes clear the actual relationship between Mr. Orndorff and the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois. His statement is reproduced herewith:

FARMERS
GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION
OF ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT
October 6, 1930.

Mr. W. L. Stahl, Vice-Pres.,
Farmers National Grain Corp.,
Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Mr. Stahl:

Our association (the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois) has never authorized nor indorsed *any letter or statement* criticizing the members or the policies of the Federal Farm Board and we earnestly desire that its aims may be realized.

(Signed)
C. H. BONNELL, Pres.,
Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois.

"Mr. Orndorff maintains an office in Bloomington, Ill., apart from the offices of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois. His mailing and office expenses, obviously, are heavy. Paid advertising in journals of wide circulation costs money. Mr. Orndorff's activities being neither authorized nor indorsed, as Mr. Bonnell states, by the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, the question of who is financing those activities becomes a pertinent one for grain producers, stockholders and directors of farmers' elevators everywhere."

Reviews Income Tax

(*Continued from page 8*)

cent on all net income in excess of $25,000. The tax on corporations is a flat tax of 2 per cent on the entire net taxable income.

Massachusetts raised its collections from income taxes from $15,000,000 in 1918 to $20,240,000 in 1927. The Massachusetts income tax has never been a general income tax. It is levied upon incomes from certain intangibles, upon incomes from annuities, professions, employments and trade and business, upon excess of gains over losses received from purchase or sales of intangible personal property, and upon domestic and foreign business corporations excepting such corporations as commercial banks, savings banks and insurance companies which are taxed separately. This leaves out incomes from real estate, bank deposits, and many corporations.

Collect $100,000,000 in N. Y.

The total income tax collections in New York now exceed $100,000,000. Of this $57,000,000 was kept for the state's own use, $43,000,000 distributed to the localities. In 1919 the rate for corporations was raised from 3 per cent to 4 per cent and a personal income tax law was enacted applying to the net income of residents and non-residents earned within the state ranging from 1 per cent on the first $10,000 to 3 per cent on all in excess of $50,000.

Stone Predicts More Direct Purchasing

ORGANIZATION of consumers for direct purchasing from farmers' co-operative marketing organizations was predicted by James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board in a recent address.

Mr. Stone declared that there is no reason why growers of farm commodities and the consuming public should not develop direct relationships. "The time is coming," he said, "when the consumer will organize and develop these relationships between buyers and producers as to quality and grade as well as discuss prices. There is some development along this line now."

He cited as an illustration the co-operative purchasing organization of eastern farmers known as the Grange-League-Federation Exchange with approximately 90,000 members in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Federation will purchase between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000 worth of feed this year. During the past year it purchased a trainload of feed a day from soybean processors and feed mixers out of Peoria, Illinois. In addition to its feed purchases it maintains three fertilizer plants.

British Co-operators Buy Grain Corp. Wheat

The recent meeting of the board of directors of Farmers National Grain Corporation was marked by a visit of three directors of the Co-Operative Wholesale Society of England and Wales. Of even more interest was the fact that through these directors the largest co-operative concern in the world made direct contact with American grain producers through their own organization and made its first purchase of wheat from Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The Co-Operative Wholesale Society is the federal trading organization of the retail co-operative societies of England and Wales. It is said to be the largest purchaser of wheat in the United Kingdom and has been a big customer of the Canadian Wheat Pool. It has in its employ more than 40,000 persons, owns thousands of acres of agricultural lands in many parts of the world, operates factories, mills and banks, and is composed of more than 1,100 affiliated societies, with a total membership of consumers exceeding four and one-half million.

The visit of the directors of the C. W. S. was in line with the program of the organization to go as closely as possible for its supplies to the sources of production and to establish direct relations between the organized consumers of the United Kingdom and the co-operative grain producers of the United States.

Grain Marketing

The United States is not in a position to eliminate legitimate markets for the hedging of wheat, and present legislation is adequate to care for any situation which might be caused by the alleged selling of wheat on the Chicago Exchange by Russia to depress prices, Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board stated orally on September 22.

Russell G. Stewart, manager of the Ford County Service Company, has accepted a similar position with the newly organized Champaign County Service Company.



Baseball Dope

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Runkle, McDonough shortstop, accepted seven chances without an error.

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C. Harmon, rf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Runkle, cc.	3	0	1	3	4	0
Arntzen, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	0
L. Mings, 1b	4	0	0	9	1	1
R. Graham, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
L. Graham, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	1
C. Mings, c.	3	0	2	12	0	0
Meade, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	2	3	27	8	2



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Second row, left to right, are: Carnahan, Israel, Short, G. Shirley, W. Quisenberry, A. Schahl, Leininger; back row: J. H. Checkley, farm adviser; S. Quisenberry, B. Meyers, Cherry, L. Shirley, R. Quisenberry, H. Meyers, T. Hanahan and Thomas Checkley, mascot.

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Schahl, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0	0
Carnahan, 2b.	4	0	1	2	5	1
W. Quisenberry, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Leininger, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Myers, c.	3	0	0	9	1	0
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Totals	33	0	4	27	14	3

Score by innings:

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The creation of a tobacco exchange has been proposed by Governor Gardner of North Carolina. This action would involve standardization of the tobacco leaf in accordance with the United States grades for tobacco before it leaves the farmer's ownership.

The excess supply of school teachers now constitutes a serious educational problem which the National Teacher Training Survey Committee is attempting to solve.

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Farmers who employ help and who have elected to come under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Illinois must file notice with the Industrial Commission, Springfield, Illinois, by November 1 if they wish to withdraw and terminate their liability under the Act, January 1, according to V. Vaniman, director of insurance service.

Scott Meiks Tells Success of Co-op's

Indianapolis Producers Writes Checks Exceeding $130,000,000 to Live Stock Shippers

"THE fact that the Indianapolis Producers' Commission Association has accumulated net profits of more than a half million dollars during the eight and one-third years of its existence is abundant proof that its sponsors, the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Agricultural Association, were right in believing that live stock could be marketed more economically," Scott Meiks, manager of the Indianapolis Producers, declared in a recent radio address from station WLS. "The efficiency of the organization has been proven by its steadily increasing volume of business and influence in the Indianapolis market," he continued.

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"The Producers at Indianapolis at the very beginning adopted the policy of setting aside a part of its earnings each year and now has a very substantial sum in its treasury as a guarantee to its consigning members. In addition to its reserves our members are protected by a bond held by the United States Packer and Stock Yard Administration for the protection of its consignors.

50,000 Members

"The Indianapolis Producers is composed of nearly 50,000 live stock producer members mostly within the two states of Indiana and Illinois, with a few in Kentucky and Ohio. It was organized early in 1922 and began operating on the Indianapolis market May 15 of that year. As a marketing organization it immediately made a place for itself on that market becoming the largest selling organization there. It has grown steadily in volume, in prestige, and in influence in the live stock marketing field, and now ranks as one of the largest co-operative marketing organizations in the United States.

Operates at Low Cost

"It has been the ambition of the management and the board of directors to make the Indianapolis Producers' Commission Association the most economical, the most efficient, and the safest live stock selling organization in the state. During 1929 it operated at the lowest cost per car of any of the Producer units. The Association is now averaging a little more than one-third of the live stock consigned to the Indianapolis market for sale. Its salesmen are experienced, competent and are zealously active in their service to our member patrons. The entire personnel are picked employees."

Reasons for Low Prices

Mr. Meiks gave the following reasons for the drastic decline in live stock prices during recent months:

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On September 16, Ed Kinsinger of McLean county marketed 77 steers through the Chicago Producers. Fifty, averaging 958 pounds, topped the market that day at $13.10, while the other 27 averaging 1,090 pounds brought $12.85 per cwt. Mr. Kinsinger, pleased with his returns, wrote as follows:

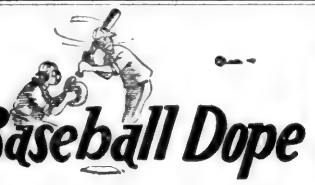
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COUNTRY LIFE MEN ARE DEPENDABLE AND SINCERE

THE men who sell Country Life policies are not only enthusiastic over the Company's unrivaled progress, but they are also dependable and sincere. They reflect the ideals of a company created with a spirit of co-operation and self help, to provide reliable legal reserve life insurance to farmers at low cost.

Country Life agents are not high pressure sales wizards. Ninety per cent of them never had previous selling experience. They are the men you Farm Bureau members selected to represent your company in your communities.

They Live Among You

They live among you and know your problems. They are not fly-by-nighters who have no scruples about misrepresenting the company's policies or of loading you down with too much insurance.

Country Life men are under orders to give you the facts.

Country Life has the confidence of Illinois farmers and seeks to hold that confidence inviolate. It insists that every one of its agents and representatives conduct himself with honesty, fairness, dignity, and integrity.

Greater Volume Lowers Cost

By helping Country Life salesmen you help yourself for this is your company.

Greater volume means lower cost life insurance. Your confidence in the company will result in ever-increasing volume. Tell others about the advantages of a policy in Country Life.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago

$45,000,000 Of Written Business Already, Old Line Legal Reserve Life Insurance

Farm Supply Company Has a Successful Year

Declare Patronage Dividends to 36 Member Companies of $38,307.89

A PAID-IN capital stock totaling $254,000 in the 15 new county service companies organized during 1930 with an aggregate sum of $620,-500 to represent the farmers' investment in the 36 companies affiliated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company as of August 31, 1930, was reported by Manager L. R. Marchant at the annual meeting of the company in Bloomington on Oct. 14.



L. R. Marchant

A comparison of the gasoline sales for the first six months of the calendar year, made available through the state gas tax, discloses that the total gallonage of all member companies places the Illinois Farm Supply Company and its associates in the fifth or sixth rank among the distributors in Illinois. Only four or five of the 752 licensed distributors show a larger business.

20,000,000 Gallons

Petroleum products purchased during the fiscal year of the company approximate 20,000,000 gallons. This is equivalent to 1,623 tank cars of gasoline, 685 cars of kerosene, and 57 cars of distillate and fuel oil, 572,644 gallons of lubricating oils, and 405,351 pounds of grease. In comparison to the volume handled the preceding year this is a gain of 47 per cent in gasoline, 69 per cent in kerosene and distillate, 52 per cent in lubricating oils, and 123 per cent in grease.

Of the 16 companies in operation for a full 12 months' period prior to the close of the 1929 fiscal year, only five failed to make an increase in their business the past year, and the remaining 11 made gains ranging from 7 to 80 per cent.

Purchases Increase

In addition to distributing petroleum products, the company during the past fiscal year supplied member companies and farm bureaus with 344,900 pounds of Atlacide calcium chlorate, a weed-killer. Fly spray to the amount of 6,080 gallons also was purchased by the 31 companies featuring this product for the first season.

In spite of lower prices, the company's purchases totaled $1,570,469.16, which is an increase of $400,000 over last year's purchases.

The capital stock of the state company includes 620½ shares of preferred A 7 per cent cumulative stock having a par value of $100 per share and held by the 36 member companies. Common stock outstanding consists of 36 shares at $1 per share which is held by the member companies and entitles them to participate in patronage refunds.

Total operating income for the year was $79,387.08, an increase of 73.9 per cent over last year. The brokerage income of $58,916.95 was an advance of 49 per cent, and the trading income trebled with $20,470.13 resulting from profits on purchases and sales.

Operating expenses were $25,862.35, or 32.6 per cent, of the gross income compared to $15,834.58, or 34.69 per cent, for the year ending August 31, 1929.

Good Net Income

The net operating income of $53,-524.73 with the additional income from interest and discounts earned of $6,-401.76, less deductions of discounts allowed, trade mark expense, and federal income tax, resulted in a net income of $54,277.96, which is 68.37 per cent of the gross operating income as compared to $30,534.05, or 66.9 per cent, for the preceding year. On the basis of the paid-in capital stock of all companies which were in operation prior to August 31, the earnings represent a profit of 93.51 per cent in comparison to 85 per cent on the paid-in capital the year before.

A reserve in the amount of $3,200.77 has been established for the payment of capital stock dividends and also a reserve in the amount of $38,307.89 for the payment of patronage refunds. The latter amount represents 48.25 per cent of the gross income and the net addition of $15,970.07 to surplus, 20 per cent of gross income.

Net Worth $87,777.55

The net worth of the company is represented by a capital stock investment of $64,586 and a surplus of $23,-191.55.

Records show close to 50,000 customers who are patronizing the 36 companies affiliated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company. In the territory served there are an estimated 35,350 Farm Bureau members.

Manager Marchant called attention in his report to an article published recently in one of the leading petroleum magazines under the heading "The Weakness of Co-Operative Oil Companies Is Their Lack of Selling Experience." "This is a challenge to our organization," he said. "We have the choice of standing innocently by and watching our competitors take a certain percentage of the business because of superior salesmanship, or that of constantly striving to build up the efficiency of our own organization which will do much to strengthen the movement throughout the state and place co-operatives in general on a higher plane."

Federal Farm Board

CONSOLIDATION of unprofitable wheat farms into larger units was advocated in a recent address by Chairman Legge of the Farm Board before the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, meeting at Detroit.

"Studies made by the agricultural colleges indicate that the time has passed when wheat can be grown profitably on small acreages," said Mr. Legge. "This, in our estimation, means a readjustment in the side of the farm unit where wheat is depended upon as a cash crop.

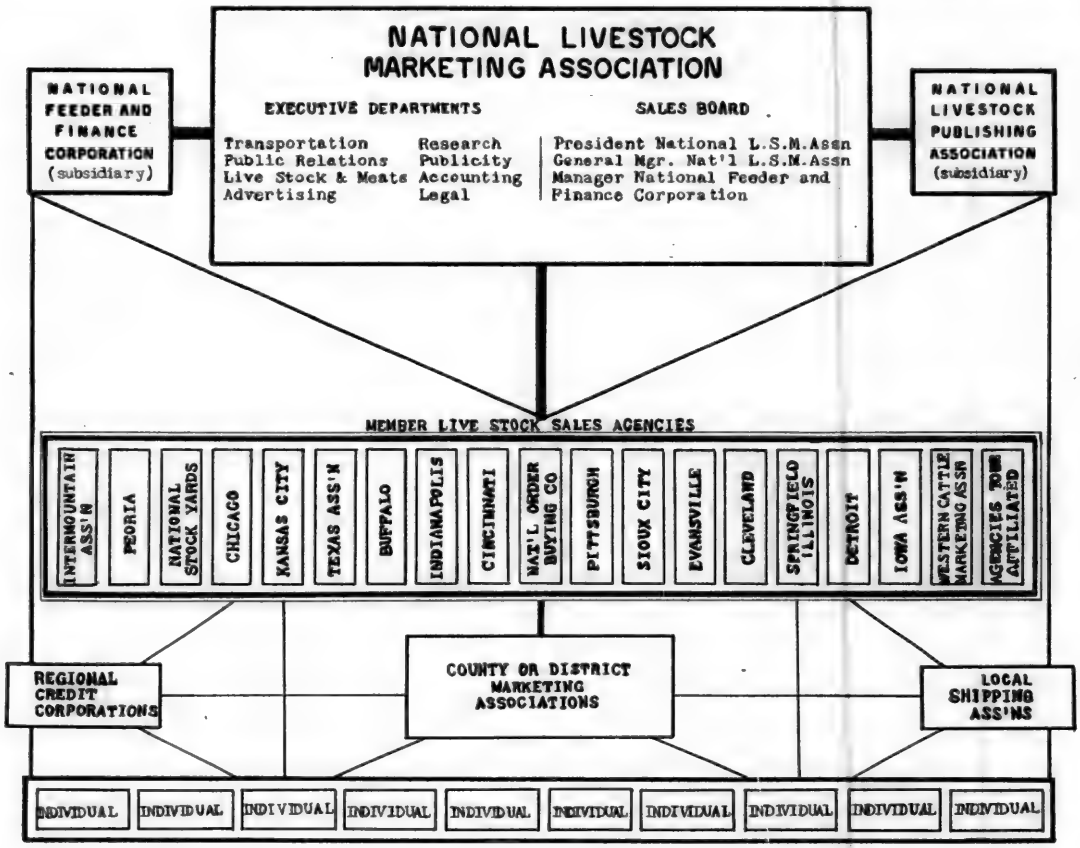
"Each individual company represented here," said Mr. Legge, "probably has cases where they have an unsatisfactory loan on an 80 or 160 acre tract, where an analysis of the subject would indicate the loan on the present basis of operation is likely to continue unpaid, but by consolidating two or more of these tracts in one unit, which would in most cases probably involve refinancing of the larger unit, you could, in our judgment bring about a situation where the borrower was in position to operate successfully.

"In other words, make one borrower a good credit risk where you now have two or three bad ones." Legge states that a similar situation exists in the production of cotton.

The sale of plant and equipment and all the physical assets of Cornstalk Products Company at Danville, Illinois, was ordered recently by the U. S. District Court by Judge Walter C. Lindley. The sale of assets was asked for in a petition filed by attorneys for the Federal Court.

Plant and equipment inventories at around $750,000, according to the attorneys for receivers, and approximately $2,500,000 has been expended at the plant. The general indebtedness is around $700,000, not including the investment of stockholders.

The Cornstalk plant at Danville, erected several years ago, specialized in producing pulp from cornstalks for manufacturing paper.



Live Stock Marketing Set-Up Explained

By J. D. HARPER

EIGHTEEN stockholder member corporations now constitute the farmer owned and controlled National Live Stock Marketing Association sponsored by the Federal Farm Board. All but three of these corporations are going business institutions with from five to nine years of successful operation in their respective fields to their credit. The three new associations set up since the incorporation of the National Association, May 10, 1930, are largely in the hands of experienced marketing men who will have all the benefits and assistance to be obtained through the National Association so that assurance of the best possible selling and marketing service is available to live stock producer members from the start.

Builded on Individual

As illustrated in the accompanying chart, the entire organization structure is builded on the individual live stock producer who is legally an associate member of the National organization. The members of the National organization include the co-operative marketing associations as listed. These may be either terminal marketing associations or state or regional associations which qualify as marketing agencies. Each of these marketing associations has as members either county or district marketing associations and local shipping associations or individual producers.

Buys Feeders

Both subsidiary corporations function through the National association and direct to member live stock sales agencies and through them to the individual members who may be affiliated in county or district organizations or as individual members.

The Feeder and Finance Corporation reaches the individual through terminal or state associations, and then through regional credit corporations, or, in certain instances, emergency loans are negotiated direct with the individual. In addition to furnishing live stock producers with a dependable source of credit this corporation also renders a feeder service whereby range growers may sell cattle and lambs direct to cornbelt feeders.

Dependable Information

The Publishing Association, in carrying information to members, co-operates with all agencies, including terminal and state associations, as well as local or county organization units. Subscriptions are direct with the individual live stock producer who patronizes a co-operative agency member of the National association. Dependable production and marketing information is furnished the membership through this subsidiary so that intelligent co-operation will characterize the policies and marketing methods of the National.

Services rendered by terminal co-

operative selling agencies are generally well understood. These associations receive and sell live stock on a commission basis at terminal markets. They also assist live stock feeders in purchasing feeding stock frequently on the market, but now in co-operation with the Feeder and Finance Corporation, as noted.

The terminal associations are the keystone of the arch through which a strong centrally controlled volume of live stock—nation-wide—is moving in an orderly manner from the producers to the packers.

The state live stock marketing organization is new and has for its purpose the co-ordination of the marketing of live stock produced in the state. Iowa is one of the states now qualified under this plan with a state manager and with regional organizations cooperating. Such a large percentage of Iowa live stock moves direct to packers that at present the problem there has appeared somewhat differently from that presented in other mid-western states. Discussion in other states shows some sentiment for similar state marketing organizations elsewhere.

Texas Was First

Texas also has a state-wide organization which was the first to affiliate with the National Live Stock Marketing Association. Its sales are not direct to packers, but many are direct to feeders and, too, provision has been made for two terminal outlets under control of the Texas organization—one at Ft. Worth, Texas, and one at St. Joseph, Missouri.

The Western Cattle Marketing Association, which has been organized for six years, operates on a contract plan with its membership in which the cattle are sold direct to packers. Their territory includes several states, cattle only being marketed through the organization.

Sells Direct

Among the member agencies is found the National Order Buying Company which has for nearly seven years been marketing live stock direct to packers. This company fills orders from packers either on terminal markets where agents are operating, or direct from concentration points outside of the terminal markets. In states like Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa, where from 40 to 60 per cent of the hogs move direct to packers, the possibilities of this co-operative service are apparent. The first large terminal market in the central west to be included among the points served by this company is the St. Louis market where 65 to 70 per cent of the hogs are shipped East on orders. A number of recently organized concentration points are using the services of this company which is endeavoring careful grading and direct movement to eliminate some of the handling costs on the road to market.

Most cornbelt live stock producers are acquainted with the set-up and operation of the local shipping association and also with the recent development toward a larger county or regional marketing association. This change has come about largely through the improved highway system which enables concentration of live stock from larger areas.

Loans to Feeders

The regional credit corporation is a corporation which co-operates with the Feeder and Finance Corporation in the handling of loans to live stock feeders. Similar corporations have been in existence in many places for several years, discounting their loans through the Intermediate Credit Banks just as they do at present.

This marketing plan has been designed to handle all of the co-operative live stock business of the country. The success of the program depends upon the endorsement of the idea of collective bargaining by a sufficient number of live stock producers in this country to stabilize prices through volume control and thereby improve marketing conditions and give the live stock producer a greater net profit.

All of the live stock handled co-operatively in 1929 represents about 18 per cent of the total volume produced in the country. This volume, when handled through one selling agency, will greatly enhance the value of volume control and collective bargaining beyond that which has been successfully demonstrated by individual sales agencies on terminal markets where the volume has approached 50 per cent control.



BULK PLANT, TAZEWELL SERVICE CO., PEKIN, ILL.
Similar Bulk Stations are located at Delavan and Richmond in Tazewell county

Tazewell Service Co.

THE Tazewell Service Company organized a short time ago reports excellent support from the 1,274 Farm Bureau members in that county.

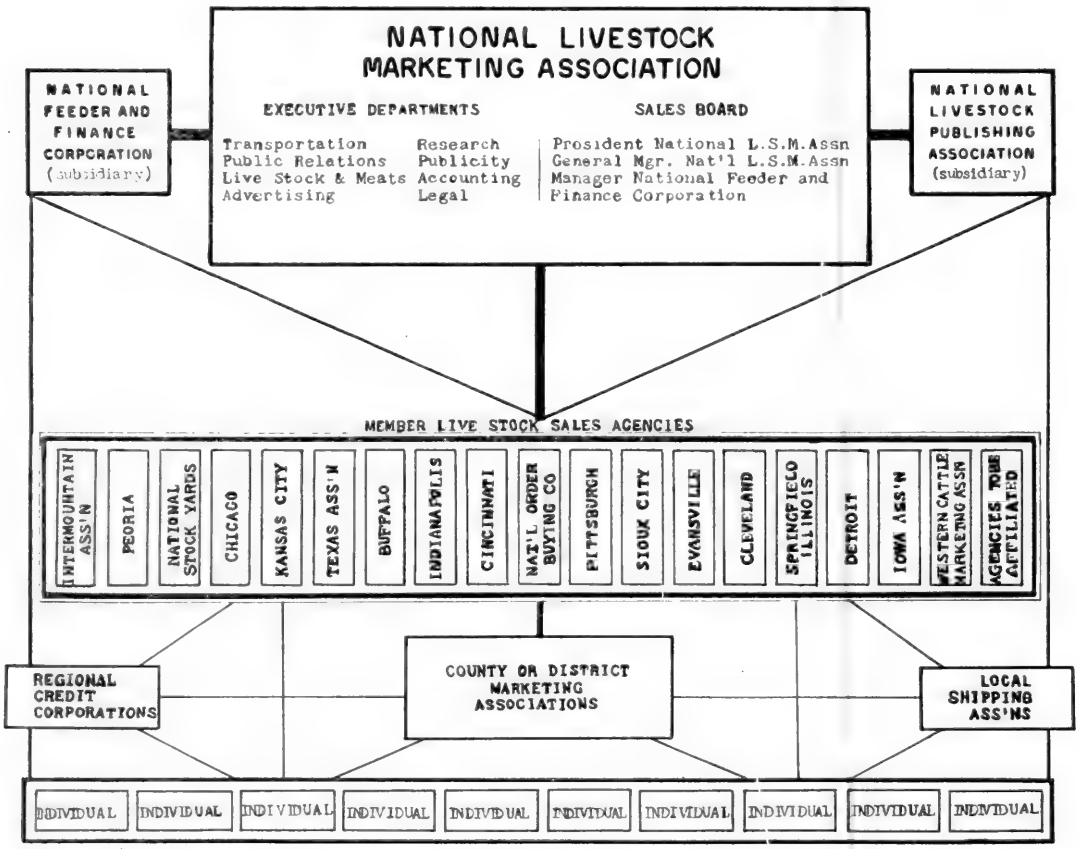
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In addition to the 1,250 individual customer accounts in the county, the company supplies regularly six privately owned and operated filling stations with Aladdin gasoline and Penn Bond motor oils and greases.

With the assistance of a very competent board of directors Manager Clyde Woolsey, a former truck salesman for the Knox County Oil Company, has succeeded in placing the Tazewell Service Company at the top of the list among the new companies in the state, on the basis of sales. In the course of a few months the Tazewell Service Company has handled 75 cars of motor fuel, approximately 22,386 gallons of lubricating oil, and about 17,960 pounds of grease. With the continued expansion of business this company gives great promise to be one of the leading organizations in the state.

Tazewell county farmers make a practice of clipping coupons from their Farm Bureau memberships and they will have no reason to be disappointed with their service company in view of the fine showing made up to date.

Forty Knox county Farm Bureau members, including President Harry Gehring, and County Advisers Kemp and Campbell, visited the I. A. A. offices on Oct. 3 following an educational tour through Chicago's Union Stock Yards. Henry county live stock growers were in on Wednesday, Oct. 1.



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Agent: "Bother, is it, brother? I wonder if you will ever be bothered enough to have a funeral for yourself? Bother? It isn't you that will be bothered; it's your family. It will cost them $5,000 if you don't go through with this examination. It will bother your wife $5,000. Why, what if you were not just exactly standard, the Company might issue you a sub-standard policy, and the examination permits the Company to place you in the correct class. Listen just a minute—today you are increasing the value of your farm by $5,000 simply because its owner insures his estate $5,000 more if he should die. Can't you be bothered with that?"

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Farmer: "Do you know what I pay out in taxes every year would carry a $10,000 policy, even at my age? You may have a better prospect than you think. Let me know what my sub-standard rate is going to be."

Agent: "Well, you take the examination, it may be those heart pains were only gas pains. So long, see you again soon."

Why?

Why should there be any criticism of the farmers when they decide to carry their own products at least as far as the miller? In such a process there is only one class of people that can be injured—the merchants and brokers. From their individual standpoint the process is regrettable. Viewing it in the light of modern business development it is unavoidable. Why should a miller care whether he buys his supplies of wheat direct from the producer or from a broker or merchant? It really makes little or no difference to him. He is mainly concerned with buying his requirements on a price basis that will enable him to compete with other millers.

—A. J. McPhail.

Illinois Woman Second

Because an Illinois woman used butter in her Thanksgiving Day Dinner Menu, she was awarded second prize in a nation-wide contest sponsored by Bureau Farmer, official publication of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The competition which ended September 20 drew more than 500 entries. Bernice Rinker of Grand Ridge, LaSalle county, Illinois, the second prize winner, proved her ability as farm woman cook, when she suggested butter instead of a butter substitute as recommended by her nearest rival.

"Culinary Champion of All Farm Women Cooks" is the title conferred upon Mrs. M. L. Freise, Redwood Falls, Minnesota, by Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation when he learned that she had won the contest and will receive a cash prize of $50. The second prize winner receives $25. Twenty-five other prizes of $1 each were awarded to 25 other women including the following from Illinois: Miss Bernice Harris, R. 1, Petersburg; Mrs. Peter Sullivan, Eureka; Mrs. Joseph Helm, R. 1, Spring Valley, and Mrs. Clarence Peters, Galesburg.

"I am glad to get Rev. Flori's copy of the I. A. A. RECORD in my mail, since taking his place September 15. Keep sending it. First thing out I saw Sam Thompson's name in your September number. He's the man whose every word in writing of reported speech I have been swallowing eagerly for years—since they recognized Thompson's value to the cause, consisting mainly of his practical knowledge and his uncommon common horse sense.

"I am coming here from five and one-half years in our capitol city and I can appreciate Thompson's joke or rather the joke on Thompson and his three dollar hat."

REV. ANTON M. TASCHKE,
Adams County, Ill.

New "Vacuum Cleaner" Removes Cattle Pest

A "VACUUM CLEANER" to extract ox warbles from the cow's back has been devised by Doctors Imes, Boyd, and other associates of the United States Department of Agriculture, who are stationed at Galesburg, Illinois, to study the problem of ox-warble infestation of cattle.

The "vacuum cleaner" has been mounted on an automobile trailer with four to six lines of suction hose and nozzles.

When in operation, a nozzle is placed over an ox-warble grub on the animal's back and the grub is drawn out through the opening in the skin.

The machine will remove all ox-warbles, but because of the tenacity of the older grubs two or three attempts are frequently necessary to dislodge them. Doctor Imes and his coworkers hope to perfect the nozzles sufficient to get a grub with every suction.

It is hoped that this machine will be practical for county-wide campaigns against the ox-warble in regions where it is easy to corral all cattle in large herds and send them through chutes to be "degrubbed."

Heretofore the most satisfactory method of removing the grubs was to extract them through the openings in the animal's back one at a time with forceps, preferably of the alligator type. This is a slow and expensive method. Experimenters in Europe found that about all of the grubs could be destroyed by inserting a small medicated stick in the grub opening.

The department's ox-warble studies revealed that young cattle are more heavily infested by this parasite than are older animals, and also that females are more often parasitized than bulls. The heifer is most attractive to this pest, while the old bull is the least attractive subject.

Argentine Corn

The price of corn in Argentina, plus the shipping cost and the United States tariff is five cents less than the price of corn at Chicago. If the price differential continues an increase in imports of corn may be expected, according to the Department of Commerce.

Corn in Argentina is now worth about 52 cents, while the price at Chicago, September 16, was about 92 cents a bushel. There have been small imports of corn from Argentina already, but they have not been in large quantities. The lower priced Argentina grain is supplying various markets now.

Capper Award

The 1930 Capper Award for Distinguished Service to American Agriculture, which consists of a gold medal and $5,000 in cash will be conferred on Dr. S. M. Babcock of the University of Wisconsin for his invention of the Babcock Milk Tester. The prize is an annual one offered by Senator Capper of Kansas.

F. B. Nichols, secretary of the Committee of Awards, in the Capper building, Topeka, Kansas, is now receiving suggestions for the 1931 award. Living Americans who have made a contribution of national importance to agriculture are eligible.

Increase Farm Income

Pay more attention to increasing the farm income rather than to decreasing expenses, advised M. L. Mosher, director of the Farm Bureau farm management service in Henry, Stark, Peoria and Knox counties in addressing farmers during the first annual tour and picnic of the co-operators in that territory.

Mr. Mosher quoted Henry Ford in a recent magazine article in which he stated that systems of management were essential for profitable business, but what is needed more at present is good managers to carry out these systems.

Africans Grow Corn

While traveling through South and East Africa last year Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, was impressed with the vast fields of corn grown in Africa.

This Indian corn, called "mealies" by the Africans, was introduced from the United States and is now grown on a large scale by white planters. Doctor Hitchcock said he felt as if he were traveling through the cornbelt while in South Africa.

Can't Burn Cotton

The burning of cotton or other personal property in Arkansas for the purpose of improving the market price of a commodity is a violation of the law, and persons who engage in such practices will be vigorously prosecuted, according to a statement issued by the Assistant State Fire Marshall.

A citizen of Beebe, White county, Arkansas, burned a bale of cotton on Main street in that town on September 20 in an effort to stimulate others toward doing likewise.

Old Nick, Aged Horse, Retired on Pension

Uncle Sam does not provide a "retirement fund" for his four-footed employees, as a rule, but he has made an exception in the case of Old Nick, 34-year-old horse, recently retired on a pension of two measures of bran, oats and alfalfa meal daily.

Nick went to work for the United States Department of Agriculture in 1899, when a gelding four years of age, and has been in Government harness ever since. For more than 30 years he has plodded faithfully for "his uncle." Now at the stage of life comparable to about 90 years of age for man, with faltering gait and teeth worn but otherwise well preserved, he is being given a rest.

First he went to work at the Federal quarantine station, Athenia, N. J. Since 1906 he has worked at the Government Experiment Station at Bethesda, Md., where, until 1915, he pulled a wagon daily from the station to the Department of Agriculture headquarters in Washington and back, a round trip of about 20 miles.

Born in the days when the horse was the master of the inland transportation problem, Nick has lived to see his kind gradually disappear from the highways. Although he shied at the first "gas buggies" and later learned to pass hundreds of them on the road without notice, he, too, finally fell victim to the relentless competition. Now a motor truck does his job while he grazes leisurely in his pasture.

Another Irrigation Project Considered

With abundant water near the extensive desert lands of the Columbia River Basin, the Bureau of Reclamation has begun work to determine the most feasible way of getting the water on to the land, it was stated recently by the Department of the Interior.

H. W. Bashore of the Bureau of Reclamation, regarded as being especially skillful as a location engineer, has been assigned to a study of a means for reclaiming a sagebrush plain in the State of Washington as big as the nation's two smallest states combined and converting it into an irrigated garden spot.

The Columbia, Snake and the Spokane rivers flow past these parched desert lands, but they have cut deep into the silt and their beds are now hundreds of feet lower than the level of the plain.

All setbacks are merely temporary to the man who is going somewhere.

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Farmer: "Do you know what I pay out in taxes every year would carry a $10,000 policy, even at my age? You may have a better prospect than you think. Let me know what my sub standard rate is going to be."

Agent: "Well, you take the examination, it may be those heart pains were only gas pains. So long, see you again soon."

Why?

Why should there be any criticism of the farmers when they decide to carry their own products at least as far as the miller? In such a process there is only one class of people that can be injured—the merchants and brokers. From their individual standpoint the process is regrettable. Viewing it in the light of modern business development it is unavoidable. Why should a miller care whether he buys his supplies of wheat direct from the producer or from a broker or merchant? It really makes little or no difference to him. He is mainly concerned with buying his requirements on a price basis that will enable him to compete with other millers.

—A. J. McPhail.

Illinois Woman Second

Because an Illinois woman used butter in her Thanksgiving Day Dinner Menu, she was awarded second prize in a nation-wide contest sponsored by Bureau Farmer, official publication of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The competition which ended September 20 drew more than 500 entries. Bernice Rinker, of Grand Ridge, LaSalle county, Illinois, the second prize winner, proved her ability as farm woman cook, when she suggested butter instead of a butter substitute as recommended by her nearest rival.

"Culinary Champion of All Farm Women Cooks" is the title conferred upon Mrs. M. J. Freise, Redwood Falls, Minnesota, by Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation when he learned that she had won the contest and will receive a cash prize of $50. The second prize winner receives $25. Twenty-five other prizes of $1 each were awarded to 25 other women including the following from Illinois: Miss Bernice Harris, R. 1, Petersburg; Mrs. Peter Sullivan, Eureka; Mrs. Joseph Helm, R. 1, Spring Valley, and Mrs. Clarence Peters, Galesburg.

"I am glad to get Rev. Hon's copy of the I. A. A. RECORD in my mail, since taking his place September 15. Keep sending it. First thing out I saw Sam Thompson's name in your September number. He's the man whose every word in writing or reported speech I have been swallowing eagerly for years since they recognized Thompson's value to the cause, consisting mainly of his practical knowledge and his uncommon common horse sense.

"I am coming here from five and one-half years in our capitol city and I can appreciate Thompson's joke or rather the joke on Thompson and his three dollar hat."

REV. ANTON M. TASCHEL.
Adams County, Ill.

New "Vacuum Cleaner" Removes Cattle Pest

A "VACUUM CLEANER" to extract ox warbles from the cow's back has been devised by Doctors Imes, Boyd, and other associates of the United States Department of Agriculture, who are stationed at Galesburg, Illinois, to study the problem of ox-warble infestation of cattle.

The "vacuum cleaner" has been mounted on an automobile trailer with four to six lines of suction hose and nozzles.

When in operation, a nozzle is placed over an ox-warble grub on the animal's back and the grub is drawn out through the opening in the skin.

The machine will remove all ox-warbles, but because of the tenacity of the older grubs two or three attempts are frequently necessary to dislodge them. Doctor Imes and his coworkers hope to perfect the nozzles sufficient to get a grub with every suction.

It is hoped that this machine will be practical for county-wide campaigns against the ox-warble in regions where it is easy to corral all cattle in large herds and send them through chutes to be "degrubbed."

Heretofore the most satisfactory method of removing the grubs was to extract them through the openings in the animal's back one at a time with forceps, preferably of the alligator type. This is a slow and expensive method. Experimenters in Europe found that about all of the grubs could be destroyed by inserting a small medicated stick in the grub opening.

The department's ox-warble studies revealed that young cattle are more heavily infested by this parasite than are older animals, and also that females are more often parasitized than bulls. The heifer is most attractive to this pest, while the old bull is the least attractive subject.

Argentine Corn

The price of corn in Argentina, plus the shipping cost and the United States tariff is five cents less than the price of corn at Chicago. If the price differential continues an increase in imports of corn may be expected, according to the Department of Commerce.

Corn in Argentina is now worth about 52 cents, while the price at Chicago, September 16, was about 92 cents a bushel. There have been small imports of corn from Argentina already, but they have not been in large quantities. The lower priced Argentina grain is supplying various markets now.

Capper Award

The 1930 Capper Award for Distinguished Service to American Agriculture, which consists of a gold medal and $5,000 in cash will be conferred on Dr. S. M. Babcock of the University of Wisconsin for his invention of the Babcock Milk Tester. The prize is an annual one offered by Senator Capper of Kansas.

F. B. Nichols, secretary of the Committee of Awards, in the Capper building, Topeka, Kansas, is now receiving suggestions for the 1931 award. Living Americans who have made a contribution of national importance to agriculture are eligible.

Increase Farm Income

Pay more attention to increasing the farm income rather than to decreasing expenses, advised M. L. Mosher, director of the Farm Bureau farm management service in Henry, Stark, Peoria and Knox counties in addressing farmers during the first annual tour and picnic of the co-operators in that territory.

Mr. Mosher quoted Henry Ford in a recent magazine article in which he stated that systems of management were essential for profitable business, but what is needed more at present is good managers to carry out these systems.

Africans Grow Corn

While traveling through South and East Africa last year Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, was impressed with the vast fields of corn grown in Africa.

This Indian corn, called "mealies" by the Africans, was introduced from the United States and is now grown on a large scale by white planters. Doctor Hitchcock said he felt as if he were traveling through the cornbelt while in South Africa.

Can't Burn Cotton

The burning of cotton or other personal property in Arkansas for the purpose of improving the market price of a commodity is a violation of the law, and persons who engage in such practices will be vigorously prosecuted, according to a statement issued by the Assistant State Fire Marshall.

A citizen of Beebe, White county, Arkansas, burned a bale of cotton on Main street in that town on September 20 in an effort to stimulate others toward doing likewise.

Old Nick, Aged Horse, Retired on Pension

Uncle Sam does not provide a "retirement fund" for his four-footed employees, as a rule, but he has made an exception in the case of Old Nick, 34-year-old horse, recently retired on a pension of two measures of bran, oats and alfalfa meal daily.

Nick went to work for the United States Department of Agriculture in 1899, when a gelding four years of age, and has been in Government harness ever since. For more than 30 years he has plodded faithfully for "his uncle." Now at the stage of life comparable to about 90 years of age for man, with faltering gait and teeth worn but otherwise well preserved, he is being given a rest.

First he went to work at the Federal quarantine station, Athenia, N. J. Since 1906 he has worked at the Government Experiment Station at Bethesda, Md., where, until 1915, he pulled a wagon daily from the station to the Department of Agriculture headquarters in Washington and back, a round trip of about 20 miles.

Born in the days when the horse was the master of the inland transportation problem, Nick has lived to see his kind gradually disappear from the highways. Although he shied at the first "gas buggies" and later learned to pass hundreds of them on the road without notice, he, too, finally fell victim to the relentless competition. Now a motor truck does his job while he grazes leisurely in his pasture.

Another Irrigation Project Considered

With abundant water near the extensive desert lands of the Columbia River Basin, the Bureau of Reclamation has begun work to determine the most feasible way of getting the water on to the land, it was stated recently by the Department of the Interior.

H. W. Bashore of the Bureau of Reclamation, regarded as being especially skillful as a location engineer, has been assigned to a study of a means for reclaiming a sagebrush plain in the State of Washington as big as the nation's two smallest states combined and converting it into an irrigated garden spot.

The Columbia, Snake and the Spokane rivers flow past these parched desert lands, but they have cut deep into the silt and their beds are now hundreds of feet lower than the level of the plain.

All setbacks are merely temporary to the man who is going somewhere.

INSURANCE NEWS

E. A. CARNCROSS, general agent in Cook county, won first prize consisting of a $70 watch in the agents' Farm Bureau auto insurance contest for September. Roy Mitchell of Champaign county won second prize, a $40 watch. C. E. Hopkins of Livingston county, L. R. Welk of Logan county, and K. W. Cleland of Boone county won third, fourth and fifth prizes respectively. Each got a $15 fountain pen and pencil set.

Champaign county was high for the month with 100 applications, Cook county was second with 81. During the month Carncross signed 73 applications, Mitchell 55, and Hopkins 53.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual on October 1 had 24,504 auto insurance applications and policies in force. The total for September was 876.

The National Safety Council reports that automobile accidents have been reduced 29 per cent in the nine states which have passed drivers' license laws.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company operating only three and one-half years has assets of $580,000, and has saved its members $300,000 on automobile insurance alone compared with the initial cost in any other state-wide company.

Country Life agents, divided into two teams known as the Army and Navy, began a "football" contest on October 15 to see which side could write the most life insurance by December 15.

Most of the northern and western Illinois counties are on the Navy team, while central and southern Illinois counties comprise the Army. Only paid for business will count.

One thousand dollars of life insurance moves the ball a yard in the enemy's territory. If Army sends in $15,000 of insurance on October 15 the ball will be carried into Navy's territory 15 yards. If Navy sends in $10,000 the same day the ball will be carried back 10 yards and be placed on the Navy's 45-yard line. The player (county) making the greatest yardage each day (sending in the largest amount of business) will have the honor of carrying the ball for yardage gain.

Sam Crabtree, Marshall - Putnam county, is captain of the Navy; William Hedgcock, McLean county, of the Army.

At the annual Country Life meeting in January the winners will be served a steak dinner by the losers. The losers will have wieners and sauerkraut, and assess themselves 50 cents each to pay for the winners' dinner.



"Four reasons why I believe in life insurance," says Larry Williams, manager Country Life Insurance Co. Left to right: Bonnie Jean, age 8; Bernice 14, Lorine 18, Lawrence Williams Jr. 17.

Counties playing in the game (sending in policies) every day from October 15 to December 15 will be on the All-American team. Time out will be allowed for rainy days, bad roads, and nobody home.

Country Life Records

Manager L. A. Williams reports that:—

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The five leading counties in term life insurance written during September were:

1. LaSalle Co.	125 applications—	$172,000
2. Marshall-Put.	123 applications—	165,000
3. Christian Co.	116 applications—	153,000
4. Winnebago Co.	116 applications—	148,000
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Leaders in regular business for September:

COUNTIES

1. Cook	6. Logan
2. DuPage	7. Fulton
3. Henry	8. Mercer
4. Edwards	9. Knox
5. McDonough	10. Woodford

Opposes Compulsory Auto Insurance

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The attorney gave the following reasons for opposing such a law:

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4. The cost of accident insurance will increase tremendously because payments will be made upon claims not now reported. The number of claims will inevitably and legitimately increase. The cost of insurance under workmen's compensation laws has constantly increased over the cost of liability insurance in all states.

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CLYDE C. NETZLEY & CO.,
Per E. G. Tannery
Naperville, Dupage county, Ill.

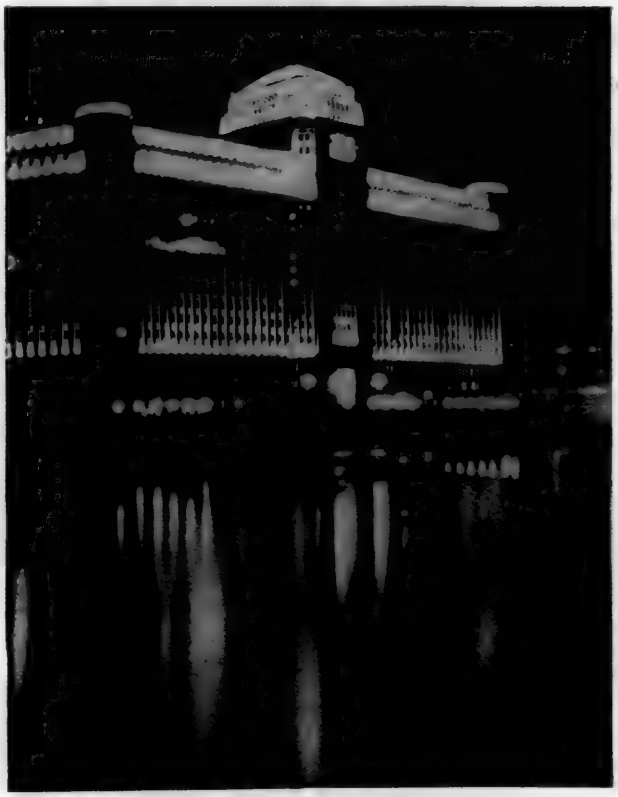
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The bigger and more highly colored apples are, the longer they will keep, it has been discovered by horticulturists.

The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

MISS MARY G. RUBWASH, LIBR'N
COLLEGE OF AGRI.
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.
URBANA, ILL.



Night view, the Merchandise Mart, largest building in the world, looking across the dark waters of the Chicago River.

NOVEMBER, 1930

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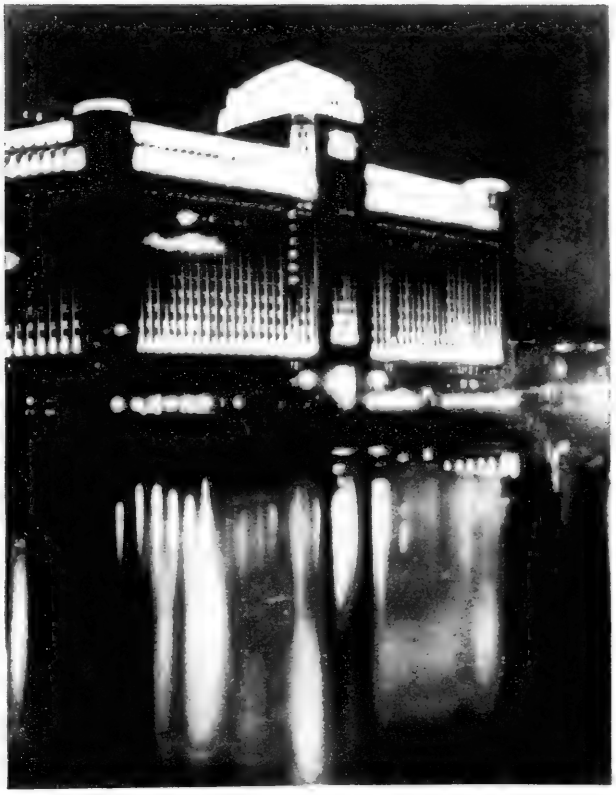
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LIBRARY

NOVEMBER, 1930



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Collision



Public Liability and Property Damage

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual—the state-wide Farm Bureau auto insurance company—patronizes only the best garages for repair work on the damaged cars of its policyholders. Restoring damaged cars to their original condition is a service your company performs for policy holders insured against movable or stationary object collision, or both.

THE POLICY HOLDER COMES FIRST

ACTUAL value of the car is paid in case of fire or theft. Public liability and property damage insurance protects you against court costs, hospital bills, damage your car does to other property. Claims are settled fairly and promptly . . . the interest of the policyholder comes first. Premiums are held at a minimum consistent with safety. Ample reserves insure the payment of losses without unnecessary delay. Policyholders are limited to Farm Bureau members . . . responsible people . . . preferred risks.



Fire



Theft

Insurance AT COST in your OWN COMPANY is the best you can buy It's a privilege to be a member of the Illinois Agricultural Mutual family.

For full information about the cost of insuring your automobile or truck see your local agent or mail the coupon.

Mail today for particulars.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INS. CO.,
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me full information about the cost of insuring my automobile. I am interested in a policy offering the following coverage:

Full Coverage ☐ Fire and Theft ☐
Public Liability and Property Damage ☐ Collision ☐

Name_____

Address_____

Make of Car or Truck_____

County_____

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Number 11 | November, 1930 | Volume 8

Tax Amendment Goes Down in Nov. 4 Vote

Farmers Stand Well Together in Defeating Measure, Compare with 1926 Amendment Vote

AS we go to press, election officials and newspapers are still tabulating the results of the proposed revenue amendment which appeared on the main ballot under the misleading label "Tax Relief Amendment."

The measure was badly defeated. That much is certain, although the count is still far from completed.

One newspaper computing the vote on the basis of the first day's returns stated that around 800,000 voted on the measure out of more than 2,000,000 who went to the polls. This same publication reports, "Of the 790,000 who voted on the amendment, 440,000 were against it."

If this statement is roughly accurate, 350,000 voted yes.

Early Returns

Another report shows that 4,762 precincts out of 7,109 in Illinois voted as follows: Yes, 219,196; No, 312,889. The Associated Press statement of Nov. 6 showed that 4,948 precincts out of 7,109 in Illinois voted as follows: No, 330,622; Yes, 236,376.

What was in the minds of the vast number of people who failed to vote on the measure is something for conjecture. It is likely that the majority of these were confused over the proposal and so did nothing. It is also likely that many who had not studied the measure were attracted by the catchy title with the "bait" underneath it and voted Yes. Many contend that the measure was submitted in an illegal manner and there is good evidence to justify this belief. It is doubtful if the amendment would have become law had it received the required constitutional majority.

Behind 1926 Proposal

In spite of the advantages for approval the 1930 amendment had in the way it was handled on the ballot, it ran considerably behind the better amendment of 1926 which was submitted on a separate small ballot, and which was vigorously supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A check-up of the Nov. 4 vote in McLean county supplied by the Bloomington Pantagraph shows that 86 precincts in the county voted Yes, 4,426; No, 4,439. Four years ago the McLean county vote was 5,174 YES and 4,119 AGAINST.

Mercer county, which is strictly rural, offers even a more striking illustration. Returns supplied by the Mercer County Farm Bureau, which opposed the amendment this year, show 1,896 votes Against and only 630 For.

In 1926 when the Farm Bureau supported the amendment the vote was 3,362 Yes and only 983 Against.

Whiteside County Figures

In Whiteside county, the Whiteside Sentinel reports that 2,692 voted No on the amendment this year, while 1,970 voted Yes. That the farmers of Whiteside county heeded the advice of the Farm Bureau, the I. A. A., Prairie Farmer and Illinois Farmer in opposing the measure is revealed in a check-up of the vote in the strictly rural townships.

In Genesee and Hopkins townships, which contain no towns of any consequence, the vote was 2 to 1 Against the tax measure. In Hume township—all rural—it was 4 to 1 Against; in Hahnaman 3 to 1; in Montgomery and Jordan nearly 3 to 1. In most of the cities of this county the measure got a majority or about an even break.

All this indicates that Illinois farmers are presenting a reasonably solid front in legislative matters affecting their welfare.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, in line with its policy of being constructive in needed reforms is already at work on helpful and constructive suggestions for tax measures, designed to lift some of the burden from property, for introduction in the approaching 57th general assembly.

Boycott Hearing in Live Stock Case Held

Government Citation Charges Boycott and Discrimination Against Co-Op. by Commission Men

PROCEEDINGS against more than two score firms or individuals operating as market agents or dealers at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for discrimination against live stock co-operative organizations, began in the Federal building, East St. Louis, on Nov. 6.

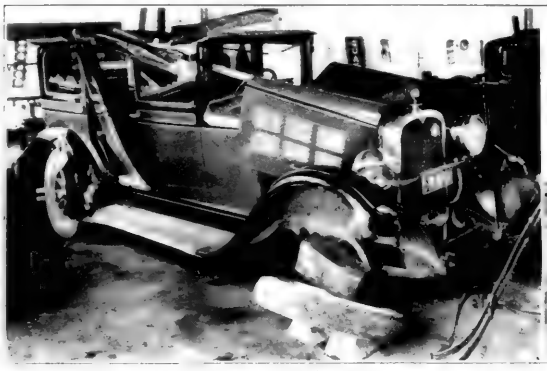
Immediately on the opening of the hearing motions to dismiss the inquiry by Secretary Hyde, a demurrer to the allegations of the citation, and a motion for continuance, were offered by the attorney for the commission men. These were overruled by Examiner J. B. Horigan, the Federal attorney conducting the hearing.

Ketner Is Witness

F. G. Ketner, manager of the National Order Buying Company, was the first witness called. He stated that because of discrimination against the Order Buying Company their volume of business had dropped from 20 per cent to 10 per cent of the orders filled on the market in a period of about three weeks.

His statement, which was admitted to the record, included a discussion of the trading conditions on the market with Frank Young, manager of the Farmers' Live Stock Commission Company, and W. A. Moody, president of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange. During this discussion the alleged boycott was openly referred to and both gentlemen were asked to assist in keeping the market open. Neither Mr. Young nor Mr. Moody were agreeable to the proposal nor were trading relations improved following this conference.

The attorneys for the respondents were scheduled to cross examine Mr. Ketner on Friday, November 7.



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Public Liability and Property Damage ☐ Collision ☐

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Number 11 | November, 1930 | Volume 8

Tax Amendment Goes Down in Nov. 4 Vote

Farmers Stand Well Together in Defeating Measure, Compare with 1926 Amendment Vote

AS we go to press, election officials and newspapers are still tabulating the results of the proposed revenue amendment which appeared on the main ballot under the misleading label "Tax Relief Amendment."

The measure was badly defeated. That much is certain, although the count is still far from completed.

One newspaper computing the vote on the basis of the first day's returns stated that around 800,000 voted on the measure out of more than 2,000,000 who went to the polls. This same publication reports, "Of the 790,000 who voted on the amendment, 440,000 were against it."

If this statement is roughly accurate, 350,000 voted yes.

Early Returns

Another report shows that 4,762 precincts out of 7,109 in Illinois voted as follows: Yes, 219,196; No, 312,889. The Associated Press statement of Nov. 6 showed that 4,948 precincts out of 7,109 in Illinois voted as follows: No, 330,622; Yes, 236,376.

What was in the minds of the vast number of people who failed to vote on the measure is something for conjecture. It is likely that the majority of these were confused over the proposal and so did nothing. It is also likely that many who had not studied the measure were attracted by the catchy title with the "bait" underneath it and voted Yes. Many contend that the measure was submitted in an illegal manner and there is good evidence to justify this belief. It is doubtful if the amendment would have become law had it received the required constitutional majority.

Behind 1926 Proposal

In spite of the advantages for approval the 1930 amendment had in the way it was handled on the ballot, it ran considerably behind the better amendment of 1926 which was submitted on a separate small ballot, and which was vigorously supported by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A check-up of the Nov. 4 vote in McLean county supplied by the Bloomington Pantagraph shows that 86 precincts in the county voted Yes, 4,426; No, 4,439. Four years ago the McLean county vote was 5,174 YES and 4,119 AGAINST.

Mercer county, which is strictly rural, offers even a more striking illustration. Returns supplied by the Mercer County Farm Bureau, which opposed the amendment this year, show 1,896 votes Against and only 630 For.

In 1926 when the Farm Bureau supported the amendment the vote was 3,362 Yes and only 983 Against.

Whiteside County Figures

In Whiteside county, the Whiteside Sentinel reports that 2,692 voted No on the amendment this year, while 1,970 voted Yes. That the farmers of Whiteside county heeded the advice of the Farm Bureau, the I. A. A., Prairie Farmer and Illinois Farmer in opposing the measure is revealed in a check-up of the vote in the strictly rural townships.

In Genesee and Hopkins townships, which contain no towns of any consequence, the vote was 2 to 1 Against the tax measure. In Hume township—all rural—it was 4 to 1 Against; in Hahnaman 3 to 1; in Montgomery and Jordan nearly 3 to 1. In most of the cities of this county the measure got a majority or about an even break.

All this indicates that Illinois farmers are presenting a reasonably solid front in legislative matters affecting their welfare.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, in line with its policy of being constructive in needed reforms is already at work on helpful and constructive suggestions for tax measures, designed to lift some of the burden from property, for introduction in the approaching 57th general assembly.

Boycott Hearing in Live Stock Case Held

Government Citation Charges Boycott and Discrimination Against Co-Op. by Commission Men

PROCEEDINGS against more than two score firms or individuals operating as market agents or dealers at the St. Louis National Stock Yards for discrimination against live stock co-operative organizations, began in the Federal building, East St. Louis, on Nov. 6.

Immediately on the opening of the hearing motions to dismiss the inquiry by Secretary Hyde, a demurrer to the allegations of the citation, and a motion for continuance, were offered by the attorney for the commission men. These were overruled by Examiner J. B. Horigan, the Federal attorney conducting the hearing.

Ketner Is Witness

F. G. Ketner, manager of the National Order Buying Company, was the first witness called. He stated that because of discrimination against the Order Buying Company their volume of business had dropped from 20 per cent to 10 per cent of the orders filled on the market in a period of about three weeks.

His statement, which was admitted to the record, included a discussion of the trading conditions on the market with Frank Young, manager of the Farmers' Live Stock Commission Company, and W. A. Moody, president of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange. During this discussion the alleged boycott was openly referred to and both gentlemen were asked to assist in keeping the market open. Neither Mr. Young nor Mr. Moody were agreeable to the proposal nor were trading relations improved following this conference.

The attorneys for the respondents were scheduled to cross examine Mr. Ketner on Friday, November 7.

Here Are Charges

Charges filed by the Secretary of Agriculture for violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 state that: "The said respondents have combined, conspired and agreed to have no business relations at the said stock yards with the National Order Buying Company, and Kennett, Sparks & Company, Inc., market agencies duly registered as such and engaged in business at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, and with other divers market agencies registered and doing business as such at said stock yards whose names are unknown to the Secretary of Agriculture, and have combined, conpired and agreed to refuse and refrain, and to cause other registered market agencies and dealers to refuse and refrain from having any business relations with the said National Order Buying Company and Kennett, Sparks & Company, Incorporated."

Unfair and Unjust

The charges further state that the respondents acting by themselves and through their lawful agents "have engaged in and used certain unfair and unjustly discriminatory practices and devices in connection with the receiving, marketing, buying, selling, feeding, watering, holding, delivery, shipment, weighing and handling of live stock in commerce, and that the said respondents while acting as the agent for their principals, to wit, the shippers of live stock, and while having custody, possession and control of live stock so shipped to the said respondents for sale on commission at said stock yards, without just cause have refused and refrained from showing or offering to show to buyers, to wit, the National Order Buying Company, Kennett, Spark & Company, Incorporated, and other buyers, live stock so held by them for sale on consignment on behalf of their shippers and have failed, refused and declined to permit said buyers to look at the live stock consigned to respondents as aforesaid, and have thereby rendered buyers to bid on or buy such live stock which said buyers were at all times ready, able and willing to purchase, and to pay the prices agreed upon therefor."

The boycott represents a concerted effort on the part of private dealers and commission men to fight co-operative marketing in general, and the new national live stock co-operative plan sponsored by the Farm Board in particular.

Changing styles in the beef trade will see the heavier types of grain-fed steers losing even more of their waning popularity during the next few years, according to Sleeter Bull, meat specialist at the University of Illinois.

The present trend toward marketing grain-fed cattle at younger ages will continue during the next few years, he believes.

Spitler and Longmire Promoted

J. C. Spitler is the new state leader of farm advisers recently appointed to succeed the late Prof. W. H. Smith.

Mr. Spitler has been with the State Extension Service for many years as assistant state leader. He is well liked by farmers and extension workers throughout Illinois. Mr. Spitler is a graduate of the University of Illinois.



J. C. Spitler

F. E. Longmire, able farm adviser in Grundy county for the past 13 years, will fill the position occupied by Mr. Spitler before the latter's promotion. Mr. Longmire made an enviable record in seed corn improvement work and in helping to develop and popularize Grundy county sweet clover.

Scott Produce Assn. Has Successful Year

NEARLY 500 attended the annual meeting of the Scott County Produce Assn. on Oct. 30. The program for the day consisted of reports on the activities of the Farm Bureau and subsidiary companies, addresses, a splendid dinner at noon and local entertainment, states Frank Gougler, who addressed the meeting.

The audit report of the association showed that it handled during the past fourteen months 109,348.6 pounds of butterfat, 109,369¾ dozens of eggs, and 139,352 pounds of poultry. Gross income on this business amounted to $12,112.52. Expenses amounted to $6,182, leaving a net income of $5,930.50.

Patronage refunds were made in the amount of $4,465.73 on the basis of 3 cents per pound on butterfat handled and 1 cent per dozen eggs and per pound poultry handled. In addition to this, $1,464.29 was set aside in the surplus fund.

During the meeting the members voted to change their charter so it will conform to the State Produce Marketing plan, which provides for capital stock. From its organization to November 1, 1930, the Scott County Produce Association has sold its butterfat to the Aro Creamery of St. Louis. Pleasant relations have prevailed throughout that time. Now the cream is going to Swift's branch plant at Jacksonville under the terms of the new contract with the creamery companies.

Observations

THE National Association Against Government Competition in Business is the imposing title given the latest anti-co-operative organization formed at St. Louis following a harangue by F. Dumont Smith, Kansas attorney, against the Agricultural Marketing Act, on the night of Oct. 31.

"F. Dumont Smith will be remembered, if at all," writes Bill Stahl of the Farmers' National Grain Co-Op, "as the gentleman who declared the Marketing Act unconstitutional without resort to any court of justice." F. Dumont's efforts at getting the American Bar Association to go on record against the Act failed, although his advance publicity heralded the association's opposition as a foregone conclusion.

Word received by Charles Cummings, general manager of the Midwest Grain Corp., from a friend in St. Louis, indicates that around 200 people signed membership cards in the National Association Against Government organization which already has been dubbed the "Naag's." Mr. Legge, the Farm Board, and farm co-operatives apparently are in for more "nagging" on a grander scale.

F. Dumont must have electrified his audience by picturing the Farm Board as threatening to enter the meat packing, canning, flour milling and chain store field. Hallowe'en was an appropriate time, it must be said, to let loose the hobgoblins, witches and bogey men to terrify gullible listeners. However, the careless distortion of facts and truth is not a new game to those who on the surface decry the Farm Board and Marketing Act, but who at heart bitterly resent any advancement by agricultural producers in marketing their own products co-operatively.

Charlie Cummings, who has acquired a reputation around the state as a humorist as well as an astute grain man, says that all these propagandists remind him of the bedtime story about the polecats and the bear. Mamma Skunk and her three little ones were going down the path through the dark woods when they met a great big bear. "Mamma," cried the little ones in terror as they ran to their mother, "What are we going to do?" Thoughtfully, the mother replied, "Children, let-us-pray."

Grocers Succeed by Contract Co-Operation

President of Independent Group Tells How Merchants Are Meeting Competition by Working Together

HOW more than 9,000 independent grocers throughout the United States are succeeding by compulsory co-operation under the contract plan of membership was disclosed by J. Frank Grimes of Chicago, president of the Independent Grocers' Alliance of America, who spoke recently before the Independent Oil Men of America at St. Louis.

So successful have the 9,000 or more merchants in Grimes' organization been that their profits this year, despite business depression, are 45 per cent larger than last year, continues the newspaper report of his address.

Compulsory, Not Voluntary

The touchstone of their success was co-operative buying and uniform merchandising and display methods, but it was a different type of co-operation than that ordinarily envisioned.

It was compulsory rather than voluntary.

When members entered the alliance they signed contracts to follow the policies outlined by the directing heads so that in effect the alliance is a chain store organization composed of independent merchants.

The fatal weakness of most co-operative business attempts, according to Grimes, is that they lack competitive leadership and the power to enforce policies that will bring success.

"It is of the greatest importance to this country to see that individual ownership of business and the continuance of opportunity for individual ownership be safeguarded as a national heritage," said Grimes.

Individualism Is Obstacle

"The power that lies in the hands of the independents so far exceeds that of the organized corporations that it is appalling to see it going to waste for lack of use. Probably the greatest difficulty that confronts independent business men is the peculiarly individualistic ideas and ideals that have developed around the individual business. They seem somehow to resent taking suggestions and following the example of others.

"It is only within the last four or five years that definite steps have been taken to harnessing the power of the independents and combining great numbers of individuals so that things may be done which no single individual could do alone, but which all can do together."

Grimes related how the early attempt to organize the independent grocers failed because they lacked "the directing organization powerful enough to draw to itself keen minds, the finest talent and to evolve a program complete in every detail that would match or excel that of the strongest competition."

$500,000,000 Business

Members of Grimes' alliance are found in 37 states. Last year its sales exceeded $500,000,000. It advertises both nationally and locally. The members pay $3.50 a week as alliance dues and this pays for the entire services of the alliance, including advertising and purchasing through a centralized agency. All alliance stores are uniform in appearance and unless the member is willing to follow the alliance's policies he forfeits his membership.

In all respects, however, Grimes said, the individual member is the owner of his own store. He runs the business and pockets the profits, and is a fixture in his community.

Its members have enjoyed such prosperity in the last two years that Grimes said applications for membership are pouring in faster than they can be passed upon.

Brought Results

Editor, I. A. A. Record:

"Your I. A. A. RECORD surely brings results. We have been simply deluged with mail from people anxious to go up on our 78 acre tract. Also a number of them called on us personally as well as telephoned.

"Mr. Stolz of Lyle, Ill., is going to move up there tomorrow and I think everything will be all fine and dandy.

"This has reference to my letter which you printed about wanting someone to go up on our 78 acre place, rent free, in exchange for a little work for me around our cottages in the summer season. I surely struck the right medium when I picked your name out of the telephone book.

"Thanks for your part in this matter."

H. C. WILLIAMSON,
319 N. Crawford Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

The autoist is 13 times more likely to be killed than the railway passenger, according to the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety of Massachusetts. The street car is the safest of the three methods of travel.

Illinois Butter Campaign Begins

A JOINT campaign financed by Illinois processors and producers to advertise and boost the consumption of creamery butter was begun under the direction of the National Dairy Council on November 1. The campaign which will be first tried out in Illinois, was inspired by the success of recent efforts by county Farm Bureaus, dairy associations and other groups in advertising the superiority of butter over oleo and other substitutes among consumers.

A deduction of one cent per delivery from each cream producer will be matched by a similar contribution from the processors in underwriting advertising costs. The Illinois Produce Marketing Association, meeting on October 10, endorsed the plan and recommended that all affiliated local and county associations co-operate. Creameries which buy from individual farmers, likewise, will make the deduction.

The Illinois Agricultural Association approved the program, and the American Farm Bureau Federation has been asked to help administer the funds to guarantee equity to the farmers who are helping finance the campaign.

Soybean Harvest Now Completed

The unprecedented movement of soybeans from farm to market during the harvest season of 1930 is now almost finished, reports the Soybean Marketing association. Favorable weather was largely responsible for expediting the rapid delivery of the crop.

Reliable information indicates that soybeans in the hands of farmers and seed companies will be inadequate to meet the demands for feed and for next year's seed requirements. Information coming from other states indicates a shortage of seed beans elsewhere. The association officials believe that members of the organization who have good seed beans will materially profit by holding them in storage.

Wants a Job

A. Eilert, 2608 Vega Ave. W., Cleveland, Ohio, 39-year-old German immigrant, single, six feet tall, strong, healthy, farm experienced, two and one-half years in this country, wants a job on a farm.

His letter indicates he is well educated, honest, and not afraid of work. He was raised on a farm in the Province of Hanover, Germany. Write him. He offers references.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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The Farmer and the Utilities

EXTENSIVE construction of pipe lines, high power, and telephone lines across country by public utility companies brings to the fore a number of questions concerning the rights and interests of landowners whose property is used for this purpose.

In Illinois, Farm Bureau members confronted with such problems have rightfully appealed to their organization representatives for advice and assistance. Landowners' committees have been organized, competent counsel brought in to place the individual farmer on an equal footing with the utilities in protecting his property rights; in obtaining a fair and equitable compensation for damages to his land.

In most cases negotiations between the landowners' committees and utilities have proceeded amicably. Differences of opinion have been compromised without resort to the courts. Utility representatives publicly have expressed their appreciation for the orderly and business-like methods used by landowners in thus expediting the settlement of troublesome problems.

That this attitude has not been shown in every case is expressive of the prejudice which still exists in some quarters against farmers organizing for their mutual welfare whether the purpose is to prevent oppression, or to sell their products co-operatively.

In one instance utility representatives, failing to secure the acquiescence of the organized landowners to their proposals, broke off negotiations and filed condemnation suits while the farmers were still ready and willing to arbitrate. Chagrined at the unfavorable verdicts of the local juries in several cases which have come to trial, the utility's lawyers have resorted to hurling false charges of unfairness by counsel for the landowners in conducting the trials. The propriety of the Illinois Agricultural Association in assisting its members in their negotiations even has been questioned. This attitude amounts to a denial of the right of farmers to employ counsel and the services of trained men in representing them.

As evidence that this condition exists we cite a recent instance in which the chairman of a landowners' committee was approached by a utility company attorney who asked for a conference. The committee chairman readily assented but asked that the committee's local attorney and the I. A. A. representative sit in the meeting. "What! can't you farmers think for yourselves?" was the attorney's angry retort.

If the individual through intelligent organization ceases to remain easy prey for designing people it is natural for such folks who find the going tougher to attack the organization. They might as well become educated to the fact that this is a changing world, that what was true yesterday may not be true today. The law guarantees the farmer the right to organize. The realization that he has taken advantage of the right and is using it intelligently may be disconcerting to a few. They will presently become adjusted to the new order whether they like it or not.

Keeping Faith with Agriculture

THE irrigation development of the Columbia River Basin in the Northwest has resulted in the reclamation of approximately 4,000,000 acres of desert land, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We are told that the available water supply is sufficient for the reclamation of 11,000,000 acres when conditions warrant the expenditure for development.

This announcement has an ominous tone. It implies that at the earliest opportunity more

Federal money will be poured into reclamation projects to provide further competition for present producers of farm crops. One can readily understand the zeal of the dry land states in lobbying and log rolling for Federal reclamation money. These projects develop local communities, bring in more settlers, build up local income and create more taxable values for the state. And while the desert blooms under the watchful eye of the government water dispensary, agriculture elsewhere languishes for want of a profitable market.

Some of the middlemen have set up a great howl against the government loaning money to farm co-operatives for marketing agricultural products. So far as we know, the Farm Board in no wise is authorized nor has it sought to subsidize co-operative marketing or enter into competition with private distributors of farm produce. Yet during the past 30 years the government not only has fostered new competition in farming but it has directly subsidized such competition through reclamation and land settlement work throughout the west. Agricultural expansion has been our national policy for generations.

Only during recent years with the growth of effective organization have farmers come to look upon their business as an industry as well as a way of living. There has been a sad lack of vision, or at least interest, in protecting the investments of agricultural producers against destructive competition from both within and without the borders of the United States. The present administration is the first in recent years to give serious attention to the economic welfare of agriculture. But the continuance of federal land reclamation work in the west will not be considered by farmers as keeping faith in promoting their welfare. Certainly such projects are inconsistent with the ideals of the Marketing Act. It is absurd for the Farm Board to advise acreage reduction in the middle west and south while the Reclamation Bureau practices acreage extension in the far west.

Mussolini Goes After the Swindlers

DICTATOR Mussolini of Italy recently called his cabinet together, submitted a decree for drastic action against speculators and dishonest financiers. The report was readily approved. Penalties are as follows:

One to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor and fines of from $500 to $5,000 for "promoters, officers and liquidators of joint stock companies" who "fraudulently damage the interests of stockholders."

Frauds include: (1) distributing dividends unwarranted by the condition of the company; (2) false statements in balance sheets or to the public at stockholders' meetings; (3) concealment of facts relating to economic conditions of a company.

One to five years' imprisonment at hard labor and fines of $400 to $1,000 for "persons who, for their own or others' profit, circulate false news or by other fraudulent means create fictitious increases in the value of stocks of companies they represent."

One to three years' imprisonment at hard labor and fines of $400 to $1,000 for company officials who contract loans with their own companies.

The operations of fraudulent promoters, salesmen and tipsters, which mulct the American people out of millions of dollars annually, are a national disgrace. Yet, the majority of these reprobates are never punished; first, because of failure to prosecute, and secondly, because our existing laws are not drastic enough to fit the offense.

Men who would be base criminals under the new Italian code are among our highly respected citizens. An army of real estate promoters and stock and bond salesmen operating in the balmy days before the stock market crash of November, 1929, defrauded thousands of people out of their savings. The going is not so easy now. Will Rogers said with some truth after visiting a Federal prison, "They got the wrong crowd in there." Certain kinds of criminals are punished, others are not molested.

We may not like Mussolini's methods, but they get results. Until our government initiates plans for more direct action against frauds whose offense frequently lies in not telling the whole truth, the investing public will continue at the mercy of the rule of caveat emptor—let the buyer beware.

The Cover

THE largest building in the world is the mammoth structure covering two city blocks in length, and 23 stories in height, known as the Merchandise Mart. It is located on the north bank of the Chicago River at Wells street, erected at a cost of $30,000,000.

In this giant structure, having 4,000,000 square feet of floor space, buyers, retail merchants, etc., of the United States, Canada and foreign countries can view under one roof hundreds of lines of the best merchandise. The building houses a city in itself and includes club rooms, restaurants, barber shops, a branch postoffice, the National Broadcasting Co. Chicago studios and countless other activities.

The site of the building is that formerly occupied by the old C. & N. W. R. R. station. Part of the building stands over the C. & N. W. tracks. The railroad sold merely the "air rights." Some 200 acres of air right property over railroad yards and tracks are still available for buildings in and about Chicago's loop.

Editorial of the Month

PREPARE FOR REAL REVENUE REFORM

NO tears are being shed over the grave of the rejected amendment which was proposed to the antiquated and unjust revenue article of the Illinois constitution. Yet every intelligent citizen in the state recognizes keenly the existing public need of a well-devised, modern, enforceable revenue article. Unhappily the amendment that was offered to the voters was inadequate, ambiguous and pitiably lame. If ratified, it might have aggravated the injustices in taxation now so generally and so justly complained of by farmers, home owners and other holders of real estate.

The more carefully the amendment was studied the clearer it became that in operation it would not meet the requirements of the state in matters of revenue and taxation. The proposal was rejected not because it involved changes but bcause it failed to provide for changes favored by authorities on taxation and by citizens who realize the essential elements forming the basis of reasonable equality in any application of the tax burden.

There is nothing partisan about the question. It should be taken up for full consideration and constructive action by a joint committee of capable legislators, impartial economists, men of affairs and representatives of farmers' organizations. Amendments to the revenue article of the constitution should be drafted with knowledge and in a spirit of justice.

The Daily News ,which for years has been a persistent and consistent advocate of sound tax reform, reiterates its conviction that the tax on personality, tangible and intangible, should be abolished and a fair, simple, reasonable tax on all incomes over a certain proper minimum should be substituted for that unenforceable tax. Any other attempted solution would be practically certain to prove illusory and futile.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Stark County Meeting

A. J. Olson, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, was the principal speaker at the recent annual meeting of the Stark County Farm Bureau.

David Turnbull of Elmira township was elected president; Richard Hall of Osceola, vice-president; Fred D. Smith of West Jersey, secretary; and George Wilson of Toulon, treasurer.

E. E. Brown, retiring farm adviser, sketched the year's activities.

The Pawnee Four and Dick Bradley, the talkative tailor furnished most of the entertainment. A successor to County Adviser Brown has not yet been announced.

Peoria in 1,000 Class

Farm Bureau membership committees of Peoria county recently added 66 new members to put the Peoria County Farm Bureau in the 1,000 class with 1,009 members. Radnor township led with 17. "I think it likely that we will have 25 or 30 more when the work is finished and all reports are in," writes Farm Adviser J. W. Whisenand.

The membership committee in the leading township was composed of Wyatt Ashbaugh, Clair Harlan, Leo Heinz and Wilbur Challacomb.

Serum Directors Meet

The directors of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association met in Chicago on October 29.

The association expects to purchase large quantities of anti-hog cholera serum and virus for Farm Bureau members in the coming year.

The Serum Association has been instrumental first in insuring an adequate supply of high quality serum for Illinois farmers, and secondly, in lowering the cost of anti-cholera vaccination by organizing the buying power of live stock growers in the purchase of immunizing materials.

Packers Have No Plans

F. E. White, president of Armour & Company, states that his organization "has no definite plans as to engaging in the retailing of meats and groceries," should its plea and that of Swift & Company be granted for removal of the restrictions in the packers' consent decree.

"The trend of the times is such that we may be forced to go into the retailing business," continued Mr. White. "We want to be unfettered and have freedom of action to meet any conditions arising."

ANOTHER FARM FOR SOMEONE

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

"Wonder if any of your readers would be interested in using 268 acres in South Dakota, 90 acres of this land in level tract on the banks of the Missouri River, balance in cultivatable upland, and timber. Excellent for potatoes, small grain, good timber pasture on river banks for wintering cattle, located eight miles from Mobridge in Walworth county, no buildings on land but plenty timber available. Willing to make an agreement with right party to use property, rent free, for a number of years. Taxes are not high, plenty water available, and a pump could irrigate if necessary at small expense."

H. C. WILLIAMSON,
321 No. Crawford Ave.,
Chicago.

A $24,000 Melon

A $24,000 melon for Farm Bureau member patrons of the Marshall-Putnam Oil Company was announced recently at the annual meeting of the company at Henry.

The patronage refund, it is understood, will be paid as follows: an 8 per cent regular cash dividend on sales, immediately; two special 6 per cent dividends to be paid later. The $24,000 patronage dividend represents surplus after dividends on capital stock, reserves, depreciation, and general operating expenses.

The Marshall-Putnam Company handled 696,362 gallons of gasoline, 259,292 gallons of kerosene, 29,685 gallons of lubricating oil, 15,012 pounds of grease, with a total volume of business for the year amounting to $163,981.

Judges for International

Three of the live stock judges at the coming International Live Stock Exposition will be imported from Scotland; two from Canada. The Scotch judges will place the steers, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and Clydesdale horses.

Manager Heide reports that entries are being received in large numbers by all departments from the United States, Canada, and even from foreign countries.

The exposition opens on the first Saturday following Thanksgiving, November 29, and closes December 6.

Reduced railroad fares will be in force throughout this period.

The Whiteside County Farm Bureau announces that 105 new members joined in a one-day drive staged September 30.



The daily farm program of the I. A. A. from Station WJJD, Mooseheart, is broadcast between 12:15 and 12:30 P. M., Monday to Friday, inclusive. Hear the daily Chicago live stock market from the Producers, and each Friday the weekly market review. Outlook reports, reviews, farm news and economic information are broadcast daily.

C. L. Mast, club cleader in LaSalle county, Illinois, broadcast over the NBC chain on November 8 from KYW, Chicago. Mast is a former club member of Adams county.

The winners of the Illinois State Play Tournament from Savoy in Champaign county presented their play, "The Mayor and the Manicure," before the annual convention of the American Country Life Association at Madison on October 8.

On their return to Chicago the play was broadcast from WLS.

President Earl C. Smith spoke on the proposed revenue amendment from Station WLS, Chicago, Wednesday night, Oct. 29. John C. Watson followed with a similar talk over the same station the night of Nov. 1, pointing out why the I. A. A. could not support the measure.

An Argentine radio station was closed recently because it broadcast too much advertising.

There are about half as many radio sets in use in the United States as there are families in the country, according to an estimate made by the Department of Commerce.

Advertising Helps Producer

Production and consumption of dairy products at present are so nearly balanced, states the National Dairy Council, that any increase in production without a corresponding increase in demand will surely depress prices still further. A fund estimated at around $200,000 will be raised jointly by Illinois cream producers and processors to advertise butter among consumers within the state.

As a result of a short publicity campaign last winter, the consumption of butter was so increased that storage holdings were reduced more than 30,000,000 lbs. Prices arose accordingly.

Farm Board News

The Coarse Grain Advisory Commodity Committee of the Federal Farm Board was scheduled to meet in Washington on November 17.

The members of the committee were selected by the grain co-operatives on invitation of the Farm Board. The members are as follows: S. J. Cottington, president of the National Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Assn., Stanhope, Iowa; Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Quincy, Ill.; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, Columbus, Ohio; C. E. Huff, president of the National Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, Chicago, Ill.; Wayland Magee, president of the Crop Improvers' Association of Nebraska, Bennington, Neb.; George S. Milnor, vice-president and general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; and James Murray, vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE Federal Farm Board does not intend to loan its funds in support of a lot of different organizations within an industry to fight each other over differences of opinion about what the national co-operative set-up should be, Chairman Alexander Legge stated in a letter to Secretary J. H. Mercer of the Kansas Live Stock Association on October 25.

Old line commission men and their supporters at Kansas City are fighting the board because some government money has been loaned the National Live Stock Marketing Association to develop a comprehensive co-operative sales plan for live stock producers.

The Federal Farm Board is taking steps to extend to Porto Rico the benefits of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

"It seems to me that the average live stock man in Kansas would sooner see the cows die hungry than co-operate with anybody," Chairman Alexander Legge said in a recent letter to the Chairman of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee.

"As I explained at considerable length to Governor Reed when he was here," said Mr. Legge, "the machinery is all set up whereby these people can get assistance through the national live stock organization, and get it promptly, by merely affiliating with that organization. My judgment is that if they ever do affiliate with the organization they will never want to leave it, but the membership contracts of these co-operatives all provide for a member to drop out at stated periods if the service is not satisfactory.

"You state you would be glad to pass on loans for us, but what we are most interested in is some responsible organization that would see to it they are collected."

The Federal Farm Board in its 14 months of experience has found four fundamentals clear in its task of solving farm problems, C. C. Teague said recently speaking to farmers at Cornell University.

"These fundamentals," he said, "are:

1. That all problems of agriculture will never be solved by legislation;
2. That stabilization corporations to deal in surpluses are only warranted in cases of emergency and must be approached with the utmost care or more harm than good may be done;
3. That the law of supply and demand cannot be lightly set aside;
4. That the greatest assistance to agriculture that can come from federal and state aid is the gradual development of a system of grower-owned and controlled co-operative marketing."

He said the development of co-operation cannot be accomplished without some interference with existing agencies, but he expressed the hope that the necessary readjustment "may be brought about with as much consideration for existing agencies and investments as possible."

The question now confronting the Federal Farm Board is how far the farmers will support the board in attempts to control production, said Dr. F. B. Bomberger, assistant chief of the board's division of co-operative marketing, recently.

"A grudging, qualified acceptance by slightly over half of the growers, with a positive argumentative refusal by the remainder, indicates a degree of unwillingness on the part of the growers of that region to listen to counsels of safety and conservation," he said in commenting upon the advice of Mr. Hyde and Mr. Legge to the wheat growers to cut acreage.

State legislation to penalize "business bribery" was recently advocated by the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Garland S. Ferguson, Jr.

"Commercial bribery" in order to influence sales, he said, is fraudulent and immoral. The practice comes within the definition of unfair methods of competition, is characterized by deceit and fraud, and is against public policy.

Do You Know That—

It's a good time to economize by wise spending.

The per capita consumption of milk in the United States in 1917 was 836 pounds and in 1927 it was 1,032 pounds.

A noticeable decrease in the buying of shoes is depressing leather production and prices. People are wearing their shoes longer this year.

Hard times don't affect tobacco consumption. The total revenue collections on tobacco for the first nine months of 1930 were higher than for the same period in 1929.

A shortage of water has cut the hatch of ducks and geese and other wild fowls 50 per cent this year, compared with last, according to the U. S. biological survey.

During the past 10 years the number of farms in the United States decreased 150,466. Consolidation and abandonment were the principal reasons for the decrease.

The rapid increase in the popularity of miniature golf has resulted in the use of 1,500,000 yards of cotton textile fabrics on the various midget links throughout the country.

A "chain store" tax of $50 a year on all stores under the same ownership, operation and management, excluding one, was declared constitutional in an opinion handed down recently by the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Vigorous campaigns for the adoption of the Drivers' License Law will be conducted in 28 states, including Illinois, during the fall and early spring months. Twelve states already have such laws and in nine of these where official records are available there have been 29 per cent fewer fatalities.

Farmers' troubles cannot be blamed on prohibition, according to Col. Amos Woodcock, prohibition enforcement chief.

Less than 1 per cent of the wheat and oats crop and only slightly more than 1 per cent of the corn crop was used by brewers and distillers prior to the passage of the 18th Amendment. About 7½ per cent of the rye crop went into the production of liquors. Barley and malt showed the greatest average. In the years 1915 and 1916 distillers and brewers used 32 per cent of the annual malt crop.

Co-Op. Grain Marketing Grows Rapidly in '30

Half of 4,000 Local Farmers' Elevators Affiliated with Farmers' National Grain Corp.

DEVELOPMENT of farmer co-operative agencies for terminal and national grain marketing has gone forward more rapidly during the last year than in any previous similar period, officials of Farmers' National Grain Corporation pointed out recently in reviewing the progress of the corporation since its incorporation on October 29, 1929.

"The result," it was said, "has been that all types of grain co-operatives affiliated with the national organization have had tremendous growth in both membership and volume of grain delivered. Organizations with years of experience find that development of co-operative grain marketing on a national scale has given powerful impetus to the movement. Newer organizations made progress in many cases entirely beyond their expectations. Elevator groups, grain associations and sales agencies alike, report the last twelve months as being the most successful, from the standpoint of growth, in co-operative grain marketing history.

Gain 60 Per Cent

"In the southwest, growers' organizations report membership gains ranging from 60 to 66 per cent, and farmer elevator affiliations more than double the number a year ago. Elevator groups in the same territory report heavy increases in numbers of stockholders and volume of business. In the spring wheat territory all stockholders, both new organizations and old, state that the development during the last year has set new records. Similar gains are reported throughout the soft wheat areas. In some communities as high as 85 per cent of all grain growers have taken steps to market grain the co-operative way.

"Fully 50 per cent of the 4,000 or more local farmers' elevators now are affiliated with state or regional co-operative grain marketing organizations that hold stock in the national corporation and market an increasingly large share of their grain through them. New sales agencies, supported by farmer elevator associations and composed of farmers' elevators have been organized in several states, and in turn have become parts of the national co-operative grain movement by purchase of stock of Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

Farm Bureau Gains

County Farm Bureaus in New York State gained 4,124 members in 1930 and now have a combined membership of 39,055 in the 55 New York State agricultural counties.

Seventeen New York counties now have more than 900 members. Monroe county has the largest with 1,568 members. Wayne has 1,496, Delaware 1,242, Otsego 1,143, Albany 1,123, ONeida 1,113, Erie 1,072, and Onondaga 1,028.

Each of 24 other counties gained more than 100 members over the previous year.

Railroads Claim They're Hard Up

The present income of the western district railroads has become insufficient to insure the maintenance of adequate transportation for the future and carriers in the western district as a whole cannot expect to continue constructive programs of capital expenditures, according to a statement made recently by the Association of Western Railway Executives before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Not since 1920 have carriers in the western district as a whole been in receipt of earnings equivalent to a fair return upon the value of their property," said the statement.

Land Values Now Half

From 1920 to 1930 land alone in Ogle county, Illinois declined in valuation from $76,545,285 to $35,619,954, according to the Bureau of Census. In other words, Ogle county land depreciated more than half in the past decade.

There are now 2,686 farms in this county, 1,292 of which are operated by owners, 44 by managers, and 1,350 by tenants.

There are 1,045 farms of from 100 to 174 acres, 669 from 175 to 259 acres, 329 farms from 260 to 499 acres in size, 29 farms from 500 to 999 acres, and one farm of more than 1,000 acres, This county had more than twice as much land idle (9,570 acres) in 1930 as it had in 1925.

The sale of advertising space on postal stamps to private enterprise has been suggested by Representative Celler of Brooklyn, New York, in a letter to Postmaster Brown as a means by which the postal deficit may be reduced. He said he merely offered the plan for discussion, but does not advocate it.

New Milk Sales Plan Adopted at Bloomington

Mrs. Virgil Loeb of St. Louis Reports as Arbitrator in Market Controversy

THE new base and surplus plan for organized milk producers and distributors on the Bloomington market went into effect November 1 following a favorable report by Mrs. Virgil Loeb of St. Louis, arbitrator selected jointly by the McLean County Milk Producers' Association and the Snow & Palmer Company, H. H. Bevan Dairy and Ice Cream Company, and Normal Sanitary Dairy to decide on the new proposal.

Mrs. Loeb's report ordered that the following changes in the present buying plan in effect between the Producers and co-operating dealers be accepted as an amendment to the rules and regulations of the present contract:

SUPPLEMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BUYER'S CONTRACT

"1. Changes embodied in this amendment do not affect any parts of the present contract with which they do not conflict.

"2. A complete dealers' pool of the proceeds of the sale of milk by classes shall be arranged so that each producer selling to any contracting dealer receives a proportionate amount of the total sales in the various classes of all the contracting dealers.

"3. The sales classes of milk shall be as follows:

Class I—All milk or cream, the butterfat from which is contained in sales of fluid milk and cream at wholesale and retail, bottled and bulk to direct consumers, grocery stores, restaurants, hotels, confectioners, lodges, churches, etc.

Class II Special—All milk, the butterfat from which is contained in bulk milk sold to other dealers for shortage requirements.

Class III—All milk or cream, the butterfat from which is used or sold for making butter or storing for later use. All milk that is reported in Class III is call milk.

"4. A basic allotment and excess production plan of payment to individual producer members shall be instituted. Each member producer will receive a basic allotment approximating his proportion of the sales of butterfat in Class I in the month of least sales, proportioned to him on a basis of the average amount per month of butterfat sold by him during the months of August. September, October and November of

1929, for the remainder of the year 1930. The basic allotment for 1931 shall be similarly computed from the average pounds of butterfat sold by each respective producer member in August, September, October and November of 1930.

May Change Bases

"The basic allotments for calendar years after 1931 shall be re-determined if deemed advisable by the association and dealers jointly in the month of December preceding, after the general method and manner used for 1930 and 1931. Individual bases, however, shall not be reduced unless the member fails to produce his basic allotment during the base period, or unless the total basic allotments exceed the Class I sales in month of lease sales. Individual increases of basic allotments shall be limited to a certain uniform percentage of the preceding base, which percentage shall be determined and announced in advance by the association. In no case shall the total allotted base exceed the Class I sales in the month of least sales.

"New producer members will be admitted to the market if buyers have demand for the milk. Basic allotments will be established by giving a percentage of the total per cent established for the current year for the first month's shipment. The allotment will be given on a scaled percentage depending on the month new members start and in no case shall the allotment exceed 75 per cent of the market percentage, until the new producer has established a base for himself in the regular manner.

Surplus Price Plan

"5. All of the production each month of each producer member in excess of his basic allotment will constitute his excess production and will be paid for at an 'excess' price as follows: The excess price shall be determined by adding together the butterfat value of sales in the remaining three classes. The total of the values of these sales divided by the total of butterfat sold will be the price of excess milk.

"Section 13 of the present contract and rules 1 and 2 of the Rules and Regulations, having been complied with, this amendment is hereby declared final and binding upon the *McLean County Producers' Association* and all contracting buyers—viz. the *Snow & Palmer Co., H. H. Bevan Dairy and Ice Cream Co.* and *Normal Sanitary Dairy*, and is hereby ordered to go into effect on November 1, 1930."

—Mrs. Virgil Loeb.

October 27, 1930.

Bevan Advertises

Following the arbitrator's report, the H. H. Bevan Company announced in paid advertising in the Bloomington Pantagraph that the change in the pooling plan would place this firm in a less favorable position than its competitors not having contracts with the association; that it would rather not abide by the decision of the arbitration, although its present contract contains an arbitration clause; that the arbitration was unwarranted; and that the present agreement, without the supplementary rules and regulations be kept in force until March 1, 1931.

The new plan differs from the old in that heretofore the average price paid for milk by all contracting dealers was based on the price paid by Snow & Palmer Company which handles about 50 to 60 per cent of all the milk distributed on that market. It so happened that Snow & Palmer used large quantities of milk for making butter and other dairy products, whereas the smaller dairies, including the Bevan Company, sold a much larger proportion of their milk in bottles and to the wholesale fluid trade. As a result the smaller companies had a decided advantage, and price cutting with consequent destructive competition resulted.

How It Operates

Under the new dealer pool plan each dealer will pay the Class I price for all milk or cream going to the wholesale and retail, bottled and bulk trade. Thus, if $2.75 per cwt. is the Class I price, the dealer who sells 80 per cent of his milk receipts in the Class I division will pay such a price for 80 per cent of his receipts; whereas the dealer who sells 60 per cent of his milk receipts to Class I trade will pay the $2.75 price for only 60 per cent of his receipts.

Obviously this plan is fair to all the contract dealers and places each one on the same level. The McLean County Milk Producers takes the position that the Bevan Company will abide by its contract, although the contract has been amended, as was legally provided for in the arbitration clause. Each dealer signing the contract accepted the arbitration feature and now legally is bound by the decision of the arbitrator.

Cheap farm land may prove dear, says the New York College of Agriculture in warning prospective buyers. Poor land is almost always over-valued in relation to what it will produce as compared to good land. It is cheaper to buy fertility in the form of rich soil than to buy fertility through fertilizer.



O. C. Fisher recently succeeded Z. T. Storm as manager of the Windsor (Shelby Co.) Shipping Association.

The Indianapolis Producers handled 299 carloads of live stock the week ending October 30, or 21 loads more than the previous week. The percentage of receipts was 31.94 per cent compared with 29.76 per cent the previous week. Approximately 93.47 per cent of producers' receipts came from shippings associations.

Iowa produces approximately one-fourth of the commercial crop of hogs in the U. S. More than one-half of the Iowa hogs are now sold direct to packers who operate plants or patronize or maintain concentration yards in Iowa and southern Minnesota.

On its opening day the newly organized Vermilion County Live Stock Marketing Association, Danville, handled approximately 400 hogs, 35 cattle and calves, and 52 sheep. Two double decks of hogs were bought by the National Order Buying Company, while the balance of the stock was shipped to the Indianapolis Producers.

Any improvement in industrial conditions, which seems likely within the next six months, will be reflected in higher prices for meats and live stock, in the opinion of Mr. Conway, director for the National Live Stock Marketing Association.

Live stock growers from Ogle county visited the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, as guests of the Chicago Producers' Commission Association on November 14.

Stock men in Illinois and Missouri had more than a half million dollars in loans outstanding for the purchase of feed and feeder stock early in October, according to the St. Louis Producers. These loans were obtained through the Producers from the Intermediate Credit Bank.

Forty years ago cotton seed was practically worthless. Today it is a highly valuable product yielding cottonseed meal, cottonseed oil and cottonseed hulls used for turf in miniature golf courses.

"Linters," the fiber left on the seed after ginning is removed by a special process and used in making mattresses and other feltings. During the war linters were used largely by the government in the manufacture of explosives.



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Chas. S. Black

Lack of sportsmanship, gambling on games and the employment of professional players, he gave as other reasons for the discontinuance of many town baseball teams which in the beginning were made up purely of local talent. Amateur baseball has been harmed because of too many sports and not enough sportsmen, he said.

"But I still believe baseball is our greatest national sport and should receive more encouragement from organizations such as the Farm Bureau, Chambers of Commerce, luncheon clubs, etc.," continued Mr. Lundgren. "There is evidence that the tide is swinging back to baseball again. Sporting goods houses last year reported an increase of 40 per cent in sales of baseball equipment. This is a good sign and I hope it continues, for the game is a clean, wholesome sport when properly conducted."

Practical Baseball Talk

Coach Lundgren gave an interesting and practical talk on the fine points of the game. He explained the much misunderstood "forced play" and the "balk rule." "The purpose of the balk rule is to increase base running," said the speaker. "If there is doubt about the pitcher making a balk the base runner should be favored."

Mr. Lundgren pleaded for observance of the Golden Rule in all sports. "A proper interpretation of this rule," he said, "is for each team to allow the other to play the game the best way it knows how, and for each team to play that way itself. No man in the world of sports has fought harder and longer for sportsmanship than George A. Huff, director of athletics at the University of Illinois," said Lundgren. "He has been a pioneer in placing college sports on a high plane.

Uphold the Umpire

"Abide by the decision of the umpire," said Lundgren. "Remember, you employed him to officiate, so back him up. The wise coach seldom protests, but when he does he will secure the respectful attention of the umpire. An umpire soon learns if a coach or player is honest or if he protests merely for the effect on the audience. When making a protest be gentlemanly."

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Mr. Smith pledged the support of the Illinois Agricultural Association to organized Farm Bureau baseball. "I hope to see the day when at least three-fourths of our counties will have teams," he said. "The older heads must take an interest in the sport and help develop it. We must learn to forget the dollar long enough to help build character and sportsmanship in our youth.

"I have never been in favor of Sunday baseball," he said, "and I firmly believe that as much real farm work can be done in five and one-half days with a half holiday for sport and recreation on Saturday afternoon, as in six days of labor."

Teaches Baseball Lesson

George Thiem, secretary-treasurer of the state league, discussed its development from the beginning through the current season when 31 county teams participated in organized play. "Baseball teaches team play, a valuable lesson in organization, and in playing the game of life," he said. "The successful team invariably is the one in which each player does his best without thought of personal credit. We need leaders, followers, pitchers, catchers and shortstops to succeed in solving farm problems through organization. And those who sit on the bench waiting their turn are important cogs in the machine—just as essential as those in the limelight out on the field."

Charlie Black Precides

Charles S. Black, vice-president of the state league, performed as master of ceremonies. He told how he and his boys would unhitch Saturday noon to go to the baseball game. "Organized Farm Bureau baseball is having a fine influence in rural communities where the game is played," said Mr. Black. "We need more dads who will spend some time with their boys, interesting them in wholesome recreation like baseball."

(*Continued on page* 13, *col.* 3)

800 Attend Farmers' Frolic at Polo

THE annual Farmers' Frolic, for farmers, business men and their families in and about Polo in Ogle county was held the night of Oct. 31 at the Community High School, Polo. Approximately 800 attended.

As in past years, the gathering was managed by C. E. Bamborough, I. A. A. director from the thirteenth district. A splendid dinner, speeches and entertainment, including dancing, have given the Annual Frolic a reputation as the most popular community affair of the year in western Ogle county.



C. E. Bamborough

The speaker of the evening was Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who discussed the revenue amendment, subsequently defeated at the November 4th election.

Every Farm Bureau family in the townships adjoining Polo is asked to invite at least one non-member family. The social is an open affair to which all are invited.

Mr. Bamborough is a firm believer in building good will between town and country Farm Bureau member and non-member, through such meetings in which the major part of the evening is devoted to having a good time. The fact that these gatherings are increasing in size and popularity year by year indicates the possibilities for holding similar events throughout the state.

We've Had a Lot of Class Legislation—Legge

Tells Boston Business Men to Help, Not Complain

"THE Board is prepared to assist farmers in organizing along sound lines the co-operative associations necessary to secure for them the best results that market conditions will justify," Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon on October 30.

"In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture," continued Mr. Legge, "we can supply the best information available as to market outlook and prospects, and assist co-operatives in providing proper facilities for the warehousing and handling of any agricultural commodity. You will notice I say we can assist.



Alex. Legge

The start must be made by the farmers themselves. We haven't any power to compel them to do anything. We don't want any such authority and we wouldn't use it if we had it.

"Certainly there cannot be any logical reason why the farmer should not be encouraged and helped to engage in merchandising his own product, but some of you say this is using taxpayers' money in competition with private capital which has heretofore been engaged in the business—class legislation. Well, what about it?

Lots of Class Legislation

"We have had a lot of this class legislation, even since the time back in 1816 when the manufacturers of New England secured the first protective duty of 20 per cent to aid the infant industries which, according to the discussion at the time the protection was granted, would in time develop to a point where they would not need it. Whether or not that has been the history, every farmer in purchasing his manufactured products has contributed all these years to this group in higher prices that he paid for manufactured products than would have been paid on a free trade basis. The milk used to feed those infants at that time has since been fed generally in increasing quantities. In the language of the cattlemen, a long time has elapsed without any of the calves having been weaned.

"Why should you deny to the underdog, who for over a century has been contributing to the welfare of manufacturers, some measure of aid in improving his unhappy position?

Why All the Fuss?

"Nor has this aid been limited to manufacturing industries—rail and water transportation have benefited through various laws, banking and finance by the Federal Reserve System, labor through protective measures including restricted immigration. In the past, aid has been extended to many groups and we haven't heard any howl about class legislation; therefore, why all this fuss because the government is now trying to do something for the agricultural group?

"Instead of complaining, get busy and help us make the Agricultural Marketing Act a success, and each and every one of you will benefit by an improvement in the financial position of this large group who then will be better customers for the things you make."

Mid-West Grain Corp. Board of Trade Member

WORD was received on Nov. 5 that Chas. P. Cummings, vice-president and general manager of the Mid-West Grain Corporation was elected to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade. The corporation, a sales agency for Illinois grain producers, was registered and admitted to do business.

This action completes arrangements by the Mid-West Grain Corp. for handling grain at Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria. The corporation was admitted to membership on the St. Louis exchange some time ago.



C. P. Cummings

The Illinois Grain Corporation, regional co-operative for Illinois, of which the Mid-West organization is a subsidiary, reports that five more farmers' elevators applied for membership last week. The Illinois regional, a member of the Farmers' National Grain Corp., is quietly sawing wood explaining the advantages of producer co-operation at the terminals as well as at the country receiving points.

The Mid-West Grain Corp., co-operating with the Farmers' National, handled a substantial number of cars of grain at Peoria, Chicago and St. Louis during October.

Future Trading Is Gambling

TRADING in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade when the intent and purpose is merely to make a profit on price fluctuations, not to deliver or accept delivery of grain, is *gambling;* hence debts so contracted are not collectable, according to a recent ruling of the Illinois Supreme Court.

The ruling was given in the case of James K. Riordan of Riordan, Martin & Co. against William McCabe, Bureau county farmer.

McCabe, the evidence shows says a news report, had run up a large loss he was asked to make good and turned over mortgages on Illinois farm lands to cover the debts. The mortgages were held by James K. Riordon for eight years and on default of interest, a foreclosure suit was started, which was opposed by McCabe. The case has been through the lower courts and a decision rendered against the brokers, who carried it to the Illinois Supreme Court.

In affirming the lower courts the bench held the intention of the purchaser of grain is the only thing that can distinguish a gambling transaction from a legitimate deal. The court said McCabe had never intended to buy or sell grain, but simply had planned to profit by the fluctuation of prices and thus had been gambling on the probabilities of market action.

Baseball Dope

(*Continued from page* 12)

Brief remarks by C. E. Brockman of Jacksonville, a former University of Illinois baseball and football player; by Farm Advisers Clanahan, Parett, Chalcraft, Husted; by I. A. Madden, former adviser of Sangamon county, and by the team managers wound up the evening. An excellent dinner was served by the ladies of the Presbyterian church. Farm Bureau baseball teams from Morgan, Greene, Cass, Menard and Sangamon counties participated in the gathering. This was the second annual banquet for the teams in District Seven. They voted unanimously to hold another one next year.

To Boston

The following delegates who will represent Illinois at the coming A. F. B. F. meeting in Boston, Dec. 8, 9 and 10, were chosen at the October meeting of the I. A. A. directors in Decatur:

Earl C. Smith,
A. R. Wright,
Geo. F. Tullock,
Harold C. Vial.

Alternates are A. N. Skinner, Samuel Sorrells, Frank Oexner, W. L. Cope.



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Earl Smith Speaks

President Earl C. Smith of the I. A. A. gave a very interesting account of his early experiences in baseball as a player and later as an umpire. He told of a memorable experience in umpiring a game, witnessed by 17,000 people, between rival teams from Pittsfield and New Canton in which he reversed the decision of the base umpire that decided the game against the home team at New Canton. "Rivalry and enmity was so intense between the two teams that but for the action of two men on the New Canton team I probably would not be here tonight," he said. Later he received a statement containing the signature of each player on the losing team, upholding his decision.

Mr. Smith pledged the support of the Illinois Agricultural Association to organized Farm Bureau baseball. "I hope to see the day when at least three-fourths of our counties will have teams," he said. "The older heads must take an interest in the sport and help develop it. We must learn to forget the dollar long enough to help build character and sportsmanship in our youth.

"I have never been in favor of Sunday baseball," he said, "and I firmly believe that as much real farm work can be done in five and one-half days with a half holiday for sport and recreation on Saturday afternoon, as in six days of labor."

Teaches Baseball Lesson

George Thiem, secretary-treasurer of the state league, discussed its development from the beginning through the current season when 31 county teams participated in organized play. "Baseball teaches team play, a valuable lesson in organization, and in playing the game of life," he said. "The successful team invariably is the one in which each player does his best without thought of personal credit. We need leaders, followers, pitchers, catchers and shortstops to succeed in solving farm problems through organization. And those who sit on the bench waiting their turn are important cogs in the machine—just as essential as those in the limelight out on the field."

Charlie Black Precides

Charles S. Black, vice-president of the state league, performed as master of ceremonies. He told how he and his boys would unhitch Saturday noon to go to the baseball game. "Organized Farm Bureau baseball is having a fine influence in rural communities where the game is played," said Mr. Black. "We need more dads who will spend some time with their boys, interesting them in wholesome recreation like baseball."

(*Continued on page* 13, *col.* 3)

800 Attend Farmers' Frolic at Polo

THE annual Farmers' Frolic, for farmers, business men and their families in and about Polo in Ogle county was held the night of Oct. 31 at the Community High School, Polo. Approximately 800 attended.

As in past years, the gathering was managed by C. E. Bamborough, I. A. A. director from the thirteenth district. A splendid dinner, speeches and entertainment, including dancing, have given the Annual Frolic a reputation as the most popular community affair of the year in western Ogle county.



C. E. Bamborough

The speaker of the evening was Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who discussed the revenue amendment, subsequently defeated at the November 4th election.

Every Farm Bureau family in the townships adjoining Polo is asked to invite at least one non-member family. The social is an open affair to which all are invited.

Mr. Bamborough is a firm believer in building good will between town and country Farm Bureau member and non-member, through such meetings in which the major part of the evening is devoted to having a good time. The fact that these gatherings are increasing in size and popularity year by year indicates the possibilities for holding similar events throughout the state.

We've Had a Lot of Class Legislation—Legge

Tells Boston Business Men to Help, Not Complain

"THE Board is prepared to assist farmers in organizing along sound lines the co-operative associations necessary to secure for them the best results that market conditions will justify," Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon on October 30.

"In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture," continued Mr. Legge, "we can supply the best information available as to market outlook and prospects, and assist co-operatives in providing proper facilities for the warehousing and handling of any agricultural commodity. You will notice I say we can assist.



Alex. Legge

The start must be made by the farmers themselves. We haven't any power to compel them to do anything. We don't want any such authority and we wouldn't use it if we had it.

"Certainly there cannot be any logical reason why the farmer should not be encouraged and helped to engage in merchandising his own product, but some of you say this is using taxpayers' money in competition with private capital which has heretofore been engaged in the business—class legislation. Well, what about it?

Lots of Class Legislation

"We have had a lot of this class legislation, even since the time back in 1816 when the manufacturers of New England secured the first protective duty of 20 per cent to aid the infant industries which, according to the discussion at the time the protection was granted, would in time develop to a point where they would not need it. Whether or not that has been the history, every farmer in purchasing his manufactured products has contributed all these years to this group in higher prices that he paid for manufactured products than would have been paid on a free trade basis. The milk used to feed those infants at that time has since been fed generally in increasing quantities. In the language of the cattlemen, a long time has elapsed without any of the calves having been weaned.

"Why should you deny to the underdog, who for over a century has been contributing to the welfare of manufacturers, some measure of aid in improving his unhappy position?

Why All the Fuss?

"Nor has this aid been limited to manufacturing industries—rail and water transportation have benefited through various laws, banking and finance by the Federal Reserve System, labor through protective measures including restricted immigration. In the past, aid has been extended to many groups and we haven't heard any howl about class legislation; therefore, why all this fuss because the government is now trying to do something for the agricultural group?

"Instead of complaining, get busy and help us make the Agricultural Marketing Act a success, and each and every one of you will benefit by an improvement in the financial position of this large group who then will be better customers for the things you make."

Mid-West Grain Corp. Board of Trade Member

WORD was received on Nov. 5 that Chas. P. Cummings, vice-president and general manager of the Mid-West Grain Corporation was elected to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade. The corporation, a sales agency for Illinois grain producers, was registered and admitted to do business.

This action completes arrangements by the Mid-West Grain Corp. for handling grain at Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria. The corporation was admitted to membership on the St. Louis exchange some time ago.



C. P. Cummings

The Illinois Grain Corporation, regional co-operative for Illinois, of which the Mid-West organization is a subsidiary, reports that five more farmers' elevators applied for membership last week. The Illinois regional, a member of the Farmers' National Grain Corp., is quietly sawing wood explaining the advantages of producer co-operation at the terminals as well as at the country receiving points.

The Mid-West Grain Corp., co-operating with the Farmers' National, handled a substantial number of cars of grain at Peoria, Chicago and St. Louis during October.

Future Trading Is Gambling

TRADING in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade when the intent and purpose is merely to make a profit on price fluctuations, not to deliver or accept delivery of grain, is *gambling*; hence debts so contracted are not collectable, according to a recent ruling of the Illinois Supreme Court.

The ruling was given in the case of James K. Riordan of Riordan, Martin & Co. against William McCabe, Bureau county farmer.

McCabe, the evidence shows says a news report, had run up a large loss he was asked to make good and turned over mortgages on Illinois farm lands to cover the debts. The mortgages were held by James K. Riordon for eight years and on default of interest, a foreclosure suit was started, which was opposed by McCabe. The case has been through the lower courts and a decision rendered against the brokers, who carried it to the Illinois Supreme Court.

In affirming the lower courts the bench held the intention of the purchaser of grain is the only thing that can distinguish a gambling transaction from a legitimate deal. The court said McCabe had never intended to buy or sell grain, but simply had planned to profit by the fluctuation of prices and thus had been gambling on the probabilities of market action.

Baseball Dope

(*Continued from page 12*)

Brief remarks by C. E. Brockman of Jacksonville, a former University of Illinois baseball and football player; by Farm Advisers Clanahan, Parett, Chalcraft, Husted; by I. A. Madden, former adviser of Sangamon county, and by the team managers wound up the evening. An excellent dinner was served by the ladies of the Presbyterian church. Farm Bureau baseball teams from Morgan, Greene, Cass, Menard and Sangamon counties participated in the gathering. This was the second annual banquet for the teams in District Seven. They voted unanimously to hold another one next year.

To Boston

The following delegates who will represent Illinois at the coming A. F. B. F. meeting in Boston, Dec. 8, 9 and 10, were chosen at the October meeting of the I. A. A. directors in Decatur:

Earl C. Smith,
A. R. Wright,
Geo. F. Tullock,
Harold C. Vial.

Alternates are A. N. Skinner, Samuel Sorrells, Frank Oexner, W. L. Cope.

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John E. Boland

Scarlet fever is an acute infectious disease more common during the first ten years of life than during any other period, the seasonal incidence being greatest in the school period of September to June.

The typical case is characterized by the sudden onset with nausea and vomiting, high fever, sore throat and the appearance within twenty-four hours of a generalized rash on the body. The "strawberry" appearance of the tongue is very characteristic.



Dr. J. E. Boland

The temperature and other symptoms usually begin to subside gradually within five to seven days and a few days after the disappearance of the rash the period of "peeling" begins. It is during this period, which lasts for several weeks, that the much feared complications of scarlet fever arise.

The most severe are throat abscesses, infection of glands of neck, middle ear infection with resulting deafness, mastoiditis, kidney trouble and rheumatism. Rigid quarantine of patient and attendant must be kept throughout the entire period of peeling and must not be lifted until peeling is entirely complete and then only if there is no discharge from the nose or ears.

Unlike diphtheria, the serum used at the present time for the prevention of scarlet fever is not entirely satisfactory. A great deal of work is being done along those lines at present and I feel sure it will only be a question of time when we will have a serum that will be as effective in preventing scarlet fever as the toxin antitoxin is in preventing diphtheria.

Probably one of the greatest discoveries of recent years in the medical field was the discovery of a specific antitoxin for treating scarlet fever. This serum when given early invariably causes a reduction in temperature in twenty-four hours and also a very distinct lessening in the severity of the sore throat and other toxic symptoms. The period of peeling is much shorter so that uncomplicated cases may be released from quarantine much sooner than was formerly the case. When given early the incidence of complications is probably reduced.

Scarlet fever is still a dreaded disease, due to the serious complications that very often accompany it. It is well when children are suddenly taken ill with nausea and vomiting, high fever and sore throat, to think of scarlet fever and immediately call your physician. The specific scarlet fever antitoxin, if given early, might be the means of saving your child's life.

Endorse I. A. A. Tax Stand

A motion commending the I. A. A. directors on their action to withhold the support of the organization from the proposed revenue amendment was passed at the 21st district Farm Bureau meeting held Sept. 23 at Taylorville. The Farm Bureaus in the district sent out cards a few days before the November election calling attention to the I. A. A.'s position on the amendment as set forth in the September I. A. A. RECORD.

Representatives from Sangamon, Christian, Macoupin and Montgomery counties attended the meeting. Taxation was one of the principal topics of discussion. Sam Sorrells, district I. A. A. director, outlined the reasons for the board's action. President Dwight Hart presided.

Gets $365 Verdict

A verdict of $365 was given on October 4 by a jury in the Lee County Court, Dixon, Illinois, in the Guthrie case. This was one of a list of condemnation suits initiated by the Illinois Northern Utilities Company in the dispute over compensation for damages resulting from their high power line between Freeport and Dixon.

Mr. Guthrie had been offered substantially less than the $365 damages awarded by the jury.

L. J. Quasey and Donald Kirkpatrick, representing the Illinois Agricultural Association, assisted Harry C. Warner, local attorney retained by the interested land owners of Lee county.

Theodore Tuftie of LaSalle county successfully defended his local cornhusking laurels in the annual county contest on October 31. His record was 33.004 bushels.

Vernon Ryg placed second with 30.54 bushels, and Harold Fosse third with 29.95 bushels.

Correction

L. A. Williams, manager of Country Life Insurance Company, states that on page 18 of the October RECORD, paragraph 4, under "Country Life Records," is more or less ambiguous; that the item meant to convey the information that few life insurance companies are showing a gain in 1930 over their 1929 production.

Soybean Growers to Meet Decatur Nov. 21

ILLINOIS' leading soybean growers, members of the Soybean Marketing Association, will meet at the Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Friday morning, Nov. 21, to consider important matters affecting the future activities of the organization. Representative delegations of grower members from each of the counties in the soybean belt across central Illinois are expected at the conference.

The growers' meeting, called for 10:30 a. m., will be preceded by a brief conference of the directors at 9 o'clock. The decision to call the Decatur meeting was made by the executive committee of the Marketing Association in Chicago on Nov. 5.

The new co-operative, operating in its first year, handled more than a million bushels of beans shipped by elevators at country receiving points to the down-state terminal markets. A large portion of the crop already has been sold.

Market Suffers

The market for the chief products of the soybean, namely oil and meal, is suffering from the business depression along with other commodities. New uses for soybean oil have not yet been fully developed, and the meal left after pressing the oil from the bean, is compelled to face keen competition as a feed concentrate for live stock. Low prices for bran, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and similar concentrates have driven down the price of the soybean product and soybeans compared with last year's prices.

In spite of these adverse factors, the Marketing Association advanced its members $1 per bushel for No. 2 or standard grade beans on delivery.

Farm Prices Fall

The general agricultural situation this fall continues to be influenced by the business depression and by the world-wide commodity price level.

The market for apples has gone haywire and even potato prices, in spite of a lower supply, have fallen below the average of last year. Meat prices, likewise, are suffering because of the sluggish demand from industrial centers.

From August, 1929, to August, 1930, the average prices at the farm fell 25 per cent, while the wholesale prices of all commodities of the United States fell 14 per cent. Retail prices of things which farmers have to buy declined only 4 per cent during this period. Prices of raw materials have declined more than the prices of manufactured products.

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The Illinois Agricultural Association RECORD

MISS MARY G. RURWASH, LIBR'N.
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DECEMBER, 1930

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Collision

At small cost you can protect your estate, your automobile, against public liability, property damage, collision, fire and theft.

Write for rates on full and partial coverage policies. A special full coverage policy combining public liability, property damage, and collision is now available.



Fire

You can save more than your Farm Bureau dues on the initial cost of an auto insurance policy in Your Own Company, the Illinois Agricultural Mutual. Ask your local agent, without obligation, to give you full information, or write



Theft

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

608 SO. DEARBORN ST. - - - CHICAGO

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Number 12 | December, 1930 | Volume 8

Full Day of Annual Meetings on Jan. 28

Ray Schalk of Chicago Cubs, John Brandt of Minnesota and Others Scheduled to Address Various Groups.

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Among these will be the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League where Ray Schalk, former Chicago White Sox catcher and manager, and now one of the coaches of the Chicago Cubs, will discuss practical problems of players and managers in developing better baseball teams. Mr. Schalk who got his start that landed him in the big leagues, with the Taylorville, Ill., team of the old I and M League, was reared at Litchfield in Montgomery county, whence came many a big league player.

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The Illinois Produce Marketing Association will hold its first annual meeting. John Brandt of Minnesota, president of the Land O' Lakes Creameries, one of the largest co-operatives in the country, has been tentatively engaged as a speaker.

The Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co., the Illinois Agricultural Holding Co., which holds the stock of Country Life Insurance Co., and the Illinois Agricultural Co-Operatives Association will all hold official meetings to elect officers and transact other business.

Country Life Insurance Co. agents and workers are preparing for a larger conference than that held last year. General and special agents from more than 90 counties will thresh out problems with the officers and Manager L. A. Williams having to do with the operation of the company.

Annual Meeting Speaker



ALEXANDER LEGGE

Chairman Legge of the Farm Board will be one of the headline speakers at the coming annual convention of the I. A. A., Springfield, Jan. 29-30.

Reduced Rates, Annual Meeting, Springfield

Ask for the special fare and one-half rate to the I. A. A. annual meeting, Springfield, if you go by train. Applications for lower fares are being filed by the I. A. A. Transportation Department with all roads leading to the capital city.

Plan to come Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning for the full three days' sessions. Nearly everyone you want to see among your friends and associates in the ranks of organized agriculture in Illinois will be there.

J. H. Brock of the Dairy Department, University of Illinois, has been employed as farm adviser in Bond county.

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A representative of the National Live Stock Marketing Association, which is engaged in unifying and modernizing the co-operative marketing of live stock throughout the United States, will discuss the problems live stock farmers are facing in building a marketing system suited to their best interests and needs. Full details will appear in the January RECORD.



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Red Top Growers Get Third Advance on Seed

Total Payment Now 15c Per Lb. One More to Come.

A THIRD advance of four cents per pound on red top seed went out to members of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange recently, according to Manager E. J. Oelze of Flora. This payment is in addition to an initial advance of 9 cents per pound, and a later payment of 2 cents per pound, which brings the total advance to members on seed pooled through the Exchange to 15 cents.

The Exchange promises to make an additional advance as soon as the rest of its supplies are cleaned up and sold.

Made Good Sales

Manager Oelze reports that the Exchange consummated some unusually good sales earlier in the season as a result of the impending light crop. He reports that only about two carloads of seed still remain to be sold, and that the organization is in excellent condition and hopes to make the final payment early in 1931.

All storage charges for seed held in outlying warehouses earlier in the season have been paid. Loans from the Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Louis and from the Federal Farm Board have been largely liquidated. The Exchange had over $60,000 in loans from the Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Louis and the Farm Board at one time. All except around $4,000 of this had been paid back.

Many Sold at 9c

"When you stop to consider that many growers who sold early in the season received only 7 to 11 cents per pound for their seed, we think our showing a remarkable one for the first year's operations under the reorganized plan," said Mr. Oelze. "No fair-minded person will question the fact that the Exchange has had a helpful influence in getting other red top growers throughout southern Illinois, whether members of the pool or not, a maximum price for their seed.

Cut Overhead

"Through the development of other services to the farmers of southern Illinois we hope to cut to a minimum all overhead expenses having to do with handling, cleaning and selling the seed of our grower members. It will be our purpose to get our members the maximum price for their seed in line with market demands."

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of the Illinois Agricultural Association will be held at the Majestic Theatre, in Springfield, Illinois, on the 29th day of January, 1931, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

For the consideration and vote upon approval and ratification of the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer of the association, and the acts of the board of directors and officers in furtherance of the matters therein set forth, since the last annual meeting of the members of the association.

To approve, ratify and confirm the several purchases heretofore made by this association of stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To secure consent and authorization to acquire on behalf of this association, by purchase, certain stocks and evidences of indebtedness of corporations whose activities will directly or indirectly promote agriculture or the interests of those engaged therein.

To elect eight members to the board of directors for two-year terms.

To elect a president and vice-president.

To consider any proposed amendment of the articles of association or of the by-laws of the Illinois Agricultural Association as may be properly submitted.

For the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

GEO. E. METZGER, *Secretary.*

Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 15, 1930.

They Read the "RECORD"

Editor, RECORD:

In a meeting held in Peoria county yesterday with members of boards of directors of farmers' elevators in which a part of these boards were also Farm Bureau members, some of the members spoke very complimentary of the last issue of the I. A. A. RECORD. One of these men in particular said that it was the most interesting, condensed report of the doings of our Association that he had ever read.

I also want to add my commendation, too, as I read every issue from cover to cover and believe every issue gets better. After spending so many years with the Association, it is just like getting a letter from home and I keep looking forward for each issue about the same as I would for such a letter.

Keep up the good work and be assured that the rank and file of the membership is back of you.

F. D. BARTON,
Livingston County, Ill.

As of Oct. 1, 1930, the membership in the I. A. A. reports the Organization Department, is 2,151 over the high peak during the previous three-year period.

Tullock Presides at 12th District Meeting

FARM Bureau representatives of the 12th congressional district met with Congressman John T. Buckbee at Rockford recently to inform him of the organization's attitude toward questions and controversial issues which might arise in the present session of congress. George F. Tullock of Rockford, president of the Winnebago County Farm Bureau, presided.

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the group from Winnebago, Kendall, LaSalle, Boone, DeKalb and Grundy counties were as follows:



Geo. F. Tullock

"Whereas, we as representatives of the several County Farm Bureaus in the 12th congressional district are assembled in a meeting on Nov. 26, 1930, and having at heart the welfare of the other members of our organizations, therefore, be it resolved:

"That we express our appreciation to the members of the Federal Farm Board for its faithful support and administration of the agricultural marketing act, and we want to assure the board of the continued support of the Farm Bureau in the 12th Illinois district.

"That we oppose any changes in the agricultural marketing act that will in any measure curtail its effectiveness.

"That we commend to Congressman Buckbee, the counsel and guidance of the Illinois Agricultural Association and American Farm Bureau Federation in regard to pending legislation.

"That we favor restriction of immigration of undesirable aliens and the deportation of those who have proven undesirable.

"That the tariff on soybean meal and soybean oil be increased so as to afford adequate protection for the American soybean industry.

"That we protect American dairy interests by a higher tariff on cocoanut oil.

"That we favor the construction of more farm-to-market roads rather than the construction of wider roads adjacent to cities.

"That we express appreciation to Congressman Buckbee for giving us an opportunity to discuss with him prospective legislation affecting the agricultural people of this district.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Samuel McKelvie, a member of the Federal Farm Board."

Farmer Grain Dealers Hold Convention, Chicago

"Rump" Meeting Also Held, Passes Meaningless Resolution.

THE National Farmers Grain Dealers' Association meeting in Chicago, December 1, 2 and 3, adopted a resolution to support the efforts of the Federal Farm Board and the Farmers National Grain Corporation so long as local ownership and control of farmers' elevators is safeguarded. The whole spirit of the meeting was friendly to co-operative grain marketing as represented by the Farmers Mutual and the regionals in the various states.

While the national meeting was going on in the Sherman Hotel, a "rump" meeting, composed of a half dozen anti-co-operative propagandists who run around the country specializing in misrepresentation, held a meeting in the Great Northern Hotel. A small group of followers and curiosity seekers attended the sessions.

The main object of this group is to stay close enough to the legitimate farmer's elevator leaders to exercise influence in stopping the rising tide of co-operative grain marketing in the terminals. It is believed by many that these propagandists are using whatever influence they may have gained by past or present connections with farm organizations in the interest of certain grain commission men who have a selfish interest in heading off successful co-operative marketing.

The Farmers Grain Dealers' Association is not paying one cent, according to statements by its officers, toward subsidizing this group. At a recent directors' meeting it called a halt on the use of its name by a second vice-president who set himself up at an office in Bloomington and used the name "Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers' Association" presumably to give an official air to propaganda sent to farmers' elevators in an effort to discourage the establishment of effective terminal co-operative marketing for Illinois farmers.

This group which has no standing with the National Farmers Grain Dealers' Association passed a meaningless resolution demanding that an amendment to the Agricultural Marketing Act be passed making it mandatory that the Federal Farm Board recognize loans on grain without the requirement that grain be pooled when sold. It is difficult for anyone familiar with the Marketing Act to understand the basis for such a resolution when there is nothing in the Act or in the present setup of the Farmers National Grain Corporation requiring that grain be pooled when sold.

The National Farmers Grain Dealers' Association elected the following officers: President, W. C. Horn, Castalia, Ohio; vice-president, L. E. Webb, Dodge City, Kansas, a director in the Farmers National Grain Corporation; secretary, W. H. Thompson, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; and assistant secretary, J. A. Shorthill, son of the former secretary, J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, Nebraska.

A Champion for Dobbin

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

"Your headline on the back page of one of your issues was "Know Your Oil as Well as Your Soil." Then you propose to be trying to help the farm depression.

"The principal thing that causes the farm depression of today is the horse industry being lost to the farmers and replaced by machinery. Power farming may be a saving on large farms where machinery can be used advantageously. But how much less per bu. are farmers required to take for their grain, etc., by buying gas and oils and throwing all they raise on a depressed market? They cannot feed hay, corn and oats to the tractors and trucks. . . .

"Every horse off the farm is a bean in the pot of overproduction. How many millions annually did the farmers receive for horses from 1910 to 1920 which were sold to cities and towns besides their feed? I received applications to buy shares in a co-operative oil company in Illinois. The thing that would boost farm prices most would be $1 gasoline. And that is inevitable. Then some want gas for 5c if they can get it. Give them 5c gas and wheat will be under 50c in no time.

"When it is all summed up as I see the future there will be more machinery and a decline in prices until the population increases enough to consume what has been and is being lost through the consumption of the horse industry. This condition is a saving to the cities but a loss to the farmers. If you propose to help the farmers I think there are some thoughts in this letter that would be of advantage to them if they would co-operate."

DR. W. E. POOLE, Kirkwood, Mo.

Better Plan to Attend the I. A. A. and Other Annual Meetings, Springfield, Ill., January 28, 29, 30



THE Sangamon County Farm Bureau baseball team entertained at a rousing banquet in Springfield (Laurel M. E. Church) Wednesday night, Dec. 10. Delegates from Cass, Logan, Morgan, Montgomery came, swelling the crowd to more than 100. Manager Harry Sweet presided. Speakers were Ray Schalk, famous old White Sox catcher, now Chicago Cubs coach, who gave an interesting, rapid-fire talk on big league experience; George Thiem, State League secretary; John Stout, district chairman; Rep. Michael Bray, Litchfield; Chas. S. Black, state vice-president; Farm Advisers Ed Bay, Guy Husted, J. H. Checkley, Alden Snyder; also Bob Drysdale, sports editor, Illinois State Journal; L. R. Welk, team managers and others.

A new feature of the coming Farm and Home Week, January 12 to 16, at the University of Illinois, will be a daily coaching class taught by Coach Lundgren in the finer points of baseball. One hour each afternoon will be devoted to the science of playing this well known game.

Players on the teams in the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League are invited to attend. They should take along a fielder's glove, old clothes, or a baseball uniform, and tennis or baseball shoes. Balls and bats and other necessary equipment will be furnished by the University of Illinois.

Coach Lundgren is well known to Illinois baseball fans. He assisted in organizing the State League, and has appeared at a number of meetings and baseball banquets.

Lundgren played on the famous Chicago Cubs team from 1902 to 1909. In 1905 he was third pitcher in the league, in 1907 the fifth.

After leaving professional baseball he coached at Princeton and Michigan before going to Illinois in 1920.

Approximately 75 attended a banquet given the McDonough county state championship Farm Bureau team at Macomb on November 29 by the McDonough County Farm Bureau.

Charles S. Black of Jacksonville, vice-president of the State Farm Bureau League and I. A. A. director, presented the silver trophy given by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Manager E. W. Runkle accepted the trophy on behalf of the McDonough county team.

Both Mr. Black and T. H. Brockman of Jacksonville, former professional baseball player with the Cleveland Indians, were among the speakers.

45 Counties Build Organization Forces

Report Recommends Retention of District Organization Plan, Improvement in Its Administration.

PERMANENT Farm Bureau organization machinery, with volunteer committees and solicitors appointed by townships, have been established in 45 Illinois counties.

In its recent report to the I. A. A. Board of Directors the Organization-Information Advisory Committee composed of C. E. Bamborough, F. G. Oexner and W. A. Dennis said:

"The committee found there had been a steady increase in membership each consecutive month since September, 1929, to October 1, 1930. Written reports indicate that the men in the districts had been of considerable assistance in the organization and the promotion of various service projects offered by the Association which does not bear directly on Farm Bureau membership acquisition and that unquestionably a considerable amount of promotional expense had been saved the Illinois Agricultural Association by having trained men available in its Organization Department who could assume some of that responsibility.

Close Contact Needed

"It is the belief of the committee that to maintain a strong, loyal membership a close contact is necessary between the Illinois Agricultural Association, the County Farm Bureaus, their officers and executive committeemen and the organization project leaders in the counties. The committee recognizes that in the face of all of these favorable facts of the operation and possibilities of the district plan of organization that there is considerable criticism from a number of counties of the state, which indicates the value of the plan has not been fully recognized.

"Upon careful analysis of the facts it is the opinion of the committee that the fundamental principles of the district plan of organization are sound and that it has great possibilities and the criticism of the plan arises more from its administration than on the merits or demerits of the plan itself."

Uncle Ab says he can't see how spending money he hasn't got for things he really doesn't need is going to help much; because that's what started his present money troubles.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Take notice that the annual meeting of the members of Illinois Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company will be held on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1931, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1930; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 15, 1930.

GEORGE F. TULLOCK, *Secretary.*

A Good Idea

Editor, I. A. A. RECORD:

Our Mossville community pulled a stunt a short time ago that might be of interest to you. A committee of Farm Bureau members arranged a Farm Bureau day at the local Methodist church, the only one in the community.

Ira Moats of Maquon, secretary of the Knox County Farm Bureau, and formerly a minister, was obtained for the sermon. A Farm Bureau quartet consisting of B. W. DeBord, Albert Hayes, C. W. McMillen and S. H. Kruntz furnished special music.

Farm Bureau executive committeemen and directors from other parts of the county were invited to the services and nearly all of them were present. Church is held in the afternoon.

Very pleasant and much worthwhile is the report of those attending.

J. W. WHISENAND, Farm Adviser,
Peoria County.

Whiteside Coming Up

More than 350 members and non-members attended an organization meeting Nov. 18, in Morrison, sponsored by the Whiteside County Farm Bureau. Secretary Geo. E. Metzger was the principal speaker. Farm Adviser H. E. Brunnemeyer of Jo Daviess county sang. Rev. Becker of the local Presbyterian church led in community singing. Farm Bureau membership in Whiteside is steadily growing.

Continuous Membership

Sixty Illinois County Farm Bureaus had their members signed up on the continuous membership contract, on Oct. 1, 1930. At this date the membership in the I. A. A. was 2,151 above the high peak during the former three-year period.

I. A. A. Directors Take Action in Nov. Meet

The board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association meeting in Chicago on Nov. 14 voted to:

1. Continue the present district organization plan with district managers, but to authorize and direct the Organization Department to make its administration and operation more satisfactory and effective;

2. Adopt a uniform rate of 5c per mile for the operation of cars used in the service of the organization and associated companies managed by the Illinois Agricultural Service Co.;

3. Authorize the delegates from Illinois to present the following resolution before the Resolutions Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation at its annual convention in Boston;

"We believe the present policy of the American Farm Bureau Federation which allows other institutions or agencies to finance or assist in financing projects promoted and carried on by the American Farm Bureau Federation to be very detrimental to the growing prestige of the organization; and therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the future policy be to restrict the program of the American Farm Bureau to projects that can be financed by membership income";

4. Authorize W. R. Boys, secretary of the Shelby County Farm Bureau to vote the I. A. A. stock at the annual meeting of the Shelby County Live Stock Marketing Association;

5. Concur in the recommendation of the Organization-Information Committee that the American Farm Bureau proposal to form a new publishing company to take over the Bureau Farmer, with the State Farm Bureau organizations assisting financially by taking stock, be taken under advisement and a report made at a later meeting;

6. Appropriate $150 toward the next American Institute of Co-Operation at Manhattan, Kansas;

7. Employ Swanson-Ogilvie Co. to audit the Association accounts;

8. Pay expenses of a dinner to 4-H Club Illinois champions in Chicago the night of Dec. 3.

The University of Illinois, it is reported, is building a $110,000 home for its president.

Ray Watson, assistant adviser in McLean county, has been employed as farm adviser to succed F. E. Longmire in Grundy county.

Egyptian Service Co. Launches Mixed Feeds

Southern Illinois Members to Have New Co-Operative Money-Saving Service.

THE Egyptian Service Company of Flora, Illinois, will launch its new mixed feed department on December 15, according to Manager E. J. Oelze, who was in Chicago recently.

The company has adopted the trade name "Blue Seal" and will put out two grades of feed under this brand name, adding others as the demand requires.

"Blue Seal" Dairy Feed, following a formula recommended by both the Illinois and Iowa State Agricultural Colleges, will contain a minimum of 24 per cent digestible protein, 4 per cent digestible fats and a maximum of 5 per cent fiber. It will contain ground corn, gluten feed, ground oats, ground barley, soybean meal, cottonseed meal, bran, and salt. The Illinois Farm Supply Company will own the formula and is taking out the necessary state licenses.

"Blue Seal" Laying Mash will be a mixture of ground alfalfa, ground corn, cracked wheat, ground oats, ground barley, soybean oil meal, bran, bone meal, meat scraps, dry bone meal, and salt with a minimum of 18 per cent digestible protein, 4 per cent digestible fats, and a maximum of 6½ per cent fiber.

Modern Plant Ready

A modern hammer mill and mixing plant, capable of handling 60 tons of mixed feed a day, has been installed in the warehouse of the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange at Flora. George Smith, county adviser in Washington county will have charge of the mixing plant which will pay rental on a per ton basis to the Seed Growers' Exchange for space and facilities.

Two men are already out seeing dealers and making arrangements throughout the southern Illinois territory to handle the new high-quality feeds. The feed mixtures will conform to the highest standards using only the best grains and concentrates, without adulteration.

Manager Oelze has been busy during recent weeks making necessary purchases of grain and concentrates for the mixing plant. In addition concentrates and unmixed feeds will be handled for dairymen, poultrymen and live stock feeders throughout the southern Illinois territory.

Ship in Feeds

Following the wide-spread drouth in southern Illinois during the past season, Manager Oelze jumped into the breach and assisted in shipping in large supplies of corn and other feeds. He bought and distributed 10 carloads of ear and shell corn, and more recently has purchased several carloads of oats, barley and wheat. In addition he has contracted to buy 30 carloads of soybean oil meal, three of which have been sold already.

As soon as the necessary capital can be obtained through the sale of preferred A 7 per cent cumulative stock, the Egyptian Service Company will erect several bulk stations for handling SERVICE BRAND petroleum products. Territory within a radius of 50 miles or more will be served with the "SERVICE" products as soon as facilities are provided.

Making Progress

Since coming to Flora, July 1, 1930, Manager Oelze and the new board of directors have made rapid strides, first, in putting the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange back on its feet, and secondly, in getting the much needed feed service underway. Southern Illinois farmers, particularly dairymen and poultrymen, are compelled to buy part of their live stock feeds. This new department of the Egyptian Seed Service promises to be of outstanding importance and service throughout the territory.

The Service Company is strictly a co-operative like the Egyptian Seed Growers' Exchange, and all profits from handling petroleum products and mixing feeds will be paid back to Farm Bureau member patrons after setting aside necessary reserves, in the form of patronage refunds. The County Farm Bureaus in the southern Illinois area are backing the new project because of the great service promised to their members.

The Cook County Farm Bureau holds its regular monthly directors' meetings in the I. A. A. offices.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL HOLDING COMPANY

Take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Illinois Agricultural Holding Company will be held on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1931, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, to elect directors, receive, and, if approved, confirm the report of the board of directors of the company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1930; and to consider and, if approved, ratify and confirm all the acts and proceedings of the board of directors done and taken since the last annual meeting of the members of the company; and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 15, 1930.

GEORGE F. TULLOCK, *Secretary.*

Consider Farm Supply Co. in Monroe County

"If we were setting out to organize our local supply company again, it would not be a question of where we could sell the stock but of how much are we going to allow each investor," L. A. Landon, secretary of the Jersey County Farm Supply Co., told members of the Monroe County Farm Bureau at their recent annual meeting.

"The first year we cleared something over $8,000," said Landon. "Our net profit to date will run considerably over $20,000. This is either added to our working capital and reserves or paid back to Farm Bureau members in patronage dividends.

"Our company was organized for three reasons as follows:

1. "We wanted through the Illinois Farm Supply Co. to secure high quality oils, grease and fuel oils.

2. "We felt our farmers were entitled to the savings and profits from co-operative purchasing and distribution.

3. "The Farm Bureau wanted to bring further service to its members in cutting costs of production. This project has brought up our Farm Bureau membership and interested many others in the organization."

The meeting went on record in favor of organizing a county company.

Peoria and Tazewell Co-Ops. Pay Dividends

THE Peoria County Service Company recently declared its regular 8 per cent patronage dividend payable at once, also a special 8 per cent dividend payable later. Lloyd L. Woolsey is the able manager of the Peoria County co-operative.

The Tazewell Service Company, according to Manager Clyde Woolsey, handled more than $87,000 worth of petroleum products during its first six months' of operation from which it made a profit of $17,000 on the capital stock of $20,000.

An 8 per cent patronage dividend was declared, and an equal amount was set aside for reserves and future patronage refunds.

Mr. Woolsey stated that gasoline shrinkage amounted to only about 1 per cent since the company started. This is considered an excellent record because many companies report shrinkages of 2 per cent or more.

Lloyd and Clyde Woolsey visited the Illinois Farm Supply headquarters and the I. A. A. offices on Monday, December 1.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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Soybean Marketing Assn. — J. H. Lloyd, Mgr.

The Farmer and His Job

THE farmer must help himself. The government can't do much for him.

This is the doctrine preached by many a man wherever and whenever the farm problem comes up for discussion. Nearly everyone takes a kindly interest in the farmer and his troubles, although for the moment attention has been diverted to the centers of population where the armies of unemployed are rightfully receiving most of the sympathy.

The farmer has come to believe that he must help himself, although he insists that so long as the government extends privileges to various groups by means of the protective tariff, immigration law, federal reserve act, etc., that agriculture be given a seat at the table of privilege.

There are a host of people who have sympathized with farmers over their difficulties and who even admit the justice of and need for "equality for agriculture." Yet when the farmer starts to follow the advice of his well wishers by helping himself in his own way these same people change their attitude. When farmers seek to eliminate some of the waste in distribution, for example, by developing co-operative marketing, certain middlemen and their allies leave no stone unturned to head off any progress in that direction. This condition was clearly pointed out by President Smith in his address before the recent annual Farm Bureau convention at Boston.

When the farmer through organization sought to lower his costs by providing certain services for himself, such as insurance and co-operative buying, he was none the less criticized for his activity. Those who had already established these services immediately felt and claimed, directly or indirectly, that they had an exclusive and God-given right to render the given service at their own prices and on their own terms.

The farmer has no business doing this nor doing that, they said. "Let him stick to marketing," says the insurance man; "that's where he can make the best showing."

"The present system of marketing is perfect and cannot be improved upon," says the commission man. "Let the farmer develop his insurance and oil business where the opportunities are greater." And so it goes.

When the Farm Bureau was young and weak, and confined its activities to preaching the "two-blades-of-grass" doctrine, it was lauded to the skies and patronized by many a commission man, merchant and trader. But when it put on long pants and directed its attention to larger problems influencing the farm income and outgo, it lost favor with some of its old allies.

Everyone loves the farmer as a customer, but when he stops being a customer, he loses some of his friends. Who can blame him, then, for believing that many of his business friendships have the dollar sign tied to them; for becoming painfully aware of the selfishness of humanity; for judging many of his critics with these things in mind.

The farmer has come to assume a philosophic attitude toward life and his fellow man, determined to do the best he knows how to help himself and his industry, recognizing the necessity for hewing away at the job letting the chips fall where they may.

Lessons from the Official Vote

THE official vote on the proposed revenue amendment in the last election reveals that less than half the voters expressed themselves on this important question.

The total number of votes cast in the election was 2,332,696. Of this number 513,661 voted against the amendment, 371,812 voted for it. To have passed the amendment would have required a majority of all votes cast or 1,166,349. Thus it was overwhelmingly defeated.

Four years ago when the Illinois Agricultural Association supported the tax amendment proposed then, the vote was 651,768 for it, and 476,455 against. It is reasonably safe to assume that the position of organized farmers against the measure submitted in the last election was largely responsible for an overturn of nearly 280,000 votes.

The fact that the proposal appeared on the main ballot this year instead of on a separate ballot did not seem to help it any. While 1,128,223 voted on the measure in 1926, only 885,473 voted on the proposal this year.

Both the recent vote and that of four years ago indicate the extreme difficulty of passing any kind of an amendment, because of the large number who invariably fail to express themselves on important questions of public policy. This fact is all the more reason why strenuous efforts must be made in the coming General Assembly to establish a more equitable taxing system under our present constitution.

Observations

BELIEVE half you read, one-tenth you hear, says the sage with some truth.

This is no plea for more Doubting Thomases. There is more to be said for the "believer" than the "doubter." Nothing is accomplished without faith. Futile and useless is the man or woman who doubts everything, believes nothing.

But there is need in these days of propaganda for placing an estimate on the accuracy of the spoken and written word. Many a weak thought or untruth is covered up by the oratory of the spell-binder. Many a careless speaker tries to "crawl out" of his mistakes by charging the reporter with "misquoting" him. And the prominent speaker frequently succeeds in making the conscientious reporter the goat.

Not so with the writer. His words are preserved for all time. There they are read to be thrown back at him, waiting to rise up and damn him before all the people. A suit for slander (oral defamation) is rare, a successful one rarer because slander is usually hard to prove. Cases of libel (written defamation) are tried every day. Scores of newspaper have been put out of business because of them.

The doctor's mistakes are buried, the speaker's denied, the lawyer's charged against his luckless client. But the writer's go down in history, saved for generations.

Arthur Brisbane, the $100,000 a year columnist, was accused of being inconsistent at times. He readily admitted the charge, saying that no man who writes a column every day can always be right. The ninety-nine times the writer is correct are forgotten. His one mistake is remembered.

We had the privilege once of exposing a humbug in a paper of wide circulation. We and the publisher were promptly sued for libel, hailed into court, compelled to prove the accuracy of every statement. Which we did at considerable expense.

A fearless, independent and intellectually honest press (of which there are too few) remains our most useful instrument to protect the people against shysters, frauds and false doctrines. That kind of service by our best publications should be encouraged and rewarded.

—E. G. T.



ILLINOIS GIRL WINS JUNIOR GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP AT INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Sarah Ann Tolan, 14-year-old high school freshman and Farm Bureau member's daughter of Sangamon county, captured the grand championship in the Junior Livestock Feeding Contest at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago. She is shown with her prize-winning Aberdeen-Angus yearling, "CHOCOLATE."

Sarah Tolan's Calf Brings 56c a Pound

A SMALLER crowd than usual attended the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, which closed on December 6. Reduced gate receipts, however, were not unexpected. Exhibits were up to standard in most departments.

Of interest to Illinois live stock men and 4-H club members was the junior feeding contest won by Sarah Tolan, Farm Bureau member's daughter of Farmingdale, Sangamon county, Illinois, on her black Angus steer. The calves were sold on Friday afternoon, the grand champion calf bringing 56 cents per pound. It was purchased for $574 by the Wabash railroad dining service.

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ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION RECORD

To advance the purpose for which the Farm Bureau was organized, namely, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, political, and educational interests of the farmers of Illinois and the nation, and to develop agriculture.

Editor, George Thiem

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The Farmer and His Job

THE farmer must help himself. The government can't do much for him.

This is the doctrine preached by many a man wherever and whenever the farm problem comes up for discussion. Nearly everyone takes a kindly interest in the farmer and his troubles, although for the moment attention has been diverted to the centers of population where the armies of unemployed are rightfully receiving most of the sympathy.

The farmer has come to believe that he must help himself, although he insists that so long as the government extends privileges to various groups by means of the protective tariff, immigration law, federal reserve act, etc., that agriculture be given a seat at the table of privilege.

There are a host of people who have sympathized with farmers over their difficulties and who even admit the justice of and need for "equality for agriculture." Yet when the farmer starts to follow the advice of his well wishers by helping himself in his own way these same people change their attitude. When farmers seek to eliminate some of the waste in distribution, for example, by developing co-operative marketing, certain middlemen and their allies leave no stone unturned to head off any progress in that direction. This condition was clearly pointed out by President Smith in his address before the recent annual Farm Bureau convention at Boston.

When the farmer through organization seeks to lower his costs by providing certain services for himself such as insurance and co-operative buying, he was never the less criticized for his activity. Those who had already established these services immediately felt and claimed, directly or indirectly, that they had an exclusive and God-given right to render the given service at their own prices and on their own terms.

The farmer has no business doing this nor doing that, they said. "Let him stick to marketing," says the insurance man; "that's where he can make the best showing."

"The present system of marketing is perfect and cannot be improved upon," says the commission man. "Let the farmer develop his insurance and oil business where the opportunities are greater." And so it goes.

When the Farm Bureau was young and weak, and confined its activities to preaching the "two-blades-of-grass" doctrine, it was lauded to the skies and patronized by many a commission man, merchant and trader. But when it put on long pants and directed its attention to larger problems influencing the farm income and outgo, it lost favor with some of its old allies.

Everyone loves the farmer as a customer, but when he stops being a customer, he loses some of his friends. Who can blame him, then, for believing that many of his business friendships have the dollar sign tied to them; for becoming painfully aware of the selfishness of humanity; for judging many of his critics with these things in mind.

The farmer has come to assume a philosophic attitude toward life and his fellow man, determined to do the best he knows how to help himself and his industry, recognizing the necessity for hewing away at the job letting the chips fall where they may.

Lessons from the Official Vote

THE official vote on the proposed revenue amendment in the last election reveals that less than half the voters expressed themselves on this important question.

The total number of votes cast in the election was 2,332,696. Of this number 513,661 voted against the amendment, 371,812 voted for it. To have passed the amendment would have required a majority of all votes cast or 1,166,349. Thus it was overwhelmingly defeated.

Four years ago when the Illinois Agricultural Association supported the tax amendment proposed then, the vote was 651,768 for it, and 476,455 against. It is reasonably safe to assume that the position of organized farmers against the measure submitted in the last election was largely responsible for an overturn of nearly 280,000 votes.

The fact that the proposal appeared on the main ballot this year instead of on a separate ballot did not seem to help it any. While 1,128,223 voted on the measure in 1926, only 885,473 voted on the proposal this year.

Both the recent vote and that of four years ago indicate the extreme difficulty of passing any kind of an amendment, because of the large number who invariably fail to express themselves on important questions of public policy. This fact is all the more reason why strenuous efforts must be made in the coming General Assembly to establish a more equitable taxing system under our present constitution.

Observations

BELIEVE half you read, one-tenth you hear, says the sage with some truth.

This is no plea for more Doubting Thomases. There is more to be said for the "believer" than the "doubter." Nothing is accomplished without faith. Futile and useless is the man or woman who doubts everything, believes nothing.

But there is need in these days of propaganda for placing an estimate on the accuracy of the spoken and written word. Many a weak thought or untruth is covered up by the oratory of the spell-binder. Many a careless speaker tries to "crawl out" of his mistakes by charging the reporter with "misquoting" him. And the prominent speaker frequently succeeds in making the conscientious reporter the goat.

Not so with the writer. His words are preserved for all time. There they are read to be thrown back at him, waiting to rise up and damn him before all the people. A suit for slander (oral defamation) is rare, a successful one rarer because slander is usually hard to prove. Cases of libel (written defamation) are tried every day. Scores of newspaper have been put out of business because of them.

The doctor's mistakes are buried, the speaker's denied, the lawyer's charged against his luckless client. But the writer's go down in history, saved for generations.

Arthur Brisbane, the $100,000 a year columnist, was accused of being inconsistent at times. He readily admitted the charge, saying that no man who writes a column every day can always be right. The ninety-nine times the writer is correct are forgotten. His one mistake is remembered.

We had the privilege once of exposing a humbug in a paper of wide circulation. We and the publisher were promptly sued for libel, hailed into court, compelled to prove the accuracy of every statement. Which we did at considerable expense.

A fearless, independent and intellectually honest press (of which there are too few) remains our most useful instrument to protect the people against shysters, frauds and false doctrines. That kind of service by our best publications should be encouraged and rewarded. —E. G. T.



ILLINOIS GIRL WINS JUNIOR GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP AT INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Sarah Ann Tolan, 14-year-old high school freshman and Farm Bureau member's daughter of Sangamon county, captured the grand championship in the Junior Livestock Feeding Contest at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago. She is shown with her prize-winning Aberdeen-Angus yearling, "CHOCOLATE."

Sarah Tolan's Calf Brings 56c a Pound

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1. Its purpose is to benefit policyholders through low cost, legal reserve protection.
2. There is no selfish interest because of its co-operative setup.
3. The return of profits to policyholders in dividends makes net cost still lower than the already low participating premiums.



An endowment policy means education and a start in life for your boy.

Like a rising tide, confidence in Country Life has expressed itself daily in a steady influx of business.

Thousands are flocking to Country Life because its policyholders are never disappointed. They do not wake up after the policy is sold to learn that they might have done better elsewhere. A Country Life policy stands for the best in life insurance. The company has kept faith with its policyholders. It has done everything and more than it agreed to do.



COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE

608 SO. DEARBORN STREET. CHIC



THOUSANDS are flocking to Country Life because of its sincerity of purpose . . . its declaration of a dividend payable with the third premium, which is one year earlier than the contract provides. This is just another evidence of the company's desire to give its present policyholders the benefit of savings.

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Thousands of farm folks have come to Country Life for protection because they recognize in it a company built to serve them, founded on the spirit of co-operation. Its goal is to return to the patron all the profits except that retained to guarantee payment of premiums and safety.

Illinois agriculture has responded in full measure to its opportunity to build a financial structure of its own in the field of life insurance . . . a structure owned and controlled by farm folks, operated unselfishly for service to policyholders.



The habit of thrift and saving for later education can be taught your daughter through life insurance.

Mail this coupon for our new low rates at your age.

COUNTRY LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me without obligation full information on the cost of the following policies in Country Life Insurance Co., giving the premium and dividend rate at my rate.

Ordinary Life ☐ 20-Pay Life ☐
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Name_____

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"The outstanding facts in the feed grain situation are, first, the great shortage of corn and of feed grains as a group; and second, the low prices prevailing in the face of this shortage.

"The corn crop is the smallest since 1901; it is 520 million bushels smaller than last year, and only 88 per cent of the 1924-28 average. While crops of oats and barley are somewhat larger than last year, the supply of the three principal coarse grains is only about 89 million tons as compared with the moderate supply of 100 million tons last year. The less important crop of grain sorghums is only 84 per cent of last year's small crop and 66 per cent of the 1924-28 average. The position is further accentuated by short crops of hay.

"A partial offset to this reduction in feed grains and hay is the existence of unusually liberal wheat supplies, including carry-over and new crop. Rye supplies also are larger than usual, though very small as compared with other grains. Even if supplies of wheat and rye are added to the coarse grain supplies, the total is appreciably below what the country has been using up in each of several recent years."

Reasons given for the low price of corn were:

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2. Import restrictions in European countries.
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Prices of corn and barley in other exporting countries are very low for similar reasons in spite of the fact that world crops of both grains outside the United States are smaller than the large production in 1929.

The Advisory Board reported that coarse grains as low as they are, are considerably higher here than in most foreign countries. The spread between Chicago and Buenos Aires prices of corn is around 35 cents. The spread between Minneapolis and Winnipeg prices of barley is around 20 to 25 cents. The tariff on corn, recently raised to 25 cents per bushel is effective in restricting imports to small proportions and to an unusual degree in keeping domestic prices above world levels.

Commenting upon the action of the Grain Stabilization Corporation in buying wheat at Chicago to hold the price at 73c, Chairman Legge said:

"Demoralization in world grain markets has made it necessary for The Grain Stabilization Corporation to again enter the wheat market in order to stop panicky selling and to prevent further unwarranted declines in domestic prices. Comparatively wheat is lower in price than other agricultural commodities. The price of flour fully reflects the price of wheat, which, no doubt, is increasing the per capita consumption. While the visible supply of wheat is large, there is no congestion in any of the terminal markets. Receipts at primary markets are unusually light, which suggests the extent to which farm stocks are being used for feeding purposes. Further price declines would be in sympathy with foreign markets and not justified by domestic conditions."

Monroe Leads in Use of Limestone

Monroe county, Illinois, holds the record for the most limestone spread by any Illinois county, according to C. M. Linsley of the University of Illinois. He states that 43,000 tons of limestone have been hauled and spread by farmers of this county.

"Every $2 invested in a ton of limestone for acid soil will return $15 or more in higher crop yields," said Linsley. "Farmers who can't spend $1 in order to make $7.50 are the only ones entitled to say that they can't afford to buy limestone to sweeten their acid soils.

"If some oil stock salesman would approach these farmers who say that they cannot afford to buy limestone and offer them stock in an oil well which was guaranteed to return $15 for every $2 invested, most of them would manage to get together at least $100."

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Farmers in 72 counties have pooled their buying power in purchasing the largest quantity of serum ever ordered at one time. Radio advertising it is thought has been helpful in reminding hog growers of the need for protecting their herds. A larger sale of serum and virus than heretofore is expected in 1931.

Only two of the 72 co-operating counties specified blood serum. Nearly all have adopted the clear concentrated serum.

The prices obtained from the various companies were the lowest on record. The Anchor Serum Co. of St. Joe, Mo., and the Globe Laboratories, Ft. Worth, Tex., both high grade companies producing their immunizing materials in sanitary laboratories under government supervision, shared the bulk of the business.

The advantages gained by purchasing serum and virus co-operatively are first the substantial savings in cost, and secondly the assurance of having on hand at all times an ample supply of materials.



THE McLean County Milk Producers' Association announces that the new base-rating plan effective for November, December, January and February provides for a price of $2.45 per 100 pounds of 4 per cent milk for all supplies delivered under the base amounts, f. o. b. Bloomington. With association dues and trucking costs deducted, this means a net of $2.10 to the producers. This price covers all milk sold to the wholesale or retail trade.

Surplus milk used for ice cream and other dairy products, except butter, will be valued according to its butterfat content, according to the following formula: 92 score Chicago butter market price plus 5 cents for each pound of butterfat, plus 30 cents per 100 pounds of whole milk delivered.

For surplus milk used in butter making, the price is computed on the base of Chicago 92 score butter market for butterfat content plus 30 cents per 100 pounds for the whole milk.

Thus, the net price paid each producer depends upon the base amount delivered and the percentage of his total used in making butter or manufactured products.

Each member's base amounts to 30 per cent of the average amount delivered during August, September, October and November of 1929. That base rating is to apply throughout the balance of 1930. A new base will go into effect January 1, applying the average figures for the same months this year.

This plan operates very much like the equalization fee plan advocated in the McNary-Haugen bill in that the producer is penalized for surplus production.

Livestock Marketing

The Chicago Producers handle one out of every five loads of live stock shipped to Chicago by co-operative shipping associations.

For the first 10 months of 1930 the Chicago Producers received 7,115 co-operative shipments, which represented 20.1% of the total co-operative loads coming to the market. Illinois associations were the largest contributors; Iowa second.

The annual meeting of the Indianapolis Producers' Commission Ass'n. will be held Dec. 30, 10:30 A. M., Severin Hotel, Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Producers continues to handle around one-third of all live stock received at that market, 90 per cent of which comes from co-operative shipping associations.

Fred Gumm, manager of the Paris (Edgar Co.) Shipping Association, against keen competition, shows a gain in shipments to the Indianapolis Producers over November a year ago. During the month of November he shipped 15 cars, compared with 14 a year ago.

Mgr. Frank Kettering, Vermilion County Live Stock Marketing Association, Danville, consigned 18 decks to the Indianapolis Producers during November.

DURING the first nine months of 1930 Adams county led all other Illinois counties in co-operative shipments of live stock to Producer agencies. Adams shipped 634 carloads, Fulton 550, Henry 555, DeKalb 477, Macoupin 428, Knox 413, LaSalle 410, McLean 384, and Peoria 396.

The bulk of the Illinois co-operative shipments went to the Producers at Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria and Indianapolis. A larger number than ever before—144 carloads—went to the Buffalo Producers.

Total shipments to Producer agencies for the nine months' period were 16,177 carloads. Chicago led with 6,732 carloads, St. Louis was next with 4,993, Peoria third with 2,128, and Indianapolis 2,104.

Live stock receipts at all the principal markets were lower this year than last, hence shipments to the Producers fell off to some extent compared with the same period in 1929.

During the month of November Carl Smith of the Champaign County Live Stock Marketing Association shipped 10 decks to the Producers at Indianapolis.

The following Illinois managers show a gain over November last year: C. M. Weller, Tuscola, with 10 cars; W. J. Richey, Palestine; W. F. Kurtz, Tabor; Hans Heit, Garrett; Harry Gosnell, Rose Hill; Henry Volle, Mt. Pulaski; Fred M. Stoll, Beason; Carl Shasteen, Sullivan; W. E. Leischner, DeLand; H. H. Richards, Parkersburg; O. C. Fisher, Windsor; D. E. Elliott, Shelbyville.

Illinois cattle feeders consigning to the Producers at Indianapolis recently were Frank Goodwin, Palestine; W. L. Dunston, Marion, and John Conlin, Arthur.

"THE ability of the live stock producer to market his own product economically is shown by the fact that the members of the St. Louis Producers' Commission Association made a saving in reduced commissions and cash refunds of approximately $129,000 last year alone," said President J. R. Fulkerson in a recent statement.

Commenting upon the recent boycott here, Fulkerson said: "In the last analysis, it is not for the United States Department of Agriculture nor the courts to decide, but for the American live stock producer to say whether he prefers to select one from the many competent, self-appointed commission firms doing business on this market to sell his live stock for him, or whether he prefers to market his product through his own marketing agency. Let all selling agencies agree to abide by this decision and permit him to sell any way he chooses on an open and unrestricted market."



LOADING IN—VERMILION COUNTY LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION
Livestock farmers in and about Vermilion county, Illinois, are now served by this up-to-date co-operative with modern facilities for grading, handling, and selling their cattle, hogs, and sheep.

THE Vermilion County Live Stock Marketing Association with headquarters at Danville is one of the new county live stock co-operatives created to organize the bargaining power of Illinois live stock producers. The Association ships live stock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, handling around seven decks a week.

Excellent facilities have been provided in a 210x63 foot shed capable of housing 23 carloads of live stock at one time. Two loading chutes are available and the unloading platform will take care of four trucks at one time. An up-to-date office, scales, paved sorting-pens, and large live stock pens, some of them holding as many as two carloads of stock, are part of the equipment.

Approximately 400 Vermilion county live stock growers have signed agreements to ship their live stock through the co-operative association except when they have carloads and wish to consign direct to the large terminal markets.

The organization is capitalized at $25,000, $4,000 of which has been sold. A board of directors of seven men and the manager, Frank B. Kettering, direct the affairs of the association.

The Big Four railroad co-operated in providing trackage and facilities for expediting the handling of live stock.

Wants to Buy Land

"I have a client very much interested in the purchase of large tracts of land, either timbered, or cutover, or barren. Write location and price per acre.

"Most of this land will be used for farming, and hunting, and fishing purposes."

CHARLES H. COLES,
180 East Park Ave.,
Elmhurst, Illinois.

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DIRECTORS of the Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association met in Chicago recently to consider bids on more than 30,000,000 c.c. of serum and virus for immunizing hogs against cholera.

Farmers in 72 counties have pooled their buying power in purchasing the largest quantity of serum ever ordered at one time. Radio advertising it is thought has been helpful in reminding hog growers of the need for protecting their herds. A larger sale of serum and virus than heretofore is expected in 1931.

Only two of the 72 co-operating counties specified blood serum. Nearly all have adopted the clear concentrated serum.

The prices obtained from the various companies were the lowest on record. The Anchor Serum Co. of St. Joe, Mo., and the Globe Laboratories, Ft. Worth, Tex., both high grade companies producing their immunizing materials in sanitary laboratories under government supervision, shared the bulk of the business.

The advantages gained by purchasing serum and virus co-operatively are first the substantial savings in cost, and secondly the assurance of having on hand at all times an ample supply of materials.



DAIRY Marketing

THE McLean County Milk Producers' Association announces that the new base-rating plan effective for November, December, January and February provides for a price of $2.45 per 100 pounds of 4 per cent milk for all supplies delivered under the base amounts, f. o. b. Bloomington. With association dues and trucking costs deducted, this means a net of $2.10 to the producers. This price covers all milk sold to the wholesale or retail trade.

Surplus milk used for ice cream and other dairy products, except butter, will be valued according to its butterfat content, according to the following formula: 92 score Chicago butter market price plus 5 cents for each pound of butterfat, plus 30 cents per 100 pounds of whole milk delivered.

For surplus milk used in butter making, the price is computed on the base of Chicago 92 score butter market for butterfat content plus 30 cents per 100 pounds for the whole milk.

Thus, the net price paid each producer depends upon the base amount delivered and the percentage of his total used in making butter or manufactured products.

Each member's base amounts to 30 per cent of the average amount delivered during August, September, October and November of 1929. That base rating is to apply throughout the balance of 1930. A new base will go into effect January 1, applying the average figures for the same months this year.

This plan operates very much like the equalization fee plan advocated in the McNary-Haugen bill in that the producer is penalized for surplus production.

Livestock Marketing

The Chicago Producers handle one out of every five loads of live stock shipped to Chicago by co-operative shipping associations.

For the first 10 months of 1930 the Chicago Producers received 7,115 co-operative shipments, which represented 20.1% of the total co-operative loads coming to the market. Illinois associations were the largest contributors; Iowa second.

The annual meeting of the Indianapolis Producers' Commission Ass'n. will be held Dec. 30, 10:30 A. M., Severin Hotel, Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Producers continues to handle around one-third of all live stock received at that market, 90 per cent of which comes from co-operative shipping associations.

Fred Gumm, manager of the Paris (Edgar Co.) Shipping Association, against keen competition, shows a gain in shipments to the Indianapolis Producers over November a year ago. During the month of November he shipped 15 cars, compared with 14 a year ago.

Mgr. Frank Kettering, Vermilion County Live Stock Marketing Association, Danville, consigned 18 decks to the Indianapolis Producers during November.

DURING the first nine months of 1930 Adams county led all other Illinois counties in co-operative shipments of live stock to Producer agencies. Adams shipped 634 carloads, Fulton 550, Henry 555, DeKalb 477, Macoupin 428, Knox 413, LaSalle 410, McLean 384, and Peoria 396.

The bulk of the Illinois co-operative shipments went to the Producers at Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria and Indianapolis. A larger number than ever before—144 carloads—went to the Buffalo Producers.

Total shipments to Producer agencies for the nine months' period were 16,177 carloads. Chicago led with 6,732 carloads, St. Louis was next with 4,993, Peoria third with 2,128, and Indianapolis 2,104.

Live stock receipts at all the principal markets were lower this year than last, hence shipments to the Producers fell off to some extent compared with the same period in 1929.

During the month of November Carl Smith of the Champaign County Live Stock Marketing Association shipped 10 decks to the Producers at Indianapolis.

The following Illinois managers show a gain over November last year: C. M. Weller, Tuscola, with 10 cars; W. J. Richey, Palestine; W. F. Kurtz, Tabor; Hans Heit, Garrett; Harry Gosnell, Rose Hill; Henry Volle, Mt. Pulaski; Fred M. Stoll, Beason; Carl Shasteen, Sullivan; W. E. Leischner, DeLand; H. H. Richards, Parkersburg; O. C. Fisher, Windsor; D. E. Elliott, Shelbyville.

Illinois cattle feeders consigning to the Producers at Indianapolis recently were Frank Goodwin, Palestine; W. L. Dunston, Marion, and John Conlin, Arthur.

"THE ability of the live stock producer to market his own product economically is shown by the fact that the members of the St. Louis Producers' Commission Association made a saving in reduced commissions and cash refunds of approximately $129,000 last year alone," said President J. R. Fulkerson in a recent statement.

Commenting upon the recent boycott here, Fulkerson said: "In the last analysis, it is not for the United States Department of Agriculture nor the courts to decide, but for the American live stock producer to say whether he prefers to select one from the many competent, self-appointed commission firms doing business on this market to sell his live stock for him, or whether he prefers to market his product through his own marketing agency. Let all selling agencies agree to abide by this decision and permit him to sell any way he chooses on an open and unrestricted market."



LOADING IN—VERMILION COUNTY LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION
Livestock farmers in and about Vermilion county, Illinois, are now served by this up-to-date co-operative with modern facilities for grading, handling, and selling their cattle, hogs, and sheep.

THE Vermilion County Live Stock Marketing Association with headquarters at Danville is one of the new county live stock co-operatives created to organize the bargaining power of Illinois live stock producers. The Association ships live stock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, handling around seven decks a week.

Excellent facilities have been provided in a 210x63 foot shed capable of housing 23 carloads of live stock at one time. Two loading chutes are available and the unloading platform will take care of four trucks at one time. An up-to-date office, scales, paved sorting-pens, and large live stock pens, some of them holding as many as two carloads of stock, are part of the equipment.

Approximately 400 Vermilion county live stock growers have signed agreements to ship their live stock through the co-operative association except when they have carloads and wish to consign direct to the large terminal markets.

The organization is capitalized at $25,000, $4,000 of which has been sold. A board of directors of seven men and the manager, Frank B. Kettering, direct the affairs of the association.

The Big Four railroad co-operated in providing trackage and facilities for expediting the handling of live stock.

Wants to Buy Land

"I have a client very much interested in the purchase of large tracts of land, either timbered, or cutover, or barren. Write location and price per acre.

"Most of this land will be used for farming, and hunting, and fishing purposes."

CHARLES H. COLES,
180 East Park Ave.,
Elmhurst, Illinois.

Feeding Trials Show Value Soybean Oil Meal

A Superior Feed for Cows, Pigs, Sheep and Poultry.

THE superior feeding qualities of soybean oil meal are discussed in a series of experiments brought to light recently by J. H. Lloyd of the Soybean Marketing Association.

Henry and Morrison, authorities on the feeding of farm animals, state that the total digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of soybean oil meal is 84.2 pounds compared to 78.2 pounds in cotton seed meal and 77.9 pounds in linseed oil meal. Soybean oil meal is very palatable and can be safely fed in quantities to all classes of live stock.

With guaranteed 40 per cent protein soybean oil meal at $45 a ton, a pound of protein costs the feeder 5.625 cents, while at the same price per ton a pound of protein in 34 per cent protein linseed oil meal costs 6.617 cents. On this basis linseed oil meal protein is 17.6 per cent higher in price than protein in soybean oil meal.

For Dairy Cows

Soybean oil meal is especially valuable in feeding dairy cows. One hundred pounds of soybean oil meal mixed with 500 pounds of corn and cob meal, and 300 pounds of ground oats makes a very good grain ration when fed with legume hay. Another good ration is:

Soybean oil meal	100	pounds
Wheat bran	100	"
Corn-and-cob meal	600	"
Ground oats	300	"

When both silage and legume hay are fed the following mixtures are recommended:

1.	Soybean oil meal	200	pounds
	Wheat bran	100	"
	Ground corn or barley	600	"
	Ground oats	300	"
2.	Soybean oil	100	"
	Cottonseed meal	100	"
	Ground corn or barley	600	"
	Ground oats	300	"

Wheat may be substituted for corn or barley in the above rations.

The Ohio Experiment Station reports a 2 per cent advantage over linseed oil meal for milk production. The Tennessee Station secured an increase of 5 per cent in milk production and butterfat content when cows were fed soybean oil meal as compared with cottonseed meal.

For Beef Calves

Beef calves fed at the Illinois Station with soybean oil meal made somewhat faster and slightly more economical gains than those receiving cottonseed meal. The cost per 100 cwt. of beef was $7.69 for the soybean oil meal lot as compared with $8.32 for the calves fed cottonseed meal.

Soybean oil meal has a high value for feeding hogs. The soybean oil meal has approximately 80 per cent of the value of tankage, according to the University of Illinois. In other words, a mixture of 90 pounds of corn and 10 pounds of tankage would contain approximately the same amount of protein as a mixture of 88 pounds of corn and 12 pounds of soybean oil meal.

The Illinois Experiment Station recommends half a pound of soybean meal daily for pigs. Brood sows should be fed about the same amount during the gestation period. These figures must be cut in half for full-fed pigs running on pasture.

For Poultry

At the North Carolina Station it was found that a mixture of equal parts of soybean oil meal, wheat shorts and cracked corn, moistened with sweet milk was a good ration for little chicks.

Pacific Coast poultrymen have used soybean oil meal for several years and consider it a most excellent feed for poultry and egg production.

Kennard and White found that soybean oil meal, with suitable minerals added, gave results in egg production comparable with a standard meat scrap ration.

Similarly soybean meal and soybean hay are recommended for feeding sheep. The Illinois Experiment Station found that soybean oil meal as a supplement to shelled corn and soybean straw resulted in somewhat more rapid gains, and in the use of slightly less feed for 100 pounds of gain than did linseed oil meal.

Lambs getting soybean oil meal had good appetites at all times and were never off feed. Soybeans in this form seemed to be more palatable than either the whole or ground soybeans. Lambs fed soybean oil meal were more desirably finished than those fed the whole or ground beans.

Complete instructions for feeding soybean oil meal, together with rations for all classes of live stock can be had by writing the Soybean Marketing Association, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Many Dealers

Following are a few of the many Illinois dealers handling soybean oil meal. Call your County Farm Bureau office for the names of dealers in your locality.

E. E. Johnson, Lanark.
Graham Bros., Freeport.
Arthur Deets, Chadwick.
Milledgeville Farmers Elev. Co., Milledgeville.
F. H. Colehouer, Mt. Carroll.
Shannon Grain Co., Shannon.
Farmers Co-Op. Elev. Co., Belvidere.
Poplar Grove Farmers Co-Op. Co., Poplar Grove.
A. A. Mulligan, Capron.
Ralston Bros., Caledonia.
Champaign Live Stock Marketing Assn., Champaign.
C. C. Turner, Arthur.
The Farmers Grain Co., Gibson City.
Spellman & Co., Lincoln.
Chenoa Milling Co., Chenoa.
Kemp Grain Co., Lexington.
Funk's Grove Grain Co., McLean.
Ben Stubblefield, McLean.
Towanda Grain Co., Towanda.
Morgan Farmers Oil Co., Jacksonville.
Moultrie County Farm Bureau, Sullivan.
Kelley Seed Co., San Jose.
Stoecker Seed Co., Peoria.
Washington Co-Op. Grain Co., Washington.
Farmers Elev. & Supply Co., Morrison.
Woodford Co. Agr. Association, Eureka.
Joe Schaffer, Springfield.
John Knobel & Son, Freeport.
Egyptian Service Co., Flora.
Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington and Taylorville.

Soybean Marketing Ass'n. Financial Plan

Authorizes Issue of $100,000 of 6 Per Cent Preferred Stock

THE Soybean Marketing Association recently launched a campaign to sell capital stock for financing future operations of the co-operative in effectively merchandising the soybean crop produced by more than 2,900 members.

The new financing plan calls for capitalization of $100,000. There has been authorized the sale of 2,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred "A" cumulative stock of $50 par value. As we go to press reports show that 87 shares already have been purchased by soybean growers. In addition 20 shares have been bought by Farm Bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A series of county meetings is being arranged by the various local advisory councils where soybean growers will learn the details of the financing plan.

At a meeting in Decatur on November 26 the need for enlarging the outlet for soybean products and for funds to market the crop orderly was discussed at length. Up to date the association has been operating on funds borrowed from the Intermediate Credit Bank and the Federal Farm Board.

County meetings in the soybean growing area are to be arranged as soon after December 17 as possible. The soybean advisory counsels are to have charge of local solicitation. J. H. Lloyd, manager of the association, will attend most of these meetings and outline plans for the development of the Soybean Marketing Association on a broader basis, looking toward joining with growers in other states.

Elevator Co-Operation Could Aid Corn Prices

Donald Kirkpatrick Speaks on "Marketing" at Logan Co. Annual Meeting.

THE possibilities for stabilizing corn prices at a profitable level through the co-operation of farmers' elevators in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska were outlined by Donald Kirkpatrick, legal counsel for the Illinois Agricultural Association at the Logan County Farm Bureau annual meeting on Nov. 25.

The surplus problem handicapping wheat producers does not apply to coarse grains, according to Kirkpatrick. It would not even require the full co-operation of all the elevators in the 80 corn belt counties to obtain a successful degree of control over corn prices, he said. Farmers' elevators have raised the price of corn locally from 2 to 4 cents a bushel, but they have not yet co-operated fully to establish a central selling agency necessary to exert an influence in the terminal markets. Not until the Farmers' National Grain Corporation was formed was an opportunity offered to influence prices in the terminals.



Mr. Kirkpatrick

Corn Belt Co-Operation

Kirkpatrick asserted that even 250 elevators in Illinois, 250 more in Iowa, and 100 in the corn belt counties of Nebraska could, if they would, organize their sales power in the terminals and influence the price situation. He urged corn growers to obtain that control through co-operation, whether or not wheat producers are able to cope with their greater surplus problem.

The speaker saw little hope for American farmers in the wheat situation so long as the market is on an export basis. He stated that the government might hold American prices higher than world prices temporarily, but it could not do so permanently unless production was lowered to fit domestic demands. Some control over corn production, likewise, would be needed, intimated the speaker, if the price is to be stabilized at a profitable level.

Live Stock Marketing

The speaker touched on the progress being made on live stock and produce marketing. The formation of county live stock marketing associations, he said, is growing because farmers see the need for gaining control of their product locally to compete with the modern trend in direct shipments of stock from country points to packers. He saw no objection to direct marketing, providing the farmer's bargaining power in the sale of his live stock is safeguarded.

The old officers of the Farm Bureau were re-elected.

The Logan County Farm Supply Company and the Logan Produce Association declared patronage dividends, the oil company in addition placing $12,000 in its surplus fund.

President Floyd Wendell, John Crane and Louis N. Baker were the delegates chosen to represent Logan county at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Grain Marketing

THE Grain Stabilization Corp. made history during recent weeks when it held the price of wheat on the Chicago market at 73 cents while wheat of the same grade at Winnipeg sold for 18 cents less per bushel. Newspapers reporting this unusual situation said under date of November 19:

"The federal government, yesterday, rode through one of the worst debacles in the history of declining grain prices on world markets, holding the whip hand in maintaining wheat prices on the Chicago Board of Trade.

"Winnipeg and Liverpool wheat prices went into tailspin and other grain values crashed in foreign markets, while Chicago traders watched the ticker tape in wonder as December wheat held its stabilized level of 73 cents. This result was credited to persistent but not heavy buying by the Federal Farm Board's stabilization corporation.

"In contrast, wheat in Winnipeg dropped 8 cents a bushel, 18 cents less than the same grade in Chicago. And Liverpool's prices were the lowest in 36 years."

One newspaper which had been hostile to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation said: "Veteran traders who for over a year have been bitter toward an intruding federal body, suddenly changed front yesterday to declare they believed the federal support of Chicago's markets had averted a panic."

Success of the Farm Board plan "will be a tremendous factor in lifting the United States and the world out of its present economic slough of depression," B. W. Marx of Clement Curtis & Co., well-known Chicago brokers, was quoted as saying. Commenting on purchases of wheat by the Grain Stabilization Corporation, Mr. Marx said: "It is astounding that the Farm Board action should be so bitterly criticized when it ought to be apparent to every thinking person that a terrific emergency exists. The Farm Board should be greeted as a saving force by every business man in the country and in the entire world, or at least that part of the world that is in sympathy with our present methods of doing business and forms of government outside of Soviet Russia . . . The Farm Board is waging war, perhaps far more serious than the one 12 years back, when we in our country subscribed about eight billions of dollars to 'make the world safe for democracy.'"

The Chicago Daily News said in part:

"The (Farm) Board has had to grope its way along uncharted courses. It has had to solve baffling problems, deal with extraordinary situations and apply business principles in novel and untried ways. It has been attacked by farmers for sins of omission, actual or alleged, and by grain men and chambers of commerce for sins of commission. But clearly in all its measures, wise and unwise, *it has sought to promote the welfare of the basic national industry, agriculture.*

"The board has just re-entered the wheat market, after resisting, for months, demands of spokesmen for the farmers that it do so. For it feels that at this time its direct aid in supporting the price of wheat is imperative and not unsafe. Circumstances, in short, alter cases. What was inadvisable in August may be expedient in November.

"It has bought wheat in order to prevent what it considers further wholly unwarranted declines in price and the spread of alarmist views which the future, it feels, will refute."

Evidence that our wheat surplus is being reduced at a rapid rate, is growing. Under date of December 2 the Mid-West Grain Corporation said in its market letter: "We have exported more wheat to date than the same period last year. And last but not least, the final figures on feeding consumption of wheat will undoubtedly show a tremendous amount which cannot but help have its effect.

"Corn and oats occupy a strong position assisted by stabilized wheat prices. Receipts of corn at terminals are very light. There is a considerable amount of corn that usually goes to terminals being shipped between country points direct. This will go into consumption on the farm since live stock pays good dividends on corn fed at these prices."

Local Co-Ops. Fail in Co-Operation—Jewett

Chicago Banker Discusses Two-Price System Similar to Base and Surplus Milk Plan, at Bloomington Forum.

WE have thousands of small co-operative marketing units scattered over the country, the majority of which have been successful in the communities they serve. They have done a good local job. They have improved the local situation and have made their members some money. But as yet the majority of these co-operative units have not fully learned the principle of co-operation. At least their management has not applied that principle. They have failed in one prime essential. They have failed to co-operate with each other, George C. Jewett, Chicago banker, said recently in an address before the Illinois open forum at Bloomington.

"The same principle of co-operation which they taught the individual farmer in organizing local units should now be offered in organizing district and national units," he said. "We fall short of the goal when we stop with local organizations and turn them loose to broadcast our farm commodities in competition with each other.



Geo. C. Jewett

An Insidious Practice

"Local units possess but little in the way of bargaining power. Many of them have become more or less financially involved and the insidious practice of borrowing from those who buy their products is quite generally in use. It does not take an economist nor a marketing specialist to readily appreciate that such a practice weakens the ability of the local co-operative to make a good deal for its products.

"Then again there are too many co-operative men talking in terms of commissions and in terms of quarter or half cents per bushel. They are dickering in penny units instead of more substantial units. They fuss around among commission men to see which one will pay one-quarter or one-half cent more on a dollar in value. They think they are accomplishing big things if they handle grain at a fraction less than some dealer has handled it. They think they are gaining material things if they have a few dollars left at the end of the year to pay a patronage dividend.

"I do not say that all of these things are unimportant. They are important and should be accomplished for the benefits they bring to farmers. But nevertheless the co-operative leader who has his eyes cast on such gains and fails to look higher is not living up to the possibilities of his leadership. The thing the co-operatives must do is to bind themselves together in commodity groups for the purpose of eliminating competition among themselves and for the purpose of stabilizing the price of their commodity at a proper level. To do this, in my judgment, is wholly possible."

Need Bargaining Power

Using wheat as an illustration, Jewett outlined a plan whereby the crop would move to the local elevator, to the district regional, and to the national co-operative under the contract plan. "I consider it tommyrot for farmers' elevators to talk about their independent way. If their thought in this respect is sound then it is just as logical for the farmers to throw aside all co-operatives and depend on their own independent ability to deal with private concerns. It is contrary to the co-operative principle and it is contrary to sound co-operative procedure; it eliminates orderly distribution; it eliminates and takes away the bargaining power which must be maintained. It makes the market a buyers' market instead of a sellers' market; it makes the farmer and his commodity subject to all kinds of speculation; it creates gamblers in the commodity, and gambling pools for the purpose of manipulating the price of the commodity. It works in the ultimate end to the disadvantage of the producer and without any corresponding advantage to the consumer.

Should Be Federated

"The elevators of Illinois and of all other states should be federated together as co-operative units operating in a co-operative way as outlined above. It is up to the farmers to see that this is done. Many who have talked independence do not possess it. It is regrettable that many elevator managers have never cast their eyes above their local situation. Most of these men are honest in their convictions, but they have been schooled under the wrong teachers. Others are selfish in their attitude because they think any change to their system would work to their personal detriment. The men now engaged as managers of co-operatives are essential to any program but they must be converted to higher co-operation, to look beyond their local territory for the greater success so sadly needed."

Commenting upon the surplus situation, the speaker said in his opinion it would never be entirely eliminated. He favors creating a two-price situation: one price for the grain sold at home, another price for that surplus portion sent abroad. He advocated the formation of a surplus pool and delivering that surplus to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation through the local and regional channels. The surplus can be set aside, he said, to be stored, ground into feed, or exported. It would not be difficult to secure the world price plus our tariff for at least 80 per cent of our present wheat production.

Jewett admitted that this would be a gigantic task involving the co-operation of the majority of the producers of the commodity, but that leaders in the movement should approach the plan with the determination to bring about the necessary accomplishments.

10 "Master Farmers" Farm Bureau Members

OF the ten "Master Farmers" of Illinois honored by Prairie Farmer on the night of December 1 all are Farm Bureau members, most of them prominently identified with the activities of their county organizations.

The 10 men to receive the gold medal this year follow:

A. G. Beckman, Adams County.
W. F. Black, Bureau County.
E. G. Britton, Pulaski County.
Talmadge Defrees, Bond County.
John B. Hunt, Greene County.
Fred J. Johnson, Whiteside County.
L. L. Lehman, Sangamon County.
Herbert Malsbury, Macoupin County.
Herman Moews, Putnam County.
C. C. Stier, Menard County.

The 1930 class was the sixth since the Master Farmer plan was initiated. During the six years this recognition has been bestowed upon 91 representative farmers of Illinois, all of whom, with two or three exceptions, are or were Farm Bureau members. Several have died since receiving the award.

As in past years the men receiving the medal from Publisher Burridge D. Butler, gave their wives and families credit for much of their success, revealing that farming is an enterprise that promotes family solidarity.

Editor C. V. Gregory presided as toastmaster, Mr. Butler presented the medals, and Albert Hayes, an officer in the Peoria County Farm Bureau and president of the State Master Farmer Club, welcomed the new class. S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and Dr. W. L. Burlison of the University of Illinois served as judges.

Life Insurance

By L. A. Williams

NO outstanding accomplishment has ever been made without imitators attempting to hitch on and be dragged to success with the ascendancy of the original. Mediocre accomplishment attracts no atention and is the object of no attack. It is always the outstanding success that sets a thousand jealous tongues wagging. Every great man in art, in politics, or in any other field, knows the sound of the heckler's voice who calls him "fake" and decries his accomplishment. It is the penalty of great success and outstanding accomplishment. It has come to be an identification mark of superior work and so every great institution attaining "impossible" heights in its field, expects to be condemned and criticized by the petty and weak.

The maligning accusations, derogatory insinuations, and deliberate planting of suspicion by those who are petty and jealous, make a dark background against which supremacy of an institution shines in its silvery success more brilliantly, emphasizing value to the discerning mind. Time and sane consideration tests true worth and finds Abe Lincoln great, and the once belittled accomplishments of a Morse and Fulton acclaimed.



L. A. Williams

The outstanding accomplishment of our company in the legal reserve field of protection for the human family has a sincerity of purpose which gives it character to withstand the onslaught of the jealous and prejudiced, and sanity to contemplate and appreciate this natural reception of great accomplishment which is as old as the world itself.

May we who compose the Country Life Insurance Company act with the dignity which becomes an institution elected by accomplishment to a superior position of service. We can be tolerant if we are certain of our position. We need not defend if we are right. Care is imperative because faults in our work are plainly visible and even magnified under this penetrating X-ray of critical minds which are focused upon us the more easily because of our supremacy. "Uneasy is the head that wears the crown"—means that the footsteps of the elect are more readily objects and targets of the critic.

Our still greater future depends upon still greater service and still greater care in our methods, for great as have been our deeds, we have before us a long road of service to millions who are still to hear our story and measure our worth.

Groundless attacks and criticism will only help us forward. Our progress is doubly assured by the never-failing criticism of the unfair competitor which has come to be a part of the measure of greatness. Let there be no discreditable act of ours to add difficulties to the path.



EFFINGHAM COUNTY OFFICIALS BAT 100 PER CENT

The Effingham County Farm Bureau Executive Committee, farm adviser, general agent, and office secretary are all policyholders in Country Life Insurance Co. "The first (executive committee) in the state to have 100% of its members carrying a policy in Country Life," writes Adviser Geo. Iftner.

LEFT TO RIGHT, SEATED: H. W. Homan, Henry Repking, H. O. Henry, general agent; Bliss E. Loy, president; Eldred Richars, chairman insurance committee; G. H. Iftner.

STANDING: Gertrude Brown, office secretary; B. J. Schumacher, Jos. Bierman, Harry Ebbert, secretary-treasurer; Geo. L. Fulte, Geo. I. Danks, vice-pres.

Iroquois County Has Opening Day

The Iroquois County Live Stock Marketing Association got under way Dec. 15 when its "grand opening" was held at the Sheldon stock yards. R. C. Boatman, who for several years has served successfully as manager of the Sheldon Shipping Association, has been employed to manage the new county-wide co-operative.

In a letter announcing the opening of the new organization, President R. F. Karr states that all live stock received will be graded, part sent to nearby terminals, and part direct to eastern markets. The Big Four R. R. has agreed to provide facilities for handling a large volume of stock.

Utility Problems Coming to Head

A decision as to whether or not a pipe line used for transporting oil, gas, gasoline or other products is a public utility is expected to be forthcoming in the near future from the Illinois Commerce Commission. Briefs have been filed by the I. A. A. with the Commission relating to proper jurisdiction in the case of the Panhandle Illinois Pipe Line Co. which proposes to build a line through central Illinois from the Mississippi east to the Indiana line. Farm Bureaus in some 16 counties are interested in the case and have joined the Illinois Agricultural Association in representing the interests of their landowner members.

Landowners in Woodford, Tazewell and adjoining counties represented by local committees set up under the direction of the County Farm Bureaus are still negotiating with officials of the Superpower Company over compensation for easements wanted by the utility company in building a high power line from Powerton to Chicago. L. J. Quasey attended a landowners' meeting in Eureka recently where questions pertinent to this case were discussed.

The I. A. A. and Farm Bureaus are hopeful that a satisfactory settlement can be negotiated without resort to the courts, but if necessary the landowners will be ready to defend their rights.

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"I do not say that all of these things are unimportant. They are important and should be accomplished for the benefits they bring to farmers. But nevertheless the co-operative leader who has his eyes cast on such gains and fails to look higher is not living up to the possibilities of his leadership. The thing the co-operatives must do is to bind themselves together in commodity groups for the purpose of eliminating competition among themselves and for the purpose of stabilizing the price of their commodity at a proper level. To do this, in my judgment, is wholly possible."

Need Bargaining Power

Using wheat as an illustration, Jewett outlined a plan whereby the crop would move to the local elevator, to the district regional, and to the national co-operative under the contract plan. "I consider it tommyrot for farmers' elevators to talk about their independent way. If their thought in this respect is sound then it is just as logical for the farmers to throw aside all co-operatives and depend on their own independent ability to deal with private concerns. It is contrary to the co-operative principle and it is contrary to sound co-operative procedure; it eliminates orderly distribution; it eliminates and takes away the bargaining power which must be maintained. It makes the market a buyers' market instead of a sellers' market; it makes the farmer and his commodity subject to all kinds of speculation; it creates gamblers in the commodity, and gambling pools for the purpose of manipulating the price of the commodity. It works in the ultimate end to the disadvantage of the producer and without any corresponding advantage to the consumer.

Should Be Federated

"The elevators of Illinois and of all other states should be federated together as co-operative units operating in a co-operative way as outlined above. It is up to the farmers to see that this is done. Many who have talked independence do not possess it. It is regrettable that many elevator managers have never cast their eyes above their local situation. Most of these men are honest in their convictions, but they have been schooled under the wrong teachers. Others are selfish in their attitude because they think any change to their system would work to their personal detriment. The men now engaged as managers of co-operatives are essential to any program but they must be converted to higher co-operation, to look beyond their local territory for the greater success so sadly needed."

Commenting upon the surplus situation, the speaker said in his opinion it would never be entirely eliminated. He favors creating a two-price situation: one price for the grain sold at home, another price for that surplus portion sent abroad. He advocated the formation of a surplus pool and delivering that surplus to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation through the local and regional channels. The surplus can be set aside, he said, to be stored, ground into feed, or exported. It would not be difficult to secure the world price plus our tariff for at least 80 per cent of our present wheat production.

Jewett admitted that this would be a gigantic task involving the co-operation of the majority of the producers of the commodity, but that leaders in the movement should approach the plan with the determination to bring about the necessary accomplishments.

10 "Master Farmers" Farm Bureau Members

OF the ten "Master Farmers" of Illinois honored by Prairie Farmer on the night of December 1 all are Farm Bureau members, most of them prominently identified with the activities of their county organizations.

The 10 men to receive the gold medal this year follow:

A. G. Beckman, Adams County.
W. F. Black, Bureau County.
E. G. Britton, Pulaski County.
Talmadge Defrees, Bond County.
John B. Hunt, Greene County.
Fred J. Johnson, Whiteside County.
L. L. Lehman, Sangamon County.
Herbert Malsbury, Macoupin County.
Herman Moews, Putnam County.
C. C. Stier, Menard County.

The 1930 class was the sixth since the Master Farmer plan was initiated. During the six years this recognition has been bestowed upon 91 representative farmers of Illinois, all of whom, with two or three exceptions, are or were Farm Bureau members. Several have died since receiving the award.

As in past years the men receiving the medal from Publisher Burridge D. Butler, gave their wives and families credit for much of their success, revealing that farming is an enterprise that promotes family solidarity.

Editor C. V. Gregory presided as toastmaster, Mr. Butler presented the medals, and Albert Hayes, an officer in the Peoria County Farm Bureau and president of the State Master Farmer Club, welcomed the new class. S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and Dr. W. L. Burlison of the University of Illinois served as judges.

Life Insurance

By L. A. Williams

NO outstanding accomplishment has ever been made without imitators attempting to hitch on and be dragged to success with the ascendancy of the original. Mediocre accomplishment attracts no atention and is the object of no attaek. It is always the outstanding success that sets a thousand jealous tongues wagging. Every great man in art, in politics, or in any other field, knows the sound of the heckler's voice who calls him "fake" and decries his accomplishment. It is the penalty of great success and outstanding accomplishment. It has come to be an identification mark of superior work and so every great institution attaining "impossible" heights in its field, expects to be condemned and criticized by the petty and weak.

The maligning accusations, derogatory insinuations, and deliberate planting of suspicion by those who are petty and jealous, make a dark background against which supremacy of an institution shines in its silvery success more brilliantly, emphasizing value to the discerning mind. Time and sane consideration tests true worth and finds Abe Lincoln great, and the once belittled accomplishments of a Morse and Fulton acclaimed.



L. A. Williams

The outstanding accomplishment of our company in the legal reserve field of protection for the human family has a sincerity of purpose which gives it character to withstand the onslaught of the jealous and prejudiced, and sanity to contemplate and appreciate this natural reception of great accomplishment which is as old as the world itself.

May we who compose the Country Life Insurance Company act with the dignity which becomes an institution elected by accomplishment to a superior position of service. We can be tolerant if we are certain of our position. We need not defend if we are right. Care is imperative because faults in our work are plainly visible and even magnified under this penetrating X-ray of critical minds which are focused upon us the more easily because of our supremacy. "Uneasy is the head that wears the crown"—means that the footsteps of the elect are more readily objects and targets of the critic.

Our still greater future depends upon still greater service and still greater care in our methods, for great as have been our deeds, we have before us a long road of service to millions who are still to hear our story and measure our worth.

Groundless attacks and criticism will only help us forward. Our progress is doubly assured by the never-failing criticism of the unfair competitor which has come to be a part of the measure of greatness. Let there be no discreditable act of ours to add difficulties to the path.



EFFINGHAM COUNTY OFFICIALS BAT 100 PER CENT

The Effingham County Farm Bureau Executive Committee, farm adviser, general agent, and office secretary are all policyholders in Country Life Insurance Co. "The first (executive committee) in the state to have 100% of its members carrying a policy in Country Life," writes Adviser Geo. Iffner.

LEFT TO RIGHT, SEATED: H. W. Homan, Henry Repking, H. O. Henry, general agent; Bliss E. Loy, president; Eldred Richars, chairman insurance committee; G. H. Iffner.

STANDING: Gertrude Brown, office secretary; B. J. Schumacher, Jos. Bierman, Harry Ebbert, secretary-treasurer; Geo. L. Fulte, Geo. I. Danks, vice-pres.

Iroquois County Has Opening Day

The Iroquois County Live Stock Marketing Association got under way Dec. 15 when its "grand opening" was held at the Sheldon stock yards. R. C. Boatman, who for several years has served successfully as manager of the Sheldon Shipping Association, has been employed to manage the new county-wide co-operative.

In a letter announcing the opening of the new organization, President R. F. Karr states that all live stock received will be graded, part sent to nearby terminals, and part direct to eastern markets. The Big Four R. R. has agreed to provide facilities for handling a large volume of stock.

Utility Problems Coming to Head

A decision as to whether or not a pipe line used for transporting oil, gas, gasoline or other products is a public utility is expected to be forthcoming in the near future from the Illinois Commerce Commission. Briefs have been filed by the I. A. A. with the Commission relating to proper jurisdiction in the case of the Panhandle Illinois Pipe Line Co. which proposes to build a line through central Illinois from the Mississippi east to the Indiana line. Farm Bureaus in some 16 counties are interested in the case and have joined the Illinois Agricultural Association in representing the interests of their landowner members.

Landowners in Woodford, Tazewell and adjoining counties represented by local committees set up under the direction of the County Farm Bureaus are still negotiating with officials of the Superpower Company over compensation for easements wanted by the utility company in building a high power line from Powerton to Chicago. L. J. Quasey attended a landowners' meeting in Eureka recently where questions pertinent to this case were discussed.

The I. A. A. and Farm Bureaus are hopeful that a satisfactory settlement can be negotiated without resort to the courts, but if necessary the landowners will be ready to defend their rights.

KEEPING WELL

By Dr. John E. Boland

ONLY those who have lost health or witnessed the calamity of lost health have any appreciation of its worth. We never miss the water 'till the well runs dry. You, in your bloom of health, are not conscious of the value of pulsating, vibrating, vigorous health. You think it is just you, and perhaps you are a bit vain, even. But to be grateful for it, or careful and conservative in maintaining it, has never occurred to you. "Me? I'm strong as a horse," you say. As though you always would be strong.

Perhaps none in your family has ever contracted the dangerous contagious disease, *tuberculosis*. You may never have seen great powerful men wither away and fade out into shadows, all from the reception given an insidious germ.

Maybe you have never seen great strong men like yourself pull out a rusty nail from the flesh, shake off the dripping blood, and go on with their work, only to pay for it with *blood poisoning* within 48 hours.

Maybe you have never seen whole families snuffed out with *pneumonia* because of broken resistance—living in houses with windows shut tight all winter.

It is very possible you have not suffered the agonizing pains that accompany *ulcers* of the stomach, which follow the careless diet, and indeed the heartiest eaters.

The growing and ever increasing death rate from *cancer* of the stomach points to improper eating of a careless and indifferent people. The amazing thing of it all is that no information is being taken seriously, and the cancer "dagger" hangs over us with its ever thinning thread, more ominous today than ever. You may not be bothered about little sores, ulcers or bruises, but remember, a cancer cannot grow in the absence of chronic irritation.

You may treat stomach-ache with indifference, and say it will teach the children not to eat too much. But one night you may rush to a hospital with your little ones, too late. A ruptured *appendix* could have been avoided if earlier and proper diagnosis of the "belly-ache" had been made.

Numerous diseases follow congestion. Proper elimination and eating would avoid the majority of diseases of the kidneys, liver, intestines, stomach and gall bladder. And yet, more attention is given to balanced rations for cattle than is given to the diet of the American family today. The loving mother ignorantly feeds her darlings to death. I have visited in families where some form of meat and potatoes are eaten three times a day. It takes the constitution of more than man to stand up under that diet. Liver and kidneys are going to balk. Stomachs are going to revolt.

I know of no place where good health should be more easily available than on the farm. And yet, I believe there is greater abuse of the rules of health on our farms than there is in the largest cities. I speak from observation and experience, for I was born and raised on the farm.



NATIONAL HEALTH CHAMPIONS

Marion E. Syndergaard, 15-year-old girl of Grundy County, Iowa, and William R. Bodenhamer, 20, of Johnson County, Mo., were chosen as the 1930 national health champions at the 9th annual boys' and girls' 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, Dec. 2.

Miss Syndergaard scored 99.7, the highest ever made in similar contests, and Bodenhamer scored 98.7, after careful examination by a corps of nurses, dentists and doctors. There were twenty girls and 15 boys, all state champions, entered in contest.

Both champions declared they drank a quart of milk or more each day and ate plenty of good wholesome foods.

Does anyone in the country ever have a yearly physical examination at his own expense, just to see if everything is all right? No. He has his car overhauled, but the numerous physical faults in his body that might be taken in time and corrected are scarcely ever attended to.

"Your little girl is very thin, isn't she?" says a neighbor. "Yes," says mother, "she doesn't seem to do well, but I guess she'll come out all right." Underweight has a reason behind it. Malnutrition, improper assimilation, diseased colon, tuberculosis, diabetes, a hundred things can cause underweight. Why not take the child to a good doctor and have a thorough examination made. It may be an infected lung, which, taken in time, could be corrected or arrested. Hundreds never have urine tested until diabetes has become chronic. Annual or shorter period urine tests would avoid serious trouble.

There is no excuse for filth on farms, and yet it is a common sight to see farm yards improperly drained, and drinking water used untested for years, with seepage from barn yards contaminating it. Surely there are thousands of careful farmers, and sanitary farm houses, but appreciation of health is often lacking. I am concerned about the easily corrected wrongs of health that every farm home could take part in overcoming. To be ever watchful of clean bodies, of fresh air and good food is commendable, but this is not sufficient. Check up on physical condition, and let's study the great science of keeping healthy, of raising families, and of living together.

Thousands of people have never had their blood pressure taken. A blood pressure reading is as simple as taking a thermometer reading. It is a barometer of your physical condition. The first inkling of numerous dangerous ills are discovered by blood pressure readings. Learn more about yourself through such tests. (To be continued)



All Your Insurance at Mutual Rates

THE demons of fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado and hail that destroy farm property have no fear for the thousands who are protected against loss with Insurance At Cost in the FARMERS MUTUAL REINSURANCE COMPANY.

¶The FARMERS MUTUAL is your company. It was organized by the state association of farmers' mutual fire and windstorm companies and the I. A. A. ¶It co-operates with local mutuals in Illinois, takes over all or any part of large risks which local companies cannot safely handle, offers a reinsurance service to protect them against unusual losses, begins where the local leaves off. ¶The Farmers Mutual makes it possible for you to secure all your needed protection in a farmers' mutual company at low mutual rates.

¶Your company's low rates are subject to further reductions for—

Lightning Rods
Fire Proof Roof
Fire Proof Walls
Fire Hose Attached
Ladder permanently attached so affords easy access to roof above the eaves.

For rates see your local agent, call the County Farm Bureau offices or mail coupon.

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Please send me full information about your rates on
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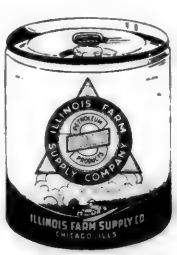


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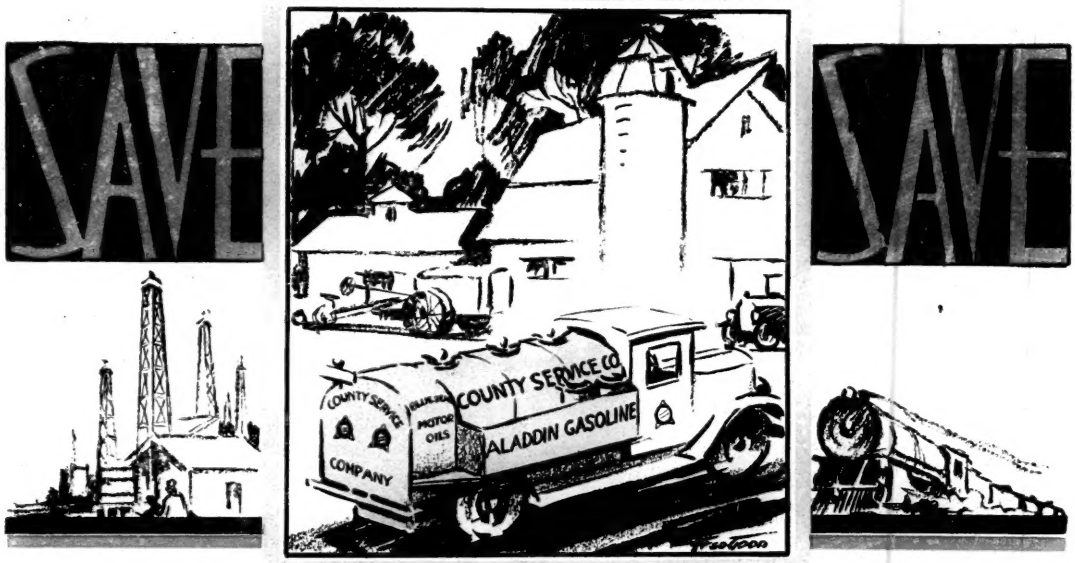
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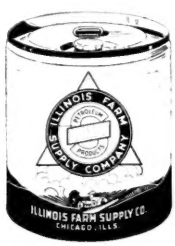


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